Firdausi Qadri

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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251 papers	12,776 citations	28190 55 h-index	35952 97 g-index
265 all docs	265 docs citations	265 times ranked	9277 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli in Developing Countries: Epidemiology, Microbiology, Clinical Features, Treatment, and Prevention. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2005, 18, 465-483.	5.7	804
2	Vibrio spp. infections. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2018, 4, 1-19.	18.1	572
3	Cholera. Lancet, The, 2012, 379, 2466-2476.	6.3	527
4	Morbidity and mortality due to shigella and enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli diarrhoea: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990â€“2016. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, 1229-1240.	4.6	427
5	Cholera. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1539-1549.	6.3	314
6	Stool Microbiota and Vaccine Responses of Infants. Pediatrics, 2014, 134, e362-e372.	1.0	308
7	Cholera Due to Altered El Tor Strains of Vibrio cholerae O1 in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2006, 44, 4211-4213.	1.8	222
8	Susceptibility to Vibrio cholerae Infection in a Cohort of Household Contacts of Patients with Cholera in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008, 2, e221.	1.3	196
9	Blood Group, Immunity, and Risk of Infection with Vibrio cholerae in an Area of Endemicity. Infection and Immunity, 2005, 73, 7422-7427.	1.0	195
10	A 4â€¥ear Study of the Epidemiology ofVibrio choleraein Four Rural Areas of Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2003, 187, 96-101.	1.9	189
11	Disease Burden Due to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli in the First 2 Years of Life in an Urban Community in Bangladesh. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 3961-3968.	1.0	180
12	DIARRHEAL EPIDEMICS IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH, DURING THREE CONSECUTIVE FLOODS: 1988, 1998, AND 2004. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 1067-1073.	0.6	180
13	Prevalence of Toxin Types and Colonization Factors in Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Isolated during a 2-Year Period from Diarrheal Patients in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2000, 38, 27-31.	1.8	173
14	Clinical Outcomes in Household Contacts of Patients with Cholera in Bangladesh. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 49, 1473-1479.	2.9	144
15	Phase Variable O Antigen Biosynthetic Genes Control Expression of the Major Protective Antigen and Bacteriophage Receptor in Vibrio cholerae O1. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002917.	2.1	138
16	Protection against cholera from killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccines: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2017, 17, 1080-1088.	4.6	138
17	Association of EnterotoxigenicBacteroides fragilisInfection with Inflammatory Diarrhea. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2008, 47, 797-803.	2.9	137
18	Efficacy of a Single-Dose, Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladesh. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1723-1732.	13.9	134

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19	EnterotoxigenicEscherichia coliandVibrio choleraeDiarrhea, Bangladesh, 2004. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1104-1107.	2.0	123
20	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
21	Evidence of a Dominant Lineage of Vibrio cholerae-Specific Lytic Bacteriophages Shed by Cholera Patients over a 10-Year Period in Dhaka, Bangladesh. MBio, 2011, 2, e00334-10.	1.8	115
22	Supplementation with Zinc, but Not Vitamin A, Improves Seroconversion to Vibriocidal Antibody in Children Given an Oral Cholera Vaccine. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2003, 187, 909-913.	1.9	114
23	Characterization of Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor Biotype Variant Clinical Isolates from Bangladesh and Haiti, Including a Molecular Genetic Analysis of Virulence Genes. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2011, 49, 3739-3749.	1.8	112
24	Antigen-Specific Memory B-Cell Responses to Vibrio cholerae O1 Infection in Bangladesh. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 3850-3856.	1.0	110
25	Shifting Prevalence of Major Diarrheal Pathogens in Patients Seeking Hospital Care during Floods in 1998, 2004, and 2007 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 708-714.	0.6	101
26	Safety and immunogenicity study of a killed bivalent (O1 and O139) whole-cell oral cholera vaccine Shanchol, in Bangladeshi adults and children as young as 1 year of age. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 8285-8292.	1.7	98
