

Sheila K West

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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292
papers

13,482
citations

28190

55
h-index

33814

99
g-index

294
all docs

294
docs citations

294
times ranked

7584
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effect of Ultraviolet Radiation on Cataract Formation. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1988, 319, 1429-1433.	13.9	663
2	The Lancet Global Health Commission on Global Eye Health: vision beyond 2020. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2021, 9, e489-e551.	2.9	549
3	Prevalence of Cataract and Pseudophakia/Aphakia Among Adults in the United States. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2004, 122, 487.	2.6	507
4	How Does Visual Impairment Affect Performance on Tasks of Everyday Life?. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2002, 120, 774.	2.6	370
5	Trachoma. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2014, 384, 2142-2152.	6.3	289
6	Epidemiology of risk factors for age-related cataract. <i>Survey of Ophthalmology</i> , 1995, 39, 323-334.	1.7	284
7	Polymorphisms in <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> tryptophan synthase genes differentiate between genital and ocular isolates. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2003, 111, 1757-1769.	3.9	275
8	Association of nonmelanoma skin cancer and actinic keratosis with cumulative solar ultraviolet exposure in Maryland watermen. <i>Cancer</i> , 1990, 65, 2811-2817.	2.0	270
9	Mass Treatment with Single-Dose Azithromycin for Trachoma. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2004, 351, 1962-1971.	13.9	257
10	Azithromycin to Reduce Childhood Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2018, 378, 1583-1592.	13.9	256
11	Driving Status and Risk of Entry Into Long-Term Care in Older Adults. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2006, 96, 1254-1259.	1.5	231
12	Sunlight Exposure and Risk of Lens Opacities in a Population-Based Study. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1998, 280, 714.	3.8	224
13	Strategies for control of trachoma: observational study with quantitative PCR. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2003, 362, 198-204.	6.3	216
14	A Prospective, Population-Based Study of the Role of Visual Impairment in Motor Vehicle Crashes among Older Drivers: The SEE Study. , 2007, 48, 1483.		203
15	The Global Trachoma Mapping Project: Methodology of a 34-Country Population-Based Study. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 22, 214-225.	0.8	196
16	The Epidemiology of Trachoma in Central Tanzania. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1991, 20, 1088-1092.	0.9	174
17	Cigarette Smoking and Risk of Nuclear Cataracts. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 1989, 107, 1166.	2.6	153
18	Longitudinal Associations Between Visual Impairment and Cognitive Functioning. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 136, 989.	1.4	135

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19	Re-emergence of Chlamydia trachomatis infection after mass antibiotic treatment of a trachoma-endemic Gambian community: a longitudinal study. Lancet, The, 2005, 365, 1321-1328.	6.3	134
20	Impact of Presbyopia on Quality of Life in a Rural African Setting. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 728-734.	2.5	134
21	Infection with Chlamydia trachomatis after mass treatment of a trachoma hyperendemic community in Tanzania: a longitudinal study. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 1296-1300.	6.3	132
22	The Natural History of the Progression of Atrophy Secondary to Stargardt Disease (ProgStar) Studies. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 817-828.	2.5	126
23	Which Members of a Community Need Antibiotics to Control Trachoma? Conjunctival Chlamydia trachomatis Infection Load in Gambian Villages. , 2003, 44, 4215.		124
24	Causes of blindness and visual impairment in a population-based sample of U.S. Hispanics. Ophthalmology, 2002, 109, 737-743.	2.5	119
25	Glaucoma and Reading Speed. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2009, 127, 82.	2.6	115
26	Progression of active trachoma to scarring in a cohort of Tanzanian children. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2001, 8, 137-144.	0.8	110
27	Measures of Visual Function and Their Association with Driving Modification in Older Adults. , 2006, 47, 514.		102
28	Non-viral risk factors for nasopharyngeal carcinoma in the philippines: Results from a case-control study. International Journal of Cancer, 1993, 55, 722-727.	2.3	99
29	Population-Based Study of Presbyopia in Rural Tanzania. Ophthalmology, 2006, 113, 723-727.	2.5	99
30	CT694 and pgp3 as Serological Tools for Monitoring Trachoma Programs. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1873.	1.3	98
31	Epidemiology of Cataract: Accomplishments over 25 years and Future Directions. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2007, 14, 173-178.	0.8	97
32	Determinants and Heritability of Intraocular Pressure and Cup-to-Disc Ratio in a Defined Older Population. Ophthalmology, 2005, 112, 1186-1191.	2.5	93
33	Blindness, visual impairment and the problem of uncorrected refractive error in a Mexican-American population: Proyecto VER. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 2002, 43, 608-14.	3.3	93
34	Risk factors for type ii diabetes and diabetic retinopathy in a mexican-american population: proyecto ver. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2002, 134, 390-398.	1.7	90
35	Mass Treatment and the Effect on the Load of Chlamydia trachomatis Infection in a Trachoma-Hyperendemic Community. , 2005, 46, 83.		90
36	The clinical grading of lens opacities. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Ophthalmology, 1989, 17, 81-86.	0.4	89

