

Mohammad Ali

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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190
papers

9,460
citations

46984

47
h-index

46771

89
g-index

194
all docs

194
docs citations

194
times ranked

6818
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Updated Global Burden of Cholera in Endemic Countries. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003832.	1.3	854
2	a study of typhoid fever in five Asian countries: disease burden and implications for controls. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2008, 86, 260-268.	1.5	494
3	A Multicentre Study of Shigella Diarrhoea in Six Asian Countries: Disease Burden, Clinical Manifestations, and Microbiology. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3, e353.	3.9	411
4	The global burden of cholera. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2012, 90, 209-218.	1.5	409
5	Herd immunity conferred by killed oral cholera vaccines in Bangladesh: a reanalysis. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 44-49.	6.3	299
6	Effectiveness of Mass Oral Cholera Vaccination in Beira, Mozambique. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 757-767.	13.9	258
7	Efficacy and safety of a modified killed-whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in India: an interim analysis of a cluster-randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2009, 374, 1694-1702.	6.3	227
8	Incidence of invasive salmonella disease in sub-Saharan Africa: a multicentre population-based surveillance study. The Lancet Global Health, 2017, 5, e310-e323.	2.9	223
9	5 year efficacy of a bivalent killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in Kolkata, India: a cluster-randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2013, 13, 1050-1056.	4.6	201
10	A Cluster-Randomized Effectiveness Trial of Vi Typhoid Vaccine in India. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361, 335-344.	13.9	199
11	<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A Rates, Asia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1764-1766.	2.0	173
12	Controlling Endemic Cholera with Oral Vaccines. PLoS Medicine, 2007, 4, e336.	3.9	171
13	The High Burden of Cholera in Children: Comparison of Incidence from Endemic Areas in Asia and Africa. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008, 2, e173.	1.3	150
14	Protection against cholera from killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccines: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2017, 17, 1080-1088.	4.6	138
15	Efficacy of a Low-Cost, Inactivated Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine: Results from 3 Years of Follow-Up of a Randomized, Controlled Trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1289.	1.3	137
16	Efficacy of a Single-Dose, Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladesh. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1723-1732.	13.9	134
17	Feasibility and effectiveness of oral cholera vaccine in an urban endemic setting in Bangladesh: a cluster randomised open-label trial. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 1362-1371.	6.3	120
18	Seasonality of cholera from 1974 to 2005: a review of global patterns. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2008, 7, 31.	1.2	117

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19	Effectiveness of an oral cholera vaccine in Zanzibar: findings from a mass vaccination campaign and observational cohort study. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2012, 12, 837-844.	4.6	115
20	Field trial of inactivated oral cholera vaccines in Bangladesh: results from 5 years of follow-up. <i>Vaccine</i> , 1996, 14, 162-166.	1.7	105
21	Pandemic Serovars (O3:K6 and O4:K68) of <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> Associated with Diarrhea in Mozambique: Spread of the Pandemic into the African Continent. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2005, 43, 2559-2562.	1.8	102
22	Safety and immunogenicity study of a killed bivalent (O1 and O139) whole-cell oral cholera vaccine Shanchol, in Bangladeshi adults and children as young as 1 year of age. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2011, 29, 8285-8292.	1.7	98
23	The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 5094.	5.8	98
24	USE OF A GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR DEFINING SPATIAL RISK FOR DENGUE TRANSMISSION IN BANGLADESH: ROLE FOR AEDES ALBOPICTUS IN AN URBAN OUTBREAK. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2003, 69, 634-640.	0.6	88
25	Natural Cholera Infection-Derived Immunity in an Endemic Setting. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 204, 912-918.	1.9	87
26	Climate Variability and the Outbreaks of Cholera in Zanzibar, East Africa: A Time Series Analysis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 84, 862-869.	0.6	86
27	The burden of cholera in the slums of Kolkata, India: data from a prospective, community based study. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood</i> , 2005, 90, 1175-1181.	1.0	85
28	The burden of diarrhoea, shigellosis, and cholera in North Jakarta, Indonesia: findings from 24 months surveillance. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 5, 89.	1.3	83
29	The malaria and typhoid fever burden in the slums of Kolkata, India: data from a prospective community-based study. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2006, 100, 725-733.	0.7	81
30	Long-term effectiveness against cholera of oral killed whole-cell vaccine produced in Vietnam. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2006, 24, 4297-4303.	1.7	79
31	Identifying environmental risk factors for endemic cholera: a raster GIS approach. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2002, 8, 201-210.	1.5	77
32	Replacing paper data collection forms with electronic data entry in the field: findings from a study of community-acquired bloodstream infections in Pemba, Zanzibar. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2012, 5, 113.	0.6	77
33	The cholera outbreak in Yemen: lessons learned and way forward. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 1338.	1.2	71
34	Coverage and cost of a large oral cholera vaccination program in a high-risk cholera endemic urban population in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2013, 31, 6058-6064.	1.7	70
35	Efficacy of a single-dose regimen of inactivated whole-cell oral cholera vaccine: results from 2 years of follow-up of a randomised trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2018, 18, 666-674.	4.6	69
36	Comparisons of predictors for typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Kolkata, India. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2007, 7, 289.	1.2	67

