

Hemant D Shewade Mbbs

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6339599/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

140
papers

1,336
citations

394390

19
h-index

580810

25
g-index

146
all docs

146
docs citations

146
times ranked

1673
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The potential impact of the COVID-19 response related lockdown on TB incidence and mortality in India. Indian Journal of Tuberculosis, 2020, 67, S139-S146.	0.7	57
2	Effect of glycemic control and type of diabetes treatment on unsuccessful TB treatment outcomes among people with TB-Diabetes: A systematic review. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0186697.	2.5	43
3	Patient characteristics, health seeking and delays among new sputum smear positive TB patients identified through active case finding when compared to passive case finding in India. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0213345.	2.5	41
4	Active case finding among marginalised and vulnerable populations reduces catastrophic costs due to tuberculosis diagnosis. Global Health Action, 2018, 11, 1494897.	1.9	40
5	Cost of hospitalisation for non-communicable diseases in India: are we pro-poor?. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2016, 21, 1019-1028.	2.3	33
6	Assessing the Real-Time Impact of COVID-19 on TB and HIV Services: The Experience and Response from Selected Health Facilities in Nairobi, Kenya. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2021, 6, 74.	2.3	32
7	“I Wasted 3 Years, Thinking Itâ€™s Not a Problem” Patient and Health System Delays in Diagnosis of Leprosy in India: A Mixed-Methods Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005192.	3.0	32
8	Xpert Ultra Assay on Stool to Diagnose Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Children. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 73, 226-234.	5.8	31
9	Assessing the Impact of COVID-19 on TB and HIV Programme Services in Selected Health Facilities in Lilongwe, Malawi: Operational Research in Real Time. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2021, 6, 81.	2.3	31
10	Ten tips to improve the visibility and dissemination of research for policy makers and practitioners. Public Health Action, 2017, 7, 10-14.	1.2	30
11	Cash transfer scheme for people with tuberculosis treated by the National TB Programme in Western India: a mixed methods study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e033158.	1.9	27
12	Barriers in distribution, ownership and utilization of insecticide-treated mosquito nets among migrant population in Myanmar, 2016: a mixed methods study. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 172.	2.3	26
13	Unfavourable outcomes among patients with MDR-TB on the standard 24-month regimen in Maharashtra, India. Public Health Action, 2017, 7, 116-122.	1.2	24
14	MDR-TB screening in a setting with molecular diagnostic techniques: who got tested, who didn't and why?. Public Health Action, 2015, 5, 132-139.	1.2	23
15	Smoking cessation interventions for pulmonary tuberculosis treatment outcomes. The Cochrane Library, 2016, 2016, CD011125.	2.8	22
16	Extending “Contact Tracing” into the Community within a 50-Metre Radius of an Index Tuberculosis Patient Using Xpert MTB/RIF in Urban, Pakistan: Did It Increase Case Detection?. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0165813.	2.5	22
17	Effectiveness of Indigenous Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food in Community-based Management of Uncomplicated Severe Acute Malnutrition: a Randomized Controlled Trial from India. Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, 2013, 59, 393-398.	1.5	21
18	Does research through Structured Operational Research and Training (SORT IT) courses impact policy and practice?. Public Health Action, 2016, 6, 44-49.	1.2	21

