Shah M Faruque

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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117 papers	9,382 citations	34105 52 h-index	42399 92 g-index
118 all docs	118 docs citations	118 times ranked	5643 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Epidemiology, Genetics, and Ecology of Toxigenic Vibrio cholerae. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 1998, 62, 1301-1314.	6.6	808
2	Large outbreak of clinical cholera due to Vibrio cholerae non-01 in Bangladesh. Lancet, The, 1993, 341, 704.	13.7	365
3	Seasonal epidemics of cholera inversely correlate with the prevalence of environmental cholera phages. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 1702-1707.	7.1	317
4	Transmissibility of cholera: In vivo-formed biofilms and their relationship to infectivity and persistence in the environment. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 6350-6355.	7.1	301
5	Molecular Analysis of Antibiotic Resistance Gene Clusters in Vibrio cholerae O139 and O1 SXT Constins. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2001, 45, 2991-3000.	3.2	300
6	Case-Control Study of Enteropathogens Associated with Childhood Diarrhea in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1999, 37, 3458-3464.	3.9	268
7	New Variants of Vibrio cholerae O1 Biotype El Tor with Attributes of the Classical Biotype from Hospitalized Patients with Acute Diarrhea in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2002, 40, 3296-3299.	3.9	258
8	Cholera Due to Altered El Tor Strains of Vibrio cholerae O1 in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2006, 44, 4211-4213.	3.9	222
9	Genomic characterization of non-O1, non-O139 Vibrio cholerae reveals genes for a type III secretion system. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 3465-3470.	7.1	217
10	Self-limiting nature of seasonal cholera epidemics: Role of host-mediated amplification of phage. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 6119-6124.	7.1	213
11	Intercontinental dissemination of azithromycin-resistant shigellosis through sexual transmission: a cross-sectional study. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2015, 15, 913-921.	9.1	204
12	A 4â€Year Study of the Epidemiology ofVibrio choleraein Four Rural Areas of Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2003, 187, 96-101.	4.0	189
13	Genetic diversity and virulence potential of environmentalVibrio choleraepopulation in a cholera-endemic area. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 2123-2128.	7.1	182
14	Pathogenicity islands and phages in Vibrio cholerae evolution. Trends in Microbiology, 2003, 11, 505-510.	7.7	179
15	ToxR regulon of Vibrio cholerae and its expression in vibrios shed by cholera patients. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 2801-2806.	7.1	177
16	Modeling the role of bacteriophage in the control of cholera outbreaks. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 4652-4657.	7.1	173
17	Emergence and evolution of Vibrio cholerae O139. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 1304-1309.	7.1	166
18	Phage-bacterial interactions in the evolution of toxigenicVibrio cholerae. Virulence, 2012, 3, 556-565.	4.4	153

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19	Controlled study of Escherichia coli diarrheal infections in Bangladeshi children. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1995, 33, 973-977.	3.9	153
20	Virulence Genes in Environmental Strains of Vibrio cholerae. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2000, 66, 4022-4028.	3.1	146
21	Sharing of virulence-associated properties at the phenotypic and genetic levels between enteropathogenic Escherichia coli and Hafnia alvei. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 1992, 37, 310-314.	1.8	146
22	Phase Variable O Antigen Biosynthetic Genes Control Expression of the Major Protective Antigen and Bacteriophage Receptor in Vibrio cholerae O1. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002917.	4.7	138
23	El Tor cholera with severe disease: a new threat to Asia and beyond. Epidemiology and Infection, 2010, 138, 347-352.	2.1	121
24	Satellite phage TLCÏ† enables toxigenic conversion by CTX phage through dif site alteration. Nature, 2010, 467, 982-985.	27.8	104