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37	Herd Protection by a Bivalent Killed Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine in the Slums of Kolkata, India. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 56, 1123-1131.	2.9	67
38	Local Environmental Predictors of Cholera in Bangladesh and Vietnam. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 823-832.	0.6	66
39	The spatial epidemiology of cholera in an endemic area of Bangladesh. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2002, 55, 1015-1024.	1.8	65
40	The Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program (TSAP): Clinical, Diagnostic, and Epidemiological Methodologies. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S9-S16.	2.9	65
41	Diarrheal Illness and Healthcare Seeking Behavior among a Population at High Risk for Diarrhea in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0130105.	1.1	64
42	The Relationship Between Invasive Nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i> Disease, Other Bacterial Bloodstream Infections, and Malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S23-S31.	2.9	63
43	New approaches to the assessment of vaccine herd protection in clinical trials. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2011, 11, 482-487.	4.6	60
44	Feasibility of a mass vaccination campaign using a two-dose oral cholera vaccine in an urban cholera-endemic setting in Mozambique. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2006, 24, 4890-4895.	1.7	58
45	Mass Vaccination with a New, Less Expensive Oral Cholera Vaccine Using Public Health Infrastructure in India: The Odisha Model. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2629.	1.3	58
46	Post-licensure deployment of oral cholera vaccines: a systematic review. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2014, 92, 881-893.	1.5	57
47	Assessing effects of cholera vaccination in the presence of interference. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2014, 70, 731-741.	0.8	50
48	OCCURRENCE OF SHIGELLOSIS IN THE YOUNG AND ELDERLY IN RURAL CHINA: RESULTS OF A 12-MONTH POPULATION-BASED SURVEILLANCE STUDY. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2005, 73, 416-422.	0.6	50
49	Comparative Tuberculosis (TB) Prevention Effectiveness in Children of Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) Vaccines from Different Sources, Kazakhstan. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e32567.	1.1	48
50	Estimating the burden of shigellosis in Thailand: 36-month population-based surveillance study. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2005, 83, 739-46.	1.5	48
51	Effectiveness of an oral cholera vaccine campaign to prevent clinically-significant cholera in Odisha State, India. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, 2463-2469.	1.7	47
52	The Burden of Invasive Bacterial Infections in Pemba, Zanzibar. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30350.	1.1	47
53	Integration of Spatial and Social Network Analysis in Disease Transmission Studies. <i>Annals of the American Association of Geographers</i> , 2012, 102, 1004-1015.	3.0	46
54	Local population and regional environmental drivers of cholera in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2010, 9, 2.	1.7	43

