Shyamal C Das

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

48 papers	1,001 citations	361413 20 h-index	454955 30 g-index
49 all docs	49 docs citations	49 times ranked	827 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Determination of the Polar and Total Surface Energy Distributions of Particulates by Inverse Gas Chromatography. Langmuir, 2011, 27, 521-523.	3.5	79
2	Characterization of the surface properties of a model pharmaceutical fine powder modified with a pharmaceutical lubricant to improve flow via a mechanical dry coating approach. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2011, 100, 3421-3430.	3.3	73
3	The influence of surface active l-leucine and 1,2-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphatidylcholine (DPPC) in the improvement of aerosolization of pyrazinamide and moxifloxacin co-spray dried powders. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2018, 542, 72-81.	5.2	43
4	Use of surface energy distributions by inverse gas chromatography to understand mechanofusion processing and functionality of lactose coated with magnesium stearate. European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2011, 43, 325-333.	4.0	42
5	Inhaled Dry Powder Formulations for Treating Tuberculosis. Current Drug Delivery, 2015, 12, 26-39.	1.6	42
6	Dry powder formulation of kanamycin with enhanced aerosolization efficiency for drug-resistant tuberculosis. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2017, 528, 107-117.	5.2	41
7	Magnesium stearate increases salbutamol sulphate dispersion: What is the mechanism?. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2010, 383, 62-69.	5.2	37
8	Characterising surface energy of pharmaceutical powders by inverse gas chromatography at finite dilution. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, 2012, 64, 1337-1348.	2.4	37
9	Phospholipid-based pyrazinamide spray-dried inhalable powders for treating tuberculosis. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2016, 506, 174-183.	5.2	36
10	Co-spray drying of hygroscopic kanamycin with the hydrophobic drug rifampicin to improve the aerosolization of kanamycin powder for treating respiratory infections. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2018, 541, 26-36.	5.2	36
11	High dose dry powder inhalers to overcome the challenges of tuberculosis treatment. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2018, 550, 398-417.	5.2	34
12	Manipulation of spray-drying conditions to develop dry powder particles with surfaces enriched in hydrophobic material to achieve high aerosolization of a hygroscopic drug. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2018, 543, 318-327.	5.2	31
13	Surface energy changes and their relationship with the dispersibility of salmeterol xinafoate powders for inhalation after storage at high RH. European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2009, 38, 347-354.	4.0	30
14	Influence of Storage Relative Humidity on the Dispersion of Salmeterol Xinafoate Powders for Inhalation. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2009, 98, 1015-1027.	3.3	27
15	Development and characterization of high payload combination dry powders of anti-tubercular drugs for treating pulmonary tuberculosis. European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018, 118, 216-226.	4.0	24
16	Inhalable Dry Powder of Bedaquiline for Pulmonary Tuberculosis: In Vitro Physicochemical Characterization, Antimicrobial Activity and Safety Studies. Pharmaceutics, 2019, 11, 502.	4.5	24
17	Agglomerate properties and dispersibility changes of salmeterol xinafoate from powders for inhalation after storage at high relative humidity. European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2009, 37, 442-450.	4.0	23
18	The influence of lung surfactant liquid crystalline nanostructures on respiratory drug delivery. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2016, 514, 465-474.	5.2	23