27	Peru-15, a live attenuated oral cholera vaccine, is safe and immunogenic in Bangladeshi toddlers and infants. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 231-238.	1.7	97
28	Incomplete Correlation of Serum Vibriocidal Antibody Titer with Protection fromVibrio choleraeInfection in Urban Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2004, 189, 2318-2322.	1.9	93
29	Immune responses and protection in children in developing countries induced by oral vaccines. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 452-460.	1.7	86
30	Development of Multiplex PCR Assays for Detection of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Colonization Factors and Toxins. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2009, 47, 1218-1220.	1.8	85
31	Safety and immunogenicity of the oral, inactivated, enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli vaccine ETVAX in Bangladeshi children and infants: a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled phase 1/2 trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2020, 20, 208-219.	4.6	81
32	Antigen-Specific Immunoglobulin A Antibodies Secreted from Circulating B Cells Are an Effective Marker for Recent Local Immune Responses in Patients with Cholera: Comparison to Antibody-Secreting Cell Responses and Other Immunological Markers. Infection and Immunity, 2003, 71, 4808-4814.	1.0	79
33	Randomized, Controlled Study of the Safety and Immunogenicity of Peruâ€15, a Live Attenuated Oral Vaccine Candidate for Cholera, in Adult Volunteers in Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2005, 192, 573-579.	1.9	78
34	Circulating Mucosal Associated Invariant T Cells Are Activated in Vibrio cholerae O1 Infection and Associated with Lipopolysaccharide Antibody Responses. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3076.	1.3	78
35	Natural Selection in a Bangladeshi Population from the Cholera-Endemic Ganges River Delta. Science Translational Medicine, 2013, 5, 192ra86.	5.8	77
36	Protection by vaccination of children against typhoid fever with a Vi-tetanus toxoid conjugate vaccine in urban Bangladesh: a cluster-randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 675-684.	6.3	77

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37	Memory B Cell Responses to Vibrio cholerae O1 Lipopolysaccharide Are Associated with Protection against Infection from Household Contacts of Patients with Cholera in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 842-848.	3.2	75
38	Oral vaccines for preventing cholera. The Cochrane Library, 2024, 2024, CD008603.	1.5	73
39	Antigen-Specific Memory B-Cell Responses in Bangladeshi Adults after One- or Two-Dose Oral Killed Cholera Vaccination and Comparison with Responses in Patients with Naturally Acquired Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 2011, 18, 844-850.	3.2	71
40	Coverage and cost of a large oral cholera vaccination program in a high-risk cholera endemic urban population in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 6058-6064.	1.7	70
41	Comparison of Immune Responses to the O-Specific Polysaccharide and Lipopolysaccharide of Vibrio cholerae O1 in Bangladeshi Adult Patients with Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 1712-1721.	3.2	69
42	Coverage of diarrhoeaâ€associated <scp>E</scp>scherichia coli isolates from different origins with two types of phage cocktails. Microbial Biotechnology, 2014, 7, 165-176.	2.0	69
43	Efficacy of a single-dose regimen of inactivated whole-cell oral cholera vaccine: results from 2 years of follow-up of a randomised trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, 666-674.	4.6	69
44	Broad Up-Regulation of Innate Defense Factors during Acute Cholera. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 2343-2350.	1.0	68
45	Immunologic Responses to Vibrio cholerae in Patients Co-Infected with Intestinal Parasites in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2009, 3, e403.	1.3	68
46	Diarrheal epidemics in Dhaka, Bangladesh, during three consecutive floods: 1988, 1998, and 2004. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 1067-73.	0.6	68
47	The Typhoid Vaccine Acceleration Consortium (TyVAC): Vaccine effectiveness study designs: Accelerating the introduction of typhoid conjugate vaccines and reducing the global burden of enteric fever. Report from a meeting held on 26â€“27 October 2016, Oxford, UK. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 5081-5088.	1.7	67
48	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli with STh and STp Genotypes Is Associated with Diarrhea Both in Children in Areas of Endemicity and in Travelers. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2006, 44, 3872-3877.	1.8	65
49	Adaptive and Inflammatory Immune Responses in Patients Infected with Strains ofVibrio parahaemolyticus. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2003, 187, 1085-1096.	1.9	64