25	Transcriptional Profiling of Vibrio cholerae Recovered Directly from Patient Specimens during Early and Late Stages of Human Infection. Infection and Immunity, 2005, 73, 4488-4493.	2.2	103
26	Genomic analysis of the Mozambique strain of Vibrio cholerae O1 reveals the origin of El Tor strains carrying classical CTX prophage. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 5151-5156.	7.1	101
27	Prevalence of the Pandemic Genotype of Vibrio parahaemolyticus in Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Significance of Its Distribution across Different Serotypes. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2002, 40, 284-286.	3.9	99
28	Peru-15, a live attenuated oral cholera vaccine, is safe and immunogenic in Bangladeshi toddlers and infants. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 231-238.	3.8	97
29	Analysis of Clinical and Environmental Strains of Nontoxigenic Vibrio cholerae for Susceptibility to CTXÎ¦: Molecular Basis for Origination of New Strains with Epidemic Potential. Infection and Immunity, 1998, 66, 5819-5825.	2.2	97
30	Species-wide whole genome sequencing reveals historical global spread and recent local persistence in Shigella flexneri. ELife, 2015, 4, e07335.	6.0	94
31	Molecular Ecology of Toxigenic Vibrio cholerae. Microbiology and Immunology, 2002, 46, 59-66.	1.4	86
32	Reemergence of EpidemicVibrio choleraeO139, Bangladesh. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2003, 9, 1116-1122.	4.3	86
33	Distribution of Genes for Virulence and Ecological Fitness among DiverseVibrio choleraePopulation in a Cholera Endemic Area: Tracking the Evolution of Pathogenic Strains. DNA and Cell Biology, 2008, 27, 347-355.	1.9	85
34	Induction of the Lysogenic Phage Encoding Cholera Toxin in Naturally Occurring Strains of Toxigenic Vibrio cholerae O1 and O139. Infection and Immunity, 1998, 66, 3752-3757.	2.2	82
35	Acquisition of classical CTX prophage from Vibrio cholerae O141 by El Tor strains aided by lytic phages and chitin-induced competence. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 11951-11956.	7.1	79
36	Changing Trends in the Prevalence of Shigella Species: Emergence of Multi-Drug Resistant Shigella sonnei Biotype g in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e82601.	2.5	79

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37	Randomized, Controlled Study of the Safety and Immunogenicity of Peruâ€15, a Live Attenuated Oral Vaccine Candidate for Cholera, in Adult Volunteers in Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2005, 192, 573-579.	4.0	78
38	Isolation of Shigella dysenteriae Type 1 and S. flexneri Strains from Surface Waters in Bangladesh: Comparative Molecular Analysis of Environmental Shigella Isolates versus Clinical Strains. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68, 3908-3913.	3.1	75
39	Cholera stool bacteria repress chemotaxis to increase infectivity. Molecular Microbiology, 2006, 60, 417-426.	2.5	75
40	Quorum-regulated biofilms enhance the development of conditionally viable, environmental Vibrio cholerae. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 1588-1593.	7.1	74
41	Seasonal Cholera from Multiple Small Outbreaks, Rural Bangladesh. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 831-833.	4.3	73
42	Quorum Regulated Resistance of Vibrio cholerae against Environmental Bacteriophages. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 37956.	3.3	70
43	Emergence of a new clone of toxigenic Vibrio cholerae O1 biotype El Tor displacing V. cholerae O139 Bengal in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1997, 35, 624-630.	3.9	70
44	Quorum-sensing autoinducers resuscitate dormant Vibrio cholerae in environmental water samples. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 9926-9931.	7.1	69
45	Genetic and phenotypic analysis of Vibrio cholerae non-O1, non-O139 isolated from German and Austrian patients. European Journal of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2014, 33, 767-778.	2.9	69
46	Diverse CTX Phages among Toxigenic Vibrio cholerae O1 and O139 Strains Isolated between 1994 and 2002 in an Area Where Cholera is Endemic in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2004, 42, 5854-5856.	3.9	68
47	Environmental Spread of New Delhi Metallo-Î²-Lactamase-1-Producing Multidrug-Resistant Bacteria in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2017, 83, .	3.1	67