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	High pre-diagnosis attrition among patients with presumptive MDR-TB: an operational research from Bhopal district, India. BMC Health Services Research, 2017, 17, 249.	2.2	21
20	Under-reporting of diagnosed tuberculosis to the national surveillance system in China: an inventory study in nine counties in 2015. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e021529.	1.9	19
21	Operational Research to Assess the Real-Time Impact of COVID-19 on TB and HIV Services: The Experience and Response from Health Facilities in Harare, Zimbabwe. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2021, 6, 94.	2.3	19
22	Low pre-diagnosis attrition but high pre-treatment attrition among patients with MDR-TB: An operational research from Chennai, India. Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health, 2017, 7, 227.	2.9	18
23	The burden of dengue, source reduction measures, and serotype patterns in Myanmar, 2011 to 2015. Tropical Medicine and Health, 2017, 45, 35.	2.8	18
24	Bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary tuberculosis patients: Loss to follow-up, death and delay before treatment initiation in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe from 2012 to 2016. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 76, 6-13.	3.3	18
25	Attrition and delays before treatment initiation among patients with MDR-TB in China (2006-13): Magnitude and risk factors. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0214943.	2.5	18
26	MDR-TB in Puducherry, India: reduction in attrition and turnaround time in the diagnosis and treatment pathway. Public Health Action, 2016, 6, 242-246.	1.2	17
27	Digital chest X-ray through a mobile van: public private partnership to detect sputum negative pulmonary TB. BMC Research Notes, 2017, 10, 96.	1.4	17
28	Delay and attrition before treatment initiation among MDR-TB patients in five districts of Gujarat, India. Public Health Action, 2018, 8, 59-65.	1.2	17
29	Electronic medication monitor for people with tuberculosis: Implementation experience from thirty counties in China. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0232337.	2.5	17
30	SARS-CoV-2 epidemic in India: epidemiological features and in silico analysis of the effect of interventions. F1000Research, 2020, 9, 315.	1.6	17
31	SARS-CoV-2 epidemic in India: epidemiological features and in silico analysis of the effect of interventions. F1000Research, 2020, 9, 315.	1.6	17
32	The Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment Cascade in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129155.	2.5	15
33	Why don't key populations access HIV testing and counselling centres in Nepal? Findings based on national surveillance survey. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017408.	1.9	15
34	Knowledge, access and utilization of bed-nets among stable and seasonal migrants in an artemisinin resistance containment area of Myanmar. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2017, 6, 138.	3.7	15
35	Patient and health system delays before registration among migrant patients with tuberculosis who were transferred out in China. BMC Health Services Research, 2018, 18, 786.	2.2	15
36	Where, when, and how many tuberculosis patients are lost from presumption until treatment initiation? A step by step assessment in a rural district in Zimbabwe. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2019, 78, 113-120.	3.3	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI): Skill Assessment of Health and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Workers to Classify Sick Under-five Children. <i>Indian Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2013, 80, 448-454.	0.8	14
38	“Who has to do it at the end of the day? Programme officials or hospital authorities?” Airborne infection control at drug resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB) centres of Karnataka, India: a mixed-methods study. <i>Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control</i> , 2017, 6, 111.	4.1	14
39	Geographical variation in case fatality rate and doubling time during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2020, 148, e163.	2.1	14
40	Effect of mobile reminders on screening yield during opportunistic screening for type 2 diabetes mellitus in a primary health care setting: A randomized trial. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2015, 2, 640-644.	1.8	12
41	TB Notification from Private Health Sector in Delhi, India: Challenges Encountered by Programme Personnel and Private Health Care Providers. <i>Tuberculosis Research and Treatment</i> , 2017, 2017, 1-9.	0.6	12
42	What happens to migrant tuberculosis patients who are transferred out using a web-based system in China?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0206580.	2.5	12
43	Active versus passive case finding for tuberculosis in marginalised and vulnerable populations in India: comparison of treatment outcomes. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2019, 12, 1656451.	1.9	12
44	Antibiotic Use in Broiler Poultry Farms in Kathmandu Valley of Nepal: Which Antibiotics and Why?. <i>Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease</i> , 2021, 6, 47.	2.3	12
45	Unmet need for contraception among married women in an urban area of Puducherry, India. <i>Indian Journal of Medical Research</i> , 2015, 141, 115.	1.0	12
46	Early infant diagnosis of HIV in Myanmar: call for innovative interventions to improve uptake and reduce turnaround time. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2017, 10, 1319616.	1.9	11
47	Inequity in catastrophic costs among tuberculosis-affected households in China. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2019, 8, 46.	3.7	11
48	Factors associated with long turnaround time for early infant diagnosis of HIV in Myanmar. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2017, 10, 1395657.	1.9	10
49	Provider reported barriers and solutions to improve testing among tuberculosis patients “eligible for drug susceptibility test”: A qualitative study from programmatic setting in India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0196162.	2.5	10
50	What is operational research and how can national tuberculosis programmes in low- and middle-income countries use it to end TB?. <i>Indian Journal of Tuberculosis</i> , 2020, 67, S23-S32.	0.7	10
51	“Before reaching the last mile”— Knowledge, attitude, practice and perceived barriers related to tuberculosis directly observed therapy among ASHA workers in Central India: A mixed method study. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health</i> , 2017, 7, 219.	2.9	9
52	Enhanced tuberculosis case finding through advocacy and sensitisation meetings in prisons of Central India. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2017, 7, 67-70.	1.2	9
53	Low uptake of malaria testing within 24h of fever despite appropriate health-seeking among migrants in Myanmar: a mixed-methods study. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2018, 17, 396.	2.3	9
54	Assessment of household ownership of bed nets in areas with and without artemisinin resistance containment measures in Myanmar. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2018, 7, 19.	3.7	9

