

# Teshome Gebre

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7125585/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

82  
papers

21,172  
citations

147801

31  
h-index

95266

68  
g-index

84  
all docs

84  
docs citations

84  
times ranked

38206  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 328 diseases and injuries for 195 countries, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 1211-1259.	13.7	5,578
2	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 310 diseases and injuries, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1545-1602.	13.7	5,298
3	Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 1151-1210.	13.7	3,565
4	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 333 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 1260-1344.	13.7	1,589
5	Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1775-1812.	13.7	740
6	Global, regional, national, and selected subnational levels of stillbirths, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality, 1980–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1725-1774.	13.7	571
7	Healthcare Access and Quality Index based on mortality from causes amenable to personal health care in 195 countries and territories, 1990–2015: a novel analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 231-266.	13.7	480
8	Estimates of global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and mortality of HIV, 1980–2015: the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet HIV, the</i> , 2016, 3, e361-e387.	4.7	461
9	Measuring the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 countries: a baseline analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2016, 388, 1813-1850.	13.7	413
10	The Global Trachoma Mapping Project: Methodology of a 34-Country Population-Based Study. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 22, 214-225.	1.7	196
11	Effect of Mass Distribution of Azithromycin for Trachoma Control on Overall Mortality in Ethiopian Children. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2009, 302, 962.	7.4	170
12	The burden of neglected tropical diseases in Ethiopia, and opportunities for integrated control and elimination. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2012, 5, 240.	2.5	152
13	Malaria indicator survey 2007, Ethiopia: coverage and use of major malaria prevention and control interventions. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2010, 9, 58.	2.3	120
14	Antibiotic Selection Pressure and Macrolide Resistance in Nasopharyngeal <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> : A Cluster-Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2010, 7, e1000377.	8.4	115
15	Individual, household and environmental risk factors for malaria infection in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions of Ethiopia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 103, 1211-1220.	1.8	110
16	Assessment of herd protection against trachoma due to repeated mass antibiotic distributions: a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2009, 373, 1111-1118.	13.7	104
17	Comparison of annual versus twice-yearly mass azithromycin treatment for hyperendemic trachoma in Ethiopia: a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 379, 143-151.	13.7	81
18	Evaluation of light microscopy and rapid diagnostic test for the detection of malaria under operational field conditions: a household survey in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 118.	2.3	80

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Childhood Mortality in a Cohort Treated With Mass Azithromycin for Trachoma. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 52, 883-888.	5.8	78
20	Integrating an NTD with One of "The Big Three" Combined Malaria and Trachoma Survey in Amhara Region of Ethiopia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e197.	3.0	77
21	Factors associated with mosquito net use by individuals in households owning nets in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 354.	2.3	73
22	Incidence, prevalence and mortality rates of malaria in Ethiopia from 1990 to 2015: analysis of the global burden of diseases 2015. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2017, 16, 271.	2.3	58
23	Efficacy of latrine promotion on emergence of infection with ocular <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> after mass antibiotic treatment: a cluster-randomized trial. <i>International Health</i> , 2011, 3, 75-84.	2.0	54
24	Risk factors for active trachoma in children and trichiasis in adults: a household survey in Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 102, 432-438.	1.8	53
25	Evaluation of three years of the SAFE strategy (Surgery, Antibiotics, Facial cleanliness and) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 trachoma. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 103, 1001-1010.	1.8	53
26	Physical durability of PermaNet 2.0 long-lasting insecticidal nets over three to 32 months of use in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2013, 12, 242.	2.3	46
27	Malaria prevalence and mosquito net coverage in Oromia and SNNPR regions of Ethiopia. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2008, 8, 321.	2.9	42
28	Absorbable Versus Silk Sutures for Surgical Treatment of Trachomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia: A Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2011, 8, e1001137.	8.4	41
29	Which nets are being used: factors associated with mosquito net use in Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regions of Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 92.	2.3	40
30	The epidemiological dynamics of infectious trachoma may facilitate elimination. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2011, 3, 119-124.	3.0	33
31	Reliability of Measurements Performed by Community-Drawn Anthropometrists from Rural Ethiopia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30345.	2.5	33
32	Rapid Increase in Ownership and Use of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets and Decrease in Prevalence of Malaria in Three Regional States of Ethiopia (2006-2007). <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine</i> , 2010, 2010, 1-12.	1.7	32
33	Why Do People Not Attend for Treatment for Trachomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia? A Study of Barriers to Surgery. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1766.	3.0	32
34	The Clinical Phenotype of Trachomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia: Not All Trichiasis Is Due to Entropion. , 2011, 52, 7974.		30
35	Surgery Versus Epilation for the Treatment of Minor Trichiasis in Ethiopia: A Randomised Controlled Noninferiority Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2011, 8, e1001136.	8.4	30
36	Evidence for Clonal Expansion After Antibiotic Selection Pressure: Pneumococcal Multilocus Sequence Types Before and After Mass Azithromycin Treatments. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 211, 988-994.	4.0	30

