

Sarah G Staedke

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

129
papers

4,997
citations

81889

39
h-index

118840

62
g-index

149
all docs

149
docs citations

149
times ranked

4101
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Antibiotic “entanglements”™: health, labour and everyday life in an urban informal settlement in Kampala, Uganda. <i>Critical Public Health</i> , 2023, 33, 95-104.	2.4	8
2	A quasi-experimental study estimating the impact of long-lasting insecticidal nets with and without piperonyl butoxide on pregnancy outcomes. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2022, 21, 5.	2.3	1
3	Optimising the deployment of vector control tools against malaria: a data-informed modelling study. <i>Lancet Planetary Health</i> , The, 2022, 6, e100-e109.	11.4	34
4	Gender difference in the incidence of malaria diagnosed at public health facilities in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2022, 21, 22.	2.3	17
5	Reconciling imperatives: Clinical guidelines, antibiotic prescribing and the enactment of good care in lower-level health facilities in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Global Public Health</i> , 2022, 17, 3322-3333.	2.0	4
6	Permethrin-treated baby wraps for the prevention of malaria: results of a randomized controlled pilot study in rural Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2022, 21, 63.	2.3	5
7	Taking Opportunities, Taking Medicines: Antibiotic Use in Rural Eastern Uganda. <i>Medical Anthropology: Cross Cultural Studies in Health and Illness</i> , 2022, 41, 418-430.	1.2	5
8	House design and risk of malaria, acute respiratory infection and gastrointestinal illness in Uganda: A cohort study. <i>PLOS Global Public Health</i> , 2022, 2, e0000063.	1.6	6
9	Asymptomatic School-Aged Children Are Important Drivers of Malaria Transmission in a High Endemicity Setting in Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2022, 226, 708-713.	4.0	18
10	LLIN evaluation in Uganda project (LLINEUP): The fabric integrity, chemical content and bioefficacy of long-lasting insecticidal nets treated with and without piperonyl butoxide across two years of operational use in Uganda. <i>Current Research in Parasitology and Vector-borne Diseases</i> , 2022, 2, 100092.	1.9	11
11	Inferring the epidemiological benefit of indoor vector control interventions against malaria from mosquito data. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, .	12.8	16
12	Factors associated with access and adherence to artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under five: a secondary analysis of a national survey in Sierra Leone. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 56.	2.3	5
13	Within-household clustering of genetically related <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> infections in a moderate transmission area of Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 68.	2.3	4
14	Impact of seasonality and malaria control interventions on <i>Anopheles</i> density and species composition from three areas of Uganda with differing malaria endemicity. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 138.	2.3	18
15	The impact of stopping and starting indoor residual spraying on malaria burden in Uganda. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 2635.	12.8	37
16	Effectiveness of in-service training plus the collaborative improvement strategy on the quality of routine malaria surveillance data: results of a pilot study in Kayunga District, Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 290.	2.3	7
17	Opening the “black box”™ of collaborative improvement: a qualitative evaluation of a pilot intervention to improve quality of malaria surveillance data in public health centres in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 289.	2.3	5
18	Sources of persistent malaria transmission in a setting with effective malaria control in eastern Uganda: a longitudinal, observational cohort study. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2021, 21, 1568-1578.	9.1	90