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37	Quantitative Carcinogenesis in Man: Solar Ultraviolet B Dose Dependence of Skin Cancer in Maryland Watermen. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 1989, 81, 1910-1913.	3.0	88
38	Ocular and Facial Skin Exposure to Ultraviolet Radiation in Sunlight. <i>Health Physics</i> , 1991, 61, 77-86.	0.3	87
39	Single-Dose Azithromycin Prevents Trichiasis Recurrence Following Surgery. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2006, 124, 309.	2.6	85
40	Racial Differences in the Prevalence of Age-Related Macular Degeneration. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2008, 126, 241.	2.6	85
41	Longitudinal Relationships Among Visual Acuity, Daily Functional Status, and Mortality. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2014, 132, 1400.	1.4	82
42	Facial Cleanliness and Risk of Trachoma in Families. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 1991, 109, 855.	2.6	80
43	Mixed Lens Opacities and Subsequent Mortality. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2000, 118, 393.	2.6	80
44	Visual and Cognitive Deficits Predict Stopping or Restricting Driving: The Salisbury Eye Evaluation Driving Study (SEEDS). , 2009, 50, 107.		79
45	Measures of Visual Function and Time to Driving Cessation in Older Adults. <i>Optometry and Vision Science</i> , 2005, 82, 765-773.	0.6	78
46	Contribution of Sex-linked Biology and Gender Roles to Disparities with Trachoma ¹ . <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2004, 10, 2012-2016.	2.0	75
47	Design and Baseline Data of a Randomized Trial to Evaluate Coverage and Frequency of Mass Treatment with Azithromycin: The Partnership for Rapid Elimination of Trachoma (PRET) in Tanzania and The Gambia. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 18, 20-29.	0.8	74
48	Trachoma Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors in The Gambia and Tanzania: Baseline Results of a Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e861.	1.3	73
49	Mass Distribution of Azithromycin for Trachoma Control Is Associated With Increased Risk of Azithromycin-Resistant <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> Carriage in Young Children 6 Months After Treatment. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 56, 1519-1526.	2.9	69
50	Prevalence of pterygium in Latinos: Proyecto VER. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2009, 93, 1287-1290.	2.1	68
51	Risk Factors for Postsurgical Trichiasis Recurrence in a Trachoma-Endemic Area. , 2005, 46, 447.		66
52	Cigarette Smoking and Risk for Progression of Nuclear Opacities. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 1995, 113, 1377.	2.6	65
53	Field evaluation of a rapid point-of-care assay for targeting antibiotic treatment for trachoma control: a comparative study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2006, 367, 1585-1590.	6.3	65
54	Severe Disease in Children with Trachoma Is Associated with Persistent <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Infection. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 1997, 176, 1524-1530.	1.9	64

