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	Inverse probability weighted estimators of vaccine effects accommodating partial interference and censoring. Biometrics, 2022, 78, 777-788.	0.8	3
2	Can Existing Improvements of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Urban Slums Reduce the Burden of Typhoid Fever in These Settings?. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 72, e720-e726.	2.9	15
3	Spatial clustering of cholera cases in the Kathmandu Valley: implications for a ring vaccination strategy. International Health, 2021, 13, 170-177.	0.8	4
4	Impact of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine on laboratory-confirmed pneumococcal meningitis and purulent meningitis among children Ë‚5 years in Cameroon, 2011â€“2018. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0250010.	1.1	2
5	Refugee Settlements and Cholera Risks in Uganda, 2016â€“2019. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 104, 1225-1231.	0.6	9
6	Cholera Hot-Spots and Contextual Factors in Burundi, Planning for Elimination. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2021, 6, 76.	0.9	8
7	Identifying climatic and non-climatic determinants of malnutrition prevalence in Bangladesh: A country-wide cross-sectional spatial analysis. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2021, 37, 100422.	0.9	3
8	Serum vibriocidal responses when second doses of oral cholera vaccine are delayed 6 months in Zambia. Vaccine, 2021, 39, 4516-4523.	1.7	7
9	The genomic epidemiology of multi-drug resistant invasive non-typhoidal Salmonella in selected sub-Saharan African countries. BMJ Global Health, 2021, 6, e005659.	2.0	16
10	Re-evaluation of population-level protection conferred by a rotavirus vaccine using the â€˜fried-eggâ€™ approach in a rural setting in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2021, 39, 5876-5882.	1.7	0
11	Contrasting Epidemiology of Cholera in Bangladesh and Africa. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2021, 224, S701-S709.	1.9	21
12	Effectiveness of a killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in Bangladesh: further follow-up of a cluster-randomised trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2021, 21, 1407-1414.	4.6	13
13	Re-evaluating herd protection by Vi typhoid vaccine in a cluster randomized trial. International Health, 2020, 12, 36-42.	0.8	7
14	Randomization inference with general interference and censoring. Biometrics, 2020, 76, 235-245.	0.8	6
15	Protection conferred by typhoid fever against recurrent typhoid fever in urban Kolkata. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008530.	1.3	2
16	Can cholera â€˜hotspotsâ€™ be converted to cholera â€˜coldspotsâ€™ in cholera endemic countries? The Matlab, Bangladesh experience. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2020, 95, 28-31.	1.5	11
17	Impact of vaccination on the risk factors for acute rotavirus diarrhea: An analysis of the data of a cluster randomized trial conducted in a rural area of Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 2190-2197.	1.7	8
18	A cross-sectional study on selected child health outcomes in India: Quantifying the spatial variations and identification of the parental risk factors. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 6645.	1.6	19

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19	Identification of cholera hotspots in Zambia: A spatiotemporal analysis of cholera data from 2008 to 2017. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008227.	1.3	18
20	Causal inference from observational studies with clustered interference, with application to a cholera vaccine study. Annals of Applied Statistics, 2020, 14, .	0.5	10
21	Use of Typhoid Vi-Polysaccharide Vaccine as a Vaccine Probe to Delineate Clinical Criteria for Typhoid Fever. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 665-671.	0.6	0
22	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008227.		0
23	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008227.		0
24	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008227.		0
25	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008227.		0
26	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008227.		0
27	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008227.		0
28	Assessing Vaccine Herd Protection by Killed Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccines Using Different Study Designs. Frontiers in Public Health, 2019, 7, 211.	1.3	8
29	Doubly robust estimation in observational studies with partial interference. Stat, 2019, 8, e214.	0.3	10
30	Safety and immunogenicity of a killed bivalent (O1 and O139) whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in adults and children in Vellore, South India. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0218033.	1.1	5
31	Safety of a bivalent, killed, whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in pregnant women in Bangladesh: evidence from a randomized placebo-controlled trial. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2019, 19, 422.	1.3	7
32	Use of oral cholera vaccine as a vaccine probe to determine the burden of culture-negative cholera. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007179.	1.3	2
33	Unmasking herd protection by an oral cholera vaccine in a cluster-randomized trial. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 1252-1261.	0.9	10
34	Multidrug-resistant NontyphoidalSalmonellaHotspots as Targets for Vaccine Use in Management of Infections in Endemic Settings. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 68, S10-S15.	2.9	25
35	The Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program: Geospatial Sampling Frames for Household-based Studies: Lessons Learned From a Multicountry Surveillance Network in Senegal, South Africa, and Sudan. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 69, S474-S482.	2.9	3
36	Herd protection of unvaccinated adults by oral cholera vaccines in rural Bangladesh. International Health, 2019, 11, 229-234.	0.8	7

