Clare Chandler

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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90 papers

3,551 citations

34 h-index 55 g-index

93 all docs 93
docs citations

93 times ranked 4056 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Health research capacity development in low and middle income countries: reality or rhetoric? A systematic meta-narrative review of the qualitative literature. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e012332.	1.9	214
2	Guidelines and mindlines: why do clinical staff over-diagnose malaria in Tanzania? A qualitative study. Malaria Journal, 2008, 7, 53.	2.3	197
3	Antimicrobial resistance and COVID-19: Intersections and implications. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	196
4	Current accounts of antimicrobial resistance: stabilisation, individualisation and antibiotics as infrastructure. Palgrave Communications, $2019, 5, .$	4.7	149
5	Motivation, money and respect: A mixed-method study of Tanzanian non-physician clinicians. Social Science and Medicine, 2009, 68, 2078-2088.	3.8	113
6	Deployment of ACT antimalarials for treatment of malaria: challenges and opportunities. Malaria Journal, 2008, 7, S7.	2.3	110
7	Quick fix for care, productivity, hygiene and inequality: reframing the entrenched problem of antibiotic overuse. BMJ Global Health, 2019, 4, e001590.	4.7	103
8	Ebola: limitations of correcting misinformation. Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 1275-1277.	13.7	100
9	Impact of introduction of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria on antibiotic prescribing: analysis of observational and randomised studies in public and private healthcare settings. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2017, 356, j1054.	2.3	89
10	How can malaria rapid diagnostic tests achieve their potential? A qualitative study of a trial at health facilities in Ghana. Malaria Journal, 2010, 9, 95.	2.3	85
11	Knowing antimicrobial resistance in practice: a multi-country qualitative study with human and animal healthcare professionals. Global Health Action, 2019, 12, 1599560.	1.9	81
12	Barriers to implementation of isoniazid preventive therapy in HIV clinics: a qualitative study. Aids, 2010, 24, S45-S48.	2.2	72
13	Introducing malaria rapid diagnostic tests at registered drug shops in Uganda: Limitations of diagnostic testing in the reality of diagnosis. Social Science and Medicine, 2011, 72, 937-944.	3.8	67
14	Overdiagnosis and mistreatment of malaria among febrile patients at primary healthcare level in Afghanistan: observational study. BMJ, The, 2012, 345, e4389-e4389.	6.0	66
15	Quality assurance of qualitative research: a review of the discourse. Health Research Policy and Systems, 2011, 9, 43.	2.8	64
16	A Cluster Randomised Trial Introducing Rapid Diagnostic Tests into Registered Drug Shops in Uganda: Impact on Appropriate Treatment of Malaria. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129545.	2.5	62
17	Improving access to health care for malaria in Africa: a review of literature on what attracts patients. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 55.	2.3	61
18	"We Learn From Them, They Learn From Us― Academic Medicine, 2013, 88, 483-487.	1.6	61

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19	Malaria overdiagnosis: is patient pressure the problem?. Health Policy and Planning, 2008, 23, 170-178.	2.7	60
20	The importance of context in malaria diagnosis and treatment decisions ―a quantitative analysis of observed clinical encounters in Tanzania. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 1131-1142.	2.3	57
21	â€~As a clinician, you are not managing lab results, you are managing the patient': How the enactment of malaria at health facilities in Cameroon compares with new WHO guidelines for the use of malaria tests. Social Science and Medicine, 2012, 74, 1528-1535.	3.8	57
22	The feasibility of introducing rapid diagnostic tests for malaria in drug shops in Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2010, 9, 367.	2.3	54
23	Strategies for developing sustainable health research capacity in low and middle-income countries: a prospective, qualitative study investigating the barriers and enablers to locally led clinical trial conduct in Ethiopia, Cameroon and Sri Lanka. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017246.	1.9	52
24	Basic or enhanced clinician training to improve adherence to malaria treatment guidelines: a cluster-randomised trial in two areas of Cameroon. The Lancet Global Health, 2014, 2, e346-e358.	6.3	50
25	Supporting surveillance capacity for antimicrobial resistance: Laboratory capacity strengthening for drug resistant infections in low and middle income countries. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 91.	1.8	48
26	Setting the standard: multidisciplinary hallmarks for structural, equitable and tracked antibiotic policy. BMJ Global Health, 2020, 5, e003091.	4.7	47
27	Improving access to health care for malaria in Africa: a review of literature on what attracts patients. Malaria Journal, $2012,11,55.$	2.3	47
28	The complexities of simple technologies: re-imagining the role of rapid diagnostic tests in malaria control efforts. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 64.	2.3	46
29	The Impact of Introducing Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests on Fever Case Management: A Synthesis of Ten Studies from the ACT Consortium. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1170-1179.	1.4	44
30	Prescriber and patient-oriented behavioural interventions to improve use of malaria rapid diagnostic tests in Tanzania: facility-based cluster randomised trial. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 118.	5.5	43
31	Introducing malaria rapid diagnostic tests in private medicine retail outlets: A systematic literature review. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0173093.	2.5	43
32	Improving prescribing practices with rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs): synthesis of 10 studies to explore reasons for variation in malaria RDT uptake and adherence. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e012973.	1.9	40
33	The practice of â€~doing' evaluation: lessons learned from nine complex intervention trials in action. Implementation Science, 2014, 9, 75.	6.9	39
34	Community case management of malaria: exploring support, capacity and motivation of community medicine distributors in Uganda. Health Policy and Planning, 2015, 30, 451-461.	2.7	36
35	Assessment of community-level effects of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in schoolchildren in Jinja, Uganda (START-IPT trial): a cluster-randomised trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e668-e679.	6.3	36
36	"Even if the test result is negative, they should be able to tell us what is wrong with us†a qualitative study of patient expectations of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria. Malaria Journal, 2013, 12, 258.	2.3	35

