

# Christine Prosperi

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

42  
papers

1,069  
citations

471371

17  
h-index

434063

31  
g-index

42  
all docs

42  
docs citations

42  
times ranked

1233  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in Zambia: a glimpse at the possible challenges ahead for COVID-19 vaccination rollout in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics</i> , 2022, 18, 1-6.	1.4	62
2	Impact of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on routine immunisation services: evidence of disruption and recovery from 170 countries and territories. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2022, 10, e186-e194.	2.9	149
3	The Etiology of Pneumonia From Analysis of Lung Aspirate and Pleural Fluid Samples: Findings From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 73, e3788-e3796.	2.9	14
4	Urinary arsenic is associated with wasting and underweight status in young children in rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2021, 195, 110025.	3.7	7
5	Upper Respiratory Tract Co-detection of Human Endemic Coronaviruses and High-density Pneumococcus Associated With Increased Severity Among HIV-Uninfected Children Under 5 Years Old in the PERCH Study. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, 503-512.	1.1	5
6	Epidemiology of the Rhinovirus (RV) in African and Southeast Asian Children: A Case-Control Pneumonia Etiology Study. <i>Viruses</i> , 2021, 13, 1249.	1.5	9
7	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-1-infected South African Children in the Era of Antiretroviral Treatment. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S69-S78.	1.1	6
8	The Etiology of Pneumonia in Zambian Children. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S40-S49.	1.1	10
9	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in Bangladesh. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S79-S90.	1.1	8
10	Optimization and Stability Testing of Four Commercially Available Dried Blood Spot Devices for Estimating Measles and Rubella IgG Antibodies. <i>MSphere</i> , 2021, 6, e0049021.	1.3	10
11	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-uninfected South African Children. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S59-S68.	1.1	10
12	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in The Gambia. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S7-S17.	1.1	12
13	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-uninfected Children in Kilifi, Kenya. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S29-S39.	1.1	9
14	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in Mali. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S18-S28.	1.1	13
15	Diagnostic Accuracy of Dried Blood Spots Collected on HemaSpot HF Devices Compared to Venous Blood Specimens To Estimate Measles and Rubella Seroprevalence. <i>MSphere</i> , 2021, 6, e0133020.	1.3	4
16	Introduction to the Site-specific Etiologic Results From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S1-S6.	1.1	4
17	Etiology and Clinical Characteristics of Severe Pneumonia Among Young Children in Thailand. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S91-S100.	1.1	8
18	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-infected Zambian Children. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S50-S58.	1.1	12

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19	Digital auscultation in PERCH: Associations with chest radiography and pneumonia mortality in children. <i>Pediatric Pulmonology</i> , 2020, 55, 3197-3208.	1.0	13
20	Pneumococcal colonization prevalence and density among Thai children with severe pneumonia and community controls. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0232151.	1.1	19
21	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
22	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
23	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
24	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
25	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
26	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
27	Chest Radiograph Findings in Childhood Pneumonia Cases From the Multisite PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S262-S270.	2.9	56
28	The Incremental Value of Repeated Induced Sputum and Gastric Aspirate Samples for the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Children With Acute Community-Acquired Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S309-S316.	2.9	21
29	The Diagnostic Utility of Induced Sputum Microscopy and Culture in Childhood Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S280-S288.	2.9	29
30	Detection of Pneumococcal DNA in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for Diagnosing Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S347-S356.	2.9	37
31	Standardized Interpretation of Chest Radiographs in Cases of Pediatric Pneumonia From the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S253-S261.	2.9	62
32	Colonization Density of the Upper Respiratory Tract as a Predictor of Pneumoniaâ€™ Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Staphylococcus aureus, and Pneumocystis jirovecii. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S328-S336.	2.9	49
33	Is Higher Viral Load in the Upper Respiratory Tract Associated With Severe Pneumonia? Findings From the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S337-S346.	2.9	81
34	The Effect of Antibiotic Exposure and Specimen Volume on the Detection of Bacterial Pathogens in Children With Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S368-S377.	2.9	70
35	Microscopic Analysis and Quality Assessment of Induced Sputum From Children With Pneumonia in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S271-S279.	2.9	32
36	Limited Utility of Polymerase Chain Reaction in Induced Sputum Specimens for Determining the Causes of Childhood Pneumonia in Resource-Poor Settings: Findings From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S289-S300.	2.9	31

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37	Association of C-Reactive Protein With Bacterial and Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Associated Pneumonia Among Children Aged <math>\leq 5</math> Years in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S378-S386.	2.9	84
38	Should Controls With Respiratory Symptoms Be Excluded From Case-Control Studies of Pneumonia Etiology? Reflections From the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S205-S212.	2.9	25
39	Standardization of Clinical Assessment and Sample Collection Across All PERCH Study Sites. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S228-S237.	2.9	27
40	Evaluation of Pneumococcal Load in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for the Diagnosis of Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S357-S367.	2.9	30
41	Data Management and Data Quality in PERCH, a Large International Case-Control Study of Severe Childhood Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S238-S244.	2.9	13
42	Pertussis-Associated Pneumonia in Infants and Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries Participating in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 63, S187-S196.	2.9	38