

# Daniel R Feikin

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

60  
papers

5,671  
citations

147566

31  
h-index

128067

60  
g-index

61  
all docs

61  
docs citations

61  
times ranked

6677  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Duration of effectiveness of vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 disease: results of a systematic review and meta-regression. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2022, 399, 924-944.	6.3	752
2	Assessing vaccine effectiveness against severe COVID-19 disease caused by omicron variant. Report from a meeting of the World Health Organization. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2022, 40, 3516-3527.	1.7	69
3	Duration of effectiveness of vaccination against COVID-19 caused by the omicron variant. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2022, 22, 1114-1116.	4.6	97
4	Biological factors that may impair transplacental transfer of RSV antibodies: Implications for maternal immunization policy and research priorities for low- and middle-income countries. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2022, 40, 4361-4370.	1.7	7
5	The Etiology of Pneumonia From Analysis of Lung Aspirate and Pleural Fluid Samples: Findings From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 73, e3788-e3796.	2.9	14
6	Upper Respiratory Tract Co-detection of Human Endemic Coronaviruses and High-density Pneumococcus Associated With Increased Severity Among HIV-Uninfected Children Under 5 Years Old in the PERCH Study. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, 503-512.	1.1	5
7	Epidemiology of the Rhinovirus (RV) in African and Southeast Asian Children: A Case-Control Pneumonia Etiology Study. <i>Viruses</i> , 2021, 13, 1249.	1.5	9
8	Evaluation of post-introduction COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness: Summary of interim guidance of the World Health Organization. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2021, 39, 4013-4024.	1.7	110
9	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-1-infected South African Children in the Era of Antiretroviral Treatment. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S69-S78.	1.1	6
10	The Etiology of Pneumonia in Zambian Children. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S40-S49.	1.1	10
11	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in Bangladesh. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S79-S90.	1.1	8
12	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-uninfected South African Children. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S59-S68.	1.1	10
13	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in The Gambia. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S7-S17.	1.1	12
14	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-uninfected Children in Kilifi, Kenya. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S29-S39.	1.1	9
15	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in Mali. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S18-S28.	1.1	13
16	Introduction to the Site-specific Etiologic Results From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S1-S6.	1.1	4
17	Etiology and Clinical Characteristics of Severe Pneumonia Among Young Children in Thailand. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S91-S100.	1.1	8
18	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-infected Zambian Children. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S50-S58.	1.1	12

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19	The Predictive Performance of a Pneumonia Severity Score in Human Immunodeficiency Virus-negative Children Presenting to Hospital in 7 Low- and Middle-income Countries. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 70, 1050-1057.	2.9	26
20	Digital auscultation in PERCH: Associations with chest radiography and pneumonia mortality in children. <i>Pediatric Pulmonology</i> , 2020, 55, 3197-3208.	1.0	13
21	Causes of severe pneumonia requiring hospital admission in children without HIV infection from Africa and Asia: the PERCH multi-country case-control study. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2019, 394, 757-779.	6.3	569
22	Case-control vaccine effectiveness studies: Preparation, design, and enrollment of cases and controls. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 3295-3302.	1.7	77
23	Chest Radiograph Findings in Childhood Pneumonia Cases From the Multisite PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S262-S270.	2.9	56
24	Case-control vaccine effectiveness studies: Data collection, analysis and reporting results. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 3303-3308.	1.7	31
25	Density of Upper Respiratory Colonization With <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> and Its Role in the Diagnosis of Pneumococcal Pneumonia Among Children Aged <math>\leq 5</math> Years in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S317-S327.	2.9	96
26	Mobile phone-delivered reminders and incentives to improve childhood immunisation coverage and timeliness in Kenya (M-SIMU): a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2017, 5, e428-e438.	2.9	126
27	The Incremental Value of Repeated Induced Sputum and Gastric Aspirate Samples for the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Children With Acute Community-Acquired Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S309-S316.	2.9	21
28	Listening panel agreement and characteristics of lung sounds digitally recorded from children aged 1-59 months enrolled in the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) case-control study. <i>BMJ Open Respiratory Research</i> , 2017, 4, e000193.	1.2	23
29	Effectiveness of a Third Dose of MMR Vaccine for Mumps Outbreak Control. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2017, 377, 947-956.	13.9	131
30	The Diagnostic Utility of Induced Sputum Microscopy and Culture in Childhood Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S280-S288.	2.9	29
31	Detection of Pneumococcal DNA in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for Diagnosing Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S347-S356.	2.9	37
32	Addressing the Analytic Challenges of Cross-Sectional Pediatric Pneumonia Etiology Data. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S197-S204.	2.9	28
33	Introduction to the Epidemiologic Considerations, Analytic Methods, and Foundational Results From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S179-S184.	2.9	19
34	The Enduring Challenge of Determining Pneumonia Etiology in Children: Considerations for Future Research Priorities. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S188-S196.	2.9	48
35	Standardized Interpretation of Chest Radiographs in Cases of Pediatric Pneumonia From the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S253-S261.	2.9	62
36	Colonization Density of the Upper Respiratory Tract as a Predictor of Pneumonia-causing <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , <i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , and <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> . <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S328-S336.	2.9	49

