

# Mohammad Ali

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

190  
papers

9,460  
citations

47006

47  
h-index

46799

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.   | 3.0  | 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.   | 3.3  | 494       |
| 3  | A Multicentre Study of Shigella Diarrhoea in Six Asian Countries: Disease Burden, Clinical Manifestations, and Microbiology. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3, e353.  | 8.4  | 411       |
| 4  | The global burden of cholera. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2012, 90, 209-218.   | 3.3  | 409       |
| 5  | Herd immunity conferred by killed oral cholera vaccines in Bangladesh: a reanalysis. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 44-49.   | 13.7 | 299       |
| 6  | Effectiveness of Mass Oral Cholera Vaccination in Beira, Mozambique. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 757-767.   | 27.0 | 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.  | 13.7 | 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.  | 6.3  | 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. | 9.1  | 201       |
| 10 | A Cluster-Randomized Effectiveness Trial of Vi Typhoid Vaccine in India. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361, 335-344.   | 27.0 | 199       |
| 11 | <i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A Rates, Asia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1764-1766.   | 4.3  | 173       |
| 12 | Controlling Endemic Cholera with Oral Vaccines. PLoS Medicine, 2007, 4, e336.   | 8.4  | 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.   | 3.0  | 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.                                       | 9.1  | 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.                 | 3.0  | 137       |
| 16 | Efficacy of a Single-Dose, Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladesh. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1723-1732.   | 27.0 | 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.                                  | 13.7 | 120       |
| 18 | Seasonality of cholera from 1974 to 2005: a review of global patterns. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2008, 7, 31.  | 2.5  | 117       |

| #  | ARTICLE   | IF   | CITATIONS |
|----|---|------|-----------|
| 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.   | 9.1  | 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.  | 3.8  | 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.      | 3.9  | 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.                      | 3.8  | 98        |
| 23 | The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 5094.   | 12.8 | 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. | 1.4  | 88        |
| 25 | Natural Cholera Infection-Derived Immunity in an Endemic Setting. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 204, 912-918.   | 4.0  | 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.  | 1.4  | 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.  | 1.9  | 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.  | 2.9  | 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.                   | 1.8  | 81        |
| 30 | Long-term effectiveness against cholera of oral killed whole-cell vaccine produced in Vietnam. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2006, 24, 4297-4303.  | 3.8  | 79        |
| 31 | Identifying environmental risk factors for endemic cholera: a raster GIS approach. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2002, 8, 201-210.  | 3.3  | 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.                       | 1.4  | 77        |
| 33 | The cholera outbreak in Yemen: lessons learned and way forward. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 1338.  | 2.9  | 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.   | 3.8  | 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.                                | 9.1  | 69        |
| 36 | Comparisons of predictors for typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Kolkata, India. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2007, 7, 289.   | 2.9  | 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.   | 5.8 | 67        |
| 38 | Local Environmental Predictors of Cholera in Bangladesh and Vietnam. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 823-832.  | 1.4 | 66        |
| 39 | The spatial epidemiology of cholera in an endemic area of Bangladesh. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2002, 55, 1015-1024.   | 3.8 | 65        |
| 40 | The Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program (TSAP): Clinical, Diagnostic, and Epidemiological Methodologies. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S9-S16.                                     | 5.8 | 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.  | 2.5 | 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. | 5.8 | 63        |
| 43 | New approaches to the assessment of vaccine herd protection in clinical trials. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2011, 11, 482-487.   | 9.1 | 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.                                     | 3.8 | 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.                     | 3.0 | 58        |
| 46 | Post-licensure deployment of oral cholera vaccines: a systematic review. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2014, 92, 881-893.  | 3.3 | 57        |
| 47 | Assessing effects of cholera vaccination in the presence of interference. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2014, 70, 731-741.  | 1.4 | 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.   | 1.4 | 50        |
| 49 | Comparative Tuberculosis (TB) Prevention Effectiveness in Children of <i>Bacillus Calmette-Guérin</i> (BCG) Vaccines from Different Sources, Kazakhstan. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e32567.                   | 2.5 | 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.  | 3.3 | 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.   | 3.8 | 47        |
| 52 | The Burden of Invasive Bacterial Infections in Pemba, Zanzibar. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30350.  | 2.5 | 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.   | 4.0 | 43        |

