Cally Roper

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

96 papers	6,004 citations	81889 39 h-index	76898 74 g-index
99 all docs	99 docs citations	99 times ranked	4447 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Analysis of Plasmodium falciparum diversity in natural infections by deep sequencing. Nature, 2012, 487, 375-379.	27.8	450
2	Intercontinental Spread of Pyrimethamine-Resistant Malaria. Science, 2004, 305, 1124-1124.	12.6	441
3	Antifolate antimalarial resistance in southeast Africa: a population-based analysis. Lancet, The, 2003, 361, 1174-1181.	13.7	285
4	High recombination rate in natural populations of Plasmodium falciparum. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1999, 96, 4506-4511.	7.1	268
5	A principal target of human immunity to malaria identified by molecular population genetic and immunological analyses. Nature Medicine, 2000, 6, 689-692.	30.7	240
6	Intermittent Preventive Therapy for Malaria During Pregnancy Using 2 vs 3 or More Doses of Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine and Risk of Low Birth Weight in Africa. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2013, 309, 594.	7.4	239
7	Detection of Very Low Level Plasmodium falciparum Infections using the Nested Polymerase Chain Reaction and a Reassessment of the Epidemiology of Unstable Malaria in Sudan. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1996, 54, 325-331.	1.4	172
8	Mapping â€˜partially resistantâ€™, â€˜fully resistantâ€™, and â€˜super resistantâ€™ malaria. Trends in Parasitology, 2013, 29, 505-515.	3.3	169
9	Multiple Origins and Regional Dispersal of Resistant dhps in African Plasmodium falciparum Malaria. PLoS Medicine, 2009, 6, e1000055.	8.4	168
10	Increased sensitivity to the antimalarials mefloquine and artemisinin is conferred by mutations in the pfmdr1 gene of Plasmodium falciparum. Molecular Microbiology, 2000, 36, 955-961.	2.5	162
11	Origin of Plasmodium falciparum malaria is traced by mitochondrial DNA. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2000, 111, 163-171.	1.1	138
12	High Resistance of Plasmodium falciparum to Sulphadoxine/Pyrimethamine in Northern Tanzania and the Emergence of dhps Resistance Mutation at Codon 581. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e4569.	2.5	131
13	A barcode of organellar genome polymorphisms identifies the geographic origin of Plasmodium falciparum strains. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 4052.	12.8	130
14	Molecular Determination of Point Mutation Haplotypes in the Dihydrofolate Reductase and Dihydropteroate Synthase of Plasmodium falciparum in Three Districts of Northern Tanzania. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2003, 47, 1347-1354.	3.2	129
15	The origins and spread of antimalarial drug resistance: Lessons for policy makers. Acta Tropica, 2005, 94, 269-280.	2.0	115
16	Antibodies to variable Plasmodium falciparum-infected erythrocyte surface antigens are associated with protection from novel malaria infections. Immunology Letters, 2000, 71, 117-126.	2.5	109
17	World Antimalarial Resistance Network (WARN) III: Molecular markers for drug resistant malaria. Malaria Journal, 2007, 6, 121.	2.3	99
18	Increased Gametocytemia after Treatment: An Early Parasitological Indicator of Emerging Sulfadoxineâ€Pyrimethamine Resistance in Falciparum Malaria. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2008, 197, 1605-1613.	4.0	94