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19	Malaria prevalence and long-lasting insecticidal net use in rural western Uganda: results of a cross-sectional survey conducted in an area of highly variable malaria transmission intensity. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 304.	2.3	6
20	Dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine chemoprevention and malaria incidence after severe flooding: evaluation of a pragmatic intervention in rural Uganda. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, .	5.8	2
21	Exploring Barriers and Facilitators of Adherence to Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in Children in Freetown, Sierra Leone. <i>Healthcare (Switzerland)</i> , 2021, 9, 1233.	2.0	3
22	Plasmodium malariae infections as a cause of febrile disease in an area of high Plasmodium falciparum transmission intensity in Eastern Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 425.	2.3	4
23	Marked reduction in antibiotic usage following intensive malaria control in a cohort of Ugandan children. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2021, 19, 294.	5.5	1
24	Antibiotic stories: a mixed-methods, multi-country analysis of household antibiotic use in Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e006920.	4.7	23
25	Impact of COVID-19 on routine malaria indicators in rural Uganda: an interrupted time series analysis. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 475.	2.3	23
26	The Impact of Multiple Rounds of Indoor Residual Spraying on Malaria Incidence and Hemoglobin Levels in a High-Transmission Setting. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 221, 304-312.	4.0	14
27	The age-specific incidence of hospitalized paediatric malaria in Uganda. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 20, 503.	2.9	11
28	Effect of long-lasting insecticidal nets with and without piperonyl butoxide on malaria indicators in Uganda (LLINEUP): a pragmatic, cluster-randomised trial embedded in a national LLIN distribution campaign. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2020, 395, 1292-1303.	13.7	108
29	Association between recent overnight travel and use of long-lasting insecticidal nets in rural Uganda: a prospective cohort study in Tororo. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 405.	2.3	6
30	Impact of intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy with dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine versus sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine on the incidence of malaria in infancy: a randomized controlled trial. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2020, 18, 207.	5.5	16
31	Use of antibiotics to treat humans and animals in Uganda: a cross-sectional survey of households and farmers in rural, urban and peri-urban settings. <i>JAC-Antimicrobial Resistance</i> , 2020, 2, dlaa082.	2.1	23
32	Preventive malaria treatment among school-aged children in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analyses. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2020, 8, e1499-e1511.	6.3	60
33	Estimating malaria incidence from routine health facility-based surveillance data in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 445.	2.3	11
34	Infant sex modifies associations between placental malaria and risk of malaria in infancy. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 449.	2.3	6
35	Recurrence of Plasmodium malariae and P. falciparum Following Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in North Sumatera With Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine or Artemether-Lumefantrine. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 7, ofaa116.	0.9	16
36	Identification and characterization of immature Anopheles and culicines (Diptera: Culicidae) at three sites of varying malaria transmission intensities in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 221.	2.3	9

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37	The duration of chemoprophylaxis against malaria after treatment with artesunate-amodiaquine and artemether-lumefantrine and the effects of pfmdr1 86Y and pfcrt 76T: a meta-analysis of individual patient data. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2020, 18, 47.	5.5	22
38	Patients with positive malaria tests not given artemisinin-based combination therapies: a research synthesis describing under-prescription of antimalarial medicines in Africa. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2020, 18, 17.	5.5	14
39	Rapid shifts in the age-specific burden of malaria following successful control interventions in four regions of Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 128.	2.3	21
40	Non-adherence to long-lasting insecticide treated bednet use following successful malaria control in Tororo, Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0243303.	2.5	20
41	Practical Implications of a Relationship between Health Management Information System and Community Cohort-Based Malaria Incidence Rates. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 404-414.	1.4	2
42	Malaria Diagnosed in an Urban Setting Strongly Associated with Recent Overnight Travel: A Case-Control Study from Kampala, Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 1517-1524.	1.4	9
43	Malaria Transmission, Infection, and Disease following Sustained Indoor Residual Spraying of Insecticide in Tororo, Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 1525-1533.	1.4	43
44	Sex-based differences in clearance of chronic <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> infection. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	46
45	Effect of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria with dihydroartemisinin-piperazine on immune responses to vaccines among rural Ugandan adolescents: randomised controlled trial protocol B for the POPulation differences in VACcine responses™ (POPVAC) programme. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 11, e040427.	1.9	3
46	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243303.		0
47	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243303.		0
48	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243303.		0
49	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243303.		0
50	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243303.		0
51	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0243303.		0
52	Association Between Recent Overnight Travel and Risk of Malaria: A Prospective Cohort Study at 3 Sites in Uganda. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 68, 313-320.	5.8	12
53	pfhrp2 and pfhrp3 Gene Deletions That Affect Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests for <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> : Analysis of Archived Blood Samples From 3 African Countries. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 220, 1444-1452.	4.0	45
54	LLIN Evaluation in Uganda Project (LLINEUP): factors associated with childhood parasitaemia and anaemia 3 years after a national long-lasting insecticidal net distribution campaign: a cross-sectional survey. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 207.	2.3	21