48	Molecular analysis of rRNA and cholera toxin genes carried by the new epidemic strain of toxigenic Vibrio cholerae O139 synonym Bengal. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1994, 32, 1050-1053.	3.9	63
49	RS1 Element of Vibrio cholerae Can Propagate Horizontally as a Filamentous Phage Exploiting the Morphogenesis Genes of CTXÎ¦. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 163-170.	2.2	62
50	Lysogenic Conversion of Environmental Vibrio mimicus Strains by CTXÎ¦. Infection and Immunity, 1999, 67, 5723-5729.	2.2	62
51	Controlled study of cytolethal distending toxin-producing Escherichia coli infections in Bangladeshi children. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1996, 34, 717-719.	3.9	62
52	Molecular analysis of toxigenic Vibrio cholerae O139 Bengal strains isolated in Bangladesh between 1993 and 1996: evidence for emergence of a new clone of the Bengal vibrios. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1997, 35, 2299-2306.	3.9	62
53	Effect of Phage on the Infectivity of Vibrio cholerae and Emergence of Genetic Variants. Infection and Immunity, 2008, 76, 5266-5273.	2.2	60
54	Sunlight-Induced Propagation of the Lysogenic Phage Encoding Cholera Toxin. Infection and Immunity, 2000, 68, 4795-4801.	2.2	58

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55	An inducible lambdoid prophage encoding cytolethal distending toxin (Cdt-I) and a type III effector protein in enteropathogenic Escherichia coli. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 14483-14488.	7.1	57
56	Molecular epidemiology of toxigenic Vibrio cholerae in Bangladesh studied by numerical analysis of rRNA gene restriction patterns. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1995, 33, 2833-2838.	3.9	54
57	An Improved Technique for Isolation of EnvironmentalVibrio choleraewith Epidemic Potential: Monitoring the Emergence of a Multipleâ€Antibioticâ€“Resistant Epidemic Strain in Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2006, 193, 1029-1036.	4.0	52
58	Examination of Diverse Toxin-Coregulated Pilus-Positive Vibrio cholerae Strains Fails To Demonstrate Evidence for Vibrio Pathogenicity Island Phage. Infection and Immunity, 2003, 71, 2993-2999.	2.2	51
59	CYTOLETHAL DISTENDING TOXIN (CDT): GENETIC DIVERSITY, STRUCTURE AND ROLE IN DIARRHEAL DISEASE. Toxin Reviews, 2006, 25, 61-88.	3.4	51
60	Pathogenic Potential of Environmental Vibrio cholerae Strains Carrying Genetic Variants of the Toxin-Coregulated Pilus Pathogenicity Island. Infection and Immunity, 2003, 71, 1020-1025.	2.2	50
61	Clonal relationships among classical Vibrio cholerae O1 strains isolated between 1961 and 1992 in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1993, 31, 2513-2516.	3.9	50
62	Molecular characterization of cytolethal distending toxin gene-positive Escherichia coli from healthy cattle and swine in Nara, Japan. BMC Microbiology, 2014, 14, 97.	3.3	48
63	Fluoroquinolone Resistance Mechanisms of Shigella flexneri Isolated in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102533.	2.5	46
64	Functional Analysis of VopF Activity Required for Colonization in Vibrio cholerae. MBio, 2010, 1, .	4.1	45
65	Prevalence and characteristics of cytolethal distending toxinâ€producing Escherichia coli from children with diarrhea in Japan. Microbiology and Immunology, 2009, 53, 206-215.	1.4	44
66	Molecular Characterization of a New Ribotype of Vibrio cholerae O139 Bengal Associated with an Outbreak of Cholera in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1999, 37, 1313-1318.	3.9	44
67	Genomic diversity amongVibrio choleraeO139 strains isolated in Bangladesh and India between 1992 and 1998. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2000, 184, 279-284.	1.8	42
68	Genomic Sequence and Receptor for the Vibrio cholerae Phage KSF-1Î¦: Evolutionary Divergence among Filamentous Vibriophages Mediating Lateral Gene Transfer. Journal of Bacteriology, 2005, 187, 4095-4103.	2.2	41
69	Molecular Characterizations of Cytolethal Distending Toxin Produced by Providencia alcalifaciens Strains Isolated from Patients with Diarrhea. Infection and Immunity, 2012, 80, 1323-1332.	2.2	37
70	Coupling mutagenesis and parallel deep sequencing to probe essential residues in a genome or gene. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, E848-57.	7.1	36
