

Leanne Unicomb

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

132
papers

5,245
citations

109264

35
h-index

106281

65
g-index

142
all docs

142
docs citations

142
times ranked

4974
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Bangladesh: a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2018, 6, e302-e315.	2.9	498
2	The Integrated Behavioural Model for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: a systematic review of behavioural models and a framework for designing and evaluating behaviour change interventions in infrastructure-restricted settings. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 1015.	1.2	285
3	Household Environmental Conditions Are Associated with Enteropathy and Impaired Growth in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 130-137.	0.6	261
4	Estimating Foodborne Gastroenteritis, Australia. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 11, 1257-1264.	2.0	194
5	Cluster-randomised controlled trials of individual and combined water, sanitation, hygiene and nutritional interventions in rural Bangladesh and Kenya: the WASH Benefits study design and rationale. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e003476.	0.8	188
6	Animal Feces Contribute to Domestic Fecal Contamination: Evidence from <i>E. coli</i> Measured in Water, Hands, Food, Flies, and Soil in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2017, 51, 8725-8734.	4.6	166
7	The Effect of Handwashing at Recommended Times with Water Alone and With Soap on Child Diarrhea in Rural Bangladesh: An Observational Study. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2011, 8, e1001052.	3.9	149
8	Menstrual hygiene management among Bangladeshi adolescent schoolgirls and risk factors affecting school absence: results from a cross-sectional survey. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e015508.	0.8	149
9	Human, animal and environmental contributors to antibiotic resistance in low-resource settings: integrating behavioural, epidemiological and One Health approaches. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2018, 285, 20180332.	1.2	135
10	Feasibility and effectiveness of oral cholera vaccine in an urban endemic setting in Bangladesh: a cluster randomised open-label trial. <i>Lancet</i> , 2015, 386, 1362-1371.	6.3	120
11	Interim evaluation of a large scale sanitation, hygiene and water improvement programme on childhood diarrhea and respiratory disease in rural Bangladesh. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2012, 75, 604-611.	1.8	115
12	Population-Attributable Risk Estimates for Risk Factors Associated with <i>Campylobacter</i> Infection, Australia. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2008, 14, 895-901.	2.0	84
13	Designing a handwashing station for infrastructure-restricted communities in Bangladesh using the integrated behavioural model for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (IBM-WASH). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 877.	1.2	79
14	Microbiological Contamination of Drinking Water Associated with Subsequent Child Diarrhea. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 93, 904-911.	0.6	76
15	Drivers of Antibiotic Use in Poultry Production in Bangladesh: Dependencies and Dynamics of a Patron-Client Relationship. <i>Frontiers in Veterinary Science</i> , 2020, 7, 78.	0.9	75
16	Effect of water quality, sanitation, hand washing, and nutritional interventions on child development in rural Bangladesh (WASH Benefits Bangladesh): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health</i> , 2018, 2, 255-268.	2.7	73
17	Effects of Source- versus Household Contamination of Tubewell Water on Child Diarrhea in Rural Bangladesh: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0121907.	1.1	69
18	Hand- and Object-Mouthing of Rural Bangladeshi Children 3-18 Months Old. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2016, 13, 563.	1.2	64

