Leanne Unicomb

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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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	Effect of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutrition Interventions on Enteropathogens in Children 14 Months Old: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2023, 227, 434-447.	1.9	23
2	Pilot of a Low-Cost Elementary School Handwashing Intervention in Bangladesh: Acceptability, Feasibility, and Potential for Sustainability. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, 106, 239-249.	0.6	0
3	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
4	Evaluation of a menstrual hygiene intervention in urban and rural schools in Bangladesh: a pilot study. BMC Public Health, 2022, 22, .	1.2	8
5	Higher helminth ova counts and incomplete decomposition in sand-enveloped latrine pits in a coastal sub-district of Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2022, 16, e0010495.	1.3	1
6	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. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, 916-928.	0.9	13
7	Soil ingestion among young children in rural Bangladesh. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2021, 31, 82-93.	1.8	16
8	Achieving equitable uptake of handwashing and sanitation by addressing both supply and demand-based constraints: findings from a randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. International Journal for Equity in Health, 2021, 20, 16.	1.5	6
9	Teachersâ€™ perspective on implementation of menstrual hygiene management and puberty education in a pilot study in Bangladeshi schools. Global Health Action, 2021, 14, 1955492.	0.7	5
10	Could Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Be an Option for Hand Hygiene for Households in Rural Bangladesh?. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 104, 874-883.	0.6	6
11	The Lived Experiences of Community Health Workers Serving in a Large-Scale Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Intervention Trial in Rural Bangladesh. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3389.	1.2	1
12	Human Colonization with Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase-Producing E. coli in Relation to Animal and Environmental Exposures in Bangladesh: An Observational One Health Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2021, 129, 37001.	2.8	19
13	Effectiveness of Mass Media Campaigns to Improve Handwashing-Related Behavior, Knowledge, and Practices in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 104, 1546-1553.	0.6	3
14	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
15	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
16	Telomere length is associated with growth in children in rural Bangladesh. ELife, 2021, 10, .	2.8	3
17	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. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 12917.	1.2	0
18	Effects of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Environmental Enteric Dysfunction in Young Children: A Cluster-randomized, Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 70, 738-747.	2.9	25

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19	Age-related changes to environmental exposure: variation in the frequency that young children place hands and objects in their mouths. Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology, 2020, 30, 205-216.	1.8	19
20	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
21	What contributes to inappropriate antibiotic dispensing among qualified and unqualified healthcare providers in Bangladesh? A qualitative study. BMC Health Services Research, 2020, 20, 656.	0.9	40
22	Barriers and Enabling Factors for Central and Household Level Water Treatment in a Refugee Setting: A Mixed-Method Study among Rohingyas in Coxâ€™s Bazar, Bangladesh. Water (Switzerland), 2020, 12, 3149.	1.2	3
23	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
24	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 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	24	
25	Past Sodium Intake, Contemporary Sodium Intake, and Cardiometabolic Health in Southwest Coastal Bangladesh. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e014978.	1.6	4
26	Landlordsâ€™ and Compound Managersâ€™ Role in Improving and Sustaining Shared Latrines in Three Dhaka City Slums. Water (Switzerland), 2020, 12, 2073.	1.2	2
27	Associations of drinking rainwater with macro-mineral intake and cardiometabolic health: a pooled cohort analysis in Bangladesh, 2016â€“2019. Npj Clean Water, 2020, 3, 20.	3.1	12
28	Drivers of Antibiotic Use in Poultry Production in Bangladesh: Dependencies and Dynamics of a Patron-Client Relationship. Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 2020, 7, 78.	0.9	75
29	Snack food consumption among Bangladeshi children, supplementary data from a large RCT. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2020, 16, e12994.	1.4	6
30	Occurrence and genetic characteristics of mcr-1-positive colistin-resistant E. coli from poultry environments in Bangladesh. Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance, 2020, 22, 546-552.	0.9	31
31	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. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 102, 1124-1130.	0.6	22
32	Human exposure to antimicrobial resistance from poultry production: Assessing hygiene and waste-disposal practices in Bangladesh. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health, 2019, 222, 1068-1076.	2.1	23
33	Groundwater Chemistry and Blood Pressure: A Cross-Sectional Study in Bangladesh. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 2289.	1.2	6
34	Predictors of Enteric Pathogens in the Domestic Environment from Human and Animal Sources in Rural Bangladesh. Environmental Science & Technology, 2019, 53, 10023-10033.	4.6	50
35	Comparison of Urinary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship From the Spot Versus 24â€Hour Urine Samples. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e013287.	1.6	12
36	Microbiological contamination of young childrenâ€™s hands in rural Bangladesh: Associations with child age and observed hand cleanliness as proxy. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0222355.	1.1	10