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Clearing the Backlog: Trichiasis Surgeon Retention and Productivity in Northern Ethiopia. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1014.	3.0	29
38	Analysis of malaria surveillance data in Ethiopia: what can be learned from the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System?. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 330.	2.3	27
39	A socio-ecological analysis of barriers to the adoption, sustainability and consistent use of sanitation facilities in rural Ethiopia. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 706.	2.9	27
40	Adverse Events after Mass Azithromycin Treatments for Trachoma in Ethiopia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2011, 85, 291-294.	1.4	26
41	Epilation for Trachomatous Trichiasis and the Risk of Corneal Opacification. Ophthalmology, 2012, 119, 84-89.	5.2	25
42	Effect of a community intervention with pit latrines in five districts of Amhara, Ethiopia. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 592-599.	2.3	24
43	Mass Azithromycin Distribution to Prevent Childhood Mortality: A Pooled Analysis of Cluster-Randomized Trials. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 100, 691-695.	1.4	24
44	Lymphatic filariasis in western Ethiopia with special emphasis on prevalence of Wuchereria bancrofti antigenaemia in and around onchocerciasis endemic areas. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2012, 106, 117-127.	1.8	23
45	Performance of Local Light Microscopy and the ParaScreen Pan/Pf Rapid Diagnostic Test to Detect Malaria in Health Centers in Northwest Ethiopia. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33014.	2.5	23
46	The Outcome of Trachomatous Trichiasis Surgery in Ethiopia: Risk Factors for Recurrence. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2392.	3.0	22
47	Prevalence of Trachoma at Sub-District Level in Ethiopia: Determining When to Stop Mass Azithromycin Distribution. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2732.	3.0	21
48	Determinants of Uptake of Surgical Treatment for Trachomatous Trichiasis in North Ethiopia. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2008, 15, 328-333.	1.7	19
49	Estimation of insecticide persistence, biological activity and mosquito resistance to PermaNet® 2 long-lasting insecticidal nets over three to 32 months of use in Ethiopia. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 80.	2.3	19
50	The distribution of the prevalence of ocular chlamydial infection in communities where trachoma is disappearing. Epidemics, 2015, 11, 85-91.	3.0	19
51	Estimation of effects of community intervention with Antibiotics, Facial cleanliness, and Environmental improvement (A,F,E) in five districts of Ethiopia hyperendemic for trachoma. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2010, 94, 278-281.	3.9	16
52	Latrine Promotion for Trachoma: Assessment of Mortality from a Cluster-Randomized Trial in Ethiopia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2011, 85, 518-523.	1.4	16
53	Epilation for Minor Trachomatous Trichiasis: Four-Year Results of a Randomised Controlled Trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003558.	3.0	16
54	Diagnostic Characteristics of Tests for Ocular Chlamydia after Mass Azithromycin Distributions. , 2012, 53, 235.		15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Risk Factors for Ocular Chlamydia after Three Mass Azithromycin Distributions. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1441.	3.0	14
56	Ribosomal RNA Evidence of Ocular Chlamydia trachomatis Infection Following 3 Annual Mass Azithromycin Distributions in Communities With Highly Prevalent Trachoma. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 54, 253-256.	5.8	14
57	The Association between Latrine Use and Trachoma: A Secondary Cohort Analysis from a Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 717-720.	1.4	12
58	Comparison of Parascreen Pan/Pf, Paracheck Pf and light microscopy for detection of malaria among febrile patients, Northwest Ethiopia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2010, 104, 467-474.	1.8	11
59	Evaluation of household latrine coverage in Kewot woreda, Ethiopia, 3 years after implementing interventions to control blinding trachoma. <i>International Health</i> , 2011, 3, 251-258.	2.0	11
60	Frequency of Mass Azithromycin Distribution for Ocular Chlamydia in a Trachoma Endemic Region of Ethiopia: A Cluster Randomized Trial. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2020, 214, 143-150.	3.3	10
61	Pre-operative trichiatic eyelash pattern predicts post-operative trichomatous trichiasis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007637.	3.0	9
62	Association of community antibiotic consumption with clinically active trachoma in rural Ethiopia. <i>International Health</i> , 2011, 3, 282-288.	2.0	8
63	Nasopharyngeal Pneumococcal Serotypes Before and After Mass Azithromycin Distributions for Trachoma. <i>Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society</i> , 2016, 5, 222-226.	1.3	8
64	The National Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis from Ethiopia. <i>Ethiopian Medical Journal</i> , 2017, 55, 45-54.	0.6	8
65	3-monthly azithromycin administration for trachoma – Authors' reply. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2009, 374, 449-450.	13.7	5
66	Evaluation of community-based trichiasis surgery in Northwest Ethiopia. <i>Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences</i> , 2013, 23, 131-40.	0.4	5
67	Effect of Azithromycin on the Ocular Surface Microbiome of Children in a High Prevalence Trachoma Area. <i>Cornea</i> , 2022, 41, 1260-1264.	1.7	3
68	Soil-transmitted helminth infections among pre-school aged children in Gamo Gofa zone, Southern Ethiopia: Prevalence, intensity and intervention status. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0243946.	2.5	2
69	Elimination of blinding trachoma by 2020: a call for rapid scale-up and strengthening programmes. <i>International Health</i> , 2014, 6, 156-157.	2.0	1
70	Determinants of soil-transmitted helminth infections among pre-school-aged children in Gamo Gofa zone, Southern Ethiopia: A case-control study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0243836.	2.5	1
71	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0
72	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0
74	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0
75	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0
76	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0
77	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0
78	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243836.		0
79	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243946.		0
80	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243946.		0
81	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243946.		0
82	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243946.		0