50	Complexity of rice-water stool from patients with Vibrio cholerae plays a role in the transmission of infectious diarrhea. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 19091-19096.	3.3	62
51	Impact of Rapid Urbanization on the Rates of Infection by Vibrio cholerae O1 and Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e999.	1.3	62
52	Single-Cell Analysis of the Plasmablast Response to Vibrio cholerae Demonstrates Expansion of Cross-Reactive Memory B Cells. MBio, 2016, 7, .	1.8	62
53	Zinc Influences Innate Immune Responses in Children with Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli-Induced Diarrhea. Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 140, 1049-1056.	1.3	61
54	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Elicits Immune Responses to Multiple Surface Proteins. Infection and Immunity, 2010, 78, 3027-3035.	1.0	61

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55	The STRATAA study protocol: a programme to assess the burden of enteric fever in Bangladesh, Malawi and Nepal using prospective population census, passive surveillance, serological studies and healthcare utilisation surveys. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e016283.	0.8	61
56	Conservation and Immunogenicity of Novel Antigens in Diverse Isolates of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003446.	1.3	60
57	Human Gut Microbiota Predicts Susceptibility to Vibrio cholerae Infection. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 218, 645-653.	1.9	60
58	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) vaccines: Priority activities to enable product development, licensure, and global access. Vaccine, 2021, 39, 4266-4277.	1.7	60
59	Safety and immunogenicity of an oral, inactivated enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli plus cholera toxin B subunit vaccine in Bangladeshi adults and children. Vaccine, 2000, 18, 2704-2712.	1.7	59
60	Increased Levels of Inflammatory Mediators in Children and Adults Infected with Vibrio cholerae O1 and O139. Vaccine Journal, 2002, 9, 221-229.	3.2	59
61	A Cholera Conjugate Vaccine Containing O-specific Polysaccharide (OSP) of V. cholerae O1 Inaba and Recombinant Fragment of Tetanus Toxin Heavy Chain (OSP:rTTHc) Induces Serum, Memory and Lamina Proprial Responses against OSP and Is Protective in Mice. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003881.	1.3	59
62	Safety and immunogenicity of an oral, inactivated enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli plus cholera toxin B subunit vaccine in Bangladeshi children 18â€“36 months of age. Vaccine, 2003, 21, 2394-2403.	1.7	57
63	Enhanced immunogenicity of an oral inactivated cholera vaccine in infants in Bangladesh obtained by zinc supplementation and by temporary withholding breast-feeding. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 1433-1439.	1.7	57
64	Relatedness of Vibrio cholerae O1/O139 Isolates from Patients and Their Household Contacts, Determined by Multilocus Variable-Number Tandem-Repeat Analysis. Journal of Bacteriology, 2010, 192, 4367-4376.	1.0	56
65	Reduced doses of oral killed enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli plus cholera toxin B subunit vaccine is safe and immunogenic in Bangladeshi infants 6â€“17 months of age: Dosing studies in different age groups. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 1726-1733.	1.7	55
66	Live attenuated oral cholera vaccines. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2006, 5, 483-494.	2.0	55
67	Knowledge of, attitudes toward, and preventive practices relating to cholera and oral cholera vaccine among urban high-risk groups: findings of a cross-sectional study in Dhaka, Bangladesh. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 242.	1.2	55
68	Comparative Proteomic Analysis Reveals Activation of Mucosal Innate Immune Signaling Pathways during Cholera. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 1089-1103.	1.0	55
69	Antibody responses after COVID-19 infection in patients who are mildly symptomatic or asymptomatic in Bangladesh. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2020, 101, 220-225.	1.5	55
70	Lipopolysaccharide- and Cholera Toxin-Specific Subclass Distribution of B-Cell Responses in Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 1999, 6, 812-818.	2.6	55
71	Shifting prevalence of major diarrheal pathogens in patients seeking hospital care during floods in 1998, 2004, and 2007 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 708-14.	0.6	55
72	Salmonella enterica Serovar Typhi-Specific Immunoglobulin A Antibody Responses in Plasma and Antibody in Lymphocyte Supernatant Specimens in Bangladeshi Patients with Suspected Typhoid Fever. Vaccine Journal, 2009, 16, 1587-1594.	3.2	54

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73	Novel antigens for enterotoxigenicEscherichia colivaccines. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2014, 13, 631-639.	2.0	54