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55	Introducing new vaccines in developing countries. <i>Expert Review of Vaccines</i> , 2013, 12, 1465-1478.	2.0	43
56	Spatial patterns of fetal loss and infant death in an arsenic-affected area in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2010, 9, 53.	1.2	42
57	Safety of the Recombinant Cholera Toxin B Subunit, Killed Whole-Cell (rBS-WC) Oral Cholera Vaccine in Pregnancy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1743.	1.3	41
58	Breastfeeding and the Risk of Life-threatening Enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> Diarrhea in Bangladeshi Infants and Children. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 1997, 100, e2-e2.	1.0	40
59	Vaccine Protection of Bangladeshi Infants and Young Children Against Cholera. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2008, 27, 33-37.	1.1	40
60	Identification of burden hotspots and risk factors for cholera in India: An observational study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0183100.	1.1	39
61	Potential for Controlling Cholera Using a Ring Vaccination Strategy: Re-analysis of Data from a Cluster-Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2016, 13, e1002120.	3.9	38
62	Application of Poisson kriging to the mapping of cholera and dysentery incidence in an endemic area of Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2006, 5, 45.	1.2	37
63	Cholera cases cluster in time and space in Matlab, Bangladesh: implications for targeted preventive interventions. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 45, dyw267.	0.9	37
64	Prevalence of sputum smear-positive tuberculosis in a rural area in Bangladesh. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2006, 134, 1052-1059.	1.0	36
65	A mass vaccination campaign targeting adults and children to prevent typhoid fever in Hechi; Expanding the use of Vi polysaccharide vaccine in Southeast China: A cluster-randomized trial. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2005, 5, 49.	1.2	34
66	Consecutive outbreaks of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O139 and <i>V. cholerae</i> O1 cholera in a fishing village near Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2006, 100, 476-482.	0.7	33
67	Epidemiology, clinical presentation, and patterns of drug resistance of <i>Salmonella Typhi</i> in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 2012, 6, 704-714.	0.5	33
68	Clinical, Epidemiological, and Socioeconomic Analysis of an Outbreak of <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> in Khanh Hoa Province, Vietnam. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2002, 186, 1615-1620.	1.9	32
69	Utilization of Healthcare in the Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S56-S68.	2.9	32
70	Influences of heatwave, rainfall, and tree cover on cholera in Bangladesh. <i>Environment International</i> , 2018, 120, 304-311.	4.8	32
71	Identifying cholera "hotspots" in Uganda: An analysis of cholera surveillance data from 2011 to 2016. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0006118.	1.3	32
72	Risk areas and neighborhood-level risk factors for <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> 1 and <i>Shigella flexneri</i> . <i>Health and Place</i> , 2008, 14, 96-105.	1.5	31

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73	Paperless registration during survey enumerations and large oral cholera mass vaccination in Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanzania. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2010, 88, 556-559.	1.5	31
74	Relationship between neighbourhood-level killed oral cholera vaccine coverage and protective efficacy: evidence for herd immunity. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 35, 1044-1050.	0.9	30
75	Time Series Analysis of Cholera in Matlab, Bangladesh, during 1988-2001. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2013, 31, 11-9.	0.7	29
76	Enhanced disease surveillance through private health care sector in Pakistan: experience from a vaccine trial. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2004, 84, 72-77.	1.5	29
77	The use of a computerized database to monitor vaccine safety in Viet Nam. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2005, 83, 604-10.	1.5	29
78	Occurrence of shigellosis in the young and elderly in rural China: results of a 12-month population-based surveillance study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2005, 73, 416-22.	0.6	29
79	A multi-country cluster randomized controlled effectiveness evaluation to accelerate the introduction of Vi polysaccharide typhoid vaccine in developing countries in Asia: rationale and design. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2005, 10, 1219-1228.	1.0	28
80	Clinical, epidemiological, and spatial characteristics of <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> diarrhea and cholera in the urban slums of Kolkata, India. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2012, 12, 830.	1.2	28
81	Micro-Hotspots of Risk in Urban Cholera Epidemics. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, 1164-1168.	1.9	28
82	Flexibility of Oral Cholera Vaccine Dosing—A Randomized Controlled Trial Measuring Immune Responses Following Alternative Vaccination Schedules in a Cholera Hyper-Endemic Zone. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003574.	1.3	27
83	A Multicountry Molecular Analysis of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi With Reduced Susceptibility to Ciprofloxacin in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S42-S46.	2.9	27
84	A comparison of spatial and social clustering of cholera in Matlab, Bangladesh. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2011, 17, 490-497.	1.5	26
85	Multidrug-resistant Nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i> Hotspots as Targets for Vaccine Use in Management of Infections in Endemic Settings. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 68, S10-S15.	2.9	25
86	Clinical and Epidemiological Features of Typhoid Fever in Pemba, Zanzibar: Assessment of the Performance of the WHO Case Definitions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e51823.	1.1	25
87	Local environmental predictors of cholera in Bangladesh and Vietnam. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 823-32.	0.6	25
88	Introducing Vi polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccine to primary school children in North Jakarta, Indonesia, via an existent school-based vaccination platform. <i>Public Health</i> , 2006, 120, 1081-1087.	1.4	24
89	Use of satellite imagery in constructing a household GIS database for health studies in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2004, 3, 20.	1.2	23
90	Lessons and implications from a mass immunization campaign in squatter settlements of Karachi, Pakistan: an experience from a cluster-randomized double-blinded vaccine trial [NCT00125047]. <i>Trials</i> , 2006, 7, 17.	0.7	23