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19	What Point-of-Use Water Treatment Products Do Consumers Use? Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial among the Urban Poor in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e26132.	1.1	63
20	Food Safety: Foodborne Disease in Australia: The OzFoodNet Experience. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2008, 47, 392-400.	2.9	62
21	Ruminants Contribute Fecal Contamination to the Urban Household Environment in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2016, 50, 4642-4649.	4.6	62
22	Microbiological Evaluation of the Efficacy of Soapy Water to Clean Hands: A Randomized, Non-Inferiority Field Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 91, 415-423.	0.6	61
23	Fluoroquinolone Resistance in <i>Campylobacter</i> Absent from Isolates, Australia. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2003, 9, 1482-1483.	2.0	61
24	Do Sanitation Improvements Reduce Fecal Contamination of Water, Hands, Food, Soil, and Flies? Evidence from a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 12089-12097.	4.6	60
25	Learning to Dislike Safe Water Products: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial of the Effects of Direct and Peer Experience on Willingness to Pay. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2012, 46, 6244-6251.	4.6	55
26	Fecal Indicator Bacteria along Multiple Environmental Transmission Pathways (Water, Hands, Food,) <i>Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5 Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 7928-7936.	4.6	54
27	Effects of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Child Enteric Protozoan Infections in Rural Bangladesh: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 67, 1515-1522.	2.9	52
28	A community-randomised controlled trial promoting waterless hand sanitizer and handwashing with soap, Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2010, 15, 1508-1516.	1.0	51
29	Predictors of Enteric Pathogens in the Domestic Environment from Human and Animal Sources in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2019, 53, 10023-10033.	4.6	50
30	The Interaction of Deworming, Improved Sanitation, and Household Flooring with Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection in Rural Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004256.	1.3	49
31	Can you taste it? Taste detection and acceptability thresholds for chlorine residual in drinking water in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2018, 613-614, 840-846.	3.9	48
32	Unsafe disposal of feces of children <3 years among households with latrine access in rural Bangladesh: Association with household characteristics, fly presence and child diarrhea. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195218.	1.1	48
33	Effects of water, sanitation, handwashing and nutritional interventions on soil-transmitted helminth infections in young children: A cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007323.	1.3	48
34	Effect of diarrhea on the humoral response to oral polio vaccination. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 1996, 15, 204-209.	1.1	48
35	Achieving optimal technology and behavioral uptake of single and combined interventions of water, sanitation hygiene and nutrition, in an efficacy trial (WASH benefits) in rural Bangladesh. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 358.	0.7	43
36	What contributes to inappropriate antibiotic dispensing among qualified and unqualified healthcare providers in Bangladesh? A qualitative study. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2020, 20, 656.	0.9	40

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37	Handwashing before Food Preparation and Child Feeding: A Missed Opportunity for Hygiene Promotion. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 1179-1185.	0.6	38
38	Effects of Single and Combined Water, Sanitation and Handwashing Interventions on Fecal Contamination in the Domestic Environment: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 12078-12088.	4.6	38
39	Effects of lipid-based nutrient supplements and infant and young child feeding counseling with or without improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) on anemia and micronutrient status: results from 2 cluster-randomized trials in Kenya and Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 109, 148-164.	2.2	37
40	An improved tool for household faeces management in rural Bangladeshi communities. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2013, 18, 854-860.	1.0	34
41	Differences in Field Effectiveness and Adoption between a Novel Automated Chlorination System and Household Manual Chlorination of Drinking Water in Dhaka, Bangladesh: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0118397.	1.1	33
42	Genotyping of <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> using seven single-nucleotide polymorphisms in combination with <i>flaA</i> short variable region sequencing. <i>Journal of Medical Microbiology</i> , 2006, 55, 1061-1070.	0.7	31
43	Behaviour change intervention to improve shared toilet maintenance and cleanliness in urban slums of Dhaka: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 1000-1011.	1.0	31
44	Quantitative assessment of fecal contamination in multiple environmental sample types in urban communities in Dhaka, Bangladesh using SaniPath microbial approach. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0221193.	1.1	31
45	Occurrence and genetic characteristics of <i>mcr-1</i> -positive colistin-resistant <i>E. coli</i> from poultry environments in Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance</i> , 2020, 22, 546-552.	0.9	31
46	Toys and toilets: cross-sectional study using children's toys to evaluate environmental faecal contamination in rural Bangladeshi households with different sanitation facilities and practices. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2014, 19, 528-536.	1.0	30
47	Drinking Water Salinity, Urinary Macro-mineral Excretions, and Blood Pressure in the Southwest Coastal Population of Bangladesh. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e012007.	1.6	30
48	<i>Escherichia coli</i> contamination of child complementary foods and association with domestic hygiene in rural Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 547-557.	1.0	28
49	Nonrandomized Trial of Feasibility and Acceptability of Strategies for Promotion of Soapy Water as a Handwashing Agent in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 96, 421-429.	0.6	28
50	Advantages and limitations for users of double pit pour-flush latrines: a qualitative study in rural Bangladesh. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 515.	1.2	27
51	Diarrhea associated with <i>Cyclospora</i> sp. in Bangladesh. <i>Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease</i> , 1994, 19, 47-49.	0.8	26
52	Using Child Health Outcomes to Identify Effective Measures of Handwashing. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 85, 882-892.	0.6	26
53	Potential sources of bias in the use of <i>Escherichia coli</i> to measure waterborne diarrhoea risk in low-income settings. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 2-11.	1.0	26
54	Pathways to antibiotics in Bangladesh: A qualitative study investigating how and when households access medicine including antibiotics for humans or animals when they are ill. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0225270.	1.1	26