74	Innate Immune Responses in Children and Adults with Shigellosis. Infection and Immunity, 2000, 68, 3620-3629.	1.0	53
75	Vaccines for preventing enterotoxigenicEscherichia coli(ETEC) diarrhoea. The Cochrane Library, 2013, , CD009029.	1.5	53
76	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Isolated from Surface Water in Urban and Rural Areas of Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 3582-3583.	1.8	52
77	Simple, Direct Conjugation of Bacterial O-SPâ€“Core Antigens to Proteins: Development of Cholera Conjugate Vaccines. Bioconjugate Chemistry, 2011, 22, 2179-2185.	1.8	52
78	Estimating cholera incidence with cross-sectional serology. Science Translational Medicine, 2019, 11, .	5.8	50
79	Characterization of Anti- Salmonella enterica Serotype Typhi Antibody Responses in Bacteremic Bangladeshi Patients by an Immunoaffinity Proteomics-Based Technology. Vaccine Journal, 2010, 17, 1188-1195.	3.2	49
80	Mucosal Immunologic Responses in Cholera Patients in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2011, 18, 506-512.	3.2	49
81	Evaluation of a Typhoid/Paratyphoid Diagnostic Assay (TPTest) Detecting Anti-Salmonella IgA in Secretions of Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes in Patients in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2316.	1.3	48
82	Evaluation of the safety and immunogenicity of the oral inactivated multivalent enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli vaccine ETVAX in Bangladeshi adults in a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled Phase I trial using electrochemiluminescence and ELISA assays for immunogenicity analyses. Vaccine, 2019, 37, 5645-5656.	1.7	48
83	Memory T-Cell Responses to Vibrio cholerae O1 Infection. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 5090-5096.	1.0	46
84	Cost of illness for cholera in a high risk urban area in Bangladesh: an analysis from household perspective. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2013, 13, 518.	1.3	46
85	Resistance Pattern and Molecular Characterization of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) Strains Isolated in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157415.	1.1	46
86	Effectiveness of a live oral human rotavirus vaccine after programmatic introduction in Bangladesh: A cluster-randomized trial. PLoS Medicine, 2017, 14, e1002282.	3.9	46
87	The Major Subunit of the Toxin-Coregulated Pilus TcpA Induces Mucosal and Systemic Immunoglobulin A Immune Responses in Patients with Cholera Caused by Vibrio cholerae O1 and O139. Infection and Immunity, 2004, 72, 4448-4454.	1.0	45
88	Suppressive effect of zinc on antibody response to cholera toxin in children given the killed, B subunit-whole cell, oral cholera vaccine. Vaccine, 2004, 22, 416-421.	1.7	45
89	Cholera Toxinâ€“Specific Memory B Cell Responses Are Induced in Patients with Dehydrating Diarrhea Caused byVibrio choleraeO1. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2008, 198, 1055-1061.	1.9	45
90	LPLUNC1 Modulates Innate Immune Responses to Vibrio cholerae. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2011, 204, 1349-1357.	1.9	45

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91	Immunogenicity of a Killed Bivalent (O1 and O139) Whole Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine, Shanchol, in Haiti. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2828.	1.3	45
92	Distribution of the Escherichia coli Common Pilus among Diverse Strains of Human Enterotoxigenic E. coli. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2009, 47, 1781-1784.	1.8	44
93	Memory B Cell and Other Immune Responses in Children Receiving Two Doses of an Oral Killed Cholera Vaccine Compared to Responses following Natural Cholera Infection in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 690-698.	3.2	44
94	A Comparison of Clinical and Immunologic Features in Children and Older Patients Hospitalized With Severe Cholera in Bangladesh. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2008, 27, 986-992.	1.1	43
95	Shift in Phenotypic Characteristics of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) Isolated from Diarrheal Patients in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3031.	1.3	43
96	Cholera in Yemen â€" An Old Foe Rearing Its Ugly Head. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 377, 2005-2007.	13.9	43
97	Infection by Helicobacter Pylori in Bangladeshi Children From Birth to Two Years. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2009, 28, 79-85.	1.1	42
98	Highly conserved type 1 pili promote enterotoxigenic E. coli pathogen-host interactions. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005586.	1.3	42
99	Cholera Caused by Vibrio cholerae O1 Induces T-Cell Responses in the Circulation. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 1888-1893.	1.0	41