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91	Retrospective Analysis of Serotype Switching of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 in a Cholera Endemic Region Shows It Is a Non-random Process. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0005044.	1.3	23
92	Impact of adding hand-washing and water disinfection promotion to oral cholera vaccination on diarrhoea-associated hospitalization in Dhaka, Bangladesh: evidence from a cluster randomized control trial. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 2056-2066.	0.9	23
93	The impact and cost-effectiveness of controlling cholera through the use of oral cholera vaccines in urban Bangladesh: A disease modeling and economic analysis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006652.	1.3	23
94	Optimizing typhoid fever case definitions by combining serological tests in a large population study in Hechi City, China. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2007, 135, 1014-1020.	1.0	22
95	Use of verbal autopsy to determine mortality patterns in an urban slum in Kolkata, India. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2010, 88, 667-674.	1.5	22
96	Oral Cholera Vaccine Development and Use in Vietnam. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2014, 11, e1001712.	3.9	22
97	Safety of the oral cholera vaccine in pregnancy: Retrospective findings from a subgroup following mass vaccination campaign in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 1538-1543.	1.7	22
98	Safety of a killed oral cholera vaccine (Shanchol) in pregnant women in Malawi: an observational cohort study. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2017, 17, 538-544.	4.6	22
99	Efficacy calculation in randomized trials: Global or local measures?. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2007, 13, 238-248.	1.5	21
100	High-Resolution Genotyping of the Endemic <i>Salmonella</i> Typhi Population during a Vi (Typhoid) Vaccination Trial in Kolkata. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1490.	1.3	21
101	Contrasting Epidemiology of Cholera in Bangladesh and Africa. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 224, S701-S709.	1.9	21
102	Implications of health care provision on acute lower respiratory infection mortality in Bangladeshi children. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2001, 52, 267-277.	1.8	19
103	Neighborhood size and local geographic variation of health and social determinants. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2005, 4, 12.	1.2	19
104	Trial participation and vaccine desirability for Vi polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccine in Hue City, Viet Nam. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2007, 12, 25-36.	1.0	19
105	Safety reporting in developing country vaccine clinical trials—A systematic review. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2012, 30, 3255-3265.	1.7	19
106	Bloodstream Infections and Frequency of Pretreatment Associated With Age and Hospitalization Status in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 61, S372-S379.	2.9	19
107	A cross-sectional study on selected child health outcomes in India: Quantifying the spatial variations and identification of the parental risk factors. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 6645.	1.6	19
108	Are the environmental niches of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O139 different from those of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 El Tor?. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2001, 5, 214-219.	1.5	18