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55	Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria delivered to primary schoolchildren provided effective individual protection in Jinja, Uganda: secondary outcomes of a cluster-randomized trial (START-IPT). <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 318.	2.3	9
56	Is that a real oocyst? Insectary establishment and identification of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> oocysts in midguts of <i>Anopheles</i> mosquitoes fed on infected human blood in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 287.	2.3	14
57	Pareto rules for malaria super-spreaders and super-spreading. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 3939.	12.8	47
58	Impact of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> malaria and intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy on the risk of malaria in infants: a systematic review. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 304.	2.3	21
59	LLIN Evaluation in Uganda Project (LLINEUP) – Impact of long-lasting insecticidal nets with, and without, piperonyl butoxide on malaria indicators in Uganda: study protocol for a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2019, 20, 321.	1.6	22
60	LLIN Evaluation in Uganda Project (LLINEUP): a cross-sectional survey of species diversity and insecticide resistance in 48 districts of Uganda. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 94.	2.5	35
61	Impact of vector control interventions on malaria transmission intensity, outdoor vector biting rates and <i>Anopheles</i> mosquito species composition in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 445.	2.3	53
62	Persistent Parasitemia Despite Dramatic Reduction in Malaria Incidence After 3 Rounds of Indoor Residual Spraying in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 219, 1104-1111.	4.0	22
63	Assessment of community-level effects of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in schoolchildren in Jinja, Uganda (START-IPT trial): a cluster-randomised trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2018, 6, e668-e679.	6.3	36
64	LLIN Evaluation in Uganda Project (LLINEUP): factors associated with ownership and use of long-lasting insecticidal nets in Uganda: a cross-sectional survey of 48 districts. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2018, 17, 421.	2.3	36
65	Data value and care value in the practice of health systems: A case study in Uganda. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2018, 211, 123-130.	3.8	10
66	Adherence to treatment with artemether–lumefantrine or amodiaquine–artesunate for uncomplicated malaria in children in Sierra Leone: a randomized trial. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2018, 17, 222.	2.3	18
67	Rapid improvements to rural Ugandan housing and their association with malaria from intense to reduced transmission: a cohort study. <i>Lancet Planetary Health</i> , The, 2018, 2, e83-e94.	11.4	48
68	Quantification of anti-parasite and anti-disease immunity to malaria as a function of age and exposure. <i>ELife</i> , 2018, 7, .	6.0	100
69	Changing antimalarial drug resistance patterns identified by surveillance at three sites in Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 215, jiw614.	4.0	41
70	Improving prescribing practices with rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs): synthesis of 10 studies to explore reasons for variation in malaria RDT uptake and adherence. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e012973.	1.9	40
71	Resurgence of Malaria Following Discontinuation of Indoor Residual Spraying of Insecticide in an Area of Uganda With Previously High-Transmission Intensity. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 65, 453-460.	5.8	65
72	Impact of introduction of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria on antibiotic prescribing: analysis of observational and randomised studies in public and private healthcare settings. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2017, 356, j1054.	2.3	89