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55	Is Household Air Pollution a Risk Factor for Eye Disease?. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2013, 10, 5378-5398.	1.2	62
56	Epidemiology of eye injuries in rural Tanzania. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 1999, 6, 85-94.	0.8	61
57	Looking Forward to 20/20: A Focus on the Epidemiology of Eye Diseases. <i>Epidemiologic Reviews</i> , 2000, 22, 64-70.	1.3	60
58	Macular Sensitivity Measured With Microperimetry in Stargardt Disease in the Progression of Atrophy Secondary to Stargardt Disease (ProgStar) Study. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2017, 135, 696.	1.4	60
59	Prevalence of Age-Related Macular Degeneration in a Population-Based Sample of Hispanic People in Arizona: Proyecto VER. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2005, 123, 1575.	2.6	59
60	Association of Mass Treatment with Azithromycin in Trachoma-Endemic Communities with Short-Term Reduced Risk of Diarrhea in Young Children. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 85, 691-696.	0.6	59
61	Visual Acuity Loss and Associated Risk Factors in the Retrospective Progression of Stargardt Disease Study (ProgStar Report No. 2). <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2016, 123, 1887-1897.	2.5	59
62	Risk Factors for Trichiasis in Women in Kongwa, Tanzania: A Case-Control Study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1993, 22, 341-347.	0.9	57
63	Mass Treatment with Azithromycin for Trachoma: When Is One Round Enough? Results from the PRET Trial in The Gambia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2115.	1.3	57
64	Increased carriage of macrolide-resistant fecal <i>E. coli</i> following mass distribution of azithromycin for trachoma control. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2014, 43, 1105-1113.	0.9	57
65	Progression of Stargardt Disease as Determined by Fundus Autofluorescence Over a 12-Month Period. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2019, 137, 1134.	1.4	57
66	Quality Assurance and Quality Control in the Global Trachoma Mapping Project. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 858-863.	0.6	56
67	Epidemiology of Trachoma in Bebedouro State of São Paulo, Brazil: Prevalence and Risk Factors. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1992, 21, 169-177.	0.9	55
68	Anthropometric status and cataract: the Salisbury Eye Evaluation project. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 1999, 69, 237-242.	2.2	54
69	Knowledge of Diabetic Eye Disease and Vision Care Guidelines Among Hispanic Individuals in Baltimore With and Without Diabetes. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2008, 126, 968.	2.6	54
70	Evaluation of barriers to surgical compliance in the treatment of trichiasis. <i>International Ophthalmology</i> , 1997, 21, 235-241.	0.6	53
71	The Relationship between Better-Eye and Integrated Visual Field Mean Deviation and Visual Disability. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2013, 120, 2476-2484.	2.5	52
72	Exposure to Children and Risk of Active Trachoma in Tanzanian Women. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1993, 137, 366-372.	1.6	51

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73	Intensive insecticide spraying for fly control after mass antibiotic treatment for trachoma in a hyperendemic setting: a randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2006, 368, 596-600.	6.3	51
74	Trachoma: new assault on an ancient disease. <i>Progress in Retinal and Eye Research</i> , 2004, 23, 381-401.	7.3	50
75	Trachoma and Ocular Chlamydia trachomatis Were Not Eliminated Three Years after Two Rounds of Mass Treatment in a Trachoma Hyperendemic Village. , 2007, 48, 1492.		50
76	Predicting surgical compliance in a cohort of women with trichiasis. <i>International Ophthalmology</i> , 1994, 18, 105-109.	0.6	48
77	Who Participates in Population Based Studies of Visual Impairment? The Salisbury Eye Evaluation Project Experience. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 1999, 9, 53-59.	0.9	47
78	Spatial Clustering of Ocular Chlamydial Infection over Time following Treatment, among Households in a Village in Tanzania. , 2006, 47, 99.		47
79	Constant Ocular Infection with Chlamydia trachomatis Predicts Risk of Scarring in Children in Tanzania. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2009, 116, 243-247.	2.5	47
80	Mass Distribution of Azithromycin for Trachoma Control Is Associated With Short-term Reduction in Risk of Acute Lower Respiratory Infection in Young Children. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2012, 31, 341-346.	1.1	47
81	Model of Risk of Cortical Cataract in the US Population with Exposure to Increased Ultraviolet Radiation due to Stratospheric Ozone Depletion. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2005, 162, 1080-1088.	1.6	46
82	Can We Use Antibodies to Chlamydia trachomatis as a Surveillance Tool for National Trachoma Control Programs? Results from a District Survey. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004352.	1.3	46
83	Urban and rural differences in older drivers's failure to stop at stop signs. <i>Accident Analysis and Prevention</i> , 2009, 41, 995-1000.	3.0	45
84	Number of Years of Annual Mass Treatment With Azithromycin Needed to Control Trachoma in Hyper-endemic Communities in Tanzania. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 204, 268-273.	1.9	45
85	Detailed genetic characteristics of an international large cohort of patients with Stargardt disease: ProgStar study report 8. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2019, 103, 390-397.	2.1	45
86	Visual Acuity Change Over 24 Months and Its Association With Foveal Phenotype and Genotype in Individuals With Stargardt Disease. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 136, 920.	1.4	44
87	A randomized trial of visual impairment interventions for nursing home residents: Study design, baseline characteristics and visual loss. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2003, 10, 193-209.	0.8	43
88	Cataract and Barriers to Cataract Surgery in a US Hispanic Population. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2005, 123, 1231.	2.6	43
89	Does Visual Impairment Affect Mobility Over Time? The Salisbury Eye Evaluation Study. , 2013, 54, 7683.		43
90	Visual Acuity Change over 12 Months in the Prospective Progression of Atrophy Secondary to Stargardt Disease (ProgStar) Study. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2017, 124, 1640-1651.	2.5	43

