

Simplified antibiotic regimens for treatment of clinical
setting when referral is not possible for young infants in

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global Emergency Medicine: A Review of the Literature From 2016. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2017, 24, 1150-1160.	0.8	14
2	Respiratory distress in term neonates in low-resource settings. <i>Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> , 2017, 22, 260-266.	1.1	18
3	Simplified antibiotic regimens for community management of neonatal sepsis. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2017, 5, e118-e120.	2.9	3
4	Reducing Sepsis Deaths in Newborns Through Home Visitation and Active Case Detection: Is it Realistic?. <i>Global Health, Science and Practice</i> , 2017, 5, 177-179.	0.6	5
5	Simplified Treatment of Possible Severe Bacterial Infection in Young Infants When Referral Is Not Feasible. What Happened There? What Are the Implications Here?. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2018, 37, 1299-1302.	1.1	1
6	Reviewing the WHO guidelines for antibiotic use for sepsis in neonates and children. <i>Paediatrics and International Child Health</i> , 2018, 38, S3-S15.	0.3	102
7	Causes and incidence of community-acquired serious infections among young children in south Asia (ANISA): an observational cohort study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 145-159.	6.3	140
8	Improving management of neonatal infections. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 392, 100-102.	6.3	2
9	Oral antibiotics for neonatal infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2019, 74, 3150-3161.	1.3	25
10	Development of Rectodispersible Tablets and Granulate Capsules for the Treatment of Serious Neonatal Sepsis in Developing Countries. <i>Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences</i> , 2019, 108, 2805-2813.	1.6	5
11	RAIN study: a protocol for a randomised controlled trial evaluating efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness of intravenous-to-oral antibiotic switch therapy in neonates with a probable bacterial infection. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e026688.	0.8	8
12	Early implementation of guidelines for managing young infants with possible serious bacterial infection in Bangladesh. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2019, 4, e001643.	2.0	20
13	Community-based antibiotic delivery for possible serious bacterial infections in neonates in low- and middle-income countries. <i>The Cochrane Library</i> , 2019, 4, CD007646.	1.5	9
14	What Can We Do About Antimicrobial Resistance?. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2019, 38, S33-S38.	1.1	4
15	Implementation research to support Bangladesh Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to implement its national guidelines for management of infections in young infants in two rural districts. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2019, 38, 41.	0.7	7
16	Dose Rationale for Amoxicillin in Neonatal Sepsis When Referral Is Not Possible. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 11, 521933.	1.6	6
17	Feasibility of implementation of simplified management of young infants with possible serious bacterial infection when referral is not feasible in tribal areas of Pune district, Maharashtra, India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0236355.	1.1	19
18	Managing possible serious bacterial infection of young infants where referral is not possible: Lessons from the early implementation experience in Kushtia District learning laboratory, Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0232675.	1.1	30

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19	Serum amoxicillin levels in young infants (0â€“59 days) with sepsis treated with oral amoxicillin. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2020, 105, 1208-1214.	1.0	6
20	Identification and management of young infants with possible serious bacterial infection where referral was not feasible in rural Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh, India: An implementation research. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234212.	1.1	26
21	Implementation of the WHO guideline on treatment of young infants with signs of possible serious bacterial infection when hospital referral is not feasible in rural Zaria, Nigeria: Challenges and solutions. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0228718.	1.1	31
22	Provider performance and facility readiness for managing infections in young infants in primary care facilities in rural Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0229988.	1.1	15
23	Gram-Negative Neonatal Sepsis in Low- and Middle- Income Countries: How Appropriate are the WHO Recommended Empirical Sepsis Antibiotic Regimens? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	6
24	Innovative approach for potential scale-up to jump-start simplified management of sick young infants with possible serious bacterial infection when a referral is not feasible: Findings from implementation research. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0244192.	1.1	17
25	Prevalence of clinical signs of possible serious bacterial infection and mortality associated with them from population-based surveillance of young infants from birth to 2 months of age. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0247457.	1.1	4
26	Costs and cost-effectiveness of management of possible serious bacterial infections in young infants in outpatient settings when referral to a hospital was not possible: Results from randomized trials in Africa. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0247977.	1.1	2
27	Management of possible serious bacterial infection in young infants where referral is not possible in the context of existing health system structure in Ibadan, South-west Nigeria. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0248720.	1.1	17
28	Future directions and priorities in sepsis epidemiology research: a call for action. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2021, 99, 398-401.	1.5	6
29	Antibiotic regimens for late-onset neonatal sepsis. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, CD013836.	1.5	16
30	Antibiotic regimens for early-onset neonatal sepsis. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, CD013837.	1.5	20
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32	Lessons from implementation research on community management of Possible Serious Bacterial Infection (PSBI) in young infants (0-59 days), when the referral is not feasible in Palwal district of Haryana, India. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0252700.	1.1	17
33	Young infant clinical signs studyâ€“Pakistan: a data note. Gates Open Research, 0, 5, 122.	2.0	0
34	Implementation research on management of sick young infants with possible serious bacterial infection when referral is not possible in Jimma Zone, Ethiopia: Challenges and solutions. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0255210.	1.1	15
35	Gram-negative neonatal sepsis in low- and lower-middle-income countries and WHO empirical antibiotic recommendations: A systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003787.	3.9	46
36	Profile: Health and Demographic Surveillance System in peri-urban areas of Karachi, Pakistan. Gates Open Research, 0, 2, 2.	2.0	13

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37	Management of possible serious bacterial infection in young infants closer to home when referral is not feasible: Lessons from implementation research in Himachal Pradesh, India. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0243724.	1.1	13
38	Evaluating implementation of "management of Possible Serious Bacterial Infection (PSBI) when referral is not feasible" in primary health care facilities in Sindh province, Pakistan. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0240688.	1.1	10
39	Intravenous Amoxicillin Plus Intravenous Gentamicin for Children with Severe Pneumonia in Bangladesh: An Open-Label, Randomized, Non-Inferiority Controlled Trial. Life, 2021, 11, 1299.	1.1	3
40	Implementation research to increase treatment coverage of possible serious bacterial infections in young infants when a referral is not feasible: lessons learnt. Journal of Public Health, 2023, 45, 176-188.	1.0	5
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44	Simplified antibiotic regimens for young infants with possible serious bacterial infection when the referral is not feasible in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0268277.	1.1	5
46	Infectious aetiologies of neonatal illness in south Asia classified using WHO definitions: a primary analysis of the ANISA study. The Lancet Global Health, 2022, 10, e1289-e1297.	2.9	5
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50	Home-based management of neonatal sepsis: 23 years of sustained implementation and effectiveness in rural Gadchiroli, India, 1996-2019. BMJ Global Health, 2022, 7, e008469.	2.0	2
51	Risk factors for community-acquired bacterial infection among young infants in South Asia: a longitudinal cohort study with nested case-control analysis. BMJ Global Health, 2022, 7, e009706.	2.0	1
52	Oral amoxicillin plus gentamicin regimens may be superior to the procaine-penicillin plus gentamicin regimens for treatment of young infants with possible serious bacterial infection when referral is not feasible: Pooled analysis from three trials in Africa and Asia. Journal of Global Health, 0, 12, .	1.2	0
53	Profile: Maternal and Child Health Surveillance System in peri-urban areas of Karachi, Pakistan. Gates Open Research, 0, 2, 2.	2.0	0