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37	Effects of water, sanitation, handwashing and nutritional interventions on soil-transmitted helminth infections in young children: A cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007323.	1.3	48
38	Effectiveness of a largeâ€scale handwashing promotion intervention on handwashing behaviour in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2019, 24, 972-986.	1.0	8
39	Drinking Water Salinity, Urinary Macroâ€Mineral Excretions, and Blood Pressure in the Southwest Coastal Population of Bangladesh. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e012007.	1.6	30
40	Pathways of antibiotic use in Bangladesh: qualitative protocol for the PAUSE study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e028215.	0.8	23
41	Effects of complexity of handwashing instructions on handwashing procedure replication in low-income urban slums in Bangladesh: a randomized non-inferiority field trial. Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development, 2019, 9, 416-428.	0.7	7
42	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. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0225270.	1.1	26
43	Quantitative assessment of fecal contamination in multiple environmental sample types in urban communities in Dhaka, Bangladesh using SaniPath microbial approach. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0221193.	1.1	31
44	Complementary feeding practices among rural Bangladeshi mothers: Results from WASH Benefits study. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2019, 15, e12654.	1.4	20
45	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
46	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. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 109, 148-164.	2.2	37
47	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
48	Impact of a Large-Scale Handwashing Intervention on Reported Respiratory Illness: Findings from a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 100, 742-749.	0.6	13
49	Inconsistency in Diarrhea Measurements when Assessing Intervention Impact in a Non-Blinded Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 51-58.	0.6	2
50	Hygiene in Restaurants and among Street Food Vendors in Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 566-575.	0.6	11
51	Piloting a Shared Source Water Treatment Intervention among Elementary Schools in Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 984-993.	0.6	4
52	Human, animal and environmental contributors to antibiotic resistance in low-resource settings: integrating behavioural, epidemiological and One Health approaches. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 285, 20180332.	1.2	135
53	Effects of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Child Enteric Protozoan Infections in Rural Bangladesh: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 67, 1515-1522.	2.9	52
54	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Bangladesh: a cluster randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e302-e315.	2.9	498

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55	Effect of water quality, sanitation, hand washing, and nutritional interventions on child development in rural Bangladesh (WASH Benefits Bangladesh): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 255-268.	2.7	73
56	A Randomized Controlled Trial to Measure Spillover Effects of a Combined Water, Sanitation, and Handwashing Intervention in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 1733-1744.	1.6	19
57	The Disgust Box: a novel approach to illustrate water contamination with feces. Global Health Promotion, 2018, 25, 75-84.	0.7	0
58	Can you taste it? Taste detection and acceptability thresholds for chlorine residual in drinking water in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Science of the Total Environment, 2018, 613-614, 840-846.	3.9	48
59	Do Sanitation Improvements Reduce Fecal Contamination of Water, Hands, Food, Soil, and Flies? Evidence from a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. Environmental Science & Technology, 2018, 52, 12089-12097.	4.6	60
60	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. Environmental Science & Technology, 2018, 52, 12078-12088.	4.6	38
61	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
62	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. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195218.	1.1	48
63	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. Trials, 2018, 19, 358.	0.7	43
64	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: system for monitoring coverage and quality in an efficacy trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 360.	0.7	19
65	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: management structure for achieving high coverage in an efficacy trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 359.	0.7	18
66	Fecal Indicator Bacteria along Multiple Environmental Transmission Pathways (Water, Hands, Food,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5 Technology, 2018, 52, 7928-7936.	4.6	54
67	Effect of Groundwater Iron on Residual Chlorine in Water Treated with Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Tablets in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 977-983.	0.6	13
68	Fecal Contamination on Produce from Wholesale and Retail Food Markets in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 287-294.	0.6	12
69	Prevalence and Association of Escherichia coli and Diarrheagenic Escherichia coli in Stored Foods for Young Children and Flies Caught in the Same Households in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 1031-1038.	0.6	21
70	Health-Care Facility Water, Sanitation, and Health-Care Waste Management Basic Service Levels in Bangladesh: Results from a Nation-Wide Survey. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 99, 916-923.	0.6	6
71	Serial Measurements of Soap Weights and Soap Availability to Describe Handwashing Behavior. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 99, 899-904.	0.6	2
72	Can Sanitary Inspection Surveys Predict Risk of Microbiological Contamination of Groundwater Sources? Evidence from Shallow Tubewells in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 96, 16-0489.	0.6	24