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37	The â€~Drug Bag' method: lessons from anthropological studies of antibiotic use in Africa and South-East Asia. Global Health Action, 2019, 12, 1639388.	1.9	35
38	â€Ît puts life in us and we feel big': shifts in the local health care system during the introduction of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria into drug shops in Uganda. Critical Public Health, 2015, 25, 48-62.	2.4	33
39	Understanding antibiotic use: practices, structures and networks. JAC-Antimicrobial Resistance, 2021, 3, dlab150.	2.1	30
40	Understanding the investigators: a qualitative study investigating the barriers and enablers to the implementation of local investigator-initiated clinical trials in Ethiopia. BMJ Open, 2013, 3, e003616.	1.9	29
41	The effect of altitude on parasite density case definitions for malaria in northeastern Tanzania. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 1178-1184.	2.3	26
42	Pharmacovigilance of antimalarial treatment in Uganda: community perceptions and suggestions for reporting adverse events. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 1143-1152.	2.3	25
43	The development of effective behaviour change interventions to support the use of malaria rapid diagnostic tests by Tanzanian clinicians. Implementation Science, 2014, 9, 83.	6.9	25
44	Febrile Illness Evaluation in a Broad Range of Endemicities (FIEBRE): protocol for a multisite prospective observational study of the causes of fever in Africa and Asia. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e035632.	1.9	25
45	Conflicting priorities: evaluation of an intervention to improve nurse-parent relationships on a Tanzanian paediatric ward. Human Resources for Health, 2009, 7, 50.	3.1	24
46	Aspirations for quality health care in Uganda: How do we get there?. Human Resources for Health, 2013, 11, 13.	3.1	23
47	Use of antibiotics to treat humans and animals in Uganda: a cross-sectional survey of households and farmers in rural, urban and peri-urban settings. JAC-Antimicrobial Resistance, 2020, 2, dlaa082.	2.1	23
48	Antibiotic stories: a mixed-methods, multi-country analysis of household antibiotic use in Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe. BMJ Global Health, 2021, 6, e006920.	4.7	23
49	The PROCESS study: a protocol to evaluate the implementation, mechanisms of effect and context of an intervention to enhance public health centres in Tororo, Uganda. Implementation Science, 2013, 8, 113.	6.9	22
50	Understanding Antibiotic Use in Companion Animals: A Literature Review Identifying Avenues for Future Efforts. Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 2021, 8, 719547.	2.2	22
51	Eliciting adverse effects data from participants in clinical trials. The Cochrane Library, 2018, 2018, MR000039.	2.8	21
52	â€~… in the project they really care for us': Meaning and experiences of participating in a clinical study of first-line treatment for malaria and HIV in Tanzanian adults. Global Public Health, 2013, 8, 670-684.	2.0	20
53	What drives antimicrobial prescribing for companion animals? A mixed-methods study of UK veterinary clinics. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 2020, 183, 105117.	1.9	20
54	Challenging logics of complex intervention trials: Community perspectives of a health care improvement intervention in rural Uganda. Social Science and Medicine, 2015, 131, 10-17.	3.8	19