71	CTXÂ-independent production of the RS1 satellite phage by Vibrio cholerae. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 1280-1285.	7.1	34
72	A comparative study of specific gene probes and standard bioassays to identify diarrhoeagenic Escherichia coli in paediatric patients with diarrhoea in Bangladesh. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 1992, 36, 37-40.	1.8	34

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73	Phenotypic and genotypic changes in Vibrio cholerae O139 Bengal. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1997, 35, 2588-2592.	3.9	34
74	Phenotypic, Genotypic, and Antibiotic Sensitivity Patterns of Strains Isolated from the Cholera Epidemic in Zimbabwe. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2011, 49, 2325-2327.	3.9	33
75	Shigella dysenteriae Type 1-SpecificBacteriophage from Environmental Waters inBangladesh. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2003, 69, 7028-7031.	3.1	31
76	Analysis of the CRISPR-Cas system in bacteriophages active on epidemic strains of Vibrio cholerae in Bangladesh. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 14880.	3.3	31
77	Hypotonic oral rehydration solution in acute diarrhoea: a controlled clinical trial. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 1995, 84, 289-293.	1.5	29
78	Genetics of Stress Adaptation and Virulence in ToxigenicVibrio cholerae. DNA and Cell Biology, 2004, 23, 723-741.	1.9	28
79	Hemagglutinating properties of enteroaggregative Escherichia coli. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1994, 32, 510-514.	3.9	28
80	In silico comparative genomics of SARS-CoV-2 to determine the source and diversity of the pathogen in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0245584.	2.5	27
81	Genetic diversity and antibiotic resistance in Escherichia coli from environmental surface water in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 2013, 76, 222-226.	1.8	26
82	DNA probe analysis of diarrhoeagenic Escherichia coli: detection of EAF-positive isolates of traditional enteropathogenic E. coli serotypes among Bangladeshi paediatric diarrhoea patients. Molecular and Cellular Probes, 1992, 6, 93-99.	2.1	25
83	Cloning and Characterization of Genes Encoding Homologues of the B Subunit of Cholera Toxin and the Escherichia coli Heat-Labile Enterotoxin from Clinical Isolates of Citrobacter freundii and E. coli. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 7153-7155.	2.2	25
84	Differentiation of Shigella flexneri strains by rRNA gene restriction patterns. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1992, 30, 2996-2999.	3.9	25
85	Safe distances between groundwater-based water wells and pit latrines at different hydrogeological conditions in the Ganges Atrai floodplains of Bangladesh. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2016, 35, 26.	2.0	23
86	Small Bowel and Fecal Microbiology in Children Suffering from Persistent Diarrhea in Bangladesh. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 1998, 26, 9-15.	1.8	23
87	Diminished Diarrheal Response to Vibrio cholerae Strains Carrying the Replicative Form of the CTXÎ¦ Genome instead of CTXÎ¦ Lysogens in Adult Rabbits. Infection and Immunity, 2001, 69, 6084-6090.	2.2	22
88	Reduction in Capsular Content and Enhanced Bacterial Susceptibility to Serum Killing of Vibrio cholerae O139 Associated with the 2002 Cholera Epidemic in Bangladesh. Infection and Immunity, 2005, 73, 6577-6583.	2.2	22
89	Environmental bacteriophages active on biofilms and planktonic forms of toxigenic Vibrio cholerae: Potential relevance in cholera epidemiology. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0180838.	2.5	22
90	Suppression of Virulence of Toxigenic Vibrio cholerae by Anethole through the Cyclic AMP (cAMP)-cAMP Receptor Protein Signaling System. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0137529.	2.5	21

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91	Aetiological, Clinical and Epidemiological Characteristics of a Seasonal Peak of Diarrhoea in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1998, 30, 393-396.	1.5	20
92	The Cyclic AMP (cAMP)-cAMP Receptor Protein Signaling System Mediates Resistance of Vibrio cholerae O1 Strains to Multiple Environmental Bacteriophages. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 4233-4240.	3.1	18
