Pedro Berzosa

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Duffy Negative Antigen Is No Longer a Barrier to Plasmodium vivax – Molecular Evidences from the African West Coast (Angola and Equatorial Guinea). PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1192.	3.0	157
2	Comparison of three diagnostic methods (microscopy, RDT, and PCR) for the detection of malaria parasites in representative samples from Equatorial Guinea. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 333.	2.3	149
3	Differentially expressed microRNAs in experimental cerebral malaria and their involvement in endocytosis, adherens junctions, FoxO and TGF-β signalling pathways. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 11277.	3.3	35
4	Prevalence of anemia and associated factors in children living in urban and rural settings from Bata District, Equatorial Guinea, 2013. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0176613.	2.5	31
5	Profile of molecular mutations in pfdhfr, pfdhps, pfmdr1, and pfcrt genes of Plasmodium falciparum related to resistance to different anti-malarial drugs in the Bata District (Equatorial Guinea). Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 28.	2.3	30
6	First evidence of the deletion in the pfhrp2 and pfhrp3 genes in Plasmodium falciparum from Equatorial Guinea. Malaria Journal, 2020, 19, 99.	2.3	29
7	Malaria prevalence in Bata district, Equatorial Guinea: a cross-sectional study. Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 456.	2.3	21
8	Malaria determining risk factors at the household level in two rural villages of mainland Equatorial Guinea. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 203.	2.3	18
9	Impact of Plasmodium falciparum pfhrp2 and pfhrp3 gene deletions on malaria control worldwide: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 276.	2.3	18
10	Artesunate/Amodiaquine Malaria Treatment for Equatorial Guinea (Central Africa). American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 88, 1087-1092.	1.4	12
11	Caregivers' Malaria Knowledge, Beliefs and Attitudes, and Related Factors in the Bata District, Equatorial Guinea. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0168668.	2.5	10
12	Efficacy of Artesunate + Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine (AS + SP) and Amodiaquine + Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine (AQ + SP) for UncomplicatedfalciparumMalaria in Equatorial Guinea (Central Africa). Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2009, 2009, 1-7.	1.7	8
13	Evaluation of LAMP for the diagnosis of Loa loa infection in dried blood spots compared to PCR-based assays and microscopy. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 2022, 116, e210210.	1.6	8
14	Therapeutic efficacy of artesunate-amodiaquine and artemether-lumefantrine and polymorphism in Plasmodium falciparum kelch13-propeller gene in Equatorial Guinea. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 275.	2.3	7
15	Comparison of three <scp>PCR</scp> â€based methods to detect <i>Loa loa</i> and <i>Mansonella perstans</i> in longâ€term frozen storage dried blood spots. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2022, 27, 686-695.	2.3	7
16	The use and preference of artemether as a first-choice treatment for malaria: results from a cross-sectional survey in the Bata district, Equatorial Guinea. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 107.	2.3	4
17	Failures in the case management of children with uncomplicated malaria in Bata district of Equatorial Guinea and associated factors. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0220789.	2.5	4
18	Temporal evolution of the resistance genotypes of Plasmodium falciparum in isolates from Equatorial Guinea during 20Âyears (1999 to 2019). Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 463.	2.3	4

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Colorimetric and Real-Time Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP) for Detection of Loa loa DNA in Human Blood Samples. Diagnostics, 2022, 12, 1079.	2.6	3
20	Knowledge and practices regarding malaria and the National Treatment Guidelines among public health workers in Equatorial Guinea. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 21.	2.3	2