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91	BLINDING TRACHOMA: PREVENTION WITH THE SAFE STRATEGY. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2003, 69, 18-23.	0.6	43
92	Estimating Household and Community Transmission of Ocular Chlamydia trachomatis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2009, 3, e401.	1.3	42
93	Longitudinal analysis of antibody responses to trachoma antigens before and after mass drug administration. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2014, 14, 216.	1.3	42
94	Nuclear Cataract Shows Significant Familial Aggregation in an Older Population after Adjustment for Possible Shared Environmental Factors. , 2004, 45, 2182.		40
95	Longitudinal Relationships among Visual Acuity and Tasks of Everyday Life: The Salisbury Eye Evaluation Study. , 2013, 54, 193.		40
96	Longitudinal Study of Age-Related Cataract Using Dynamic Light Scattering. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 248-254.	2.5	39
97	Community Risk Factors for Ocular Chlamydia Infection in Niger: Pre-Treatment Results from a Cluster-Randomized Trachoma Trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1586.	1.3	38
98	Announcing The Lancet Global Health Commission on Global Eye Health. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1612-e1613.	2.9	38
99	Comparison of the Abbott <i>m</i> 2000 RealTi <i>e</i> CT Assay and the Cepheid GeneXpert CT/NG Assay to the Roche Amplicor CT Assay for Detection of Chlamydia trachomatis in Ocular Samples from Tanzania. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2013, 51, 1611-1613.	1.8	37
100	Is There Evidence for Resistance of Ocular Chlamydia trachomatis to Azithromycin After Mass Treatment for Trachoma Control?. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2014, 210, 65-71.	1.9	37
101	Fixation Location and Stability Using the MP-1 Microperimeter in Stargardt Disease. Ophthalmology Retina, 2017, 1, 68-76.	1.2	37
102	Cause-specific mortality of children younger than 5 years in communities receiving biannual mass azithromycin treatment in Niger: verbal autopsy results from a cluster-randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2020, 8, e288-e295.	2.9	37
103	Incidence estimates of late stages of trachoma among women in a hyperendemic area of central Tanzania. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 1997, 2, 1030-1038.	1.0	36
104	Longitudinal Comparison of Antibiotic Resistance in Diarrheagenic and Non-pathogenic Escherichia coli from Young Tanzanian Children. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2016, 7, 1420.	1.5	36
105	Changing water-use patterns in a water-poor area: Lessons for a trachoma intervention project. Social Science and Medicine, 1990, 31, 1233-1238.	1.8	35
106	Testing a participatory strategy to change hygiene behaviour: face washing in central Tanzania. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1994, 88, 513-517.	0.7	35
107	Cortical, but not posterior subcapsular, cataract shows significant familial aggregation in an older population after adjustment for possible shared environmental factors. Ophthalmology, 2005, 112, 73-77.	2.5	35
108	Longitudinal relationships between visual acuity and severe depressive symptoms in older adults: the Salisbury Eye Evaluation study. Aging and Mental Health, 2016, 20, 295-302.	1.5	35