93	Characterisation of Plesiomonas shigelloides strains that share type-specific antigen with Shigella flexneri 6 and common group 1 antigen with Shigella flexneri spp. and Shigella dysenteriae 1. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 1993, 39, 211-217.	1.8	17
94	Phenotypic and Molecular Characteristics of Escherichia coli Isolated from Aquatic Environment of Bangladesh. Microbiology and Immunology, 2006, 50, 359-370.	1.4	17
95	In vitro and in vivo bactericidal activity of Vitex negundo leaf extract against diverse multidrug resistant enteric bacterial pathogens. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2013, 6, 352-359.	0.8	17
96	An ELISA for the Detection of Localized Adherent Classic Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli Serogroups. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1991, 164, 986-989.	4.0	16
97	Development of simple and rapid PCRâ€fingerprinting methods for Vibrio cholerae on the basis of genetic diversity of the superintegron. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 2010, 109, 304-312.	3.1	16
98	Comparison of a modified adherence assay with existing assay methods for identification of enteroaggregative Escherichia coli. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1992, 30, 1614-1616.	3.9	16
99	Demonstration of a lack of synergistic effect of rotavirus with other diarrheal pathogens on severity of diarrhea in children. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1996, 34, 1340-1342.	3.9	15
100	RS1 Satellite Phage Promotes Diversity of Toxigenic Vibrio cholerae by Driving CTX Prophage Loss and Elimination of Lysogenic Immunity. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 3636-3643.	2.2	14
101	Toxigenic properties and stx phage characterization of Escherichia coli O157 isolated from animal sources in a developing country setting. BMC Microbiology, 2018, 18, 98.	3.3	13
102	Molecular characterisation of rough strains ofVibrio choleraeisolated from diarrhoeal cases in India and their comparison to smooth strains. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2004, 232, 23-30.	1.8	12
103	The efficacy of bismuth subsalicylate in the treatment of acute diarrhoea and the prevention of persistent diarrhoea. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2001, 90, 605-610.	1.5	12
104	Role of Phages in the Epidemiology of Cholera. Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 2013, 379, 165-180.	1.1	12
105	Immune Response of Bangladeshi Children With Acute Diarrhea Who Subsequently Have Persistent Diarrhea. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2000, 31, 528-535.	1.8	8
106	Molecular Epidemiological Studies of Vibrio cholerae in Bengal Region. Biocontrol Science, 2008, 13, 1-8.	0.8	8
107	Phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of Vibrio cholerae O1 isolated from the Sierra Leone cholera outbreak in 2012. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 108, 715-720.	1.8	7
108	A monoclonal antibody toShigella dysenteriaeserotype 13 cross-reacting with Shiga toxin. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1993, 107, 343-347.	1.8	6

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109	Outbreak of keratoconjunctivitis due to Salmonella weltevreden in a guinea pig colony. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1991, 29, 2002-2006.	3.9	6
110	Faecal contamination of commutersâ€™ hands in main vehicle stations in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 110, 367-372.	1.8	5
111	Vibrios. , 2006, , 332-372.		5
112	Vibrio cholerae strains with inactivated cqsS gene overproduce autoinducer-2 which enhances resuscitation of dormant environmental V. cholerae. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0223226.	2.5	4
113	Environmental prevalence of toxigenic Vibrio cholerae O1 in Bangladesh coincides with V. cholerae non-O1 non-O139 genetic variants which overproduce autoinducer-2. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0254068.	2.5	3
114	An experimental study of phage mediated bactericidal selection & emergence of the El Tor Vibrio cholerae. Indian Journal of Medical Research, 2011, 133, 218-24.	1.0	3
115	Molecular Epidemiology of Toxigenic Vibrio cholerae. , 2011, , 115-127.		2
116	Free-Living to Freewheeling: The Evolution ofVibrio choleraefrom Innocence to Infamy. , 2004, , 198-221.		0
117	Evolution of Vibrio cholerae and Cholera Epidemics. , 0, , 361-371.		0