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37	Efficacy of a single-dose regimen of inactivated whole-cell oral cholera vaccine: results from 2 years of follow-up of a randomised trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, 666-674.	4.6	69
38	Use of oral cholera vaccine as a vaccine probe to define the geographical dimensions of person-to-person transmission of cholera. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, 90-95.	1.5	3
39	Antibody secreting B cells and plasma antibody response to rotavirus vaccination in infants from Kolkata India. Heliyon, 2018, 4, e00519.	1.4	7
40	Spatial and population drivers of persistent cholera transmission in rural Bangladesh: Implications for vaccine and intervention targeting. Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology, 2018, 24, 1-9.	0.9	5
41	The cholera outbreak in Yemen: lessons learned and way forward. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1338.	1.2	71
42	The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 5094.	5.8	98
43	Protection from killed oral cholera vaccine continues for 4 years. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e946-e947.	2.9	0
44	The impact and cost-effectiveness of controlling cholera through the use of oral cholera vaccines in urban Bangladesh: A disease modeling and economic analysis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006652.	1.3	23
45	Micro-Hotspots of Risk in Urban Cholera Epidemics. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 218, 1164-1168.	1.9	28
46	Socioeconomic drivers of vaccine uptake: An analysis of the data of a geographically defined cluster randomized cholera vaccine trial in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 4742-4749.	1.7	3
47	Influences of heatwave, rainfall, and tree cover on cholera in Bangladesh. Environment International, 2018, 120, 304-311.	4.8	32
48	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
49	Safety of the oral cholera vaccine in pregnancy: Retrospective findings from a subgroup following mass vaccination campaign in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 1538-1543.	1.7	22
50	Comparison of IPV to tOPV week 39 boost of primary OPV vaccination in Indian infants: an open labelled randomized controlled trial. Heliyon, 2017, 3, e00223.	1.4	4
51	Safety of a killed oral cholera vaccine (Shanchol) in pregnant women in Malawi: an observational cohort study. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2017, 17, 538-544.	4.6	22
52	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. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 2056-2066.	0.9	23
53	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
54	Socioeconomic risk factors for cholera in different transmission settings: An analysis of the data of a cluster randomized trial in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 5043-5049.	1.7	11

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55	Identifying cholera "hotspots" in Uganda: An analysis of cholera surveillance data from 2011 to 2016. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0006118.	1.3	32
56	Identification of burden hotspots and risk factors for cholera in India: An observational study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0183100.	1.1	39
57	Retrospective Analysis of Serotype Switching of Vibrio cholerae O1 in a Cholera Endemic Region Shows It Is a Non-random Process. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0005044.	1.3	23
58	Typhoid fever surveillance in africa program (TSAP): Constructing a geospatial sampling frame for random sampling of households. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2016, 45, 237-238.	1.5	0
59	Efficacy of a Single-Dose, Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladesh. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1723-1732.	13.9	134
60	Cholera cases cluster in time and space in Matlab, Bangladesh: implications for targeted preventive interventions. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, dyw267.	0.9	37
61	Use of the data system for field management of a clinical study conducted in Kolkata, India. BMC Research Notes, 2016, 9, 20.	0.6	8
62	Validity of the estimates of oral cholera vaccine effectiveness derived from the test-negative design. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 479-485.	1.7	15
63	The Relationship Between Invasive NontyphoidalSalmonellaDisease, Other Bacterial Bloodstream Infections, and Malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S23-S31.	2.9	63
64	Validation and Identification of InvasiveSalmonellaSerotypes in Sub-Saharan Africa by Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction: Table 1.. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S80-S82.	2.9	10
65	The Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program (TSAP): Clinical, Diagnostic, and Epidemiological Methodologies. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S9-S16.	2.9	65
66	A Multicountry Molecular Analysis ofSalmonella entericaSerovar Typhi With Reduced Susceptibility to Ciprofloxacin in Sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S42-S46.	2.9	27
67	Utilization of Healthcare in the Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S56-S68.	2.9	32
68	Trials and tribulations of conducting interventional studies in urban slums of a developing country: Experiences from Kolkata, India. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2016, 12, 182-186.	1.4	2
69	Potential for Controlling Cholera Using a Ring Vaccination Strategy: Re-analysis of Data from a Cluster-Randomized Clinical Trial. PLoS Medicine, 2016, 13, e1002120.	3.9	38
70	Diarrheal Illness and Healthcare Seeking Behavior among a Population at High Risk for Diarrhea in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130105.	1.1	64
71	Vaccine Safety Monitoring Systems in Developing Countries: An Example of the Vietnam Model. Current Drug Safety, 2015, 10, 60-67.	0.3	3
72	Bloodstream Infections and Frequency of Pretreatment Associated With Age and Hospitalization Status in Sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2015, 61, S372-S379.	2.9	19