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19	Nine-Year Longitudinal Study of Antibodies to Variant Antigens on the Surface ofPlasmodium falciparum-Infected Erythrocytes. Infection and Immunity, 1999, 67, 4092-4098.	2.2	81
20	Effect of Plasmodium falciparum sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine resistance on the effectiveness of intermittent preventive therapy for malaria in pregnancy in Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2019, 19, 546-556.	9.1	79
21	Seasonal changes in the Plasmodium falciparum population in individuals and their relationship to clinical malaria: a longitudinal study in a Sudanese village. Parasitology, 1998, 116, 501-510.	1.5	77
22	Emergence of adhfrMutation Conferring Highâ€Level Drug Resistance inPlasmodium falciparumPopulations from Southwest Uganda. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2008, 197, 1598-1604.	4.0	76
23	The Transit Phase of Migration: Circulation of Malaria and Its Multidrug-Resistant Forms in Africa. PLoS Medicine, 2011, 8, e1001040.	8.4	70
24	Mitigating the threat of artemisinin resistance in Africa: improvement of drug-resistance surveillance and response systems. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2012, 12, 888-896.	9.1	67
25	Mapping sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine-resistant Plasmodium falciparum malaria in infected humans and in parasite populations in Africa. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 7389.	3.3	67
26	Extreme geographical fixation of variation in the Plasmodium falciparum gamete surface protein gene Pfs48/45 compared with microsatellite loci. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2001, 115, 145-156.	1.1	65
27	Trends in chloroquine resistance marker, Pfcrt-K76T mutation ten years after chloroquine withdrawal in Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2013, 12, 415.	2.3	62
28	Clinical determinants of early parasitological response to ACTs in African patients with uncomplicated falciparum malaria: a literature review and meta-analysis of individual patient data. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 212.	5.5	61
29	Drug resistance maps to guide intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in African infants. Parasitology, 2011, 138, 1469-1479.	1.5	58
30	Emerging implications of policies on malaria treatment: genetic changes in thePfmdr-1gene affecting susceptibility to artemetherâ€“lumefantrine and artesunateâ€“amodiaquine in Africa. BMJ Global Health, 2018, 3, e000999.	4.7	58
31	Association of sub-microscopic malaria parasite carriage with transmission intensity in north-eastern Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2011, 10, 370.	2.3	55
32	Molecular determinants of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine resistance in Plasmodium falciparum in Nigeria and the regional emergence of dhps 431V. International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance, 2016, 6, 220-229.	3.4	54
33	Influence of malaria transmission intensity and the 581G mutation on the efficacy of intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy: systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2015, 20, 1621-1633.	2.3	53
34	Artesunateï¿½+ï¿½amodiaquine and artesunateï¿½+ï¿½sulphadoxine?pyrimethamine for treatment of uncomplicated malaria in Democratic Republic of Congo: a clinical trial with determination of sulphadoxine and pyrimethamine-resistant haplotypes. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 1503-1511.	2.3	50
35	Overlapping antigenic repertoires of variant antigens expressed on the surface of erythrocytes infected by Plasmodium falciparum. Parasitology, 1999, 119, 7-17.	1.5	49
36	A SIMPLE, HIGH-THROUGHPUT METHOD TO DETECT PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS IN THE DIHYDROFOLATE REDUCTASE, DIHYDROPTEROATE SYNTHASE, AND P. FALCIPARUM CHLOROQUINE RESISTANCE TRANSPORTER GENES USING POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTIONâ€“ AND ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAYâ€“BASED TECHNOLOGY. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 72, 155-162.	1.4	48

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37	Following the path of most resistance: dhps K540E dispersal in African Plasmodium falciparum. Trends in Parasitology, 2010, 26, 447-456.	3.3	45
38	Seasonal variation in agglutination of Plasmodium falciparum-infected erythrocytes.. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1998, 58, 399-405.	1.4	45
39	Associations between Î±+â€Thalassemia andPlasmodium falciparumMalarial Infection in Northeastern Tanzania. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2007, 196, 451-459.	4.0	44
40	Efficacy of amodiaquine, sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine and their combination for the treatment of uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria in children in Cameroon at the time of policy change to artemisinin-based combination therapy. Malaria Journal, 2010, 9, 34.	2.3	38
41	Reduced Variation Around Drug-Resistant dhfr Alleles in African Plasmodium falciparum. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2005, 22, 1834-1844.	8.9	37
42	Protective Efficacy of Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Infants (IPTi) Using Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine and Parasite Resistance. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e12618.	2.5	37
43	The effect of dosing strategies on the therapeutic efficacy of artesunate-amodiaquine for uncomplicated malaria: a meta-analysis of individual patient data. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 66.	5.5	37
44	Five Years of Large-Scale dhfr and dhps Mutation Surveillance Following the Phased Implementation of Artesunate Plus Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine in Maputo Province, Southern Mozambique. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2010, 82, 788-794.	1.4	36
45	A simple, high-throughput method to detect Plasmodium falciparum single nucleotide polymorphisms in the dihydrofolate reductase, dihydropteroate synthase, and P. falciparum chloroquine resistance transporter genes using polymerase chain reaction- and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay-based technology. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 72, 155-62.	1.4	36
46	High prevalence of dhfr triple mutant and correlation with high rates of sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine treatment failures in vivo in Gabonese children. Malaria Journal, 2011, 10, 123.	2.3	35
47	Global genetic diversity of var2csa in Plasmodium falciparum with implications for malaria in pregnancy and vaccine development. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 15429.	3.3	35
48	Drug coverage in treatment of malaria and the consequences for resistance evolution - evidence from the use of sulphadoxine/pyrimethamine. Malaria Journal, 2010, 9, 190.	2.3	34
49	Characterizing the impact of sustained sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine use upon the Plasmodium falciparum population in Malawi. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 575.	2.3	34
50	Current Issues for Anti-Malarial Drugs to Control P. falciparum Malaria. Current Molecular Medicine, 2006, 6, 253-260.	1.3	30
51	Efficacy of antimalarial treatment in Guinea: in vivo study of two artemisinin combination therapies in Dabola and molecular markers of resistance to sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine in N'ZÃ©rÃ©korÃ©. Malaria Journal, 2007, 6, 54.	2.3	30
52	Association between recent internal travel and malaria in Ugandan highland and highland fringe areas. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2015, 20, 773-780.	2.3	30
53	A Longitudinal Study of Human Antibody Responses toPlasmodium falciparumRhoptry-Associated Protein 1 in a Region of Seasonal and Unstable Malaria Transmission. Infection and Immunity, 1999, 67, 2975-2985.	2.2	30
54	Modelling the impact of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria on selection pressure for drug resistance. Malaria Journal, 2007, 6, 9.	2.3	29