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55	Observed Practices and Perceived Advantages of Different Hand Cleansing Agents in Rural Bangladesh: Ash, Soil, and Soap. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 92, 1111-1116.	0.6	25
56	Hygiene Practices During Food Preparation in Rural Bangladesh: Opportunities to Improve the Impact of Handwashing Interventions. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 288-297.	0.6	25
57	Piloting a low-cost hardware intervention to reduce improper disposal of solid waste in communal toilets in low-income settlements in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 682.	1.2	25
58	Effects of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Environmental Enteric Dysfunction in Young Children: A Cluster-randomized, Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 70, 738-747.	2.9	25
59	Can Sanitary Inspection Surveys Predict Risk of Microbiological Contamination of Groundwater Sources? Evidence from Shallow Tubewells in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 96, 16-0489.	0.6	24
60	Ingestion of Fecal Bacteria along Multiple Pathways by Young Children in Rural Bangladesh Participating in a Cluster-Randomized Trial of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions (WASH) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgt /Overlook 10 Tf 5	0.6	24
61	Impact of adding hand-washing and water disinfection promotion to oral cholera vaccination on diarrhoea-associated hospitalization in Dhaka, Bangladesh: evidence from a cluster randomized control trial. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 2056-2066.	0.9	23
62	Human exposure to antimicrobial resistance from poultry production: Assessing hygiene and waste-disposal practices in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health</i> , 2019, 222, 1068-1076.	2.1	23
63	Pathways of antibiotic use in Bangladesh: qualitative protocol for the PAUSE study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e028215.	0.8	23
64	Effect of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutrition Interventions on Enteropathogens in Children 14 Months Old: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2023, 227, 434-447.	1.9	23
65	Disgust, Shame, and Soapy Water: Tests of Novel Interventions to Promote Safe Water and Hygiene. <i>Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists</i> , 2016, 3, 321-359.	1.0	22
66	Assessment of the Acceptability and Feasibility of Child Potties for Safe Child Feces Disposal in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 469-476.	0.6	22
67	Effect of Improved Water Quality, Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition Interventions on Respiratory Illness in Young Children in Rural Bangladesh: A Multi-Arm Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 102, 1124-1130.	0.6	22
68	Field trial of an automated batch chlorinator system at shared water points in an urban community of Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development</i> , 2016, 6, 32-41.	0.7	21
69	Prevalence and Association of <i>Escherichia coli</i> and Diarrheagenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> in Stored Foods for Young Children and Flies Caught in the Same Households in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 98, 1031-1038.	0.6	21
70	Availability and Quality of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 298-306.	0.6	20
71	Complementary feeding practices among rural Bangladeshi mothers: Results from WASH Benefits study. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2019, 15, e12654.	1.4	20
72	A Randomized Controlled Trial to Measure Spillover Effects of a Combined Water, Sanitation, and Handwashing Intervention in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 187, 1733-1744.	1.6	19