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19	Powder Strength Distributions for Understanding De-agglomeration of Lactose Powders. Pharmaceutical Research, 2012, 29, 2926-2935.	3.5	22
20	In vitro dissolution testing of respirable size anti-tubercular drug particles using a small volume dissolution apparatus. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2019, 559, 235-244.	5.2	20
21	Crystalline adduct of moxifloxacin with trans-cinnamic acid to reduce the aqueous solubility and dissolution rate for improved residence time in the lungs. European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2019, 136, 104961.	4.0	20
22	Importance of particle size and shape on the tensile strength distribution and de-agglomeration of cohesive powders. Powder Technology, 2013, 249, 297-303.	4.2	19
23	Bedaquiline containing triple combination powder for inhalation to treat drug-resistant tuberculosis. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2019, 570, 118689.	5.2	19
24	Understanding lactose behaviour during storage by monitoring surface energy change using inverse gas chromatography. Dairy Science and Technology, 2010, 90, 271-285.	2.2	17
25	Considerations in preparing for clinical studies of inhaled rifampicin to enhance tuberculosis treatment. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2018, 548, 244-254.	5.2	17
26	Carrier-free combination dry powder inhaler formulation of ethionamide and moxifloxacin for treating drug-resistant tuberculosis. Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy, 2019, 45, 1321-1331.	2.0	17
27	A study on polymorphic forms of rifampicin for inhaled high dose delivery in tuberculosis treatment. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2020, 587, 119602.	5.2	17
28	Co-Amorphization of Kanamycin with Amino Acids Improves Aerosolization. Pharmaceutics, 2020, 12, 715.	4.5	12
29	Development and validation of a RP-HPLC method for simultaneous quantification of bedaquiline (TMC207), moxifloxacin and pyrazinamide in a pharmaceutical powder formulation for inhalation. Journal of Liquid Chromatography and Related Technologies, 2018, 41, 415-421.	1.0	11
30	Pharmacokinetics of rifampicin after repeated intra-tracheal administration of amorphous and crystalline powder formulations to Sprague Dawley rats. European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics, 2021, 162, 1-11.	4.3	11
31	A STELLA simulation model for in vitro dissolution testing of respirable size particles. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 18522.	3.3	10
32	Perspective: the nose and the stomach play a critical role in the NZACE2-PĀtari* (modified ACE2) drug treatment project of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Expert Review of Clinical Immunology, 2021, 17, 553-560.	3.0	10
33	Surface Energy Determined by Inverse Gas Chromatography as a Tool to Investigate Particulate Interactions in Dry Powder Inhalers. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2015, 21, 3932-3944.	1.9	10
34	Improving the de-agglomeration and dissolution of a poorly water soluble drug by decreasing the agglomerate strength of the cohesive powder. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2013, 457, 101-109.	5.2	9
35	Dry powder formulation combining bedaquiline with pyrazinamide for latent and drug-resistant tuberculosis. Advanced Powder Technology, 2019, 30, 2473-2482.	4.1	8
36	Studies on the safety and the tissue distribution of inhaled high-dose amorphous and crystalline rifampicin in a rat model. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2021, 597, 120345.	5.2	8

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37	Amino acids improve aerosolization and chemical stability of potential inhalable amorphous Spray-dried ceftazidime for Pseudomonas aeruginosa lung infection. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2022, 621, 121799.	5.2	8
38	Simultaneous HPLC assay for pretomanid (PA-824), moxifloxacin and pyrazinamide in an inhaler formulation for drug-resistant tuberculosis. Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, 2017, 135, 133-139.	2.8	7
39	Roflumilast Powders for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Formulation Design and the Influence of Device, Inhalation Flow Rate, and Storage Relative Humidity on Aerosolization. Pharmaceutics, 2021, 13, 1254.	4.5	7
40	Inhaled modified angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) as a decoy to mitigate SARS-CoV-2 infection. New Zealand Medical Journal, 2020, 133, 112-118.	0.5	7
41	Manipulation of Spray-Drying Conditions to Develop an Inhalable Ivermectin Dry Powder. Pharmaceutics, 2022, 14, 1432.	4.5	7
42	The Kinetics of De-agglomeration of Magnesium Stearate Dry-Coated Salbutamol Sulphate Powders. KONA Powder and Particle Journal, 2015, 32, 131-142.	1.7	4
43	A view on the less-than-rational development of drug delivery systems â€“ The example of dry powder inhalers. Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology, 2015, 30, 310-317.	3.0	4
44	An expert opinion on respiratory delivery of high dose powders for lung infections. Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery, 2022, 19, 795-813.	5.0	4
45	The respiratory delivery of high dose dry powders. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2018, 550, 486-487.	5.2	3
46	Simulation of respiratory tract lining fluid for in vitro dissolution study. Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery, 2021, 18, 1091-1100.	5.0	3
47	Optimization of methionine in inhalable High-dose Spray-dried amorphous composite particles using response surface Method, infrared and low frequency Raman spectroscopy. International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 2022, 614, 121446.	5.2	3
48	The influence of storage relative humidity on aerosolization of co-spray dried powders of hygroscopic kanamycin with the hydrophobic drug rifampicin. Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy, 2019, 45, 1205-1213.	2.0	2