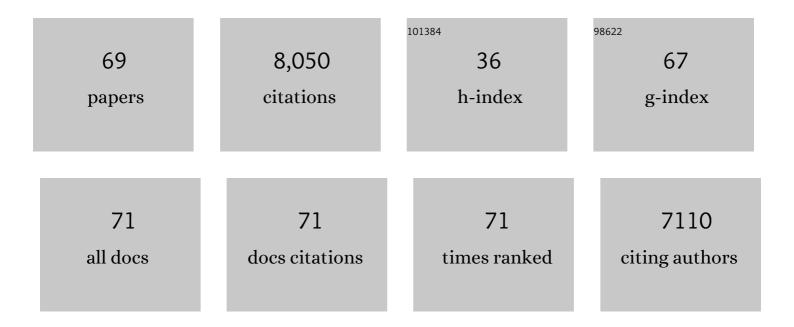
Christine F Carson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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CHRISTINE E CARSON

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Same-day confirmation of infection and antimicrobial susceptibility profiling using flow cytometry. EBioMedicine, 2022, 82, 104145.	2.7	6
2	Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) hydrogels doped with copper nanoparticles. Journal of Nanoparticle Research, 2021, 23, 1.	0.8	1
3	Poly(2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate) Sponges Doped with Ag Nanoparticles as Antibacterial Agents. ACS Applied Nano Materials, 2020, 3, 1630-1639.	2.4	19
4	Same-day antimicrobial susceptibility test using acoustic-enhanced flow cytometry visualized with supervised machine learning. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2020, 69, 657-669.	0.7	21
5	Treatment of scabies using a tea tree oil-based gel formulation in Australian Aboriginal children: protocol for a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e018507.	0.8	15
6	Air sampling to assess potential generation of aerosolized viable bacteria during flow cytometric analysis of unfixed bacterial suspensions. Gates Open Research, 2018, 1, 2.	2.0	7
7	<i>In vitro</i> data support the investigation of vinegar as an antimicrobial agent for PDâ€associated <i>Pseudomonas</i> exit site infections. Nephrology, 2017, 22, 179-181.	0.7	2
8	Analysis of early mesothelial cell responses to Staphylococcus epidermidis isolated from patients with peritoneal dialysis-associated peritonitis. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0178151.	1.1	5
9	Human pleural fluid is a potent growth medium for Streptococcus pneumoniae. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0188833.	1.1	17
10	Therapeutic Potential of Tea Tree Oil for Scabies. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 258-266.	0.6	49
11	Scabies: an ancient global disease with a need for new therapies. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2015, 15, 250.	1.3	53
12	Effects of a Statewide Protocol for the Management of Peritoneal Dialysis-Related Peritonitis on Microbial Profiles and Antimicrobial Susceptibilities: A Retrospective Five-Year Review. Peritoneal Dialysis International, 2015, 35, 722-728.	1.1	15
13	Lack of evidence that essential oils affect puberty. Reproductive Toxicology, 2014, 44, 50-51.	1.3	7
14	Effect of habituation to tea tree (Melaleuca alternifolia) oil on the subsequent susceptibility of Staphylococcus spp. to antimicrobials, triclosan, tea tree oil, terpinen-4-ol and carvacrol. International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents, 2013, 41, 343-351.	1.1	37
15	Effects of Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) Essential Oil and the Major Monoterpene Component Terpinen-4-ol on the Development of Single- and Multistep Antibiotic Resistance and Antimicrobial Susceptibility. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2012, 56, 909-915.	1.4	124
16	Inhibition of ruminal bacteria involved in lactic acid metabolism by extracts from Australian plants. Animal Feed Science and Technology, 2012, 176, 170-177.	1.1	15
17	<i>Candida albicans</i> adhesion to human epithelial cells and polystyrene and formation of biofilm is reduced by sub-inhibitory <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (tea tree) essential oil. Medical Mycology, 2012, 50, 863-870.	0.3	39
18	Survey of the Antimicrobial Activity of Commercially Available Australian Tea Tree (<i>Melaleuca) Tj ETQq0 0 0</i>	rgBT /Over 2.1	lock 10 Tf 50

Medicine, 2011, 17, 835-841.