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Neonatal mortality in India's rural poor: Findings of a household survey and verbal autopsy study in Rajasthan, Bihar and Odisha. <i>Journal of Tropical Pediatrics</i> , 2015, 61, 210-214.	1.5	8
56	Leprosy trends at a tertiary care hospital in Mumbai, India, from 2008 to 2015. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2016, 9, 32962.	1.9	8
57	Decreased protein C function predicts mortality in patients with cirrhosis. <i>International Journal of Laboratory Hematology</i> , 2018, 40, 466-472.	1.3	8
58	Viral load testing among women on "option B+"™ in Mazowe, Zimbabwe: How well are we doing?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0225476.	2.5	8
59	Community-based MDR-TB care project improves treatment initiation in patients diagnosed with MDR-TB in Myanmar. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0194087.	2.5	8
60	Notified dengue deaths in Myanmar (2017-18): profile and diagnosis delays. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2020, 9, 579.	1.6	8
61	Assessing the implementation of a mobile App-based electronic health record: A mixed-method study from South India. <i>Journal of Education and Health Promotion</i> , 2020, 9, 102.	0.6	8
62	Cost of hospitalization for childbirth in India: how equitable it is in the post-NRHM era?. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2017, 10, 409.	1.4	7
63	Development and psychometric testing of an abridged version of Dundee Ready Educational Environment Measure (DREEM). <i>Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 23, 13.	3.4	7
64	Effect of using electronic medication monitors on tuberculosis treatment outcomes in China: a longitudinal ecological study. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2021, 10, 29.	3.7	7
65	Cervical Cancer Care Continuum in South India: Evidence from a Community-based Screening Program. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health</i> , 2020, 10, 28.	2.9	7
66	Outbreak of "Modified measles" in an urban resettlement colony of North India. <i>Indian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2012, 56, 168.	0.6	7
67	Understanding barriers in implementation and scaling up WIFS from providers perspective: A mixed-method study, Rishikesh, India. <i>Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care</i> , 2020, 9, 1497.	0.9	7
68	Utilization of the state led public private partnership program "Chiranjeevi Yojana" to promote facility births in Gujarat, India: a cross sectional community based study. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2016, 16, 266.	2.2	6
69	Does Interim PET Scan After 2 Cycles of ABVD Predict Outcome in Hodgkin Lymphoma? Real-World Evidence. <i>Journal of Global Oncology</i> , 2019, 5, 1-13.	0.5	6
70	Do electronic medication monitors improve tuberculosis treatment outcomes? Programmatic experience from China. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0242112.	2.5	6
71	Impact of Advocacy, Communication, Social Mobilization and Active Case Finding on TB Notification in Jharkhand, India. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health</i> , 2019, 9, 233.	2.9	6
72	Compliance with infection control practices in sputum microscopy centres: a study from Kerala, India. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2015, 5, 255-260.	1.2	5

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	National scale-up of tuberculosis–human immunodeficiency virus collaborative activities in Myanmar from 2005 to 2016 and tuberculosis treatment outcomes for patients with human immunodeficiency virus-positive tuberculosis in the Mandalay Region in 2015. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 111, 402-409.	1.8	5
74	Patients with MDR-TB on domiciliary care in programmatic settings in Myanmar: Effect of a support package on preventing early deaths. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0187223.	2.5	5
75	HIV Viral Load Estimation Using Hematocrit Corrected Dried Blood Spot Results on a BioMerieux NucliSENS [®] Platform. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2019, 9, 86.	2.6	5
76	Screening People with Tuberculosis for High Risk of Severe Illness at Notification: Programmatic Experience from Karnataka, India. <i>Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease</i> , 2021, 6, 102.	2.3	5
77	Assessment of community-based training of medical undergraduates: Development and validation of a competency-based questionnaire. <i>Education for Health: Change in Learning and Practice</i> , 2016, 29, 244-249.	0.3	5
78	Screening adults with tuberculosis for severe illness at notification: programme experience from Gujarat, India. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 116, 1172-1180.	1.8	5
79	Feasibility of opportunistic screening for type 2 diabetes mellitus: Need for interventions to improve follow up. <i>Journal of Social Health and Diabetes</i> , 2015, 03, 043-047.	0.3	4
80	Collaborative activities and treatment outcomes in patients with HIV-associated tuberculosis in Viet Nam. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2016, 6, 8-14.	1.2	4
81	Competency-based tool for evaluation of community-based training in undergraduate medical education in India – a Delphi approach. <i>Advances in Medical Education and Practice</i> , 2017, Volume 8, 277-286.	1.5	4
82	Time to anti-retroviral therapy among people living with HIV enrolled into care in Myanmar: how prepared are we for “test and treat”? <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2018, 11, 1520473.	1.9	4
83	Adjusting Reported COVID-19 Deaths for the Prevailing Routine Death Surveillance in India. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2021, 9, 641991.	2.7	4
84	Glycemic control monitoring in patients with tuberculosis and diabetes: a descriptive study from programmatic setting in Tamil Nadu, India. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2019, 8, 1725.	1.6	4
85	Call for Systematic Population-Based Cervical Cancer Screening: Findings from Community-Based Screening Camps in Tamil Nadu, India. <i>Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention</i> , 2019, 20, 3703-3710.	1.2	4
86	Hand Hygiene Compliance at Two Tertiary Hospitals in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in 2021: A Cross-Sectional Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 2978.	2.6	4
87	Reviving community medicine in India: The need to perform our primary role. <i>International Journal of Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2014, 4, 29.	0.3	3
88	Timing of antiretroviral therapy and TB treatment outcomes in patients with TB-HIV in Myanmar. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2016, 6, 111-117.	1.2	3
89	Pre-diagnosis attrition in patients with presumptive MDR-TB in Bhopal, India, 2015: a follow-up study. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2018, 8, 95-96.	1.2	3
90	Use of Verbal Autopsy to Determine Underlying Cause of Death during Treatment of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis, India. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 24, 478-484.	4.3	3

