

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	Effect of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutrition Interventions on Enteropathogens in Children 14 Months Old: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2023, 227, 434-447.	1.9	23
2	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. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2022, 806, 151273.	3.9	12
3	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
4	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
5	Effects of Intrusion on Disinfection Byproduct Formation in Intermittent Distribution Systems. <i>ACS ES&T Water</i> , 2022, 2, 807-816.	2.3	2
6	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. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 50, 916-928.	0.9	13
7	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
8	OUP accepted manuscript. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, , .	1.9	2
9	A holistic approach to promoting early child development: a cluster randomised trial of a group-based, multicomponent intervention in rural Bangladesh. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e004307.	2.0	16
10	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. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2021, 194, 110689.	3.7	23
11	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
12	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
13	Spot Urine Formulas to Estimate 24-Hour Urinary Sodium Excretion Alter the Dietary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 77, 2127-2137.	1.3	15
14	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
15	Development of Moore Swab and Ultrafiltration Concentration and Detection Methods for <i>Salmonella Typhi</i> and <i>Salmonella Paratyphi A</i> in Wastewater and Application in Kolkata, India and Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2021, 12, 684094.	1.5	10
16	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
17	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. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 114, 68S-94S.	2.2	24
18	Telomere length is associated with growth in children in rural Bangladesh. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .	2.8	3

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19	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
20	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
21	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
22	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. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 12917.	1.2	0
23	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
24	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
25	Barriers and Enabling Factors for Central and Household Level Water Treatment in a Refugee Setting: A Mixed-Method Study among Rohingyas in Coxâ€™s Bazar, Bangladesh. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 12, 3149.	1.2	3
26	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 ETQq0 0 0 rg00 /Overlook 10 Tf 5	1.2	3
27	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
28	Landlordsâ€™ and Compound Managersâ€™ Role in Improving and Sustaining Shared Latrines in Three Dhaka City Slums. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 12, 2073.	1.2	2
29	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
30	Associations of drinking rainwater with macro-mineral intake and cardiometabolic health: a pooled cohort analysis in Bangladesh, 2016â€“2019. <i>Npj Clean Water</i> , 2020, 3, 20.	3.1	12
31	Can we â€˜WaSHâ€™ infectious diseases out of slums?. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 92, 130-132.	1.5	24
32	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. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 102, 1124-1130.	0.6	22
33	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
34	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
35	Comparison of Urinary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship From the Spot Versus 24â€­Hour Urine Samples. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e013287.	1.6	12
36	Turmeric means â€œyellowâ€­in Bengali: Lead chromate pigments added to turmeric threaten public health across Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 179, 108722.	3.7	44

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37	Sources of Blood Lead Exposure in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2019, 53, 11429-11436.	4.6	33
38	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
39	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
40	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
41	Complementary feeding practices among rural Bangladeshi mothers: Results from WASH Benefits study. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2019, 15, e12654.	1.4	20
42	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
43	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
44	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
45	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
46	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 & Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 12089-12097.	4.6	60
47	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 & Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 12078-12088.	4.6	38
48	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
49	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
50	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: system for monitoring coverage and quality in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 360.	0.7	19
51	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: management structure for achieving high coverage in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 359.	0.7	18
52	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
53	Effect of Groundwater Iron on Residual Chlorine in Water Treated with Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Tablets in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 98, 977-983.	0.6	13
54	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. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e015205.	0.8	18

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55	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