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73	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: system for monitoring coverage and quality in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 360.	0.7	19
74	Age-related changes to environmental exposure: variation in the frequency that young children place hands and objects in their mouths. <i>Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 30, 205-216.	1.8	19
75	Human Colonization with Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase-Producing <i>E. coli</i> in Relation to Animal and Environmental Exposures in Bangladesh: An Observational One Health Study. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2021, 129, 37001.	2.8	19
76	Toward a Scalable and Sustainable Intervention for Complementary Food Safety. <i>Food and Nutrition Bulletin</i> , 2016, 37, 186-201.	0.5	18
77	Stepped-wedge cluster-randomised controlled trial to assess the cardiovascular health effects of a managed aquifer recharge initiative to reduce drinking water salinity in southwest coastal Bangladesh: study design and rationale. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e015205.	0.8	18
78	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: management structure for achieving high coverage in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 359.	0.7	18
79	Safety and acceptability of <i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> DSM 17938 and <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> subspecies <i>infantis</i> 35624 in Bangladeshi infants: a phase I randomized clinical trial. <i>BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> , 2015, 16, 44.	3.7	17
80	Soil ingestion among young children in rural Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 31, 82-93.	1.8	16
81	If I do not have enough water, then how could I bring additional water for toilet cleaning?! Addressing water scarcity to promote hygienic use of shared toilets in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 1099-1111.	1.0	15
82	Effect of vitamin A administration on response to oral polio vaccination. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 1998, 18, 1125-1133.	1.3	14
83	Drinking water salinity and kidney health in southwest coastal Bangladesh: baseline findings of a community-based stepped-wedge randomised trial. <i>Lancet</i> , 2017, 389, S15.	6.3	14
84	Consequences of access to water from managed aquifer recharge systems for blood pressure and proteinuria in south-west coastal Bangladesh: a stepped-wedge cluster-randomized trial. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 50, 916-928.	0.9	13
85	Effect of Groundwater Iron on Residual Chlorine in Water Treated with Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Tablets in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 98, 977-983.	0.6	13
86	Impact of a Large-Scale Handwashing Intervention on Reported Respiratory Illness: Findings from a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 100, 742-749.	0.6	13
87	Comparison of respondent-reported and sensor-recorded latrine utilization measures in rural Bangladesh: a cross-sectional study. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 111, 308-315.	0.7	12
88	Comparison of Urinary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship From the Spot Versus 24-Hour Urine Samples. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e013287.	1.6	12
89	Associations of drinking rainwater with macro-mineral intake and cardiometabolic health: a pooled cohort analysis in Bangladesh, 2016-2019. <i>Npj Clean Water</i> , 2020, 3, 20.	3.1	12
90	Fecal Contamination on Produce from Wholesale and Retail Food Markets in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 98, 287-294.	0.6	12

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91	Incidences and Costs of Illness for Diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infections for Children < 5 Years of Age in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 96, 16-0005.	0.6	11
92	Scaling Up a Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program in Rural Bangladesh: The Role of Program Implementation. American Journal of Public Health, 2017, 107, 694-701.	1.5	11
93	Longitudinal Effects of a Sanitation Intervention on Environmental Fecal Contamination in a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. Environmental Science & Technology, 2021, 55, 8169-8179.	4.6	11
94	Effect of Neighborhood Sanitation Coverage on Fecal Contamination of the Household Environment in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 100, 717-726.	0.6	11
95	Hygiene in Restaurants and among Street Food Vendors in Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 566-575.	0.6	11
96	Understanding community perceptions, social norms and current practice related to respiratory infection in Bangladesh during 2009: a qualitative formative study. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 901.	1.2	10
97	Spatial and temporal variation in the community prevalence of antibiotic resistance in Bangladesh: an integrated surveillance study protocol. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e023158.	0.8	10
98	Microbiological contamination of young children's hands in rural Bangladesh: Associations with child age and observed hand cleanliness as proxy. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0222355.	1.1	10
99	Child defecation and feces management practices in rural Bangladesh: Associations with fecal contamination, observed hand cleanliness and child diarrhea. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0236163.	1.1	10
100	Pilot of an Elementary School Cough Etiquette Intervention: Acceptability, Feasibility, and Potential for Sustainability. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1876-1885.	0.6	10
101	Spatiotemporal distribution of antimicrobial resistant organisms in different water environments in urban and rural settings of Bangladesh. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 831, 154890.	3.9	10
102	Behavioral antecedents for handwashing in a low-income urban setting in Bangladesh: an exploratory study. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 392.	1.2	9
103	Piloting an acceptable and feasible menstrual hygiene products disposal system in urban and rural schools in Bangladesh. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 1366.	1.2	9
104	Explaining low rates of sustained use of siphon water filter: evidence from follow-up of a randomised controlled trial in Bangladesh. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2015, 20, 471-483.	1.0	8
105	Effectiveness of a large-scale handwashing promotion intervention on handwashing behaviour in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2019, 24, 972-986.	1.0	8
106	Sand Barriers around Latrine Pits Reduce Fecal Bacterial Leaching into Shallow Groundwater: A Randomized Controlled Trial in Coastal Bangladesh. Environmental Science & Technology, 2019, 53, 2105-2113.	4.6	8
107	Effect of sanitation improvements on soil-transmitted helminth eggs in courtyard soil from rural Bangladesh: Evidence from a cluster-randomized controlled trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0008815.	1.3	8
108	Evaluation of a menstrual hygiene intervention in urban and rural schools in Bangladesh: a pilot study. BMC Public Health, 2022, 22, .	1.2	8

