Sushant Sahastrabuddhe

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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623734 642732 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	Immune persistence and response to booster dose of Vi-DT vaccine at 27.5 months post-first dose. Npj Vaccines, 2022, 7, 12.	6.0	2
2	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.	9.1	12
3	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.	2.9	1
4	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
5	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.	3.3	5
6	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.	3.8	14
7	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.	1.7	7
8	Review on the Recent Advances on Typhoid Vaccine Development and Challenges Ahead. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, S141-S150.	5.8	41
9	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.	7.1	14
10	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.	3.0	7
11	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.	3.3	7
12	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.	2.8	7
13	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.	0.8	3
14	Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever Outbreaks: A Worldwide Review, 1990–2018. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 69, S499-S509.	5.8	25
15	Overview of the Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine Pipeline: Current Status and Future Plans. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 68, S22-S26.	5.8	52
16	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.	2.5	16
17	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.	3.8	56
18	Safety and immunogenicity of a Vi-DT typhoid conjugate vaccine: Phase I trial in Healthy Filipino adults and children. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 3794-3801.	3.8	36

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19	Barriers to typhoid fever vaccine access in endemic countries. Research and Reports in Tropical Medicine, 2017, Volume 8, 37-44.	1.4	13
20	Status of paratyphoid fever vaccine research and development. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 2900-2902.	3.8	41
21	Serum bactericidal assay for the evaluation of typhoid vaccine using a semi-automated colony-counting method. Microbial Pathogenesis, 2016, 97, 19-26.	2.9	24
22	Typhoid vaccine introduction: An evidence-based pilot implementation project in Nepal and Pakistan. Vaccine, 2015, 33, C62-C67.	3.8	13
23	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.	5.8	3
24	25 Years after Vi Typhoid Vaccine Efficacy Study, Typhoid Affects Significant Number of Population in Nepal. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e77974.	2.5	15
25	Typhoid Fever surveillance and vaccine use - South-East Asia and Western Pacific regions, 2009-2013. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2014, 63, 855-60.	15.1	15
26	Increasing rates of Salmonella Paratyphi A and the current status of its vaccine development. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2013, 12, 1021-1031.	4.4	50
27	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.	2.4	9
28	Sexually Transmitted Infections and Risk Behaviors Among Transgender Persons (Hijras) of Pune, India. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2012, 59, 72-78.	2.1	39
29	Enteric Vaccines for Resource-Limited Countries: Current Status and Future Prospects. Pediatric Annals, 2011, 40, 351-357.	0.8	1
30	Typhoid Fever Vaccines., 0,, 1005-1005.		0