

# Marco Albonico

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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89  
papers

7,975  
citations

53660

45  
h-index

48187

88  
g-index

89  
all docs

89  
docs citations

89  
times ranked

5339  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Individual responses to a single oral dose of albendazole indicate reduced efficacy against soil-transmitted helminths in an area with high drug pressure. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009888.	1.3	15
2	An in-depth report of quality control on Kato-Katz and data entry in four clinical trials evaluating the efficacy of albendazole against soil-transmitted helminth infections. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008625.	1.3	4
3	World Gastroenterology Organisation Global Guidelines. <i>Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology</i> , 2020, 54, 747-757.	1.1	9
4	Identifying thresholds for classifying moderate-to-heavy soil-transmitted helminth intensity infections for FECPAKG2, McMaster, Mini-FLOTAC and qPCR. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008296.	1.3	18
5	Piloting a surveillance system to monitor the global patterns of drug efficacy and the emergence of anthelmintic resistance in soil-transmitted helminth control programs: a Starworms study protocol. <i>Gates Open Research</i> , 2020, 4, 28.	2.0	17
6	Diagnostic performance of a single and duplicate Kato-Katz, Mini-FLOTAC, FECPAKG2 and qPCR for the detection and quantification of soil-transmitted helminths in three endemic countries. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007446.	1.3	76
7	Therapeutic efficacy of albendazole against soil-transmitted helminthiasis in children measured by five diagnostic methods. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007471.	1.3	37
8	The optimal timing of post-treatment sampling for the assessment of anthelmintic drug efficacy against <i>Ascaris</i> infections in humans. <i>International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance</i> , 2018, 8, 67-69.	1.4	21
9	Modification and optimization of the FECPAKG2 protocol for the detection and quantification of soil-transmitted helminth eggs in human stool. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006655.	1.3	18
10	Comprehensive evaluation of stool-based diagnostic methods and benzimidazole resistance markers to assess drug efficacy and detect the emergence of anthelmintic resistance: A Starworms study protocol. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006912.	1.3	30
11	Efficacy and tolerability of moxidectin alone and in co-administration with albendazole and tribendimidine versus albendazole plus oxantel pamoate against <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> infections: a randomised, non-inferiority, single-blind trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2018, 18, 864-873.	4.6	35
12	Review of the 2017 WHO Guideline: Preventive chemotherapy to control soil-transmitted helminth infections in at-risk population groups. An opportunity lost in translation. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006296.	1.3	79
13	The molecular speciation of soil-transmitted helminth eggs collected from school children across six endemic countries. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 110, 657-663.	0.7	19
14	Screening, diagnosis and management of human cysticercosis and <i>Taenia solium</i> taeniasis: technical recommendations by the COHEMI project study group. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 881-894.	1.0	23
15	Efficacy and safety of tribendimidine, tribendimidine plus ivermectin, tribendimidine plus oxantel pamoate, and albendazole plus oxantel pamoate against hookworm and concomitant soil-transmitted helminth infections in Tanzania and CÔte d'Ivoire: a randomised, controlled, single-blinded, non-inferiority trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2017, 17, 1162-1171.	4.6	43
16	Side Benefits of Mass Drug Administration for Lymphatic Filariasis on <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> Prevalence on Pemba Island, Tanzania. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 681-683.	0.6	17
17	StrongNet: An International Network to Improve Diagnostics and Access to Treatment for Strongyloidiasis Control. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004898.	1.3	32
18	Efficacy and reinfection with soil-transmitted helminths 18-weeks post-treatment with albendazole-ivermectin, albendazole-mebendazole, albendazole-oxantel pamoate and mebendazole. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2016, 9, 123.	1.0	50

