Sushant Sahastrabuddhe

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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623188 642321 30 529 14 23 citations g-index h-index papers 30 30 30 574 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The Euvichol story – Development and licensure of a safe, effective and affordable oral cholera vaccine through global public private partnerships. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 6606-6614.	1.7	56
2	Overview of the Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine Pipeline: Current Status and Future Plans. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 68, \$22-\$26.	2.9	52
3	Increasing rates of Salmonella Paratyphi A and the current status of its vaccine development. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2013, 12, 1021-1031.	2.0	50
4	Status of paratyphoid fever vaccine research and development. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 2900-2902.	1.7	41
5	Review on the Recent Advances on Typhoid Vaccine Development and Challenges Ahead. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, S141-S150.	2.9	41
6	Sexually Transmitted Infections and Risk Behaviors Among Transgender Persons (Hijras) of Pune, India. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2012, 59, 72-78.	0.9	39
7	Safety and immunogenicity of a Vi-DT typhoid conjugate vaccine: Phase I trial in Healthy Filipino adults and children. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 3794-3801.	1.7	36
8	Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever Outbreaks: A Worldwide Review, 1990–2018. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 69, S499-S509.	2.9	25
9	Serum bactericidal assay for the evaluation of typhoid vaccine using a semi-automated colony-counting method. Microbial Pathogenesis, 2016, 97, 19-26.	1.3	24
10	Six-month follow up of a randomized clinical trial-phase I study in Indonesian adults and children: Safety and immunogenicity of Salmonella typhi polysaccharide-diphtheria toxoid (Vi-DT) conjugate vaccine. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0211784.	1.1	16
11	25 Years after Vi Typhoid Vaccine Efficacy Study, Typhoid Affects Significant Number of Population in Nepal. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e77974.	1.1	15
12	Typhoid Fever surveillance and vaccine use - South-East Asia and Western Pacific regions, 2009-2013. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2014, 63, 855-60.	9.0	15
13	Immunogenicity, safety and reactogenicity of a Phase II trial of Vi-DT typhoid conjugate vaccine in healthy Filipino infants and toddlers: A preliminary report. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 4476-4483.	1.7	14
14	Safety and immunogenicity of Vi-DT conjugate vaccine among 6-23-month-old children: Phase II, randomized, dose-scheduling, observer-blind Study. EClinicalMedicine, 2020, 27, 100540.	3.2	14
15	Typhoid vaccine introduction: An evidence-based pilot implementation project in Nepal and Pakistan. Vaccine, 2015, 33, C62-C67.	1.7	13
16	Barriers to typhoid fever vaccine access in endemic countries. Research and Reports in Tropical Medicine, 2017, Volume 8, 37-44.	2.8	13
17	Safety and immunogenicity of the Vi-DT typhoid conjugate vaccine in healthy volunteers in Nepal: an observer-blind, active-controlled, randomised, non-inferiority, phase 3 trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2022, 22, 529-540.	4.6	12
18	Formative Research and Development of an Evidence-Based Communication Strategy: The Introduction of Vi Typhoid Fever Vaccine Among School-Aged Children in Karachi, Pakistan. Journal of Health Communication, 2013, 18, 306-324.	1.2	9

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	A novel Vi-diphtheria toxoid typhoid conjugate vaccine is safe and can induce immunogenicity in healthy Indonesian children 2–11 years: a phase II preliminary report. BMC Pediatrics, 2020, 20, 480.	0.7	7
20	Comparison of anti-Vi IgG responses between two clinical studies of typhoid Vi conjugate vaccines (Vi-DT vs Vi-TT). PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008171.	1.3	7
21	One-month follow up of a randomized clinical trial-phase II study in 6 to <24 months old Indonesian subjects: Safety and immunogenicity of Vi-DT Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2020, 93, 102-107.	1.5	7
22	Spectroscopic characterisation of a series of Salmonella Typhi Vi-diphtheria toxoid glycoconjugate antigens differing in polysaccharide-protein ratio. Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, 2020, 181, 113100.	1.4	7
23	Challenges and opportunities in setting up a phase III vaccine clinical trial in resource limited settings: Experience from Nepal. Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, 2021, 17, 2149-2157.	1.4	5
24	The Need for an Information Communication and Advocacy Strategy to Guide a Research Agenda to Address Burden of Invasive NontyphoidalSalmonellaInfections in Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2015, 61, S380-S385.	2.9	3
25	Mapping the high burden areas of cholera in Nepal for potential use of oral cholera vaccine: An analysis of data from publications and routine surveillance systems. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2020, 13, 107.	0.4	3
26	Immune persistence and response to booster dose of Vi-DT vaccine at 27.5 months post-first dose. Npj Vaccines, 2022, 7, 12.	2.9	2
27	Epidemiology of Typhoid in Nepal: Review of Literature to Identify High Burden Area for Potential Use of Typhoid Vaccine. Pediatric Infectious Disease, 2021, 3, 51-56.	0.0	1
28	Enteric Vaccines for Resource-Limited Countries: Current Status and Future Prospects. Pediatric Annals, 2011, 40, 351-357.	0.3	1
29	A Phase 3, Multicenter, Randomized, Controlled Trial to Evaluate Immune Equivalence and Safety of Multidose and Single-dose Formulations of Vi-DT Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine in Healthy Filipino Individuals 6 Months to 45 Years of Age. The Lancet Regional Health - Western Pacific, 2022, 24, 100484.	1.3	1
30	Typhoid Fever Vaccines. , 0, , 1005-1005.		0