100	Bacterial Shedding in Household Contacts of Cholera Patients in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 91, 738-742.	0.6	41
101	Comparison of the Performance of the TPTest, Tubex, Typhidot and Widal Immunodiagnostic Assays and Blood Cultures in Detecting Patients with Typhoid Fever in Bangladesh, Including Using a Bayesian Latent Class Modeling Approach. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004558.	1.3	40
102	Immune responses to cholera in children. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2012, 10, 435-444.	2.0	39
103	Examination of the Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Population Structure during Human Infection. MBio, 2015, 6, e00501.	1.8	39
104	The oral cholera vaccine Shancholâ„¢ when stored at elevated temperatures maintains the safety and immunogenicity profile in Bangladeshi participants. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 1551-1558.	1.7	39
105	Intestinal Immune Responses in Patients Infected with EnterotoxigenicEscherichia coliand in Vaccinees. Infection and Immunity, 1999, 67, 6234-6241.	1.0	39
106	Comparison of Memory B Cell, Antibody-Secreting Cell, and Plasma Antibody Responses in Young Children, Older Children, and Adults with Infection Caused by Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor Ogawa in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2011, 18, 1317-1325.	3.2	38
107	Plasma and memory B cell responses targeting O-specific polysaccharide (OSP) are associated with protection against Vibrio cholerae O1 infection among household contacts of cholera patients in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006399.	1.3	38
108	Vibrio cholerae Serogroup O139: Isolation from Cholera Patients and Asymptomatic Household Family Members in Bangladesh between 2013 and 2014. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004183.	1.3	38

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109	Children with the Le(a+bâ^') Blood Group Have Increased Susceptibility to Diarrhea Caused by Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Expressing Colonization Factor I Group Fimbriae. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 2059-2064.	1.0	37
110	Antigen-Specific Memory T Cell Responses after Vaccination with an Oral Killed Cholera Vaccine in Bangladeshi Children and Comparison to Responses in Patients with Naturally Acquired Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 1304-1311.	3.2	37
111	Defining endemic cholera at three levels of spatiotemporal resolution within Bangladesh. Nature Genetics, 2018, 50, 951-955.	9.4	37
112	Vibrio cholerae genomic diversity within and between patients. Microbial Genomics, 2017, 3, .	1.0	37
113	Immunoproteomic Analysis of Antibody in Lymphocyte Supernatant in Patients with Typhoid Fever in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2014, 21, 280-285.	3.2	36
114	The Surveillance for Enteric Fever in Asia Project (SEAP), Severe Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa (SETA), Surveillance of Enteric Fever in India (SEFI), and Strategic Typhoid Alliance Across Africa and Asia (STRATAA) Population-based Enteric Fever Studies: A Review of Methodological Similarities and Differences. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, S102-S110.	2.9	36
115	Immune Responses to the O-Specific Polysaccharide Antigen in Children Who Received a Killed Oral Cholera Vaccine Compared to Responses following Natural Cholera Infection in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2013, 20, 780-788.	3.2	35
116	Expression of Colonization Factor CS5 of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) Is Enhanced In Vivo and by the Bile Component Na Glycocholate Hydrate. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35827.	1.1	35
117	Directed Evaluation of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Autotransporter Proteins as Putative Vaccine Candidates. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1428.	1.3	34
118	Evaluation in Mice of a Conjugate Vaccine for Cholera Made from Vibrio cholerae O1 (Ogawa) O-Specific Polysaccharide. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2683.	1.3	34
119	Insights into enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli diversity in Bangladesh utilizing genomic epidemiology. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 3402.	1.6	33
120	Individuals with Le(a+bâ^') Blood Group Have Increased Susceptibility to Symptomatic Vibrio cholerae O1 Infection. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1413.	1.3	32
121	Emergency deployment of oral cholera vaccine for the Rohingya in Bangladesh. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 1877-1879.	6.3	32
122	Assessing the Impact of a Vi-polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine in Preventing Typhoid Infection Among Bangladeshi Children: A Protocol for a Phase IIIb Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 68, S74-S82.	2.9	32