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19	Uncontrolled, open-label, pilot study of tea tree (Melaleuca alternifolia) oil solution in the decolonisation of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus positive wounds and its influence on wound healing. International Wound Journal, 2011, 8, 375-384.	1.3	46

21	Inhibition of established subcutaneous murine tumour growth with topical Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2010, 66, 1095-1102.	1.1	35
22	Antimicrobial and antiâ€inflammatory activity of five <i>Taxandria fragrans</i> oils <i>in vitro</i> . Microbiology and Immunology, 2008, 52, 522-530.	0.7	22
23	Frequencies of resistance to Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and rifampicin in Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Enterococcus faecalis. International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents, 2008, 32, 170-173.	1.1	25
24	Use of deception to achieve double-blinding in a clinical trial of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil for the treatment of recurrent herpes labialis. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2008, 29, 9-12.	0.8	19
25	Role of the MexAB-OprM Efflux Pump of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> in Tolerance to Tea Tree () Tj ETQq1 1 0. α-Terpineol. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 1932-1935.	.784314 r 1.4	gBT /Overl 83
26	Diagnosis of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Infection in a Highâ€prevalence Pediatric Population: A Comparison of 2 Fecal Antigen Testing Methods and Serology. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2008, 47, 130-135.	0.9	18
27	Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) Oil: a Review of Antimicrobial and Other Medicinal Properties. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2006, 19, 50-62.	5.7	959
28	Susceptibility of pseudomonads to Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and components. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2006, 58, 449-451.	1.3	53
29	A review of the toxicity of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2006, 44, 616-625.	1.8	235
30	Sporicidal activity of tea tree oil. Healthcare Infection, 2006, 11, 112-121.	0.1	2
31	Tea tree oil: a potential alternative for the management of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). Healthcare Infection, 2005, 10, 32-34.	0.1	1
32	Effectiveness of hand-cleansing formulations containing tea tree oil assessed ex vivo on human skin and in vivo with volunteers using European standard EN 1499. Journal of Hospital Infection, 2005, 59, 220-228.	1.4	34
33	Assessment of the antibacterial activity of tea tree oil using the European EN 1276 and EN 12054 standard suspension tests. Journal of Hospital Infection, 2005, 59, 113-125.	1.4	54
34	OzFoodNet: enhancing foodborne disease surveillance across Australia: quarterly report, October to December 2004. Communicable Diseases Intelligence Quarterly Report, 2005, 29, 85-8.	0.6	0
35	Antifungal effects of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and its components on Candida albicans, Candida glabrata and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2004, 53, 1081-1085.	1.3	239
36	Tolerance of Pseudomonas aeruginosa to Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil is associated with the outer membrane and energy-dependent cellular processes. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2004, 54, 386-392.	1.3	96

