

# Mahbubur Rahman

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

55  
papers

1,751  
citations

394286

19  
h-index

302012

39  
g-index

61  
all docs

61  
docs citations

61  
times ranked

2157  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Bangladesh: a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2018, 6, e302-e315.	2.9	498
2	The WASH Benefits and SHINE trials: interpretation of WASH intervention effects on linear growth and diarrhoea. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e1139-e1146.	2.9	240
3	Do Sanitation Improvements Reduce Fecal Contamination of Water, Hands, Food, Soil, and Flies? Evidence from a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science &amp; Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 12089-12097.	4.6	60
4	Effects of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Child Enteric Protozoan Infections in Rural Bangladesh: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 67, 1515-1522.	2.9	52
5	Unsafe disposal of feces of children <3 years among households with latrine access in rural Bangladesh: Association with household characteristics, fly presence and child diarrhea. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195218.	1.1	48
6	Effects of water, sanitation, handwashing and nutritional interventions on soil-transmitted helminth infections in young children: A cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007323.	1.3	48
7	Turmeric means "yellow" in Bengali: Lead chromate pigments added to turmeric threaten public health across Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 179, 108722.	3.7	44
8	Achieving optimal technology and behavioral uptake of single and combined interventions of water, sanitation hygiene and nutrition, in an efficacy trial (WASH benefits) in rural Bangladesh. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 358.	0.7	43
9	Effects of Single and Combined Water, Sanitation and Handwashing Interventions on Fecal Contamination in the Domestic Environment: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science &amp; Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 12078-12088.	4.6	38
10	Effects of lipid-based nutrient supplements and infant and young child feeding counseling with or without improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) on anemia and micronutrient status: results from 2 cluster-randomized trials in Kenya and Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 109, 148-164.	2.2	37
11	Pathogen flows from on-site sanitation systems in low-income urban neighborhoods, Dhaka: A quantitative environmental assessment. <i>International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health</i> , 2020, 230, 113619.	2.1	34
12	Sources of Blood Lead Exposure in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science &amp; Technology</i> , 2019, 53, 11429-11436.	4.6	33
13	Behaviour change intervention to improve shared toilet maintenance and cleanliness in urban slums of Dhaka: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 1000-1011.	1.0	31
14	Quantitative assessment of fecal contamination in multiple environmental sample types in urban communities in Dhaka, Bangladesh using SaniPath microbial approach. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0221193.	1.1	31
15	Drinking Water Salinity, Urinary Macro-Mineral Excretions, and Blood Pressure in the Southwest Coastal Population of Bangladesh. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e012007.	1.6	30
16	Prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 in Communities Through Wastewater Surveillance—a Potential Approach for Estimation of Disease Burden. <i>Current Pollution Reports</i> , 2021, 7, 160-166.	3.1	29
17	Effects of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Environmental Enteric Dysfunction in Young Children: A Cluster-randomized, Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 70, 738-747.	2.9	25
18	Modelling faecal pathogen flows and health risks in urban Bangladesh: Implications for sanitation decision making. <i>International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health</i> , 2021, 233, 113669.	2.1	25