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109	Pattern of Recurrence of Trichomatous Trichiasis After SurgerySurgical technique as an explanation. Ophthalmology, 2005, 112, 705-709.	2.5	34
110	OmpA genotypic evidence for persistent ocular Chlamydia trachomatis infection in Tanzanian village women. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2001, 8, 127-135.	0.8	33
111	Rates and Risk Factors for Unfavorable Outcomes 6 Weeks after Trichiasis Surgery. , 2011, 52, 2704.		33
112	Visual and Cognitive Predictors of Performance on Brake Reaction Test: Salisbury Eye Evaluation Driving Study. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2007, 14, 216-222.	0.8	32
113	Older Drivers and Failure to Stop at Red Lights. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2010, 65A, 179-183.	1.7	32
114	A cluster-randomized trial to assess the efficacy of targeting trachoma treatment to children. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 64, ciw810.	2.9	32
115	Biannual mass azithromycin distributions and malaria parasitemia in pre-school children in Niger: A cluster-randomized, placebo-controlled trial. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002835.	3.9	32
116	Measuring progression of lens opacities for longitudinal studies. Current Eye Research, 1993, 12, 123-132.	0.7	31
117	Predictors of Laneâ€Change Errors in Older Drivers. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2010, 58, 457-464.	1.3	31
118	A Longitudinal Study of the Association Between Visual Impairment and Mobility Performance in Older Adults: The Salisbury Eye Evaluation Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 313-322.	1.6	31
119	Impact of Mass Azithromycin Distribution on Malaria Parasitemia during the Low-Transmission Season in Niger: A Cluster-Randomized Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 90, 846-851.	0.6	30
120	Locations, Circumstances, and Outcomes of Falls in Patients With Glaucoma. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2018, 192, 131-141.	1.7	30
121	The World Health Organization Recommendations for Trachoma Surveillance, Experience in Nepal and Added Benefit of Testing for Antibodies to Chlamydia trachomatis pgp3 Protein: NESTS Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0005003.	1.3	30
122	Incidence and Progression of Lens Opacities. Epidemiology, 2004, 15, 451-457.	1.2	29
123	Comparison of Short-Wavelength Reduced-Illuminance and Conventional Autofluorescence Imaging in Stargardt Macular Dystrophy. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2016, 168, 269-278.	1.7	29
124	Age, Sex, and Cohort Effects in a Longitudinal Study of Trichomatous Scarring. , 2009, 50, 592.		28
125	Comparing the Impact of Refractive and Nonrefractive Vision Loss on Functioning and Disability. Ophthalmology, 2015, 122, 1102-1110.	2.5	28
126	Evaluation of Central and Peripheral Visual Field Concordance in Glaucoma. , 2016, 57, 2797.		28

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127	Progression of Visual Acuity and Fundus Autofluorescence in Recent-Onset Stargardt Disease: ProgStar Study Report #4. <i>Ophthalmology Retina</i> , 2017, 1, 514-523.	1.2	28
128	Functional Improvement after One- and Two-Eye Cataract Surgery in the Salisbury Eye Evaluation. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2013, 120, 949-955.	2.5	27
129	Associations Between Self-Rated Vision Score, Vision Tests, and Self-Reported Visual Function in the Salisbury Eye Evaluation Study. , 2013, 54, 6439.		27
130	Safety of azithromycin in infants under six months of age in Niger: A community randomized trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006950.	1.3	27
131	A Workshop on Measuring the Progression of Atrophy Secondary to Stargardt Disease in the ProgStar Studies: Findings and Lessons Learned. <i>Translational Vision Science and Technology</i> , 2019, 8, 16.	1.1	27
132	Predictors of Falls per Step and Falls per Year At and Away From Home in Glaucoma. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2019, 200, 169-178.	1.7	27
133	How much is not enough? A community randomized trial of a Water and Health Education programme for Trachoma and Ocular C.Âtrachomatis infection in Niger. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2010, 15, 98-104.	1.0	26
134	A Randomized Trial of Two Coverage Targets for Mass Treatment with Azithromycin for Trachoma. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2415.	1.3	26
135	Scotopic Microperimetric Assessment of Rod Function in Stargardt Disease (SMART) Study: Design and Baseline Characteristics (Report No. 1). <i>Ophthalmic Research</i> , 2019, 61, 36-43.	1.0	26
136	The use of serology for trachoma surveillance: Current status and priorities for future investigation. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008316.	1.3	26
137	Determinants of trachoma endemicity using <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> ompA DNA sequencing. <i>Microbes and Infection</i> , 2001, 3, 447-458.	1.0	25
138	Effect of Trichiasis Surgery on Visual Acuity Outcomes in Ethiopia. <i>JAMA Ophthalmology</i> , 2009, 127, 1505.	2.6	25
139	Antibiotic Dosage in Trachoma Control Programs: Height as a Surrogate for Weight in Children. , 2003, 44, 1464.		24
140	Gender equity and trichiasis surgery in the Vietnam and Tanzania national trachoma control programmes. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2004, 88, 1368-1371.	2.1	24
141	Mass Azithromycin Distribution to Prevent Childhood Mortality: A Pooled Analysis of Cluster-Randomized Trials. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 100, 691-695.	0.6	24
142	Household decisions among the Gogo people of Tanzania: Determining the roles of men, women and the community in implementing a trachoma prevention program. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 1992, 34, 817-824.	1.8	23
143	Assessment of Ocular Exposure to Ultravioletâ€B for Population Studies. <i>Photochemistry and Photobiology</i> , 1997, 66, 701-709.	1.3	23
144	Cognitive and Vision Loss Affects the Topography of the Attentional Visual Field. , 2008, 49, 4672.		23