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109	Effects of complexity of handwashing instructions on handwashing procedure replication in low-income urban slums in Bangladesh: a randomized non-inferiority field trial. <i>Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development</i> , 2019, 9, 416-428.	0.7	7
110	Groundwater Chemistry and Blood Pressure: A Cross-Sectional Study in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 2289.	1.2	6
111	Snack food consumption among Bangladeshi children, supplementary data from a large RCT. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2020, 16, e12994.	1.4	6
112	Achieving equitable uptake of handwashing and sanitation by addressing both supply and demand-based constraints: findings from a randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2021, 20, 16.	1.5	6
113	Could Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Be an Option for Hand Hygiene for Households in Rural Bangladesh?. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 874-883.	0.6	6
114	Health-Care Facility Water, Sanitation, and Health-Care Waste Management Basic Service Levels in Bangladesh: Results from a Nation-Wide Survey. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 916-923.	0.6	6
115	Effects of water, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on telomere length among children in a cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	2.8	6
116	Antibiotic resistance in <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> isolated from humans in the Hunter Region, New South Wales. <i>Communicable Diseases Intelligence Quarterly Report</i> , 2003, 27 Suppl, S80-8.	0.6	6
117	Teachers' perspective on implementation of menstrual hygiene management and puberty education in a pilot study in Bangladeshi schools. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2021, 14, 1955492.	0.7	5
118	Past Sodium Intake, Contemporary Sodium Intake, and Cardiometabolic Health in Southwest Coastal Bangladesh. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020, 9, e014978.	1.6	4
119	Piloting a Shared Source Water Treatment Intervention among Elementary Schools in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 101, 984-993.	0.6	4
120	Barriers and Enabling Factors for Central and Household Level Water Treatment in a Refugee Setting: A Mixed-Method Study among Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 12, 3149.	1.2	3
121	Effectiveness of Mass Media Campaigns to Improve Handwashing-Related Behavior, Knowledge, and Practices in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 1546-1553.	0.6	3
122	Telomere length is associated with growth in children in rural Bangladesh. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .	2.8	3
123	Effectiveness of the Hydrogen Sulfide Test as a Water Quality Indicator for Diarrhea Risk in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 1867-1871.	0.6	3
124	Landlords' and Compound Managers' Role in Improving and Sustaining Shared Latrines in Three Dhaka City Slums. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 12, 2073.	1.2	2
125	Inconsistency in Diarrhea Measurements when Assessing Intervention Impact in a Non-Blinded Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 101, 51-58.	0.6	2
126	Serial Measurements of Soap Weights and Soap Availability to Describe Handwashing Behavior. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 899-904.	0.6	2

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127	The Lived Experiences of Community Health Workers Serving in a Large-Scale Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Intervention Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 3389.	1.2	1
128	Higher helminth ova counts and incomplete decomposition in sand-enveloped latrine pits in a coastal sub-district of Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010495.	1.3	1
129	A Qualitative Exploration of Factors Affecting Uptake of Water Treatment Technology in Rural Bangladesh. , 2013, , 205-214.		0
130	The Disgust Box: a novel approach to illustrate water contamination with feces. <i>Global Health Promotion</i> , 2018, 25, 75-84.	0.7	0
131	Pilot of a Low-Cost Elementary School Handwashing Intervention in Bangladesh: Acceptability, Feasibility, and Potential for Sustainability. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 239-249.	0.6	0
132	Field Trial of an Automated Batch Chlorinator System at Two Shared Shallow Tubewells among Camps for Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) in Coxâ€™s Bazar, Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 12917.	1.2	0