

Antonio Montresor

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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93
papers

4,813
citations

117625

34
h-index

98798

67
g-index

97
all docs

97
docs citations

97
times ranked

4119
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Soil-transmitted helminth infections: updating the global picture. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2003, 19, 547-551.	3.3	931
2	<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> : A Plea for Action. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2214.	3.0	249
3	Assessment of the Anthelmintic Efficacy of Albendazole in School Children in Seven Countries Where Soil-Transmitted Helminths Are Endemic. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e948.	3.0	231
4	Is anthelmintic resistance a concern for the control of human soil-transmitted helminths?. <i>International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance</i> , 2011, 1, 14-27.	3.4	211
5	Low Dose Daily Iron Supplementation Improves Iron Status and Appetite but Not Anemia, whereas Quarterly Anthelmintic Treatment Improves Growth, Appetite and Anemia in Zanzibari Preschool Children. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 134, 348-356.	2.9	206
6	The Global Prevalence of <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> Infection. <i>Pathogens</i> , 2020, 9, 468.	2.8	187
7	Malaria, Hookworms and Recent Fever Are Related to Anemia and Iron Status Indicators in 0- to 5-y Old Zanzibari Children and These Relationships Change with Age. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2000, 130, 1724-1733.	2.9	140
8	A Comparison of the Sensitivity and Fecal Egg Counts of the McMaster Egg Counting and Kato-Katz Thick Smear Methods for Soil-Transmitted Helminths. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1201.	3.0	138
9	The global progress of soil-transmitted helminthiasis control in 2020 and World Health Organization targets for 2030. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008505.	3.0	119
10	Schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminth infections: forging control efforts. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2002, 96, 577-579.	1.8	115
11	Closing the praziquantel treatment gap: new steps in epidemiological monitoring and control of schistosomiasis in African infants and preschool-aged children. <i>Parasitology</i> , 2011, 138, 1593-1606.	1.5	92
12	Intervention for the Control of Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis in the Community. <i>Advances in Parasitology</i> , 2006, 61, 311-348.	3.2	91
13	Treatment of intestinal schistosomiasis in Ugandan preschool children: best diagnosis, treatment efficacy and side-effects, and an extended praziquantel dosing pole. <i>International Health</i> , 2010, 2, 103-113.	2.0	88
14	Assessment of Anthelmintic Efficacy of Mebendazole in School Children in Six Countries Where Soil-Transmitted Helminths Are Endemic. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e3204.	3.0	80
15	Diagnostic performance of a single and duplicate Kato-Katz, Mini-FLOTAC, FECPAK2 and qPCR for the detection and quantification of soil-transmitted helminths in three endemic countries. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007446.	3.0	76
16	Use of benzimidazoles in children younger than 24 months for the treatment of soil-transmitted helminthiasis. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2003, 86, 223-232.	2.0	72
17	Development and validation of a "tablet pole"™ for the administration of praziquantel in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2001, 95, 542-544.	1.8	67
18	Clinical Pallor Is Useful to Detect Severe Anemia in Populations Where Anemia Is Prevalent and Severe. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 1999, 129, 1675-1681.	2.9	65

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19	Is the exclusion of children under 24 months from anthelmintic treatment justifiable?. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2002, 96, 197-199.	1.8	55
20	Large-Scale Preventive Chemotherapy for the Control of Helminth Infection in Western Pacific Countries: Six Years Later. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e278.	3.0	53
21	Feasibility of controlling hookworm infection through preventive chemotherapy: a simulation study using the individual-based WORMSIM modelling framework. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2015, 8, 541.	2.5	53
22	Rapid Field Immunoassay for Detecting Antibody to Sin Nombre Virus in Deer Mice. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2007, 13, 1604-1607.	4.3	50
23	Extending anthelmintic coverage to non-enrolled school-age children using a simple and low-cost method. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2001, 6, 535-537.	2.3	47
24	Morbidity Associated with Chronic <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> Infection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 100, 1305-1311.	1.4	47
25	Hyperendemic fascioliasis associated with schistosomiasis in villages in the Nile Delta of Egypt. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2003, 69, 429-37.	1.4	47
26	Elimination of Iron Deficiency Anemia and Soil Transmitted Helminth Infection: Evidence from a Fifty-four Month Iron-Folic Acid and De-worming Program. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2146.	3.0	45
27	Coverage and costs of a school deworming programme in 2007 targeting all primary schools in Lao PDR. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 102, 1201-1206.	1.8	44
28	Cure rate is not a valid indicator for assessing drug efficacy and impact of preventive chemotherapy interventions against schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 105, 361-363.	1.8	43
29	Mass Administration of Ivermectin for the Elimination of <i>Onchocerciasis</i> Significantly Reduced and Maintained Low the Prevalence of <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> in Esmeraldas, Ecuador. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004150.	3.0	43
30	Low-Dose Daily Iron Supplementation for 12 Months Does Not Increase the Prevalence of Malarial Infection or Density of Parasites in Young Zanzibari Children. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 134, 3037-3041.	2.9	42
31	Field trial of a haemoglobin colour scale: an effective tool to detect anaemia in preschool children. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2000, 5, 129-133.	2.3	41
32	Control of soil-transmitted helminthiasis in Myanmar: results of 7 years of deworming. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2013, 18, 1017-1020.	2.3	38
33	Therapeutic efficacy of albendazole against soil-transmitted helminthiasis in children measured by five diagnostic methods. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007471.	3.0	37
34	Financial costs of deworming children in all primary schools in Cambodia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2005, 99, 664-668.	1.8	36
35	Benchmarking the Cost per Person of Mass Treatment for Selected Neglected Tropical Diseases: An Approach Based on Literature Review and Meta-regression with Web-Based Software Application. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0005037.	3.0	36
36	Soil-transmitted helminthiasis in Myanmar and approximate costs for countrywide control. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2004, 9, 1012-1015.	2.3	35