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|----|---|------|-----------|
| 55 | Introducing new vaccines in developing countries. <i>Expert Review of Vaccines</i> , 2013, 12, 1465-1478.   | 4.4  | 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.  | 2.5  | 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.  | 3.0  | 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.  | 2.1  | 40        |
| 59 | Vaccine Protection of Bangladeshi Infants and Young Children Against Cholera. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2008, 27, 33-37.  | 2.0  | 40        |
| 60 | Identification of burden hotspots and risk factors for cholera in India: An observational study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0183100.  | 2.5  | 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.   | 8.4  | 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.  | 2.5  | 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.   | 1.9  | 37        |
| 64 | Prevalence of sputum smear-positive tuberculosis in a rural area in Bangladesh. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2006, 134, 1052-1059.   | 2.1  | 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. | 2.9  | 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. | 1.8  | 33        |
| 67 | Epidemiology, clinical presentation, and patterns of drug resistance of <i>Salmonella</i> Typhi in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 2012, 6, 704-714.                                       | 1.2  | 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.                                | 4.0  | 32        |
| 69 | Utilization of Healthcare in the Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S56-S68.   | 5.8  | 32        |
| 70 | Influences of heatwave, rainfall, and tree cover on cholera in Bangladesh. <i>Environment International</i> , 2018, 120, 304-311.   | 10.0 | 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.   | 3.0  | 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.   | 3.3  | 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.  | 3.3 | 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.   | 1.9 | 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.  | 2.0 | 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.   | 3.3 | 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.   | 3.3 | 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.   | 1.4 | 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. | 2.3 | 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.  | 2.9 | 28        |
| 81 | Micro-Hotspots of Risk in Urban Cholera Epidemics. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, 1164-1168.   | 4.0 | 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.                              | 3.0 | 27        |
| 83 | A Multicountry Molecular Analysis of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Seroovar Typhi With Reduced Susceptibility to Ciprofloxacin in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S42-S46.  | 5.8 | 27        |
| 84 | A comparison of spatial and social clustering of cholera in Matlab, Bangladesh. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2011, 17, 490-497.   | 3.3 | 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.   | 5.8 | 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.   | 2.5 | 25        |
| 87 | Local environmental predictors of cholera in Bangladesh and Vietnam. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 823-32.  | 1.4 | 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.  | 2.9 | 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.   | 2.5 | 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.  | 1.6 | 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.  | 3.0 | 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. | 1.9 | 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.   | 3.0 | 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.   | 2.1 | 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.  | 3.3 | 22        |
| 96  | Oral Cholera Vaccine Development and Use in Vietnam. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2014, 11, e1001712.  | 8.4 | 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.  | 3.8 | 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.   | 9.1 | 22        |
| 99  | Efficacy calculation in randomized trials: Global or local measures?. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2007, 13, 238-248.   | 3.3 | 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.   | 3.0 | 21        |
| 101 | Contrasting Epidemiology of Cholera in Bangladesh and Africa. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 224, S701-S709.  | 4.0 | 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.  | 3.8 | 19        |
| 103 | Neighborhood size and local geographic variation of health and social determinants. <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> , 2005, 4, 12.  | 2.5 | 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.   | 2.3 | 19        |
| 105 | Safety reporting in developing country vaccine clinical trials—A systematic review. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2012, 30, 3255-3265.  | 3.8 | 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.  | 5.8 | 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.  | 3.3 | 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.   | 3.3 | 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.   | 3.6 | 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.   | 3.0 | 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.   | 3.8 | 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.   | 3.1 | 17        |
| 113 | Risk Map of Cholera Infection for Vaccine Deployment: The Eastern Kolkata Case. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e71173.   | 2.5 | 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.  | 3.3 | 17        |
| 115 | Implementation of good clinical practice guidelines in vaccine trials in developing countries. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2007, 25, 2852-2857.   | 3.8 | 16        |
| 116 | Epidemiology of Cholera in the Philippines. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e3440.  | 3.0 | 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.  | 4.7 | 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.  | 2.0 | 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.  | 3.8 | 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.                              | 3.0 | 15        |
| 121 | Validity of the estimates of oral cholera vaccine effectiveness derived from the test-negative design. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2016, 34, 479-485.   | 3.8 | 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.  | 5.8 | 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.   | 2.5 | 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.   | 3.3 | 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.  | 2.9 | 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.   | 2.5 | 14        |
| 128 | Spatial and environmental connectivity analysis in a cholera vaccine trial. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2009, 68, 631-637.  | 3.8 | 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.   | 3.3 | 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.                | 9.1 | 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.                                  | 2.0 | 13        |
| 132 | Geographic analysis of shigellosis in Vietnam. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2008, 14, 755-767.  | 3.3 | 12        |
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