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73	THE REAL McCOIL: A method for the concurrent estimation of the complexity of infection and SNP allele frequency for malaria parasites. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2017, 13, e1005348.	3.2	93
74	The impact of an intervention to introduce malaria rapid diagnostic tests on fever case management in a high transmission setting in Uganda: A mixed-methods cluster-randomized trial (PRIME). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0170998.	2.5	13
75	The Impact of Introducing Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests on Fever Case Management: A Synthesis of Ten Studies from the ACT Consortium. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 1170-1179.	1.4	44
76	Characterizing microscopic and submicroscopic malaria parasitaemia at three sites with varied transmission intensity in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2016, 15, 470.	2.3	38
77	Measures of Malaria Burden after Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net Distribution and Indoor Residual Spraying at Three Sites in Uganda: A Prospective Observational Study. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2016, 13, e1002167.	8.4	111
78	The Impact of an Intervention to Improve Malaria Care in Public Health Centers on Health Indicators of Children in Tororo, Uganda (PRIME): A Cluster-Randomized Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 358-367.	1.4	13
79	Examining Intervention Design: Lessons from the Development of Eight Related Malaria Health Care Intervention Studies. <i>Health Systems and Reform</i> , 2016, 2, 373-388.	1.2	6
80	Why is malaria associated with poverty? Findings from a cohort study in rural Uganda. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2016, 5, 78.	3.7	49
81	Measuring Socioeconomic Inequalities in Relation to Malaria Risk: A Comparison of Metrics in Rural Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 94, 650-658.	1.4	20
82	Behind the scenes of the PRIME intervention: designing a complex intervention to improve malaria care at public health centres in Uganda. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2015, 8, 29067.	1.9	16
83	Associations between urbanicity and malaria at local scales in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2015, 14, 374.	2.3	20
84	Anti-malarial prescription practices among children admitted to six public hospitals in Uganda from 2011 to 2013. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2015, 14, 331.	2.3	15
85	Estimating malaria parasite prevalence from community surveys in Uganda: a comparison of microscopy, rapid diagnostic tests and polymerase chain reaction. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2015, 14, 528.	2.3	56
86	Mind the Gap: House Structure and the Risk of Malaria in Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0117396.	2.5	94
87	Factors Associated with Malaria Parasitemia, Anemia and Serological Responses in a Spectrum of Epidemiological Settings in Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0118901.	2.5	45
88	Malaria Transmission, Infection, and Disease at Three Sites with Varied Transmission Intensity in Uganda: Implications for Malaria Control. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 92, 903-912.	1.4	157
89	Community case management of malaria: exploring support, capacity and motivation of community medicine distributors in Uganda. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2015, 30, 451-461.	2.7	36
90	Comparison of Routine Health Management Information System Versus Enhanced Inpatient Malaria Surveillance for Estimating the Burden of Malaria Among Children Admitted to Four Hospitals in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 92, 18-21.	1.4	14

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91	Challenging logics of complex intervention trials: Community perspectives of a health care improvement intervention in rural Uganda. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2015, 131, 10-17.	3.8	19
92	Verbal Autopsy: Evaluation of Methods to Certify Causes of Death in Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0128801.	2.5	17
93	Strengthening patient-centred communication in rural Ugandan health centres: A theory-driven evaluation within a cluster randomized trial. <i>Evaluation</i> , 2014, 20, 471-491.	1.8	13
94	Impact of Intermittent Preventive Treatment With Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine on Malaria in Ugandan Schoolchildren: A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 58, 1404-1412.	5.8	83
95	Temporal Changes in Prevalence of Molecular Markers Mediating Antimalarial Drug Resistance in a High Malaria Transmission Setting in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 91, 54-61.	1.4	56
96	Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Status and Risk of Hemolysis in Plasmodium falciparum-Infected African Children Receiving Single-Dose Primaquine. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2014, 58, 4971-4973.	3.2	28
97	Estimating the annual entomological inoculation rate for Plasmodium falciparum transmitted by Anopheles gambiae s.l. using three sampling methods in three sites in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2014, 13, 111.	2.3	147
98	Single dose primaquine for clearance of Plasmodium falciparum gametocytes in children with uncomplicated malaria in Uganda: a randomised, controlled, double-blind, dose-ranging trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2014, 14, 130-139.	9.1	100
99	Differential Prevalence of Transporter Polymorphisms in Symptomatic and Asymptomatic Falciparum Malaria Infections in Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 210, 154-157.	4.0	24
100	Aspirations for quality health care in Uganda: How do we get there?. <i>Human Resources for Health</i> , 2013, 11, 13.	3.1	23
101	The PRIME trial protocol: evaluating the impact of an intervention implemented in public health centres on management of malaria and health outcomes of children using a cluster-randomised design in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Implementation Science</i> , 2013, 8, 114.	6.9	17
102	The PROCESS study: a protocol to evaluate the implementation, mechanisms of effect and context of an intervention to enhance public health centres in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Implementation Science</i> , 2013, 8, 113.	6.9	22
103	Asymptomatic Plasmodium Infection and Cognition among Primary Schoolchildren in a High Malaria Transmission Setting in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 88, 1102-1108.	1.4	93
104	Malaria in Uganda: Challenges to control on the long road to elimination. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2012, 121, 184-195.	2.0	181
105	Designing Adverse Event Forms for Real-World Reporting: Participatory Research in Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e32704.	2.5	14
106	Plasmodium infection and its risk factors in eastern Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2010, 9, 2.	2.3	101
107	An Economic Evaluation of Home Management of Malaria in Uganda: An Interactive Markov Model. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e12439.	2.5	16
108	Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability of Three Regimens for Prevention of Malaria: A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial in Ugandan Schoolchildren. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e13438.	2.5	53

