

Veerle Vanlerberghe

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

28
papers

869
citations

516710

16
h-index

501196

28
g-index

36
all docs

36
docs citations

36
times ranked

1127
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evaluation of insecticide treated window curtains and water container covers for dengue vector control in a large-scale cluster-randomized trial in Venezuela. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010135.	3.0	2
2	Drivers of Routine and Outbreak Vaccination Uptake in the Western Democratic Republic of Congo: An Exploratory Study in Ten Health Zones. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2022, 10, 1066.	4.4	2
3	High <i>Aedes</i> spp. larval indices in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 92.	2.5	18
4	Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and response on the utilisation of health services in public facilities during the first wave in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e005955.	4.7	56
5	Sachet water consumption as a risk factor for cholera in urban settings: Findings from a case control study in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo during the 2017–2018 outbreak. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009477.	3.0	5
6	Evaluation of a surrogate virus neutralization test for high-throughput serosurveillance of SARS-CoV-2. <i>Journal of Virological Methods</i> , 2021, 297, 114228.	2.1	25
7	Molecular characterization of chikungunya virus during the 2019 outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2020, 9, 1912-1918.	6.5	16
8	Dengue and chikungunya among outpatients with acute undifferentiated fever in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo: A cross-sectional study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007047.	3.0	38
9	Recurrent Cholera Outbreaks, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2008–2017. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 25, 856-864.	4.3	49
10	The additional benefit of residual spraying and insecticide-treated curtains for dengue control over current best practice in Cuba: Evaluation of disease incidence in a cluster randomized trial in a low burden setting with intensive routine control. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0006031.	3.0	6
11	Changing paradigms in control: considering the spatial heterogeneity of dengue transmission. <i>Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 41, e16.	1.1	10
12	Cost of intensive routine control and incremental cost of insecticide-treated curtain deployment in a setting with low <i>Aedes aegypti</i> infestation. <i>Revista Da Sociedade Brasileira De Medicina Tropical</i> , 2016, 49, 418-424.	0.9	6
13	Incremental cost of implementing residual insecticide treatment with deltamethrin on top of intensive routine <i>Aedes aegypti</i> control. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2016, 21, 597-602.	2.3	7
14	No Effect of Insecticide Treated Curtain Deployment on <i>Aedes</i> Infestation in a Cluster Randomized Trial in a Setting of Low Dengue Transmission in Guantanamo, Cuba. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0119373.	2.5	13
15	Long-lasting Insecticidal Nets to Prevent Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Indian Subcontinent; Methodological Lessons Learned from a Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003597.	3.0	13
16	Coverage-Dependent Effect of Insecticide-Treated Curtains for Dengue Control in Thailand. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 93-98.	1.4	29
17	A Cluster-Randomized Trial of Insecticide-Treated Curtains for Dengue Vector Control in Thailand. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 88, 254-259.	1.4	33
18	Residual activity and integrity of PermaNet® 2.0 after 24 months of household use in a community randomised trial of long lasting insecticidal nets against visceral leishmaniasis in India and Nepal. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 106, 150-159.	1.8	16

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19	A community empowerment strategy embedded in a routine dengue vector control programme: a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 106, 315-321.	1.8	56
20	Evidence on impact of community-based environmental management on dengue transmission in Santiago de Cuba. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2011, 16, 744-747.	2.3	30
21	The Cost of Routine <i>Aedes aegypti</i> Control and of Insecticide-Treated Curtain Implementation. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 84, 747-752.	1.4	21
22	Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Insecticide Treated Materials for Household Level Dengue Vector Control. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e994.	3.0	61
23	Lay perceptions of kala-azar, mosquitoes and bed nets in Bihar, India. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2010, 15, 36-41.	2.3	11
24	The unbearable lightness of technocratic efforts at dengue control. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2008, 13, 728-736.	2.3	23
25	Population Preference of Net Texture prior to Bed Net Trial in Kala-Azar Endemic Areas. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2007, 1, e100.	3.0	22
26	Achieving sustainability of community-based dengue control in Santiago de Cuba. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2007, 64, 976-988.	3.8	71
27	<i>Aedes aegypti</i> Larval Indices and Risk for Dengue Epidemics. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2006, 12, 800-806.	4.3	156
28	Visceral leishmaniasis in southeastern Nepal: A cross-sectional survey on <i>Leishmania donovani</i> infection and its risk factors. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2006, 11, 1792-1799.	2.3	68