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37	Preventive chemotherapy and the fight against neglected tropical diseases. <i>Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy</i> , 2012, 10, 237-242.	4.4	35
38	Increased Birth Weight Associated with Regular Pre-Pregnancy Deworming and Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation for Vietnamese Women. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1608.	3.0	34
39	StrongNet: An International Network to Improve Diagnostics and Access to Treatment for Strongyloidiasis Control. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004898.	3.0	32
40	Comprehensive evaluation of stool-based diagnostic methods and benzimidazole resistance markers to assess drug efficacy and detect the emergence of anthelmintic resistance: A Starworms study protocol. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006912.	3.0	30
41	Distribution of Human Fascioliasis by Age and Gender among Rural Population in the Nile Delta, Egypt. <i>Journal of Tropical Pediatrics</i> , 2003, 49, 264-268.	1.5	29
42	Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis. , 2014, , 275-297.		29
43	Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation with Regular Deworming Is Cost-Effective in Preventing Anaemia in Women of Reproductive Age in Vietnam. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e23723.	2.5	28
44	Methodological Bias Can Lead the Cochrane Collaboration to Irrelevance in Public Health Decision-Making. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004165.	3.0	28
45	The Effect of Deworming on Growth in One-Year-Old Children Living in a Soil-Transmitted Helminth-Endemic Area of Peru: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004020.	3.0	27
46	How Long Can Stool Samples Be Fixed for an Accurate Diagnosis of Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection Using Mini-FLOTAC?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003698.	3.0	27
47	School enrolment in Zanzibar linked to children's age and helminth infections. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2001, 6, 227-231.	2.3	26
48	Provision of deworming intervention to pregnant women by antenatal services in countries endemic for soil-transmitted helminthiasis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007406.	3.0	26
49	Anemia, iron deficiency, meat consumption, and hookworm infection in women of reproductive age in northwest Vietnam. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 375-81.	1.4	26
50	Cost-effectiveness of a successful schistosomiasis control programme in Cambodia (1995â€“2006). <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2010, 113, 279-284.	2.0	25
51	Performance of the Haemoglobin Colour Scale in diagnosing severe and very severe anaemia. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2003, 8, 619-624.	2.3	24
52	Long-Term Weekly Iron-Folic Acid and De-Worming Is Associated with Stabilised Haemoglobin and Increasing Iron Stores in Non-Pregnant Women in Vietnam. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e15691.	2.5	24
53	Soil-transmitted helminthiasis: the relationship between prevalence and classes of intensity of infection. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 109, 262-267.	1.8	24
54	Integration of deworming into an existing immunisation and vitamin A supplementation campaign is a highly effective approach to maximise health benefits with minimal cost in Lao PDR. <i>International Health</i> , 2011, 3, 240-245.	2.0	21

