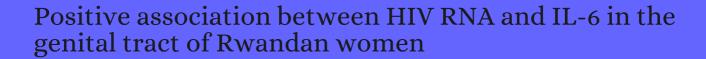
## CITATION REPORT List of articles citing



DOI: 10.1089/aid.2008.0004 AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2008, 24, 973-6.

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

#	Paper	IF	Citations
20	HIV type 1 infection in women: increased transcription of HIV type 1 in ectocervical tissue explants. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , <b>2009</b> , 200, 965-72	7	27
19	Differential susceptibility of HIV strains to innate immune factors in human cervical-vaginal secretions. <i>Virus Adaptation and Treatment</i> , <b>2010</b> , 63		2
18	Cervicovaginal shedding of HIV type 1 is related to genital tract inflammation independent of changes in vaginal microbiota. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , <b>2011</b> , 27, 35-9	1.6	47
17	Role of Cytokines and Chemokines in HIV Infection. 2011,		3
16	Enhanced HIV-1 replication in ex vivo ectocervical tissues from post-menopausal women correlates with increased inflammatory responses. <i>Mucosal Immunology</i> , <b>2011</b> , 4, 671-81	9.2	49
15	Genital Inflammation Predicts HIV-1 Shedding Independent of Plasma Viral Load and Systemic Inflammation. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , <b>2012</b> , 61, 436-40	3.1	33
14	Genital tract viral load in HIV Type 1-positive women correlates with specific cytokine levels in cervical-vaginal secretions but is not a determinant of infectious virus or anti-HIV activity. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , <b>2012</b> , 28, 1533-9	1.6	23
13	Socio-economic, clinical and biological risk factors for mother - to - child transmission of HIV-1 in Muhima health centre (Rwanda): a prospective cohort study. <i>Archives of Public Health</i> , <b>2013</b> , 71, 4	2.6	15
12	Short communication: genital tumor growth factor-I levels in HIV-infected Indian women are associated with reduced levels of innate antimicrobial products and increased HIV shedding. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , <b>2014</b> , 30, 648-53	1.6	4
11	Increased susceptibility to vaginal simian/human immunodeficiency virus transmission in pig-tailed macaques coinfected with Chlamydia trachomatis and Trichomonas vaginalis. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , <b>2014</b> , 210, 1239-47	7	28
10	Secreted mucosal antimicrobials in the female reproductive tract that are important to consider for HIV prevention. <i>American Journal of Reproductive Immunology</i> , <b>2014</b> , 71, 575-88	3.8	16
9	Development of a rectal sexually transmitted infectionHIV coinfection model utilizing Chlamydia trachomatis and SHIVSF162p3. <i>Journal of Medical Primatology</i> , <b>2014</b> , 43, 135-43	0.7	6
8	HIV-1 shedding from the female genital tract is associated with increased Th1 cytokines/chemokines that maintain tissue homeostasis and proportions of CD8+FOXP3+ T cells.  Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2014, 67, 357-64	3.1	8
7	Compartmentalization, Viral Evolution, and Viral Latency of HIV in the CNS. <i>Current HIV/AIDS Reports</i> , <b>2015</b> , 12, 262-71	5.9	64
6	High Levels of Inflammatory Cytokines in the Reproductive Tract of Women with BV and Engaging in Intravaginal Douching: A Cross-Sectional Study of Participants in the Women Interagency HIV Study. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , <b>2017</b> , 33, 309-317	1.6	24
5	Mucosal Susceptibility to Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection in the Proliferative and Secretory Phases of the Menstrual Cycle. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , <b>2019</b> , 35, 335-347	1.6	5
4	Defining characteristics of genital health in South African adolescent girls and young women at high risk for HIV infection. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , <b>2019</b> , 14, e0213975	3.7	20

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3	Female genital tract shedding of HIV-1 is rare in women with suppressed HIV-1 in plasma. <i>Aids</i> , <b>2020</b> , 34, 39-46	3.5	3
2	Anti-HIV activity in cervical-vaginal secretions from HIV-positive and -negative women correlate with innate antimicrobial levels and IgG antibodies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , <b>2010</b> , 5, e11366	3.7	104
1	T. vaginalis Infection Is Associated with Increased IL-8 and TNFr1 Levels but with the Absence of CD38 and HLADR Activation in the Cervix of ESN. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , <b>2015</b> , 10, e0130146	3.7	5