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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	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. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e302-e315.	2.9	498
2	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Kenya: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e316-e329.	2.9	427
3	The WASH Benefits and SHINE trials: interpretation of WASH intervention effects on linear growth and diarrhoea. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1139-e1146.	2.9	240
4	Being surveyed can change later behavior and related parameter estimates. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 1821-1826.	3.3	210
5	Cluster-randomised controlled trials of individual and combined water, sanitation, hygiene and nutritional interventions in rural Bangladesh and Kenya: the WASH Benefits study design and rationale. BMJ Open, 2013, 3, e003476.	0.8	188
6	The implications of three major new trials for the effect of water, sanitation and hygiene on childhood diarrhea and stunting: a consensus statement. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 173.	2.3	166
7	Warm glow, information, and inefficient charitable giving. Journal of Public Economics, 2011, 95, 455-465.	2.2	93
8	Assessment of Fecal Exposure Pathways in Low-Income Urban Neighborhoods in Accra, Ghana: Rationale, Design, Methods, and Key Findings of the SaniPath Study. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1020-1032.	0.6	67
9	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on child development in rural Kenya (WASH Benefits Kenya): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 269-280.	2.7	59
10	Multipathway Quantitative Assessment of Exposure to Fecal Contamination for Young Children in Low-Income Urban Environments in Accra, Ghana: The SaniPath Analytical Approach. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1009-1019.	0.6	53
11	Public toilets and their customers in low-income Accra, Ghana. Environment and Urbanization, 2015, 27, 589-604.	1.5	49
12	Effects of single and integrated water, sanitation, handwashing, and nutrition interventions on child soil-transmitted helminth and Giardia infections: A cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Kenya. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002841.	3.9	42
13	Evaluating the Sustained Health Impact of Household Chlorination of Drinking Water in Rural Haiti. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2012, 87, 786-795.	0.6	41
14	Characteristics that modify the effect of small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplementation on child growth: an individual participant data meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 15S-42S.	2.2	41
15	Soil-Transmitted Helminth Eggs Are Present in Soil at Multiple Locations within Households in Rural Kenya. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157780.	1.1	40
16	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. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 109, 148-164.	2.2	37
17	Implications of WASH Benefits trials for water and sanitation – Authors' reply. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e616-e617.	2.9	34
18	An Exploratory study of Dairying Intensification, Women's Decision Making, and Time Use and Implications for Child Nutrition in Kenya. European Journal of Development Research, 2016, 28, 722-740.	1.2	30

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19	Effect of a sanitation intervention on soil-transmitted helminth prevalence and concentration in household soil: A cluster-randomized controlled trial and risk factor analysis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007180.	1.3	29
20	The SaniPath Exposure Assessment Tool: A quantitative approach for assessing exposure to fecal contamination through multiple pathways in low resource urban settlements. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234364.	1.1	28
21	Quantifying Contact with the Environment: Behaviors of Young Children in Accra, Ghana. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 920-931.	0.6	27
22	Pilot Cluster Randomized Controlled Trials to Evaluate Adoption of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions and Their Combination in Rural Western Kenya. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 92, 437-447.	0.6	25
23	U.S. Multinational Activity Abroad and U.S. Jobs: Substitutes or Complements?. Industrial Relations, 2007, 46, 347-365.	0.9	24
24	Small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements for children age 6–24 months: a systematic review and individual participant data meta-analysis of effects on developmental outcomes and effect modifiers. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 43S-67S.	2.2	24
25	Climate and Health Co-Benefits in Low-Income Countries: A Case Study of Carbon Financed Water Filters in Kenya and a Call for Independent Monitoring. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2017, 125, 278-283.	2.8	21
26	Household finished flooring and soil-transmitted helminth and Giardia infections among children in rural Bangladesh and Kenya: a prospective cohort study. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e301-e308.	2.9	20
27	Sustainability of Long-Term Take-Up at Point-of-Collection Chlorine Dispensers Provided Free of Charge in Rural Western Kenya. Proceedings of the Water Environment Federation, 2011, 2011, 249-250.	0.0	17
28	Marketing Household Water Treatment: Willingness to Pay Results from an Experiment in Rural Kenya. Water (Switzerland), 2014, 6, 1873-1886.	1.2	17
29	Dairy intensification, mothers and children: an exploration of infant and young child feeding practices among rural dairy farmers in <scp>K</scp> enya. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2015, 11, 88-103.	1.4	17
30	A behaviour change intervention with lipidâ€based nutrient supplements had little impact on young child feeding indicators in rural Kenya. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2019, 15, e12660.	1.4	15
31	Handwashing With a Water-Efficient Tap and Low-Cost Foaming Soap: The Povu Poa "Cool Foam― System in Kenya. Global Health, Science and Practice, 2016, 4, 336-341.	0.6	14
32	Within-Compound Versus Public Latrine Access and Child Feces Disposal Practices in Low-Income Neighborhoods of Accra, Ghana. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 1250-1259.	0.6	13
33	Microbiological quality of chlorinated water after storage in ceramic pots. Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development, 2012, 2, 250-253.	0.7	11
34	Association between Malaria Infection and Early Childhood Development Mediated by Anemia in Rural Kenya. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 902.	1.2	11
35	Effects of Individual and Combined Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Child Respiratory Infections in Rural Kenya: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 102, 1286-1295.	0.6	11
36	Disposing of children's diapers with solid waste: a global concern?. Waterlines, 2015, 34, 255-268.	0.1	8

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37	Sickle Cell and α+-Thalassemia Traits Influence the Association between Ferritin and Hepcidin in Rural Kenyan Children Aged 14–26 Months. Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 148, 1903-1910.	1.3	6
38	Adapting and Evaluating a Rapid, Low-Cost Method to Enumerate Flies in the Household Setting. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 96, 449-456.	0.6	2
39	Consumer Response to Gastrointestinal Illness Perceived To Originate from Food Service Facilities. Journal of Food Protection, 2016, 79, 1717-1724.	0.8	1