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19	Efficacy and safety of oxantel pamoate in school-aged children infected with <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> on Pemba Island, Tanzania: a parallel, randomised, controlled, dose-ranging study. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2016, 16, 53-60.	4.6	50
20	Human Trichuriasis: Diagnostics Update. <i>Current Tropical Medicine Reports</i> , 2015, 2, 201-208.	1.6	15
21	Mass Administration of Ivermectin for the Elimination of Onchocerciasis Significantly Reduced and Maintained Low the Prevalence of <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> in Esmeraldas, Ecuador. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004150.	1.3	43
22	Methodological Bias Can Lead the Cochrane Collaboration to Irrelevance in Public Health Decision-Making. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004165.	1.3	28
23	Monitoring the efficacy of drugs for neglected tropical diseases controlled by preventive chemotherapy. <i>Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance</i> , 2015, 3, 229-236.	0.9	29
24	Efficacy and safety of albendazole plus ivermectin, albendazole plus mebendazole, albendazole plus oxantel pamoate, and mebendazole alone against <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> and concomitant soil-transmitted helminth infections: a four-arm, randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2015, 15, 277-284.	4.6	103
25	Quality control in the diagnosis of <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> and <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> using the Kato-Katz technique: experience from three randomised controlled trials. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2015, 8, 82.	1.0	66
26	Accuracy of Five Serologic Tests for the Follow up of <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> Infection. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003491.	1.3	100
27	How Long Can Stool Samples Be Fixed for an Accurate Diagnosis of Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection Using Mini-FLOTAC?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003698.	1.3	27
28	Soil-transmitted helminthiasis: the relationship between prevalence and classes of intensity of infection. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 109, 262-267.	0.7	24
29	An achievable goal: control and elimination of schistosomiasis. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2015, 386, 739.	6.3	24
30	Diagnostic Accuracy of Five Serologic Tests for <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> Infection. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2640.	1.3	248
31	Assessment of Anthelmintic Efficacy of Mebendazole in School Children in Six Countries Where Soil-Transmitted Helminths Are Endemic. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e3204.	1.3	80
32	Do shoes reduce hookworm infection in school-aged children on Pemba Island, Zanzibar? A pragmatic trial. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 108, 297-304.	0.7	14
33	Oxantel Pamoate vs Albendazole for <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> Infection. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2014, 370, 610-620.	13.9	87
34	Freezing parasites in pre-Himalayan region, Himachal Pradesh: Experience with mini-FLOTAC. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2014, 130, 11-16.	0.9	7
35	Mini-FLOTAC, Kato-Katz and McMaster: three methods, one goal; highlights from north Argentina. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2014, 7, 271.	1.0	67
36	Parasitic infections on the shore of Lake Victoria (East Africa) detected by Mini-FLOTAC and standard techniques. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2014, 137, 140-146.	0.9	13

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37	Mini-FLOTAC and Kato-Katz: helminth eggs watching on the shore of lake Victoria. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2013, 6, 220.	1.0	40
38	Effects of geohelminth infections on neurological development. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn</i> , 2013, 114, 369-379.	1.0	9
39	Prevalence of intestinal protozoa infection among school-aged children on Pemba Island, Tanzania, and effect of single-dose albendazole, nitazoxanide and albendazole-nitazoxanide. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2013, 6, 3.	1.0	51
40	Comparison of three copromicroscopic methods to assess albendazole efficacy against soil-transmitted helminth infections in school-aged children on Pemba Island. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 107, 493-501.	0.7	32
41	<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> : A Plea for Action. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2214.	1.3	249
42	Mini-FLOTAC, an Innovative Direct Diagnostic Technique for Intestinal Parasitic Infections: Experience from the Field. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2344.	1.3	119
43	A Public Health Response against <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> : Time to Look at Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis in Full. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2165.	1.3	127
44	Geospatial (s)tools: integration of advanced epidemiological sampling and novel diagnostics. <i>Geospatial Health</i> , 2013, 7, 399.	0.3	60
45	Efficacy and Safety of Nitazoxanide, Albendazole, and Nitazoxanide-Albendazole against <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> Infection: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1685.	1.3	66
46	Safety of a New Chewable Formulation of Mebendazole for Preventive Chemotherapy Interventions to Treat Young Children in Countries with Moderate-to-High Prevalence of Soil Transmitted Helminth Infections. <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine</i> , 2012, 2012, 1-7.	0.6	7
47	Study and implementation of urogenital schistosomiasis elimination in Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo 1.2 87	1.2	87
48	Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy of the Haemoglobin Colour Scale to detect anaemia in young children attending primary healthcare clinics in Zanzibar. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2012, 17, 423-429.	1.0	17
49	Is anthelmintic resistance a concern for the control of human soil-transmitted helminths?. <i>International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance</i> , 2011, 1, 14-27.	1.4	211
50	A Comparison of the Sensitivity and Fecal Egg Counts of the McMaster Egg Counting and Kato-Katz Thick Smear Methods for Soil-Transmitted Helminths. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1201.	1.3	138
51	The Appropriate Indicator Should be Used to Assess Treatment Failure in STH Infections. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 85, 579-580.	0.6	8
52	Assessment of the Anthelmintic Efficacy of Albendazole in School Children in Seven Countries Where Soil-Transmitted Helminths Are Endemic. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e948.	1.3	231
53	Diagnostic Accuracy of Kato-Katz and FLOTAC for Assessing Anthelmintic Drug Efficacy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1036.	1.3	79
54	Controlling Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis in Pre-School-Age Children through Preventive Chemotherapy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e126.	1.3	199