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19	Ingestion of Fecal Bacteria along Multiple Pathways by Young Children in Rural Bangladesh Participating in a Cluster-Randomized Trial of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions (WASH) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgB4/Overl	1.5	24
20	Can we "WaSH"™ infectious diseases out of slums?. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2020, 92, 130-132.	1.5	24
21	Characteristics that modify the effect of small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplementation on child anemia and micronutrient status: an individual participant data meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 68S-94S.	2.2	24
22	Effect of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutrition Interventions on Enteropathogens in Children 14 Months Old: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2023, 227, 434-447.	1.9	23
23	Child lead exposure near abandoned lead acid battery recycling sites in a residential community in Bangladesh: Risk factors and the impact of soil remediation on blood lead levels. Environmental Research, 2021, 194, 110689.	3.7	23
24	Effect of Improved Water Quality, Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition Interventions on Respiratory Illness in Young Children in Rural Bangladesh: A Multi-Arm Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 102, 1124-1130.	0.6	22
25	Complementary feeding practices among rural Bangladeshi mothers: Results from WASH Benefits study. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2019, 15, e12654.	1.4	20
26	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: system for monitoring coverage and quality in an efficacy trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 360.	0.7	19
27	Stepped-wedge cluster-randomised controlled trial to assess the cardiovascular health effects of a managed aquifer recharge initiative to reduce drinking water salinity in southwest coastal Bangladesh: study design and rationale. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e015205.	0.8	18
28	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: management structure for achieving high coverage in an efficacy trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 359.	0.7	18
29	A holistic approach to promoting early child development: a cluster randomised trial of a group-based, multicomponent intervention in rural Bangladesh. BMJ Global Health, 2021, 6, e004307.	2.0	16
30	Spot Urine Formulas to Estimate 24-Hour Urinary Sodium Excretion Alter the Dietary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 2127-2137.	1.3	15
31	Consequences of access to water from managed aquifer recharge systems for blood pressure and proteinuria in south-west coastal Bangladesh: a stepped-wedge cluster-randomized trial. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, 916-928.	0.9	13
32	Effect of Groundwater Iron on Residual Chlorine in Water Treated with Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Tablets in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 977-983.	0.6	13
33	Comparison of Urinary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship From the Spot Versus 24-Hour Urine Samples. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e013287.	1.6	12
34	Associations of drinking rainwater with macro-mineral intake and cardiometabolic health: a pooled cohort analysis in Bangladesh, 2016-2019. Npj Clean Water, 2020, 3, 20.	3.1	12
35	Quantitative assessment of exposure to fecal contamination in urban environment across nine cities in low-income and lower-middle-income countries and a city in the United States. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 806, 151273.	3.9	12
36	Development of Moore Swab and Ultrafiltration Concentration and Detection Methods for Salmonella Typhi and Salmonella Paratyphi A in Wastewater and Application in Kolkata, India and Dhaka, Bangladesh. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2021, 12, 684094.	1.5	10

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37	Chlorine taste can increase simulated exposure to both fecal contamination and disinfection byproducts in water supplies. <i>Water Research</i> , 2021, 207, 117806.	5.3	8
38	Wastewater surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 in Bangladesh: Opportunities and challenges. <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Science and Health</i> , 2022, 27, 100334.	2.1	8
39	Characterisation of environmental enteropathy biomarkers and associated risk factors in children in the context of a WASH trial in Timor-Leste. <i>International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health</i> , 2018, 221, 901-906.	2.1	7
40	Achieving equitable uptake of handwashing and sanitation by addressing both supply and demand-based constraints: findings from a randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2021, 20, 16.	1.5	6
41	When is shared sanitation acceptable in low-income urban settlements? A user perspective on shared sanitation quality in Kumasi, Kisumu and Dhaka. <i>Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development</i> , 2020, 10, 959-968.	0.7	6
42	Urinary Sodium Excretion and Blood Pressure Relationship across Methods of Evaluating the Completeness of 24-h Urine Collections. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 2772.	1.7	5
43	Past Sodium Intake, Contemporary Sodium Intake, and Cardiometabolic Health in Southwest Coastal Bangladesh. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020, 9, e014978.	1.6	4
44	A method for correcting underestimation of enteric pathogen genome quantities in environmental samples. <i>Journal of Microbiological Methods</i> , 2021, 189, 106320.	0.7	4
45	Piloting a Shared Source Water Treatment Intervention among Elementary Schools in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 101, 984-993.	0.6	4
46	Indicators for Sanitation Quality in Low-Income Urban Settlements: Evidence from Kenya, Ghana, and Bangladesh. <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 2022, 162, 683-720.	1.4	4
47	Barriers and Enabling Factors for Central and Household Level Water Treatment in a Refugee Setting: A Mixed-Method Study among Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 12, 3149.	1.2	3
48	Telomere length is associated with growth in children in rural Bangladesh. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .	2.8	3
49	Landlords' and Compound Managers' Role in Improving and Sustaining Shared Latrines in Three Dhaka City Slums. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 12, 2073.	1.2	2
50	OUP accepted manuscript. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, , .	1.9	2
51	Success Factors for Community Health Workers in Implementing an Integrated Group-Based Child Development Intervention in Rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 7891.	1.2	2
52	Making the invisible visible: Developing and evaluating an intervention to raise awareness and reduce lead exposure among children and their caregivers in rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2021, 199, 111292.	3.7	2
53	Effects of Intrusion on Disinfection Byproduct Formation in Intermittent Distribution Systems. <i>ACS ES&amp;T Water</i> , 2022, 2, 807-816.	2.3	2
54	Formative Research to Design a Child-Friendly Latrine in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 11092.	1.2	1

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55	Field Trial of an Automated Batch Chlorinator System at Two Shared Shallow Tubewells among Camps for Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) in Coxâ€™s Bazar, Bangladesh. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 12917.	1.2	0