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55	Introducing rapid tests for malaria into the retail sector: what are the unintended consequences?. BMJ Global Health, 2017, 2, e000067.	4.7	19
56	Perceptions of mothers and hospital staff of paediatric care in 13 public hospitals in northern Tanzania. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 102, 805-810.	1.8	18
57	Knowledge and practices for preventing severe malaria in Yemen: the importance of gender in planning policy. Health Policy and Planning, 2009, 24, 428-437.	2.7	18
58	Antibiotics, rational drug use and the architecture of global health in Zimbabwe. Social Science and Medicine, 2021, 272, 113594.	3.8	18
59	The PRIME trial protocol: evaluating the impact of an intervention implemented in public health centres on management of malaria and health outcomes of children using a cluster-randomised design in Tororo, Uganda. Implementation Science, 2013, 8, 114.	6.9	17
60	Introducing rapid diagnostic tests for malaria into drug shops in Uganda: design and implementation of a cluster randomized trial. Trials, 2014, 15, 303.	1.6	17
61	Behind the scenes of the PRIME intervention: designing a complex intervention to improve malaria care at public health centres in Uganda. Global Health Action, 2015, 8, 29067.	1.9	16
62	The changing climates of global health. BMJ Global Health, 2021, 6, e005442.	4.7	16
63	Social, cultural and economic aspects of antimicrobial resistance. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2020, 98, 823-823A.	3.3	16
64	The Anthropology of Malaria: Locating the Social. Medical Anthropology: Cross Cultural Studies in Health and Illness, 2017, 36, 411-421.	1.2	14
65	Patients with positive malaria tests not given artemisinin-based combination therapies: a research synthesis describing under-prescription of antimalarial medicines in Africa. BMC Medicine, 2020, 18, 17.	5 . 5	14
66	Designing Adverse Event Forms for Real-World Reporting: Participatory Research in Uganda. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32704.	2.5	14
67	Malaria "Diagnosis―and Diagnostics in Afghanistan. Qualitative Health Research, 2013, 23, 579-591.	2.1	13
68	Strengthening patient-centred communication in rural Ugandan health centres: A theory-driven evaluation within a cluster randomized trial. Evaluation, 2014, 20, 471-491.	1.8	13
69	The Impact of an Intervention to Improve Malaria Care in Public Health Centers on Health Indicators of Children in Tororo, Uganda (PRIME): A Cluster-Randomized Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 95, 358-367.	1.4	13
70	The impact of an intervention to introduce malaria rapid diagnostic tests on fever case management in a high transmission setting in Uganda: A mixed-methods cluster-randomized trial (PRIME). PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0170998.	2.5	13
71	How experiences become data: the process of eliciting adverse event, medical history and concomitant medication reports in antimalarial and antiretroviral interaction trials. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2013, 13, 140.	3.1	12
72	Bringing the state into the clinic? Incorporating the rapid diagnostic test for malaria into routine practice in Tanzanian primary healthcare facilities. Global Public Health, 2017, 12, 1077-1091.	2.0	12

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73	A cost-effectiveness analysis of provider interventions to improve health worker practice in providing treatment for uncomplicated malaria in Cameroon: a study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2012, 13, 4.	1.6	11
74	Designing and implementing interventions to change clinicians' practice in the management of uncomplicated malaria: lessons from Cameroon. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 204.	2.3	11
75	Understanding antimicrobial resistance through the lens of antibiotic vulnerabilities in primary health care in rural Malawi. Global Public Health, 2022, 17, 2630-2646.	2.0	11
76	Antibiotic â€~entanglements': health, labour and everyday life in an urban informal settlement in Kampala, Uganda. Critical Public Health, 2023, 33, 95-104.	2.4	8
77	Understanding antimicrobial use in subsistence farmers in Chikwawa District Malawi, implications for public awareness campaigns. PLOS Global Public Health, 2022, 2, e0000314.	1.6	8
78	Evaluating harm associated with anti-malarial drugs: a survey of methods used by clinical researchers to elicit, assess and record participant-reported adverse events and related data. Malaria Journal, 2013, 12, 325.	2.3	7
79	Antimicrobial resistance at the G7. BMJ, The, 2021, 373, n1417.	6.0	7
80	Examining Intervention Design: Lessons from the Development of Eight Related Malaria Health Care Intervention Studies. Health Systems and Reform, 2016, 2, 373-388.	1.2	6
81	Assessment of children for acute respiratory infections in hospital outpatients in Tanzania: what drives good practice?. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 925-32.	1.4	6
82	Taking Opportunities, Taking Medicines: Antibiotic Use in Rural Eastern Uganda. Medical Anthropology: Cross Cultural Studies in Health and Illness, 2022, 41, 418-430.	1.2	5
83	Exploring meaning of participation in a clinical trial in a developing country setting: implications for recruitment. Trials, $2011,12,\ldots$	1.6	4
84	"Every drug goes to treat its own disease…―– a qualitative study of perceptions and experiences of taking anti-retrovirals concomitantly with anti-malarials among those affected by HIV and malaria in Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 491.	2.3	4
85	Reconciling imperatives: Clinical guidelines, antibiotic prescribing and the enactment of good care in lower-level health facilities in Tororo, Uganda. Global Public Health, 2022, 17, 3322-3333.	2.0	4
86	Antibiotics and the Biopolitics of Sex Work in Zimbabwe. Medical Anthropology: Cross Cultural Studies in Health and Illness, 2022, 41, 257-271.	1.2	4
87	Management of malaria and other severe infections in rural Africa and Asia. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 340, c1527-c1527.	2.3	3
88	Mystifying medicines and maximising profit: Antibiotic distribution in community pharmacies in Thailand. Global Public Health, 2022, 17, 3931-3943.	2.0	2
89	Working towards consensus on methods used to elicit participant-reported safety data in uncomplicated malaria clinical drug studies: a Delphi technique study. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 52.	2.3	1
90	Cochrane Column * Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria in malaria-endemic settings: an Open Access Cochrane Review * Commentary: Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria in Africa * Commentary: Impact of RDTs - failure of implementation or intervention?. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 43, 1389-1392.	1.9	0