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55	Cost containment in a school deworming programme targeting over 2.7 million children in Vietnam. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 101, 461-464.	0.7	24
56	Comparative study of the quality and efficacy of originator and generic albendazole for mass treatment of soil-transmitted nematode infections in Nepal. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 101, 454-460.	0.7	20
57	Characterization of beta-tubulin genes in hookworms and investigation of resistance-associated mutations using real-time PCR. <i>Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology</i> , 2007, 156, 167-174.	0.5	59
58	A COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR DETECTING THE EGGS OF ASCARIS, TRICHURIS, AND HOOKWORM IN INFANT STOOL, AND THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INFECTION IN ZANZIBARI INFANTS. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 76, 725-731.	0.6	83
59	A comparison of methods for detecting the eggs of Ascaris, Trichuris, and hookworm in infant stool, and the epidemiology of infection in Zanzibari infants. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 76, 725-31.	0.6	34
60	Soil-transmitted helminth infections: ascariasis, trichuriasis, and hookworm. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2006, 367, 1521-1532.	6.3	1,981
61	Progress towards eliminating lymphatic filariasis in Zanzibar: a model programme. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2006, 22, 340-344.	1.5	55
62	Intervention for the Control of Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis in the Community. <i>Advances in Parasitology</i> , 2006, 61, 311-348.	1.4	91
63	Development of the egg hatch assay for detection of anthelmintic resistance in human hookworms. <i>International Journal for Parasitology</i> , 2005, 35, 803-811.	1.3	44
64	Clinical predictors of malaria and other febrile illnesses in children under five on Pemba Island, Tanzania. <i>Tropical Doctor</i> , 2005, 35, 78-81.	0.2	8
65	Eliminating neglected diseases in Africa. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2005, 365, 2089.	6.3	13
66	Low Dose Daily Iron Supplementation Improves Iron Status and Appetite but Not Anemia, whereas Quarterly Anthelmintic Treatment Improves Growth, Appetite and Anemia in Zanzibari Preschool Children. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 134, 348-356.	1.3	206
67	Molecular analysis of the $\beta$ -tubulin gene of human hookworms as a basis for possible benzimidazole resistance on Pemba Island. <i>Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology</i> , 2004, 134, 281-284.	0.5	66
68	Monitoring drug efficacy and early detection of drug resistance in human soil-transmitted nematodes: a pressing public health agenda for helminth control. <i>International Journal for Parasitology</i> , 2004, 34, 1205-1210.	1.3	165
69	Performance of the Haemoglobin Colour Scale in diagnosing severe and very severe anaemia. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2003, 8, 619-624.	1.0	24
70	Anthelmintic drug safety and drug administration in the control of soil-transmitted helminthiasis in community campaigns. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2003, 86, 215-221.	0.9	53
71	Control Strategies. , 2002, , 25-37.		6
72	Is the exclusion of children under 24 months from anthelmintic treatment justifiable?. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2002, 96, 197-199.	0.7	55

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73	Evaluation of the efficacy of pyrantel-oxantel for the treatment of soil-transmitted nematode infections. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2002, 96, 685-690.	0.7	47
74	School enrolment in Zanzibar linked to children's age and helminth infections. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2001, 6, 227-231.	1.0	26
75	Extending anthelmintic coverage to non-enrolled school-age children using a simple and low-cost method. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2001, 6, 535-537.	1.0	47
76	Effects of iron supplementation and anthelmintic treatment on motor and language development of preschool children in Zanzibar: double blind, placebo controlled study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2001, 323, 1389-1389.	2.4	241
77	Hookworms, Malaria and Vitamin A Deficiency Contribute to Anemia and Iron Deficiency among Pregnant Women in the Plains of Nepal. Journal of Nutrition, 2000, 130, 2527-2536.	1.3	206
78	Field trial of a haemoglobin colour scale: an effective tool to detect anaemia in preschool children. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2000, 5, 129-133.	1.0	41
79	Malaria, Hookworms and Recent Fever Are Related to Anemia and Iron Status Indicators in 0- to 5-y Old Zanzibari Children and These Relationships Change with Age. Journal of Nutrition, 2000, 130, 1724-1733.	1.3	140
80	Clinical Pallor Is Useful to Detect Severe Anemia in Populations Where Anemia Is Prevalent and Severe. Journal of Nutrition, 1999, 129, 1675-1681.	1.3	65
81	Control Strategies for Human Intestinal Nematode Infections. Advances in Parasitology, 1999, 42, 277-341.	1.4	159
82	Independent evaluation of the Nigrosin-Eosin modification of the Kato-Katz technique. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 1999, 4, 46-49.	1.0	10
83	School-Based Deworming Program Yields Small Improvement in Growth of Zanzibari School Children after One Year , , Journal of Nutrition, 1997, 127, 2187-2193.	1.3	57
84	Linear Growth Retardation in Zanzibari School Children. Journal of Nutrition, 1997, 127, 1099-1105.	1.3	69
85	Anthelmintic resistance in human helminths: Learning from the problems with worm control in livestock - reply. Parasitology Today, 1997, 13, 156.	3.1	8
86	Hookworm Control as a Strategy to Prevent Iron Deficiency. Nutrition Reviews, 1997, 55, 223-232.	2.6	179
87	Hemoquant Determination of Hookworm-Related Blood Loss and Its Role in Iron Deficiency in African Children. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1996, 55, 399-404.	0.6	127
88	Rate of reinfection with intestinal nematodes after treatment of children with mebendazole or albendazole in a highly endemic area. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1995, 89, 538-541.	0.7	148
89	A randomized controlled trial comparing mebendazole and albendazole against Ascaris, Trichuris and hookworm infections. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1994, 88, 585-589.	0.7	120