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73	Assessing different measures of population-level vaccine protection using a caseâ€“control study. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 6878-6883.	1.7	7
74	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. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003809.	1.3	15
75	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
76	Effectiveness of an oral cholera vaccine campaign to prevent clinically-significant cholera in Odisha State, India. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 2463-2469.	1.7	47
77	Flexibility of Oral Cholera Vaccine Dosingâ€"A Randomized Controlled Trial Measuring Immune Responses Following Alternative Vaccination Schedules in a Cholera Hyper-Endemic Zone. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003574.	1.3	27
78	Epidemiology of Cholera in the Philippines. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e3440.	1.3	16
79	Global lessons from Nigeriaâ€™s ebolavirus control strategy. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2015, 14, 1397-1400.	2.0	8
80	Updated Global Burden of Cholera in Endemic Countries. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003832.	1.3	854
81	Methods to Assess the Impact of Mass Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaigns under Real Field Conditions. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e88139.	1.1	8
82	Socio-Ecological Risk Factors for Prime-Age Adult Death in Two Coastal Areas of Vietnam. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e89780.	1.1	5
83	Immune Responses to Vi Capsular Polysaccharide Typhoid Vaccine in Children 2 to 16 Years Old in Karachi, Pakistan, and Kolkata, India. Vaccine Journal, 2014, 21, 661-666.	3.2	17
84	Mass Vaccination with a New, Less Expensive Oral Cholera Vaccine Using Public Health Infrastructure in India: The Odisha Model. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2629.	1.3	58
85	Post-licensure deployment of oral cholera vaccines: a systematic review. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2014, 92, 881-893.	1.5	57
86	Oral Cholera Vaccine Development and Use in Vietnam. PLoS Medicine, 2014, 11, e1001712.	3.9	22
87	Assessing effects of cholera vaccination in the presence of interference. Biometrics, 2014, 70, 731-741.	0.8	50
88	Typhoid fever surveillance in Africa program: Carriers of invasive Salmonella in Africa survey (CISAS). International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2014, 21, 251-252.	1.5	0
89	Vibriocidal Antibody Responses to a Bivalent Killed Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine in a Phase III Trial in Kolkata, India. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e96499.	1.1	15
90	Coverage and cost of a large oral cholera vaccination program in a high-risk cholera endemic urban population in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 6058-6064.	1.7	70

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91	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
92	Herd Protection by a Bivalent Killed Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine in the Slums of Kolkata, India. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2013, 56, 1123-1131.	2.9	67
93	Introducing new vaccines in developing countries. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2013, 12, 1465-1478.	2.0	43
94	Time Series Analysis of Cholera in Matlab, Bangladesh, during 1988-2001. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2013, 31, 11-9.	0.7	29
95	Risk Map of Cholera Infection for Vaccine Deployment: The Eastern Kolkata Case. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71173.	1.1	17
96	Promoting Evidence-based Vaccine Safety Research and Communication--The Vienna Vaccine Safety Initiative. Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, 2012, 58, 167-169.	0.7	3
97	High-Resolution Genotyping of the Endemic Salmonella Typhi Population during a Vi (Typhoid) Vaccination Trial in Kolkata. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1490.	1.3	21
98	The global burden of cholera. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2012, 90, 209-218.	1.5	409
99	Safety of the Recombinant Cholera Toxin B Subunit, Killed Whole-Cell (rBS-WC) Oral Cholera Vaccine in Pregnancy. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1743.	1.3	41
100	Effectiveness of an oral cholera vaccine in Zanzibar: findings from a mass vaccination campaign and observational cohort study. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2012, 12, 837-844.	4.6	115
101	Prioritizing polio. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2012, 11, 1389-1392.	2.0	5
102	Integration of Spatial and Social Network Analysis in Disease Transmission Studies. Annals of the American Association of Geographers, 2012, 102, 1004-1015.	3.0	46
103	Safety reporting in developing country vaccine clinical trialsâ€"A systematic review. Vaccine, 2012, 30, 3255-3265.	1.7	19
104	Clinical, epidemiological, and spatial characteristics of Vibrio parahaemolyticus diarrhea and cholera in the urban slums of Kolkata, India. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 830.	1.2	28
105	Determining optimal neighborhood size for ecological studies using leave-one-out cross validation. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2012, 11, 10.	1.2	9
106	Replacing paper data collection forms with electronic data entry in the field: findings from a study of community-acquired bloodstream infections in Pemba, Zanzibar. BMC Research Notes, 2012, 5, 113.	0.6	77
107	Comparative Tuberculosis (TB) Prevention Effectiveness in Children of Bacillus Calmette-GuÃ©rin (BCG) Vaccines from Different Sources, Kazakhstan. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32567.	1.1	48
108	The Burden of Invasive Bacterial Infections in Pemba, Zanzibar. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e30350.	1.1	47