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73	Escherichia coli contamination of child complementary foods and association with domestic hygiene in rural Bangladesh. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2017, 22, 547-557.	1.0	28
74	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
75	Drinking water salinity and kidney health in southwest coastal Bangladesh: baseline findings of a community-based stepped-wedge randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2017, 389, S15.	6.3	14
76	Potential sources of bias in the use of Escherichia coli to measure waterborne diarrhoea risk in lowâ€income settings. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2017, 22, 2-11.	1.0	26
77	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
78	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. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 2056-2066.	0.9	23
79	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. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e015205.	0.8	18
80	Menstrual hygiene management among Bangladeshi adolescent schoolgirls and risk factors affecting school absence: results from a cross-sectional survey. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e015508.	0.8	149
81	Behaviour change intervention to improve shared toilet maintenance and cleanliness in urban slums of Dhaka: a clusterâ€randomised controlled trial. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2017, 22, 1000-1011.	1.0	31
82	Animal Feces Contribute to Domestic Fecal Contamination: Evidence from E. coli Measured in Water, Hands, Food, Flies, and Soil in Bangladesh. Environmental Science & Technology, 2017, 51, 8725-8734.	4.6	166
83	Behavioral antecedents for handwashing in a low-income urban setting in Bangladesh: an exploratory study. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 392.	1.2	9
84	Advantages and limitations for users of double pit pour-flush latrines: a qualitative study in rural Bangladesh. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 515.	1.2	27
85	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. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2017, 22, 1099-1111.	1.0	15
86	Piloting a low-cost hardware intervention to reduce improper disposal of solid waste in communal toilets in low-income settlements in Dhaka, Bangladesh. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 682.	1.2	25
87	Comparison of respondent-reported and sensor-recorded latrine utilization measures in rural Bangladesh: a cross-sectional study. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 111, 308-315.	0.7	12
88	Assessment of the Acceptability and Feasibility of Child Potties for Safe Child Feces Disposal in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 469-476.	0.6	22
89	Nonrandomized Trial of Feasibility and Acceptability of Strategies for Promotion of Soapy Water as a Handwashing Agent in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 96, 421-429.	0.6	28
90	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

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91	Effectiveness of the Hydrogen Sulfide Test as a Water Quality Indicator for Diarrhea Risk in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1867-1871.	0.6	3
92	Effects of water, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on telomere length among children in a cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. ELife, 2017, 6, .	2.8	6
93	Availability and Quality of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care in Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 95, 298-306.	0.6	20
94	Hand- and Object-Mouthing of Rural Bangladeshi Children 3â€“18 Months Old. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 563.	1.2	64
95	Field trial of an automated batch chlorinator system at shared water points in an urban community of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development, 2016, 6, 32-41.	0.7	21
96	Toward a Scalable and Sustainable Intervention for Complementary Food Safety. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2016, 37, 186-201.	0.5	18
97	Ruminants Contribute Fecal Contamination to the Urban Household Environment in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Environmental Science & Technology, 2016, 50, 4642-4649.	4.6	62
98	Disgust, Shame, and Soapy Water: Tests of Novel Interventions to Promote Safe Water and Hygiene. Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, 2016, 3, 321-359.	1.0	22
99	Hygiene Practices During Food Preparation in Rural Bangladesh: Opportunities to Improve the Impact of Handwashing Interventions. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 95, 288-297.	0.6	25
100	Explaining low rates of sustained use of siphon water filter: evidence from followâ€up of a randomised controlled trial in <scp>B</scp>angladesh. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2015, 20, 471-483.	1.0	8
101	Safety and acceptability of Lactobacillus reuteri DSM 17938 and Bifidobacterium longum subspecies infantis 35624 in Bangladeshi infants: a phase I randomized clinical trial. BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2015, 16, 44.	3.7	17
102	Microbiological Contamination of Drinking Water Associated with Subsequent Child Diarrhea. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 93, 904-911.	0.6	76
103	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. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0118397.	1.1	33
104	Effects of Source- versus Household Contamination of Tubewell Water on Child Diarrhea in Rural Bangladesh: A Randomized Controlled Trial. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121907.	1.1	69
105	Observed Practices and Perceived Advantages of Different Hand Cleansing Agents in Rural Bangladesh: Ash, Soil, and Soap. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 92, 1111-1116.	0.6	25
106	Feasibility and effectiveness of oral cholera vaccine in an urban endemic setting in Bangladesh: a cluster randomised open-label trial. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 1362-1371.	6.3	120
107	The Interaction of Deworming, Improved Sanitation, and Household Flooring with Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection in Rural Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004256.	1.3	49
108	Toys and toilets: crossâ€sectional study using children's toys to evaluate environmental faecal contamination in rural Bangladeshi households with different sanitation facilities and practices. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2014, 19, 528-536.	1.0	30

