

Chinese guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of h

World Journal of Pediatrics

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pediatric clinical practice guidelines in China: still a long way to go. <i>World Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2018, 14, 417-418.	0.8	3
2	Effectiveness of EV-A71 vaccination in prevention of paediatric hand, foot, and mouth disease associated with EV-A71 virus infection requiring hospitalisation in Henan, China, 2017-18: a test-negative case-control study. <i>The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health</i> , 2019, 3, 697-704.	2.7	43
3	Molecular epidemiology of enterovirus from children with herpangina or hand, foot, and mouth disease in Hangzhou, 2016. <i>Archives of Virology</i> , 2019, 164, 2565-2571.	0.9	10
4	Continuous hemodiafiltration as a rescue therapy for patients with cardiopulmonary failure caused by enterovirus-71: a retrospective observational study in a PICU. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 19, 866.	1.3	3
5	Enterovirus-Associated Hand-Foot and Mouth Disease and Neurological Complications in Japan and the Rest of the World. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2019, 20, 5201.	1.8	66
6	Emerging recombination of the C2 sub-genotype of HFMD-associated CV-A4 is persistently and extensively circulating in China. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 13668.	1.6	7
7	Surveillance, epidemiology, and pathogen spectrum of hand, foot, and mouth disease in mainland of China from 2008 to 2017. <i>Biosafety and Health</i> , 2019, 1, 32-40.	1.2	58
8	Clinical characteristics and managements of severe hand, foot and mouth disease caused by enterovirus A71 and coxsackievirus A16 in Shanghai, China. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 19, 285.	1.3	30
9	Acute Kidney Injury Secondary to Severe Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease Caused by Enterovirus-A71: Hypertension Is a Common. <i>Journal of Tropical Pediatrics</i> , 2019, 65, 510-513.	0.7	7
10	Diagnosis and treatment of herpangina: Chinese expert consensus. <i>World Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 16, 129-134.	0.8	9
11	Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of Coxsackievirus A6- and Enterovirus 71-associated clinical stage 2 and 3 severe hand, foot, and mouth disease in Guangxi, Southern China, 2017. <i>Journal of Infection</i> , 2020, 80, 121-142.	1.7	10
12	Molecular epidemiology of enteroviruses associated with severe hand, foot and mouth disease in Shenzhen, China, 2014-2018. <i>Archives of Virology</i> , 2020, 165, 2213-2227.	0.9	10
13	The burden of childhood hand-foot-mouth disease morbidity attributable to relative humidity: a multicity study in the Sichuan Basin, China. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 19394.	1.6	11
14	Enterovirus genomic load and disease severity among children hospitalised with hand, foot and mouth disease. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2020, 62, 103078.	2.7	16
15	Viral shedding in patients with hand, foot and mouth disease induced by EV71, CA16, or CA6. <i>Medicine (United States)</i> , 2020, 99, e21258.	0.4	2
16	Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of severe hand-foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD) among children: a 6-year population-based study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 801.	1.2	11
18	A Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Spiral Reaction (RT-PSR)-Based Rapid Coxsackievirus A16 Detection Method and Its Application in the Clinical Diagnosis of Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2020, 11, 734.	1.5	4
19	The Epidemiological and Clinical Characteristics of Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease in Hangzhou, China, 2016 to 2018. <i>Clinical Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 59, 656-662.	0.4	18