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109	Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Diarrheal Disease in Matlab, Bangladesh. <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 2001, 33, 339-350.	2.1	18
110	Identification of cholera hotspots in Zambia: A spatiotemporal analysis of cholera data from 2008 to 2017. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008227.	1.3	18
111	The vaccine data link in Nha Trang, Vietnam: a progress report on the implementation of a database to detect adverse events related to vaccinations. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2003, 21, 1681-1686.	1.7	17
112	Immune Responses to Vi Capsular Polysaccharide Typhoid Vaccine in Children 2 to 16 Years Old in Karachi, Pakistan, and Kolkata, India. <i>Vaccine Journal</i> , 2014, 21, 661-666.	3.2	17
113	Risk Map of Cholera Infection for Vaccine Deployment: The Eastern Kolkata Case. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e71173.	1.1	17
114	Using fingerprint recognition system in a vaccine trial to avoid misclassification. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2007, 85, 64-67.	1.5	17
115	Implementation of good clinical practice guidelines in vaccine trials in developing countries. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2007, 25, 2852-2857.	1.7	16
116	Epidemiology of Cholera in the Philippines. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e3440.	1.3	16
117	The genomic epidemiology of multi-drug resistant invasive non-typhoidal <i>Salmonella</i> in selected sub-Saharan African countries. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e005659.	2.0	16
118	The role of epidemiology in the introduction of vi polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccines in Asia. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2004, 22, 240-5.	0.7	16
119	Impact of Vi vaccination on spatial patterns of typhoid fever in the slums of Kolkata, India. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2011, 29, 9051-9056.	1.7	15
120	An Open Label Non-inferiority Trial Assessing Vibriocidal Response of a Killed Bivalent Oral Cholera Vaccine Regimen following a Five Year Interval in Kolkata, India. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003809.	1.3	15
121	Validity of the estimates of oral cholera vaccine effectiveness derived from the test-negative design. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2016, 34, 479-485.	1.7	15
122	Can Existing Improvements of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Urban Slums Reduce the Burden of Typhoid Fever in These Settings?. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 72, e720-e726.	2.9	15
123	Vibriocidal Antibody Responses to a Bivalent Killed Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine in a Phase III Trial in Kolkata, India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e96499.	1.1	15
124	The feasibility of a school-based Vi polysaccharide vaccine mass immunization campaign in Hue City, central Vietnam: streamlining a typhoid fever preventive strategy. <i>Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2006, 37, 515-22.	1.0	15
125	Spatial filtering using a raster geographic information system: methods for scaling health and environmental data. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2002, 8, 85-92.	1.5	14
126	Organizational aspects and implementation of data systems in large-scale epidemiological studies in less developed countries. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2006, 6, 86.	1.2	14

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127	Spatial risk for gender-specific adult mortality in an area of southern China. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2007, 6, 31.	1.2	14
128	Spatial and environmental connectivity analysis in a cholera vaccine trial. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2009, 68, 631-637.	1.8	14
129	Geographic analysis of vaccine uptake in a cluster-randomized controlled trial in Hue, Vietnam. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2007, 13, 577-587.	1.5	13
130	Effectiveness of a killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in Bangladesh: further follow-up of a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2021, 21, 1407-1414.	4.6	13
131	Diarrhoea episodes and treatment-seeking behaviour in a slum area of North Jakarta, Indonesia. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2004, 22, 119-29.	0.7	13
132	Geographic analysis of shigellosis in Vietnam. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2008, 14, 755-767.	1.5	12
133	The Role of Vaccine Coverage within Social Networks in Cholera Vaccine Efficacy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e22971.	1.1	12
134	Modeling spatial heterogeneity of disease risk and evaluation of the impact of vaccination. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2009, 27, 3724-3729.	1.7	11
135	Community Participation in Two Vaccination Trials in Slums of Kolkata, India: A Multi-level Analysis. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2010, 28, 450-7.	0.7	11
136	Socioeconomic risk factors for cholera in different transmission settings: An analysis of the data of a cluster randomized trial in Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 5043-5049.	1.7	11
137	Can cholera "hotspots" be converted to cholera "coldspots" in cholera endemic countries? The Matlab, Bangladesh experience. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 95, 28-31.	1.5	11
138	Validation and Identification of Invasive <i>Salmonella</i> Serotypes in Sub-Saharan Africa by Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction: Table 1.. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S80-S82.	2.9	10
139	Doubly robust estimation in observational studies with partial interference. <i>Stat</i> , 2019, 8, e214.	0.3	10
140	Unmasking herd protection by an oral cholera vaccine in a cluster-randomized trial. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 48, 1252-1261.	0.9	10
141	Causal inference from observational studies with clustered interference, with application to a cholera vaccine study. <i>Annals of Applied Statistics</i> , 2020, 14, .	0.5	10
142	Determining optimal neighborhood size for ecological studies using leave-one-out cross validation. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2012, 11, 10.	1.2	9
143	Refugee Settlements and Cholera Risks in Uganda, 2016-2019. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 1225-1231.	0.6	9
144	Methods to Assess the Impact of Mass Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaigns under Real Field Conditions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88139.	1.1	8

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145	Global lessons from Nigeria's ebolavirus control strategy. <i>Expert Review of Vaccines</i> , 2015, 14, 1397-1400.	2.0	8
146	Use of the data system for field management of a clinical study conducted in Kolkata, India. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2016, 9, 20.	0.6	8
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