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55	Preventive chemotherapy in one year reduces by over 80% the number of individuals with soil-transmitted helminthiasis causing morbidity: results from meta-analysis. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 111, 1-6.	1.8	21
56	Building on the success of soil-transmitted helminth control - The future of deworming. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005497.	3.0	21
57	The optimal timing of post-treatment sampling for the assessment of anthelmintic drug efficacy against <i>Ascaris</i> infections in humans. <i>International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance</i> , 2018, 8, 67-69.	3.4	21
58	Routine deworming during antenatal care decreases risk of neonatal mortality and low birthweight: A retrospective cohort of survey data. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009282.	3.0	20
59	Markov model to forecast the change in prevalence of soil-transmitted helminths during a control programme: a case study in Vietnam. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 107, 313-318.	1.8	19
60	The effectiveness of 4 monthly albendazole treatment in the reduction of soil-transmitted helminth infections in women of reproductive age in Viet Nam. <i>International Journal for Parasitology</i> , 2009, 39, 1037-1043.	3.1	18
61	Risk profiling of soil-transmitted helminth infection and estimated number of infected people in South Asia: A systematic review and Bayesian geostatistical Analysis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007580.	3.0	17
62	Sustained effectiveness of weekly iron-folic acid supplementation and regular deworming over 6 years in women in rural Vietnam. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005446.	3.0	17
63	Treatment of preschool children for schistosomiasis. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2017, 5, e640-e641.	6.3	16
64	The right to deworming: The case for girls and women of reproductive age. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006740.	3.0	16
65	Estimation of the number of women of reproductive age in need of preventive chemotherapy for soil-transmitted helminth infections. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006269.	3.0	16
66	Economic evaluations of human schistosomiasis interventions: a systematic review and identification of associated research needs. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2020, 5, 45.	1.8	16
67	Economic evaluations of human schistosomiasis interventions: a systematic review and identification of associated research needs. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2020, 5, 45.	1.8	15
68	Model-Based Geostatistical Methods Enable Efficient Design and Analysis of Prevalence Surveys for Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection and Other Neglected Tropical Diseases. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 72, S172-S179.	5.8	14
69	Diagnostic accuracy of a novel enzyme-linked immunoassay for the detection of IgG and IgG4 against <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> based on the recombinant antigens NIE/SsIR. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 412.	2.5	14
70	Are current preventive chemotherapy strategies for controlling and eliminating neglected tropical diseases cost-effective?. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e005456.	4.7	14
71	Reduction in DALYs lost due to soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis from 2000 to 2019 is parallel to the increase in coverage of the global control programmes. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010575.	3.0	14
72	Sustained preventive chemotherapy for soil-transmitted helminthiasis leads to reduction in prevalence and anthelmintic tablets required. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2019, 8, 82.	3.7	12

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73	A Double-Blind Randomized Controlled Trial of Maternal Postpartum Deworming to Improve Infant Weight Gain in the Peruvian Amazon. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005098.	3.0	10
74	Control Strategies. , 2002, , 25-37.		6
75	Has the NTD Community Neglected Evidence-Based Policy? PLOS NTDs 2013 Expert Commentary of the Viewpoint by Nagpal S, Sinclair D, Garner P. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2299.	3.0	6
76	Markov Model Predicts Changes in STH Prevalence during Control Activities Even with a Reduced Amount of Baseline Information. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004371.	3.0	6
77	Epidemiology of soil-transmitted helminths in the western region of Bhutan. <i>Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2004, 35, 777-9.	1.0	6
78	Preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis by cotreatment with praziquantel and albendazole. <i>Clinical Investigation</i> , 2014, 4, 163-176.	0.0	5
79	Estimated need for anthelmintic medicines to control soil-transmitted helminthiasis in school-aged children, 2020â€“2030. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2020, 9, 48.	3.7	4
80	Control programs for strongyloidiasis in areas of high endemicity: an economic analysis of different approaches. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2021, 10, 76.	3.7	4
81	Elimination of STH morbidity in Zimbabwe: Results of 6 years of deworming intervention for school-age children. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008739.	3.0	4
82	Preventive chemotherapy for the control of strongyloidiasis in school-age children: Estimating the ivermectin need. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009314.	3.0	3
83	Achievements of the deworming programme in Sri Lanka. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e1156-e1157.	6.3	2
84	Soil-Transmitted Helminth infections reduction in Bhutan: A report of 29 years of deworming. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0227273.	2.5	2
85	Deworming women of reproductive age during adolescence and pregnancy: what is the impact on morbidity from soil-transmitted helminths infection?. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 220.	2.5	2
86	Are current preventive chemotherapy strategies for controlling and eliminating neglected tropical diseases cost-effective?. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, .	4.7	2
87	Impact of preventive chemotherapy on transmission of soil-transmitted helminth infections in Pemba Island, United Republic of Tanzania, 1994â€“2021. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010477.	3.0	2
88	HCS, an affordable instrument to assess haemoglobin. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2016, 4, e218.	6.3	1
89	Social media and control of soil-transmitted helminthiasis in Bhutan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007102.	3.0	1
90	Elimination of lymphatic filariasis in Loa loa areas. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2017, 17, 683-684.	9.1	0

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91	Viewpoint on the review by Savioli and colleagues on the 2017 WHO guideline on soil-transmitted helminth infections in at-risk population groups. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006383.	3.0	0
92	Is praziquantel preventive chemotherapy associated with visual disorders in Eritrea? A comment on the case series reported by Debesai and Russom. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008827.	3.0	0
93	Development of a public geographical information system-based website to follow the impact of control activities of soil-transmitted helminths in endemic countries. Geospatial Health, 2021, 16, .	0.8	0