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20	Acute effects of air pollution on the incidence of hand, foot, and mouth disease in Wuhan, China. <i>Atmospheric Environment</i> , 2020, 225, 117358.	1.9	33
21	Association between diurnal temperature range and outpatient visits for hand, foot, and mouth disease in Hefei, China: a distributed lag nonlinear analysis. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2020, 27, 35618-35625.	2.7	8
22	Prevalence and Management of Severe Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease in Xiangyang, China, From 2008 to 2013. <i>Frontiers in Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 8, 323.	0.9	4
23	Rapid and visual detection of enterovirus using recombinase polymerase amplification combined with lateral flow strips. <i>Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical</i> , 2020, 311, 127903.	4.0	22
24	Risk factors for death from hand-foot-mouth disease: a meta-analysis. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2020, 148, e44.	1.0	10
25	Chromogranin A provides additional prognostic information in children with severe hand, foot, and mouth disease: A prospective observational study. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 93, 367-374.	1.5	3
26	Co-circulation of coxsackieviruses A-6, A-10, and A-16 causes hand, foot, and mouth disease in Guangzhou city, China. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 20, 271.	1.3	23
27	Epidemiological and aetiological characteristics of hand, foot, and mouth disease in Sichuan Province, China, 2011-2017. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 6117.	1.6	17
28	Immunomodulatory effects of platelets on the severity of hand, foot, and mouth disease infected with enterovirus 71. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2021, 89, 814-822.	1.1	3
29	Meteorological Factors and the Transmissibility of Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease in Xiamen City, China. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, 597375.	1.2	10
30	The fluid management and hemodynamic characteristics of PiCCO employed on young children with severe hand, foot, and mouth disease—a retrospective study. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 21, 208.	1.3	3
31	One-Step Reverse-Transcription Recombinase Polymerase Amplification Using Lateral Flow Strips for the Detection of Coxsackievirus A6. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2021, 12, 629533.	1.5	4
32	Association of Clinical Severity With Family Affluence-Based Socioeconomic Status Among Hospitalized Pediatric Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease Patients in Henan, China: A Single Hospital-Based Case Series Study. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 8, ofab150.	0.4	1
33	Molecular Epidemiology and Clinical Features of Enteroviruses-Associated Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease and Herpangina Outbreak in Zunyi, China, 2019. <i>Frontiers in Medicine</i> , 2021, 8, 656699.	1.2	8
34	Kinetics of the neutralising antibody response in patients with hand, foot, and mouth disease caused by EV-A71: A longitudinal cohort study in Zhengzhou during 2017-2019. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2021, 68, 103398.	2.7	8
35	Coxsackievirus B4: an underestimated pathogen associated with a hand, foot, and mouth disease outbreak. <i>Archives of Virology</i> , 2021, 166, 2225-2234.	0.9	7
36	Relationship between polymorphism of receptor SCARB2 gene and clinical severity of enterovirus-71 associated hand-foot-mouth disease. <i>Virology Journal</i> , 2021, 18, 132.	1.4	1
37	A clinical scoring system for pediatric hand-foot-mouth disease. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 21, 722.	1.3	3

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38	Molecular epidemiology of coxsackievirus A16 circulating in children in Beijing, China from 2010 to 2019. <i>World Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 17, 508-516.	0.8	14
39	Enterovirus 71 infection induced Aquaporin-4 depolarization by increasing matrix metalloproteinase-9 activity. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2021, 759, 136049.	1.0	8
40	Risk Factors for Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease Caused by Coxsackievirus A6 in Children under 6 Years of Age in Tianjin, China: a Case-Control Study. <i>Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 74, 437-442.	0.5	3
41	Epidemiological characteristics and spatiotemporal analysis of hand-foot-mouth diseases from 2010 to 2019 in Zibo city, Shandong, China. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 1640.	1.2	5
42	Epidemiological and etiological characteristics of hand, foot, and mouth disease before and after introducing enterovirus 71 vaccines in Sichuan, China. <i>Chinese Medical Journal</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, .	0.9	3
43	Long-term neurodevelopment outcomes of hand, foot and mouth disease inpatients infected with EV-A71 or CV-A16, a retrospective cohort study. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2021, 10, 545-554.	3.0	8
45	Searching for Risk Factors and Establishing Predictive Models for Severe and Critical Hand-Foot-and-Mouth Disease. <i>Iranian Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 31, .	0.1	0
47	Molecular strategy for the direct detection and identification of human enteroviruses in clinical specimens associated with hand, foot and mouth disease. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0241614.	1.1	5
48	Photoelectrochemical biosensor for Coxsackievirus B3 detection with recombinase polymerase amplification coupled with ZnSeNSs/AuNPs/BNNSs modified electrode. <i>Microchemical Journal</i> , 2022, 172, 106989.	2.3	2
49	Translocating lipopolysaccharide correlates with the severity of enterovirus A71-induced HFMD by promoting pro-inflammation and viral IRES activity. <i>Gut Pathogens</i> , 2021, 13, 69.	1.6	1
50	Limited value of procalcitonin, C-reactive protein, white blood cell, and neutrophil in detecting bacterial coinfection and guiding antibiotic use among children with enterovirus infection. <i>World Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2022, 18, 230-233.	0.8	1
51	Network meta-analysis of heat-clearing and detoxifying oral liquid of Chinese medicines in treatment of children's hand-foot-mouth disease. <i>Medicine (United States)</i> , 2022, 101, e28778.	0.4	2
52	Research Progress of Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease CA6 and CA10. <i>Advances in Clinical Medicine</i> , 2022, 12, 2410-2416.	0.0	0
53	Changing serotypes of hand, foot and mouth disease in Shanghai, 2017-2019. <i>Gut Pathogens</i> , 2022, 14, 12.	1.6	11
54	Transmissibility of hand, foot, and mouth disease in 97 counties of China. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 4103.	1.6	4
55	Analysis of HFMD Transmissibility Among the Whole Population and Age Groups in a Large City of China. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2022, 10, 850369.	1.3	1
57	Epidemiological characteristics, routine laboratory diagnosis, clinical signs and risk factors for hand, -foot -and -mouth disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0267716.	1.1	9
58	Herbal Granules of Heat-Clearing and Detoxifying for Children with Mild Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease: A Bayesian Network Meta-Analysis. <i>Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> , 2022, 2022, 1-12.	0.5	1