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109	Clinical and Epidemiological Features of Typhoid Fever in Pemba, Zanzibar: Assessment of the Performance of the WHO Case Definitions. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e51823.	1.1	25
110	Epidemiology, clinical presentation, and patterns of drug resistance of Salmonella Typhi in Karachi, Pakistan. Journal of Infection in Developing Countries, 2012, 6, 704-714.	0.5	33
111	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. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 8285-8292.	1.7	98
112	Impact of Vi vaccination on spatial patterns of typhoid fever in the slums of Kolkata, India. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 9051-9056.	1.7	15
113	New approaches to the assessment of vaccine herd protection in clinical trials. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2011, 11, 482-487.	4.6	60
114	A comparison of spatial and social clustering of cholera in Matlab, Bangladesh. Health and Place, 2011, 17, 490-497.	1.5	26
115	The Simultaneous Effects of Spatial and Social Networks on Cholera Transmission. Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Infectious Diseases, 2011, 2011, 1-6.	0.6	4
116	Natural Cholera Infection-Derived Immunity in an Endemic Setting. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2011, 204, 912-918.	1.9	87
117	Climate Variability and the Outbreaks of Cholera in Zanzibar, East Africa: A Time Series Analysis. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2011, 84, 862-869.	0.6	86
118	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
119	The Role of Vaccine Coverage within Social Networks in Cholera Vaccine Efficacy. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e22971.	1.1	12
120	Local population and regional environmental drivers of cholera in Bangladesh. Environmental Health, 2010, 9, 2.	1.7	43
121	Spatial patterns of fetal loss and infant death in an arsenic-affected area in Bangladesh. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2010, 9, 53.	1.2	42
122	Community Participation in Two Vaccination Trials in Slums of Kolkata, India: A Multi-level Analysis. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2010, 28, 450-7.	0.7	11
123	Use of verbal autopsy to determine mortality patterns in an urban slum in Kolkata, India. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2010, 88, 667-674.	1.5	22
124	Paperless registration during survey enumerations and large oral cholera mass vaccination in Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanzania. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2010, 88, 556-559.	1.5	31
125	A Cluster-Randomized Effectiveness Trial of Vi Typhoid Vaccine in India. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361, 335-344.	13.9	199
126	Spatial and environmental connectivity analysis in a cholera vaccine trial. Social Science and Medicine, 2009, 68, 631-637.	1.8	14

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127	Modeling spatial heterogeneity of disease risk and evaluation of the impact of vaccination. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 3724-3729.	1.7	11
128	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
129	Seasonality of cholera from 1974 to 2005: a review of global patterns. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2008, 7, 31.	1.2	117
130	Risk areas and neighborhood-level risk factors for Shigella dysenteriae 1 and Shigella flexneri. Health and Place, 2008, 14, 96-105.	1.5	31
131	Geographic analysis of shigellosis in Vietnam. Health and Place, 2008, 14, 755-767.	1.5	12
132	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
133	Ecological aspects in vaccine trials. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2008, 7, 279-281.	2.0	6
134	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
135	Vaccine Protection of Bangladeshi Infants and Young Children Against Cholera. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2008, 27, 33-37.	1.1	40
136	Local Environmental Predictors of Cholera in Bangladesh and Vietnam. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 78, 823-832.	0.6	66
137	Local environmental predictors of cholera in Bangladesh and Vietnam. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 78, 823-32.	0.6	25
138	Trial participation and vaccine desirability for Vi polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccine in Hue City, Viet Nam. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2007, 12, 25-36.	1.0	19
139	Optimizing typhoid fever case definitions by combining serological tests in a large population study in Hechi City, China. Epidemiology and Infection, 2007, 135, 1014-1020.	1.0	22
140	Implementation of good clinical practice guidelines in vaccine trials in developing countries. Vaccine, 2007, 25, 2852-2857.	1.7	16
141	Spatial risk for gender-specific adult mortality in an area of southern China. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2007, 6, 31.	1.2	14
142	Comparisons of predictors for typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Kolkata, India. BMC Public Health, 2007, 7, 289.	1.2	67
143	Efficacy calculation in randomized trials: Global or local measures?. Health and Place, 2007, 13, 238-248.	1.5	21
144	Geographic analysis of vaccine uptake in a cluster-randomized controlled trial in Hue, Vietnam. Health and Place, 2007, 13, 577-587.	1.5	13