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109	Microbiological Evaluation of the Efficacy of Soapy Water to Clean Hands: A Randomized, Non-Inferiority Field Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 91, 415-423.	0.6	61
110	A Qualitative Exploration of Factors Affecting Uptake of Water Treatment Technology in Rural Bangladesh. , 2013, , 205-214.		0
111	Designing a handwashing station for infrastructure-restricted communities in Bangladesh using the integrated behavioural model for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (IBM-WASH). BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 877.	1.2	79
112	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. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 1015.	1.2	285
113	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. BMJ Open, 2013, 3, e003476.	0.8	188
114	Household Environmental Conditions Are Associated with Enteropathy and Impaired Growth in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 130-137.	0.6	261
115	Handwashing before Food Preparation and Child Feeding: A Missed Opportunity for Hygiene Promotion. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 1179-1185.	0.6	38
116	An improved tool for household faeces management in rural Bangladeshi communities. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2013, 18, 854-860.	1.0	34
117	Learning to Dislike Safe Water Products: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial of the Effects of Direct and Peer Experience on Willingness to Pay. Environmental Science & Technology, 2012, 46, 6244-6251.	4.6	55
118	Interim evaluation of a large scale sanitation, hygiene and water improvement programme on childhood diarrhea and respiratory disease in rural Bangladesh. Social Science and Medicine, 2012, 75, 604-611.	1.8	115
119	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
120	Using Child Health Outcomes to Identify Effective Measures of Handwashing. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2011, 85, 882-892.	0.6	26
121	The Effect of Handwashing at Recommended Times with Water Alone and With Soap on Child Diarrhea in Rural Bangladesh: An Observational Study. PLoS Medicine, 2011, 8, e1001052.	3.9	149
122	What Point-of-Use Water Treatment Products Do Consumers Use? Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial among the Urban Poor in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e26132.	1.1	63
123	A community-randomised controlled trial promoting waterless hand sanitizer and handwashing with soap, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 1508-1516.	1.0	51
124	Food Safety: Foodborne Disease in Australia: The OzFoodNet Experience. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2008, 47, 392-400.	2.9	62
125	Population-Attributable Risk Estimates for Risk Factors Associated withCampylobacterInfection, Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 895-901.	2.0	84
126	Genotyping of Campylobacter jejuni using seven single-nucleotide polymorphisms in combination with flaA short variable region sequencing. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2006, 55, 1061-1070.	0.7	31

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127	Estimating Foodborne Gastroenteritis, Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1257-1264.	2.0	194
128	Fluoroquinolone Resistance in Campylobacter Absent from Isolates, Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2003, 9, 1482-1483.	2.0	61
129	Antibiotic resistance in Campylobacter jejuni isolated from humans in the Hunter Region, New South Wales. Communicable Diseases Intelligence Quarterly Report, 2003, 27 Suppl, S80-8.	0.6	6
130	Effect of vitamin A administration on response to oral polio vaccination. Nutrition Research, 1998, 18, 1125-1133.	1.3	14
131	Effect of diarrhea on the humoral response to oral polio vaccination. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 1996, 15, 204-209.	1.1	48
132	Diarrhea associated with Cyclospora sp. in Bangladesh. Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 1994, 19, 47-49.	0.8	26