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59	Comparison of Neutralizing Antibody Response Kinetics in Patients with Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease Caused by Coxsackievirus A16 or Enterovirus A71: A Longitudinal Cohort Study of Chinese Children, 2017–2019. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2022, 209, 280-287.	0.4	1
60	Association of TLR3 gene 1377C/T (rs3775290) and TLR7 gene C/G (rs3853839) polymorphism with hand, foot, and mouth disease caused by human enterovirus 71 infection susceptibility and severity in the Chinese Han population: A meta-analysis of case-control studies. <i>Medicine (United States)</i> , 2022, 101, e29758.	0.4	2
61	Spatiotemporal cluster patterns of hand, foot, and mouth disease at the province level in mainland China, 2011–2018. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0270061.	1.1	3
62	Immunogenicity and safety of an enterovirus 71 vaccine in children aged 36-71 months: A double-blind, randomised, similar vaccine-controlled, non-inferiority phase III trial. <i>EClinicalMedicine</i> , 2022, 52, 101596.	3.2	2
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64	Clinical characteristics of 68 children with atypical hand, foot, and mouth disease caused by coxsackievirus A6: a single-center retrospective analysis. <i>Translational Pediatrics</i> , 2022, 11, 1502-1509.	0.5	3
65	Molecular epidemiology and clinical features of hand, foot and mouth disease requiring hospitalization after the use of enterovirus A71 inactivated vaccine in Chengdu, China, 2017-2022: a descriptive study. <i>Emerging Microbes and Infections</i> , 2022, 11, 2510-2519.	3.0	8
66	Epidemiological Characteristics of Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease Reinfection in Guangzhou, Southern China from 2012 to 2017. <i>Iranian Journal of Public Health</i> , 0, , .	0.3	0
67	Clinical Characteristics and Treatment Overview in Hand-Foot-and-Mouth Disease Using Real-World Evidence Based on Hospital Information System. <i>Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> , 2022, 2022, 1-9.	0.5	1
68	Epidemiological and etiological characteristics of mild hand, foot and mouth disease in children under 7 years old, Nanjing, China, 2010–2019. <i>Archives of Public Health</i> , 2022, 80, .	1.0	0
69	Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease: A Narrative Review. <i>Recent Advances in Inflammation & Allergy Drug Discovery</i> , 2022, 16, 77-95.	0.4	5
70	Molecular characteristics of a coxsackievirus A12 strain in Zhejiang of China, 2019. <i>Virology Journal</i> , 2022, 19, .	1.4	0
71	Laboratory Indicators for Identifying Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease Severity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>Vaccines</i> , 2022, 10, 1829.	2.1	2
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73	Genetic characteristics of Coxsackievirus A6 from children with hand, foot and mouth disease in Beijing, China, 2017–2019. <i>Infection, Genetics and Evolution</i> , 2022, 106, 105378.	1.0	4
74	Diagnostic performance of different specimens in detecting enterovirus A71 in children with hand, foot and mouth disease. <i>Virologica Sinica</i> , 2023, 38, 268-275.	1.2	1
75	Molecular Epidemiology Reveals the Co-Circulation of Two Genotypes of Coxsackievirus B5 in China. <i>Viruses</i> , 2022, 14, 2693.	1.5	0
76	Interactive effects of meteorological factors and air pollutants on hand, foot, and mouth disease in Chengdu, China: a time-series study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e067127.	0.8	3

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77	Effects of different levels of non-pharmaceutical interventions on hand, foot and mouth disease in Guangzhou, China. BMC Public Health, 2022, 22, .	1.2	2
78	Drug Repositioning for Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease. Viruses, 2023, 15, 75.	1.5	3
79	Monkeypox or hand-foot-and-mouth-disease: A case report. Electronic Journal of General Medicine, 2023, 20, em461.	0.3	0
80	TRAF3 activates STING-mediated suppression of EV-A71 and target of viral evasion. Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy, 2023, 8, .	7.1	5
81	Current status of hand-foot-and-mouth disease. Journal of Biomedical Science, 2023, 30, .	2.6	28
82	The upregulation of peripheral blood polyamine metabolites spermidine and spermine in children with hand, foot, mouth disease is related to enterovirus 71 capsid protein VP1, but not VP4. Translational Pediatrics, 2023, 12, 194-207.	0.5	0
83	Epidemiological characteristics, spatial clusters and monthly incidence prediction of hand, foot and mouth disease from 2017 to 2022 in Shanxi Province, China. Epidemiology and Infection, 2023, 151, .	1.0	0
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85	Gut Microbiota in Children with Hand Foot and Mouth Disease on 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing. Current Microbiology, 2023, 80, .	1.0	0
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