Melissa D Conrad

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

38	1,611	279798	315739
papers	citations	23 h-index	38 g-index

40	40	40	1698
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Absence of Putative Artemisinin Resistance Mutations Among Plasmodium falciparum in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Molecular Epidemiologic Study. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2015, 211, 680-688.	4.0	235
2	Antimalarial drug resistance in Africa: the calm before the storm?. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2019, 19, e338-e351.	9.1	167
3	Changing Prevalence of Potential Mediators of Aminoquinoline, Antifolate, and Artemisinin Resistance Across Uganda. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2021, 223, 985-994.	4.0	111
4	Polymorphisms in K13 and Falcipain-2 Associated with Artemisinin Resistance Are Not Prevalent in Plasmodium falciparum Isolated from Ugandan Children. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e105690.	2.5	101
5	Sources of persistent malaria transmission in a setting with effective malaria control in eastern Uganda: a longitudinal, observational cohort study. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2021, 21, 1568-1578.	9.1	90
6	Comparative Impacts Over 5 Years of Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies on Plasmodium falciparum Polymorphisms That Modulate Drug Sensitivity in Ugandan Children. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2014, 210, 344-353.	4.0	84
7	Artesunate/Amodiaquine Versus Artemether/Lumefantrine for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in Uganda: A Randomized Trial. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2016, 213, 1134-1142.	4.0	63
8	The impact of antimalarial resistance on the genetic structure of Plasmodium falciparum in the DRC. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2107.	12.8	57
9	Temporal Changes in Prevalence of Molecular Markers Mediating Antimalarial Drug Resistance in a High Malaria Transmission Setting in Uganda. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 91, 54-61.	1.4	56
10	Lack of Artemisinin Resistance in Plasmodium falciparum in Uganda Based on Parasitological and Molecular Assays. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2015, 59, 5061-5064.	3.2	55
11	Impact of vector control interventions on malaria transmission intensity, outdoor vector biting rates and Anopheles mosquito species composition in Tororo, Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 445.	2.3	53
12	Changing Antimalarial Drug Sensitivities in Uganda. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2017, 61, .	3.2	52
13	Impact of Antimalarial Treatment and Chemoprevention on the Drug Sensitivity of Malaria Parasites Isolated from Ugandan Children. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2015, 59, 3018-3030.	3.2	48
14	Changing antimalarial drug resistance patterns identified by surveillance at three sites in Uganda. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2017, 215, jiw614.	4.0	41
15	Changing Molecular Markers of Antimalarial Drug Sensitivity across Uganda. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2019, 63, .	3.2	39
16	Optimization of a Ligase Detection Reaction-Fluorescent Microsphere Assay for Characterization of Resistance-Mediating Polymorphisms in African Samples of Plasmodium falciparum. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2013, 51, 2564-2570.	3.9	36
17	Longitudinal Outcomes in a Cohort of Ugandan Children Randomized to Artemether-Lumefantrine Versus Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for the Treatment of Malaria. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2014, 59, 509-516.	5.8	34
18	Drug susceptibility of Plasmodium falciparum in eastern Uganda: a longitudinal phenotypic and genotypic study. Lancet Microbe, The, 2021, 2, e441-e449.	7.3	34

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19	Plasmodium Species Infecting Children Presenting with Malaria in Uganda. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 753-757.	1.4	32
20	Comparative Efficacy of Artemether-Lumefantrine and Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in Ugandan Children. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2019, 219, 1112-1120.	4.0	30
21	Artemether-Lumefantrine and Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine Exert Inverse Selective Pressure on Plasmodium Falciparum Drug Sensitivity-Associated Haplotypes in Uganda. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2017, 4, ofw229.	0.9	28
22	Intermittent Preventive Treatment with Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine in Ugandan Schoolchildren Selects for Plasmodium falciparum Transporter Polymorphisms That Modify Drug Sensitivity. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2016, 60, 5649-5654.	3.2	25
23	Impact of Intermittent Preventive Treatment During Pregnancy on Plasmodium falciparum Drug Resistanceâ€“Mediating Polymorphisms in Uganda. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2017, 216, 1008-1017.	4.0	25
24	Asymptomatic School-Aged Children Are Important Drivers of Malaria Transmission in a High Endemicity Setting in Uganda. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2022, 226, 708-713.	4.0	18
25	Is that a real oocyst? Insectary establishment and identification of Plasmodium falciparum oocysts in midguts of Anopheles mosquitoes fed on infected human blood in Tororo, Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 287.	2.3	14
26	Modeling Prevention of Malaria and Selection of Drug Resistance with Different Dosing Schedules of Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine Preventive Therapy during Pregnancy in Uganda. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2019, 63, .	3.2	14
27	Associations between Malaria-Preventive Regimens and Plasmodium falciparum Drug Resistance-Mediating Polymorphisms in Ugandan Pregnant Women. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2020, 64, .	3.2	10
28	The Diversity of the Plasmodium falciparum K13 Propeller Domain Did Not Increase after Implementation of Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy in Uganda. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2019, 63, .	3.2	9
29	Identification and characterization of immature Anopheles and culicines (Diptera: Culicidae) at three sites of varying malaria transmission intensities in Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2020, 19, 221.	2.3	9
30	Comparative Prevalence of Plasmodium falciparum Resistance-Associated Genetic Polymorphisms in Parasites Infecting Humans and Mosquitoes in Uganda. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1576-1580.	1.4	9
31	House design and risk of malaria, acute respiratory infection and gastrointestinal illness in Uganda: A cohort study. PLOS Global Public Health, 2022, 2, e0000063.	1.6	6
32	Drug resistance mediating Plasmodium falciparum polymorphisms and clinical presentations of parasitaemic children in Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 125.	2.3	5
33	Balanced impacts of fitness and drug pressure on the evolution of PfMDR1 polymorphisms in Plasmodium falciparum. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 292.	2.3	5
34	Decreased Susceptibility to Dihydrofolate Reductase Inhibitors Associated With Genetic Polymorphisms in Ugandan Plasmodium falciparum Isolates. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2022, 225, 696-704.	4.0	5
35	Age-Related Changes in Malaria Clinical Phenotypes During Infancy Are Modified by Sickle Cell Trait. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 73, 1887-1895.	5.8	4
36	Deletions of pfhrp2 and pfhrp3 genes were uncommon in rapid diagnostic test-negative Plasmodium falciparum isolates from Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 4.	2.3	4

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Associations between Varied Susceptibilities to PfATP4 Inhibitors and Genotypes in Ugandan Plasmodium falciparum Isolates. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2021, 65, e0077121.	3.2	2
38	Impact of Short-Term Storage on Ex Vivo Antimalarial Susceptibilities of Fresh Ugandan Plasmodium falciparum Isolates. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2022, 66, e0143721.	3.2	1