## High prevalence and incidence of HIV, sexually transmicutting among sexual health clinic attendees in Papua N

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**Citation Report** 

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	HIV prevalence is strongly associated with geographical variations in male circumcision and foreskin cutting in Papua New Guinea: an ecological study. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2015, 91, 502-505.	1.9	8
2	Epidemiology and Treatment of Trichomoniasis. Current Infectious Disease Reports, 2015, 17, 484.	3.0	70
3	CCR2 , CCR5 , and CXCL12 variation and HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2015, 36, 165-173.	2.3	11
4	Prevalence and risk factors forChlamydia trachomatis,Neisseria gonorrhoeaeandTrichomonas vaginalisinfection in pregnant women in Papua New Guinea. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2015, 91, 194.1-200.	1.9	48
5	Prevalence and risk factors of Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Trichomonas vaginalis and other sexually transmissible infections among women attending antenatal clinics in three provinces in Papua New Guinea: a cross-sectional survey. Sexual Health, 2016, 13, 420.	0.9	33
6	Gonorrhea in Indonesia: High Prevalence of Asymptomatic Urogenital Gonorrhea but No Circulating Extended Spectrum Cephalosporins-Resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae Strains in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and Denpasar, Indonesia. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2016, 43, 608-616.	1.7	16
7	Dorsal longitudinal foreskin cut is associated with reduced risk of HIV, syphilis and genital herpes in men: a crossâ€sectional study in Papua New Guinea. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2017, 20, 21358.	3.0	10
8	Performance of syndromic management for the detection and treatment of genitalChlamydia trachomatis,Neisseria gonorrhoeaeandTrichomonas vaginalisamong women attending antenatal, well woman and sexual health clinics in Papua New Guinea: a cross-sectional study. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, 201820	1.9	33
9	Association between visual inspection of the cervix with acetic acid examination and highâ€risk human papillomavirus infection, <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , <i> Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> and <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> in Papua New Guinea. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 58, 576-581.	1.0	7
10	Human Genetic Variation and HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea: Time to Connect the Dots. Current HIV/AIDS Reports, 2018, 15, 431-440.	3.1	2
11	A diagnostic evaluation of a molecular assay used for testing and treating anorectal chlamydia and gonorrhoea infections at the point-of-care in Papua New Guinea. Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2019, 25, 623-627.	6.0	15
12	Evaluation of cytopathological screening results and risk factors of women who underwent Papanicolaou test in a maternity school in Fortaleza, CearÃį, Brazil. Cytopathology, 2020, 31, 586-592.	0.7	1
13	Strategic options for syphilis control in Papua New Guinea– impact and cost-effectiveness projections using the syphilis interventions towards elimination (SITE) model. Infectious Disease Modelling, 2021, 6, 584-597.	1.9	2
14	Impact of Male Circumcision on the HIV Epidemic in Papua New Guinea: A Country with Extensive Foreskin Cutting Practices. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e104531.	2.5	5
15	Chlamydial and gonorrheal neglected sexually transmitted diseases among Pacific Islanders of the Western Pacific Region—A narrative review and call to action. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2023, 17, e0011171.	3.0	0