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145	Definitions and Standardization of a New Grading Scheme for Eyelid Contour Abnormalities after Trichiasis Surgery. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1713.	1.3	23
146	Targeting Antibiotics to Households for Trachoma Control. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e862.	1.3	22
147	Mass Treatment with Azithromycin for Trachoma Control: Participation Clusters in Households. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e838.	1.3	22
148	Can We Stop Mass Drug Administration Prior to 3 Annual Rounds in Communities With Low Prevalence of Trachoma?. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2013, 131, 431.	1.4	22
149	A review of Antihistamines and the Common Cold. Pediatrics, 1975, 56, 100-107.	1.0	22
150	Can Clinical Signs of Trachoma Be Used after Multiple Rounds of Mass Antibiotic Treatment to Indicate Infection?. , 2011, 52, 8806.		21
151	Longitudinal change in the serology of antibodies to Chlamydia trachomatis pgp3 in children residing in a trachoma area. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 3520.	1.6	21
152	Ocular <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infection: elimination with mass drug administration. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2019, 17, 189-200.	2.0	21
153	Patterns of Daily Physical Activity across the Spectrum of Visual Field Damage in Glaucoma Patients. Ophthalmology, 2021, 128, 70-77.	2.5	21
154	Chlamydial Positivity of Nasal Discharge at Baseline Is Associated with Ocular Chlamydial Positivity 2 Months following Azithromycin Treatment. , 2006, 47, 4767.		20
155	Faster Sensitivity Loss around Dense Scotomas than for Overall Macular Sensitivity in Stargardt Disease: ProgStar Report No. 14. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2020, 216, 219-225.	1.7	20
156	Azithromycin Prevents Recurrence of Severe Trichiasis Following Trichiasis Surgery: STAR Trial. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2007, 14, 273-277.	0.8	19
157	Issues in defining and measuring facial cleanliness for national trachoma control programs. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 102, 426-431.	0.7	19
158	Risk Factors for Ocular Infection with Chlamydia trachomatis in Children 6 Months following Mass Treatment in Tanzania. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e978.	1.3	19
159	Field Evaluation of the Cepheid GeneXpert Chlamydia trachomatis Assay for Detection of Infection in a Trachoma Endemic Community in Tanzania. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2265.	1.3	19
160	Surveillance Surveys for Reemergent Trachoma in Formerly Endemic Districts in Nepal From 2 to 10 Years After Mass Drug Administration Cessation. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2017, 135, 1141.	1.4	19
161	Longitudinal Microperimetric Changes of Macular Sensitivity in Stargardt Disease After 12 Months. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2020, 138, 772.	1.4	19
162	Azithromycin Mass Treatment for Trachoma Control: Risk Factors for Non-Participation of Children in Two Treatment Rounds. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1576.	1.3	19

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