CHRISTINE F CARSON

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37	Susceptibility of oral bacteria to Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil in vitro. Oral Microbiology and Immunology, 2003, 18, 389-392.	2.8	82
38	Antifungal activity of the components of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 2003, 95, 853-860.	1.4	371
39	Non-antibiotic therapies for infectious diseases. Communicable Diseases Intelligence Quarterly Report, 2003, 27 Suppl, S143-6.	0.6	12
40	In vitro activity of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil against dermatophytes and other filamentous fungi. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2002, 50, 195-199.	1.3	138
41	Mechanism of Action of Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) Oil on Staphylococcus aureus Determined by Time-Kill, Lysis, Leakage, and Salt Tolerance Assays and Electron Microscopy. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2002, 46, 1914-1920.	1.4	760
42	Tea tree oil as an alternative topical decolonization agent for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. The International Journal of Essential Oil Therapeutics: Exploring the Bioactivity of Aromatic Plants, 2001, 11, 97-99.	0.7	8
43	The water-soluble components of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree oil) suppress the production of superoxide by human monocytes, but not neutrophils, activated in vitro. Inflammation Research, 2001, 50, 213-219.	1.6	110
44	Safety, efficacy and provenance of tea tree (Melaleuca alternifolia) oil. Contact Dermatitis, 2001, 45, 65-67.	0.8	80
45	Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil gel (6%) for the treatment of recurrent herpes labialis. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2001, 48, 450-451.	1.3	97
46	Prevalence of delayed hypersensitivity to the European standard series in a self-selected population. Australasian Journal of Dermatology, 2000, 41, 86-89.	0.4	23
47	Terpinen-4-ol, the main component of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree oil), suppresses inflammatory mediator production by activated human monocytes. Inflammation Research, 2000, 49, 619-626.	1.6	316
48	In Vitro Activities of Ketoconazole, Econazole, Miconazole, and Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) Oil against Malassezia Species. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2000, 44, 467-469.	1.4	77
49	Tea tree oil as an alternative topical decolonization agent for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. Journal of Hospital Infection, 2000, 46, 236-237.	1.4	111
50	Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil inhibits germ tube formation by Candida albicans. Medical Mycology, 2000, 38, 354-361.	0.3	3
51	In Vitro Susceptibilities of Lactobacilli and Organisms Associated with Bacterial Vaginosis to <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (Tea Tree) Oil . Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 1999, 43, 196-196.	1.4	25
52	Influence of organic matter, cations and surfactants on the antimicrobial activity of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil in vitro. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 1999, 86, 446-452.	1.4	80
53	Antimicrobial activity of essential oils and other plant extracts. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 1999, 86, 985-990.	1.4	1,784
54	Allergic contact dermatitis following use of a tea tree oil hand-wash not due to tea tree oil. Contact Dermatitis, 1999, 41, 354-355.	0.8	3

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55	Efficacy and safety of tea tree oil as a topical antimicrobial agent. Journal of Hospital Infection, 1998, 40, 175-178.	1.4	63
56	In-vitro activity of essential oils, in particular Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and tea tree oil products, against Candida spp. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1998, 42, 591-595.	1.3	158
57	<i>In vitro</i> susceptibility of <i>Malassezia furfur</i> to the essential oil of <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> . Medical Mycology, 1997, 35, 375-377.	0.3	14
58	Susceptibility of transient and commensal skin flora to the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea) Tj ETQq0 0	0 rgBT /O∖ 191	erlock 10 Tf
59	In-vitro activity of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia against Streptococcus spp. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1996, 37, 1177-1178.	1.3	38
60	Antimicrobial activity of the major components of the essential oil of <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> . Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1995, 78, 264-269.	1.1	512
61	Susceptibility of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus to the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1995, 35, 421-424.	1.3	198
62	Toxicity of the Essential Oil of <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> or Tea Tree Oil. Journal of Toxicology: Clinical Toxicology, 1995, 33, 193-194.	1.5	27
63	The antimicrobial activity of tea tree oil. Medical Journal of Australia, 1994, 160, 236-236.	0.8	26
64	Mupirocinâ€resistant methicillinâ€resistant Staphylococcus aureus in Western Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, 1994, 161, 397-398.	0.8	39
65	Susceptibility of Propionibacterium acnes to the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia. Letters in Applied Microbiology, 1994, 19, 24-25.	1.0	48
66	Antimicrobial activity of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia. Letters in Applied Microbiology, 1993, 16, 49-55.	1.0	127
67	Ciprofloxacin and Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhoea. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1992, 30, 141-147.	1.3	42
68	Ciprofloxacin and Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhoea. Journal of Infection, 1991, 22, 304-305.	1.7	1

69Ciprofloxacin and pseudomembranous colitis. Lancet, The, 1990, 336, 1509-1510.6.3