Gyaviira Nkurunungi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9126442/publications.pdf

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30	490	623699 14	713444 21
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

34	34	34	668
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Maternal BCG scar is associated with increased infant proinflammatory immune responses. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 273-282.	3.8	42
2	The Lake Victoria island intervention study on worms and allergy-related diseases (LaVIISWA): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 187.	1.6	35
3	Helminths are positively associated with atopy and wheeze in Ugandan fishing communities: results from a crossâ€sectional survey. Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2016, 71, 1156-1169.	5.7	33
4	Schistosoma mansoni and <scp>HIV</scp> infection in a Ugandan population with high <scp>HIV</scp> and helminth prevalence. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2015, 20, 1201-1208.	2.3	32
5	Determining Mycobacterium tuberculosis Infection among BCG-Immunised Ugandan Children by T-SPOT.TB and Tuberculin Skin Testing. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47340.	2.5	30
6	Factors associated with tuberculosis infection, and with anti-mycobacterial immune responses, among five year olds BCG-immunised at birth in Entebbe, Uganda. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 796-804.	3.8	30
7	The Impact of Intensive Versus Standard Anthelminthic Treatment on Allergy-related Outcomes, Helminth Infection Intensity, and Helminth-related Morbidity in Lake Victoria Fishing Communities, Uganda: Results From the LaVIISWA Cluster-randomized Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 68, 1665-1674.	5.8	30
8	Lifeâ€course of atopy and allergyâ€related disease events in tropical subâ€Saharan Africa: A birth cohort study. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2017, 28, 377-383.	2.6	25
9	The impact of maternal infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis on the infant response to bacille Calmetteâ€“GuÃ©rin immunization. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 370, 20140137.	4.0	23
10	Do helminth infections underpin urbanâ€rural differences in risk factors for allergyâ€related outcomes?. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2019, 49, 663-676.	2.9	23
11	Risk factors for asthma among schoolchildren who participated in a case-control study in urban Uganda. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	21
12	Effects of treating helminths during pregnancy and early childhood on risk of allergyâ€related outcomes: Followâ€up of a randomized controlled trial. Pediatric Allergy and Immunology, 2017, 28, 784-792.	2.6	19
13	Schistosoma mansoniâ€specific immune responses and allergy in Uganda. Parasite Immunology, 2018, 40, e12506.	1.5	18
14	Kaposiâ€™s sarcoma-associated herpesvirus seropositivity is associated with parasite infections in Ugandan fishing communities on Lake Victoria islands. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007776.	3.0	17
15	Crossâ€reactive carbohydrate determinantâ€specific IgE obscures true atopy and exhibits âºâ€1,3â€fucose epitopeâ€specific inverse associations with asthma. Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2021, 76, 233-246.	5.7	15
16	Microarray assessment of N-glycan-specific IgE and IgG profiles associated with Schistosoma mansoni infection in rural and urban Uganda. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 3522.	3.3	14
17	Urban-rural differences in immune responses to mycobacterial and tetanus vaccine antigens in a tropical setting: A role for helminths?. Parasitology International, 2020, 78, 102132.	1.3	13
18	A life without worms. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 111, 3-11.	1.8	12

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Effect of intensive treatment for schistosomiasis on immune responses to vaccines among rural Ugandan island adolescents: randomised controlled trial protocol A for the â€˜POPulation differences in VACcine responsesâ€™ (POPVAC) programme. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e040426.	1.9	10
20	The effect of helminth infection on vaccine responses in humans and animal models: A systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Parasite Immunology, 2022, 44, .	1.5	10
21	Population differences in vaccine responses (POPVAC): scientific rationale and cross-cutting analyses for three linked, randomised controlled trials assessing the role, reversibility and mediators of immunomodulation by chronic infections in the tropics. BMJ Open, 2020, 11, e040425.	1.9	8
22	Risk factors associated with rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis and eczema among schoolchildren in Uganda. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2021, 51, 108-119.	2.9	7
23	Does Intensive Treatment Select for Praziquantel Resistance in High-Transmission Settings? Parasitological Trends and Treatment Efficacy Within a Cluster-Randomized Trial. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2020, 7, ofaa091.	0.9	6
24	Risk assessment for the implementation of controlled human Schistosoma mansoni infection trials in Uganda. AAS Open Research, 0, 2, 17.	1.5	5
25	Effect of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria with dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine on immune responses to vaccines among rural Ugandan adolescents: randomised controlled trial protocol B for the â€˜POPulation differences in VACcine responsesâ€™ (POPVAC) programme. BMJ Open, 2020, 11, e040427.	1.9	3
26	Impact of BCG revaccination on the response to unrelated vaccines in a Ugandan adolescent birth cohort: randomised controlled trial protocol C for the â€˜POPulation differences in VACcine responsesâ€™ (POPVAC) programme. BMJ Open, 2020, 11, e040430.	1.9	3
27	Infection-exposure in infancy is associated with reduced allergy-related disease in later childhood in a Ugandan cohort. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	2
28	Risk assessment for the implementation of controlled human Schistosoma mansoni infection trials in Uganda. AAS Open Research, 2019, 2, 17.	1.5	2
29	Allergen skin test reactivity and asthma are inversely associated with ratios of IgG4/IgE and total IgE/allergenâ€specific IgE in Ugandan communities. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2021, 51, 703-715.	2.9	1
30	Impact of BCG revaccination on the response to unrelated vaccines in a Ugandan adolescent birth cohort: randomised controlled trial protocol C for the 'POPulation differences in VACcine responses' (POPVAC) programme. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e040430.	1.9	0