123	Antibody-Secreting Cell Responses after Vibrio cholerae O1 Infection and Oral Cholera Vaccination in Adults in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2013, 20, 1592-1598.	3.2	31
124	Contribution of the Highly Conserved EaeH Surface Protein to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Pathogenesis. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 3657-3666.	1.0	31
125	Robust gut associated vaccine-specific antibody-secreting cell responses are detected at the mucosal surface of Bangladeshi subjects after immunization with an oral killed bivalent V. cholerae O1/O139 whole cell cholera vaccine: Comparison with other mucosal and systemic responses. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 1386-1392.	1.7	30
126	Immune Responses to O-Specific Polysaccharide and Lipopolysaccharide of Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa in Adult Bangladeshi Recipients of an Oral Killed Cholera Vaccine and Comparison to Responses in Patients with Cholera. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 90, 873-881.	0.6	30

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127	FUT2 non-secretor status is associated with altered susceptibility to symptomatic enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli infection in Bangladeshis. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 10649.	1.6	30
128	Interferon-Î³ and Proliferation Responses to Salmonella enterica Serotype Typhi Proteins in Patients with S. Typhi Bacteremia in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1193.	1.3	30
129	Study of Avidity of Antigen-Specific Antibody as a Means of Understanding Development of Long-Term Immunological Memory after Vibrio cholerae O1 Infection. Vaccine Journal, 2013, 20, 17-23.	3.2	29
130	Evaluation of immune responses to an oral typhoid vaccine, Ty21a, in children from 2 to 5 years of age in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 1055-1060.	1.7	29
131	Development of a new dipstick (Cholkit) for rapid detection of Vibrio cholerae O1 in acute watery diarrheal stools. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006286.	1.3	29
132	Human Antibody Response to Longus Type IV Pilus and Study of Its Prevalence among EnterotoxigenicEscherichia coliin Bangladesh by Using Monoclonal Antibodies. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2000, 181, 2071-2074.	1.9	28
133	Epidemiology of Cholera in Bangladesh: Findings From Nationwide Hospital-based Surveillance, 2014â€“2018. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, 1635-1642.	2.9	28
134	Homologous and Cross-Reactive Immune Responses to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Colonization Factors in Bangladeshi Children. Infection and Immunity, 2006, 74, 4512-4518.	1.0	27
135	Mucosal and Systemic Immune Responses in Patients with Diarrhea Due to CS6-Expressing Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 2269-2274.	1.0	27
136	CD4+ T-cell responses to an oral inactivated cholera vaccine in young children in a cholera endemic country and the enhancing effect of zinc supplementation. Vaccine, 2009, 28, 422-429.	1.7	27
137	Conservation and global distribution of non-canonical antigens in Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007825.	1.3	27
138	Vibrio cholerae O1 transmission in Bangladesh: insights from a nationally representative serosurvey. Lancet Microbe, The, 2020, 1, e336-e343.	3.4	27
139	Susceptibility of Vibrio cholerae O139 to Antibody-Dependent, Complement-Mediated Bacteriolysis. Vaccine Journal, 2000, 7, 444-450.	2.6	25
140	In vivo expression of the heat stable (estA) and heat labile (eltB) toxin genes of enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC). Microbes and Infection, 2006, 8, 2797-2802.	1.0	25
141	Development of Peru-15 (CholeraGardeÂ®), a live-attenuated oral cholera vaccine: 1991â€“2009. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2009, 8, 1643-1652.	2.0	25
142	Vaccine specific immune response to an inactivated oral cholera vaccine and EPI vaccines in a high and low arsenic area in Bangladeshi children. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 647-652.	1.7	25
143	Antigen-Specific Memory B-cell Responses to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Infection in Bangladeshi Adults. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2822.	1.3	25
144	O-Specific Polysaccharide-Specific Memory B Cell Responses in Young Children, Older Children, and Adults Infected with Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2016, 23, 427-435.	3.2	25

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145	Predicting Vibrio cholerae Infection and Disease Severity Using Metagenomics in a Prospective Cohort Study. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2021, 223, 342-351.	1.9	25
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