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109	Home management of malaria with artemether-lumefantrine compared with standard care in urban Ugandan children: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2009, 373, 1623-1631.	13.7	39
110	Monitoring antimalarial safety and tolerability in clinical trials: A case study from Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 107.	2.3	19
111	Safety and tolerability of combination antimalarial therapies for uncomplicated falciparum malaria in Ugandan children. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 106.	2.3	39
112	Factors Determining the Heterogeneity of Malaria Incidence in Children in Kampala, Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2008, 198, 393-400.	4.0	118
113	Improved Malaria Case Management after Integrated Team-based Training of Health Care Workers in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 79, 826-833.	1.4	52
114	Improved malaria case management after integrated team-based training of health care workers in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 79, 826-33.	1.4	45
115	Artemether-Lumefantrine versus Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for Treatment of Malaria: A Randomized Trial. <i>PLOS Clinical Trials</i> , 2007, 2, e20.	3.5	128
116	Combination Therapy for Uncomplicated Falciparum Malaria in Ugandan Children. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2007, 297, 2210.	7.4	155
117	Impact of home-based management of malaria on health outcomes in Africa: a systematic review of the evidence. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2007, 6, 134.	2.3	92
118	Treatment of malaria restricted to laboratory-confirmed cases: a prospective cohort study in Ugandan children. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2007, 6, 7.	2.3	80
119	Pharmacovigilance of antimalarial treatment in Africa: is it possible?. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2006, 5, 50.	2.3	65
120	Longitudinal study of urban malaria in a cohort of Ugandan children: description of study site, census and recruitment. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2006, 5, 18.	2.3	41
121	Artemisinin Combination Therapies for Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in Uganda. <i>PLOS Clinical Trials</i> , 2006, 1, e7.	3.5	104
122	PREVENTION AND TREATMENT STRATEGIES USED FOR THE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD FEVER IN KAMPALA, UGANDA. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2006, 74, 999-1007.	1.4	29
123	Artemisinin versus Nonartemisinin Combination Therapy for Uncomplicated Malaria: Randomized Clinical Trials from Four Sites in Uganda. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2005, 2, e190.	8.4	94
124	SULFADOXINE-PYRIMETHAMINE PLUS CHLOROQUINE OR AMODIAQUINE FOR UNCOMPLICATED FALCIPARUM MALARIA: A RANDOMIZED, MULTISITE TRIAL TO GUIDE NATIONAL POLICY IN UGANDA. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2005, 72, 573-580.	1.4	40
125	Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine plus chloroquine or amodiaquine for uncomplicated falciparum malaria: a randomized, multisite trial to guide national policy in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2005, 72, 573-80.	1.4	20
126	Relationship between age, molecular markers, and response to sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine treatment in Kampala, Uganda. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2004, 9, 624-629.	2.3	88

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127	Combination treatments for uncomplicated falciparum malaria in Kampala, Uganda: randomised clinical trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2004, 364, 1950-1957.	13.7	88
128	Short report: proximity to mosquito breeding sites as a risk factor for clinical malaria episodes in an urban cohort of Ugandan children. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2003, 69, 244-6.	1.4	63
129	Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine alone or with amodiaquine or artesunate for treatment of uncomplicated malaria: a longitudinal randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2002, 360, 2031-2038.	13.7	133