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Delay before drug susceptibility testing among patients with presumptive multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Gujarat, India. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 112, 500-508.	1.8	3
92	Outcomes in children treated for tuberculosis with the new dispersible fixed-dose combinations in Port Moresby. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2019, 9, S32-S37.	1.2	3
93	Poor adherence to TB diagnosis guidelines among under-five children with severe acute malnutrition in central India: A missed window of opportunity?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0248192.	2.5	3
94	Risk factors for non-adherence among people with HIV-associated TB in Karnataka, India: A case-control study. <i>Indian Journal of Tuberculosis</i> , 2021, 69, 65-72.	0.7	3
95	Xpert negative means no TB: A mixed-methods study into early implementation of Xpert in Puducherry, India. <i>Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care</i> , 2019, 8, 1379.	0.9	3
96	Treatment Initiation among Patients with Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis in Bhopal District, India. <i>Journal of Tuberculosis Research</i> , 2017, 05, 237-242.	0.2	3
97	Glycemic control monitoring in patients with tuberculosis and diabetes: a descriptive study from programmatic setting in Tamil Nadu, India. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2019, 8, 1725.	1.6	3
98	HIV Testing among General Population with Sexually Transmitted Infection: Findings from Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16). <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health</i> , 2020, 10, 82.	2.9	3
99	Preventive medicine clinics in hospitals of India: An opportunity missed. <i>International Journal of Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2013, 3, 115.	0.3	2
100	National guidelines on screening for diabetes among patients with tuberculosis in India: Need for clarity and change in screening cut off?. <i>Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews</i> , 2017, 11, S929-S930.	3.6	2
101	Challenges in TB diagnosis and treatment: the Kavieng Provincial Hospital experience, Papua New Guinea. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2019, 9, S57-S61.	1.2	2
102	Quality of Malaria Treatment Provided under "Better Health Together"™ Project in Ethnic Communities of Myanmar: How Are We Performing?. <i>Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease</i> , 2019, 4, 140.	2.3	2
103	Financial support to the poor for the detection of smear-negative pulmonary and extra-pulmonary TB in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease</i> , 2020, 24, 180-188.	1.2	2
104	Extending contact screening within a 50-m radius of an index tuberculosis patient using Xpert MTB/RIF in urban Pakistan: Did it impact treatment outcomes?. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 104, 634-640.	3.3	2
105	Uptake of universal drug susceptibility testing among people with TB in a south Indian district: How are we faring?. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 116, 43-49.	1.8	2
106	Children and adolescents on anti-retroviral therapy in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe: How many are virally suppressed by month six?. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2020, 9, 191.	1.6	2
107	Electronic health and medical records for comprehensive primary healthcare in India. <i>The National Medical Journal of India</i> , 2019, 32, 373.	0.3	2
108	Anti-retroviral therapy after "Treat All" in Harare, Zimbabwe: What are the changes in uptake, time to initiation and retention?. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2020, 9, 287.	1.6	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Short EpiData course: do participants use the data entry tool two years post-training?. <i>Public Health Action</i> , 2015, 5, 261-265.	1.2	1
110	Training medical undergraduates in the core disciplines of community medicine through community postings –an experience from India. <i>Family Medicine and Community Health</i> , 2016, 4, 45-50.	1.6	1
111	Open access tools for quality-assured and efficient data entry in a large, state-wide tobacco survey in India. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2017, 10, 1394763.	1.9	1
112	Earned print media in advancing tobacco control in Himachal Pradesh, India: a descriptive study. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2017, 2, e000208.	4.7	1
113	Effect of previous utilization and out-of-pocket expenditure on subsequent utilization of a state led public-private partnership scheme –Chiranjeevi Yojana–to promote facility births in Gujarat, India. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2017, 17, 302.	2.2	1
114	Near real-time supervision of home visits for patients with tuberculosis. <i>International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease</i> , 2020, 24, 260-261.	1.2	1
115	Benefits of community-based TB screening vs. passive case finding. <i>International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease</i> , 2020, 24, 464-465.	1.2	1
116	Prognostic Significance of Molecular Profile in Non-metastatic Invasive Breast Cancer: A Multicentre Study from India. <i>Indian Journal of Gynecologic Oncology</i> , 2020, 18, 1.	0.3	1
117	Decreasing Trends in Antibiotic Consumption in Public Hospitals from 2014 to 2017 Following the Decentralization of Drug Procurement in Myanmar. <i>Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease</i> , 2021, 6, 57.	2.3	1
118	Diagnosis of childhood tuberculosis in Pakistan: Are national guidelines used by private healthcare providers?. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 107, 291-297.	3.3	1
119	Does active case finding for tuberculosis generate more false-positives compared to passive case finding in India?. <i>Indian Journal of Tuberculosis</i> , 2021, 68, 396-399.	0.7	1
120	Independent predictors of comprehensive knowledge of HIV in general population: findings from the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16). <i>F1000Research</i> , 0, 9, 5.	1.6	1
121	High vaccination coverage, inadequate knowledge and high vector density: Findings from a community-based cross-sectional study on Japanese Encephalitis in Yangon, Myanmar. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2020, 9, 6.	1.6	1
122	Do smoke-free laws or policies impact smoking at home? A comparison between smoke-free and nonsmoke-free jurisdiction in India. <i>International Journal of Noncommunicable Diseases</i> , 2018, 3, 28.	0.2	1
123	An efficient method to conduct large population survey in a low resource setting: Tamil Nadu tobacco survey. <i>International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2017, 4, 4495.	0.1	1
124	Are we missing –previously treated– smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis under programme settings in India? A cross-sectional study. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2019, 8, 338.	1.6	1
125	Anti-retroviral therapy after –Treat All–in Harare, Zimbabwe: What are the changes in uptake, time to initiation and retention?. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2020, 9, 287.	1.6	1
126	High vaccination coverage, inadequate knowledge and high vector density: Findings from a community-based cross-sectional study on Japanese Encephalitis in Yangon, Myanmar. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2020, 9, 6.	1.6	1