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55	Genomic variation in Plasmodium vivax malaria reveals regions under selective pressure. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0177134.	2.5	29
56	Monitoring for multidrugâ€resistant Plasmodium falciparum isolates and analysis of pyrimethamine resistance evolution in Uige province, Angola. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2009, 14, 1251-1257.	2.3	27
57	Monitoring antifolate resistance in intermittent preventive therapy for malaria. Trends in Parasitology, 2013, 29, 497-504.	3.3	27
58	Surveillance of artemether-lumefantrine associated Plasmodium falciparum multidrug resistance protein-1 gene polymorphisms in Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 264.	2.3	27
59	Multiple Origins of Mutations in the mdr1 Geneâ€"A Putative Marker of Chloroquine Resistance in P. vivax. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004196.	3.0	27
60	Spatiotemporal mathematical modelling of mutations of the dhps gene in African Plasmodium falciparum. Malaria Journal, 2013, 12, 249.	2.3	26
61	Molecular surveillance for artemisinin resistance in Africa. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2014, 14, 668-670.	9.1	25
62	Differential Effect of Regional Drug Pressure on Dihydrofolate Reductase and Dihydropteroate Synthetase Mutations in Southern Mozambique. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 78, 256-261.	1.4	25
63	Defining the origin of Plasmodium falciparum resistant dhfr isolates in Senegal. Acta Tropica, 2006, 99, 106-111.	2.0	24
64	Origin and Dissemination across the Colombian Andes Mountain Range of Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine Resistance in Plasmodium falciparum. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2010, 54, 3121-3125.	3.2	24
65	Independent Origin ofPlasmodium falciparumAntifolate Super-Resistance, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2014, 20, 1280-1286.	4.3	24
66	Molecular assays for antimalarial drug resistance surveillance: A target product profile. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0204347.	2.5	24
67	A molecular barcode to inform the geographical origin and transmission dynamics of Plasmodium vivax malaria. PLoS Genetics, 2020, 16, e1008576.	3.5	24
68	Population genetic analysis of the Plasmodium falciparum erythrocyte binding antigen-175 (eba-175) gene. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2001, 114, 63-70.	1.1	23
69	PlasmoView: A Web-based Resource to Visualise Global Plasmodium falciparum Genomic Variation. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2014, 209, 1808-1815.	4.0	23
70	Inâ€vivo efficacy of amodiaquineâ€artesunate in children with uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria in western Kenya. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2009, 14, 294-300.	2.3	21
71	Deployment and utilization of next-generation sequencing of Plasmodium falciparum to guide anti-malarial drug policy decisions in sub-Saharan Africa: opportunities and challenges. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 267.	2.3	21
72	Molecular monitoring of Plasmodium falciparum super-resistance to sulfadoxineâ€"pyrimethamine in Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 335.	2.3	20