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145	Controlling Endemic Cholera with Oral Vaccines. PLoS Medicine, 2007, 4, e336.	3.9	171
146	Using fingerprint recognition system in a vaccine trial to avoid misclassification. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2007, 85, 64-67.	1.5	17
147	Introducing Vi polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccine to primary school children in North Jakarta, Indonesia, via an existent school-based vaccination platform. Public Health, 2006, 120, 1081-1087.	1.4	24
148	Feasibility of a mass vaccination campaign using a two-dose oral cholera vaccine in an urban cholera-endemic setting in Mozambiqueâ˜†. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 4890-4895.	1.7	58
149	Long-term effectiveness against cholera of oral killed whole-cell vaccine produced in Vietnam. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 4297-4303.	1.7	79
150	Molecular characteristics of Shigella spp. isolated from patients with diarrhoea in a new industrialized area of Thailand. Epidemiology and Infection, 2006, 134, 997-1003.	1.0	7
151	Prevalence of sputum smear-positive tuberculosis in a rural area in Bangladesh. Epidemiology and Infection, 2006, 134, 1052-1059.	1.0	36
152	Application of Poisson kriging to the mapping of cholera and dysentery incidence in an endemic area of Bangladesh. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2006, 5, 45.	1.2	37
153	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]. Trials, 2006, 7, 17.	0.7	23
154	Consecutive outbreaks of Vibrio cholerae O139 and V. cholerae O1 cholera in a fishing village near Karachi, Pakistan. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 100, 476-482.	0.7	33
155	The malaria and typhoid fever burden in the slums of Kolkata, India: data from a prospective community-based study. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 100, 725-733.	0.7	81
156	Organizational aspects and implementation of data systems in large-scale epidemiological studies in less developed countries. BMC Public Health, 2006, 6, 86.	1.2	14
157	A Multicentre Study of Shigella Diarrhoea in Six Asian Countries: Disease Burden, Clinical Manifestations, and Microbiology. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3, e353.	3.9	411
158	Relationship between neighbourhood-level killed oral cholera vaccine coverage and protective efficacy: evidence for herd immunity. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 1044-1050.	0.9	30
159	The feasibility of a school-based VI polysaccharide vaccine mass immunization campaign in Hue City, central Vietnam: streamlining a typhoid fever preventive strategy. Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health, 2006, 37, 515-22.	1.0	15
160	A multiâ€country cluster randomized controlled effectiveness evaluation to accelerate the introduction of Vi polysaccharide typhoid vaccine in developing countries in Asia: rationale and design. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2005, 10, 1219-1228.	1.0	28
161	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. BMC Public Health, 2005, 5, 49.	1.2	34
162	The burden of diarrhoea, shigellosis, and cholera in North Jakarta, Indonesia: findings from 24 months surveillance. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2005, 5, 89.	1.3	83

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163	Neighborhood size and local geographic variation of health and social determinants. International Journal of Health Geographics, 2005, 4, 12.	1.2	19
164	SalmonellaParatyphi A Rates, Asia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1764-1766.	2.0	173
165	The burden of cholera in the slums of Kolkata, India: data from a prospective, community based study. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2005, 90, 1175-1181.	1.0	85
166	Effectiveness of Mass Oral Cholera Vaccination in Beira, Mozambique. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 757-767.	13.9	258
167	Pandemic Serovars (O3:K6 and O4:K68) of Vibrio parahaemolyticus Associated with Diarrhea in Mozambique: Spread of the Pandemic into the African Continent. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 2559-2562.	1.8	102
168	Herd immunity conferred by killed oral cholera vaccines in Bangladesh: a reanalysis. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 44-49.	6.3	299
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170	The use of a computerized database to monitor vaccine safety in Viet Nam. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2005, 83, 604-10.	1.5	29
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