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37	Is Higher Viral Load in the Upper Respiratory Tract Associated With Severe Pneumonia? Findings From the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S337-S346.	2.9	81
38	The Effect of Antibiotic Exposure and Specimen Volume on the Detection of Bacterial Pathogens in Children With Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S368-S377.	2.9	70
39	Microscopic Analysis and Quality Assessment of Induced Sputum From Children With Pneumonia in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S271-S279.	2.9	32
40	Limited Utility of Polymerase Chain Reaction in Induced Sputum Specimens for Determining the Causes of Childhood Pneumonia in Resource-Poor Settings: Findings From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S289-S300.	2.9	31
41	Association of C-Reactive Protein With Bacterial and Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Associated Pneumonia Among Children Aged <5 Years in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S378-S386.	2.9	84
42	Should Controls With Respiratory Symptoms Be Excluded From Case-Control Studies of Pneumonia Etiology? Reflections From the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S205-S212.	2.9	25
43	Standardization of Clinical Assessment and Sample Collection Across All PERCH Study Sites. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S228-S237.	2.9	27
44	Evaluation of Pneumococcal Load in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for the Diagnosis of Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S357-S367.	2.9	30
45	Standardization of Laboratory Methods for the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S245-S252.	2.9	48
46	Pertussis-Associated Pneumonia in Infants and Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries Participating in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 63, S187-S196.	2.9	38
47	The Mobile Solutions for Immunization (M-SIMU) Trial: A Protocol for a Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial That Assesses the Impact of Mobile Phone Delivered Reminders and Travel Subsidies to Improve Childhood Immunization Coverage Rates and Timeliness in Western Kenya. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2016, 5, e72.	0.5	19
48	Individual level determinants for not receiving immunization, receiving immunization with delay, and being severely underimmunized among rural western Kenyan children. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, 6778-6785.	1.7	40
49	Risk of Injection-Site Abscess among Infants Receiving a Preservative-Free, Two-Dose Vial Formulation of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine in Kenya. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0141896.	1.1	8
50	Vaccine preventable disease incidence as a complement to vaccine efficacy for setting vaccine policy. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2014, 32, 3133-3138.	1.7	35
51	Use of vaccines as probes to define disease burden. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2014, 383, 1762-1770.	6.3	101
52	The feasibility of using mobile-phone based SMS reminders and conditional cash transfers to improve timely immunization in rural Kenya. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2013, 31, 987-993.	1.7	111
53	Global and regional burden of hospital admissions for severe acute lower respiratory infections in young children in 2010: a systematic analysis. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2013, 381, 1380-1390.	6.3	584
54	Serotype-Specific Changes in Invasive Pneumococcal Disease after Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine Introduction: A Pooled Analysis of Multiple Surveillance Sites. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2013, 10, e1001517.	3.9	393

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55	Identification and Selection of Cases and Controls in the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health Project. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 54, S117-S123.	2.9	50
56	Profile: The KEMRI/CDC Health and Demographic Surveillance System--Western Kenya. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 41, 977-987.	0.9	199
57	The Definition of Pneumonia, the Assessment of Severity, and Clinical Standardization in the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 54, S109-S116.	2.9	157
58	The Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health Project: A 21st Century Childhood Pneumonia Etiology Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 54, S93-S101.	2.9	164
59	A Reversal in Reductions of Child Mortality in Western Kenya, 2003â€“2009. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 85, 597-605.	0.6	94
60	Efficacy of pentavalent rotavirus vaccine against severe rotavirus gastroenteritis in infants in developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2010, 376, 606-614.	6.3	626