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73	A reference genome and methylome for the Plasmodium knowlesi A1-H.1 line. International Journal for Parasitology, 2018, 48, 191-196.	3.1	20
74	Selective whole genome amplification of Plasmodium malariae DNA from clinical samples reveals insights into population structure. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 10832.	3.3	19
75	Analysis of nuclear and organellar genomes of Plasmodium knowlesi in humans reveals ancient population structure and recent recombination among host-specific subpopulations. PLoS Genetics, 2017, 13, e1007008.	3.5	18
76	Markers of sulfadoxineâ€“pyrimethamine resistance in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo; implications for malaria chemoprevention. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 430.	2.3	16
77	SUSTAINED USE OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED CURTAINS IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH GREATER CIRCULATION OF DRUG-RESISTANT MALARIA PARASITES, OR WITH HIGHER RISK OF TREATMENT FAILURE AMONG CHILDREN WITH UNCOMPLICATED MALARIA IN BURKINA FASO. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 76, 237-244.	1.4	16
78	Differential effect of regional drug pressure on dihydrofolate reductase and dihydropteroate synthetase mutations in southern Mozambique. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 78, 256-61.	1.4	16
79	Micro-evolution and emergence of pathogens. International Journal for Parasitology, 2000, 30, 1423-1430.	3.1	12
80	Genetic diversity of next generation antimalarial targets: A baseline for drug resistance surveillance programmes. International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance, 2017, 7, 174-180.	3.4	12
81	Global and local genetic diversity at two microsatellite loci in Plasmodium vivax parasites from Asia, Africa and South America. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 392.	2.3	11
82	Travel and the emergence of high-level drug resistance in Plasmodium falciparum in southwest Uganda: results from a population-based study. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 150.	2.3	11
83	Surveillance of Travellers: An Additional Tool for Tracking Antimalarial Drug Resistance in Endemic Countries. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e77775.	2.5	11
84	MVR-PCR analysis of hypervariable DNA sequence variation. Parasitology Today, 1994, 10, 324-327.	3.0	10
85	Analysis of Polymorphisms in the Merozoite Surface Protein-3Î± Gene and Two Microsatellite Loci in Sri Lankan Plasmodium vivax: Evidence of Population Substructure in Sri Lanka. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2011, 85, 994-1001.	1.4	10
86	Application of Serological Tools and Spatial Analysis to Investigate Malaria Transmission Dynamics in Highland Areas of Southwest Uganda. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 1251-1258.	1.4	10
87	Sustained use of insecticide-treated curtains is not associated with greater circulation of drug-resistant malaria parasites, or with higher risk of treatment failure among children with uncomplicated malaria in Burkina Faso. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 76, 237-44.	1.4	9
88	Haematological consequences of acute uncomplicated falciparum malaria: a WorldWide Antimalarial Resistance Network pooled analysis of individual patient data. BMC Medicine, 2022, 20, 85.	5.5	9
89	The evolution of pyrimethamine resistant dhfr in Plasmodium falciparum of south-eastern Tanzania: comparing selection under SP alone vs SP+artesunate combination. Malaria Journal, 2011, 10, 317.	2.3	8
90	A Community-Randomized Evaluation of the Effect of Intermittent Preventive Treatment in Infants on Antimalarial Drug Resistance in Southern Tanzania. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2013, 207, 848-859.	4.0	8

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91	Estimating the force of malaria infection. Parasitology Today, 1996, 12, 410-411.	3.0	6
92	Microarrays and species origins. Nature, 2005, 437, 199-201.	27.8	6
93	Unexpected selections of Plasmodium falciparum polymorphisms in previously treatment-naÃ¯ve areas after monthly presumptive administration of three different anti-malarial drugs in Liberia 1976â€“78. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 113.	2.3	5
94	The Polymorphic Linker Domain ofpfmdr1Is Associated with Resistance-Conferring Mutations in Plasmodium falciparum Populations from East and West Africa. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2013, 57, 4595-4598.	3.2	3
95	Media, Health Workers, and Policy Makers' Relationship and Their Impact on Antimalarial Policy Adoption: A Population Genetics Perspective. Malaria Research and Treatment, 2011, 2011, 1-9.	2.0	1
96	Identification of Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms in the Mitochondrial Genome and Kelch 13 Gene of Plasmodium falciparum in Different Geographical Populations. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, , .	1.4	1