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Culture Requests and Multi-Drug Resistance among Suspected Urinary Tract Infections in Two Tertiary Hospitals in Freetown, Sierra Leone (2017-21): A Cross-Sectional Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 4865.	2.6	1
128	Public-private imbroglio: why should TB patients suffer?. Public Health Action, 2014, 4, 281-281.	1.2	0
129	Mobile reminders to improve opportunistic screening of type 2 diabetes mellitus: Data documentation and data analysis plan of a randomized trial data. Data in Brief, 2016, 6, 817-819.	1.0	0
130	Can visual interpretation of NucliSens graphs reduce the need for repeat viral load testing?. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0223597.	2.5	0
131	Completion Rates and Clinical Changes of Patients Seeking Non-Invasive Treatment for Low Back Pain in 13 Centres of a Sports Medicine Institute in India. Complementary Medicine Research, 2020, 27, 89-96.	1.2	0
132	History of household member with tuberculosis or related death in newly diagnosed patients in India. Public Health Action, 2020, 10, 53-56.	1.2	0
133	Do perceptions about educational environment influence academic performance? A cross-sectional study of undergraduate medical students in Madurai, South India. Education for Health: Change in Learning and Practice, 2018, 31, 52.	0.3	0
134	Are we missing "previously treated" smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis under programme settings in India? A cross-sectional study. F1000Research, 2019, 8, 338.	1.6	0
135	Independent predictors of comprehensive knowledge of HIV in general population: findings from the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16). F1000Research, 0, 9, 5.	1.6	0
136	Implementation of social protection schemes for people living with HIV in three districts of Rajasthan state, India " a mixed methods study. F1000Research, 0, 9, 248.	1.6	0
137	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0242112.		0
138	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0242112.		0
139	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0242112.		0
140	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0242112.		0