## CITATION REPORT List of articles citing



DOI: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0005610 PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005610.

Source: https://exaly.com/paper-pdf/86964185/citation-report.pdf

Version: 2024-04-20

This report has been generated based on the citations recorded by exaly.com for the above article. For the latest version of this publication list, visit the link given above.

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
19	Improving the efficacy of a prophylactic vaccine formulation against lymphatic filariasis. <i>Parasitology Research</i> , <b>2017</b> , 116, 2821-2830	2.4	10
18	Mining Filarial Genomes for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Targets. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , <b>2018</b> , 34, 80-90	6.4	8
17	General contextual effects on neglected tropical disease risk in rural Kenya. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , <b>2018</b> , 12, e0007016	4.8	5
16	Molecular xenomonitoring for Wuchereria bancrofti in Culex quinquefasciatus in two districts in Bangladesh supports transmission assessment survey findings. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , <b>2018</b> , 12, e0006574	4.8	8
15	Identifying residual transmission of lymphatic filariasis after mass drug administration: Comparing school-based versus community-based surveillance - American Samoa, 2016. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , <b>2018</b> , 12, e0006583	4.8	27
14	Mapping and monitoring for a lymphatic filariasis elimination program: a systematic review. <i>Research and Reports in Tropical Medicine</i> , <b>2019</b> , 10, 43-90	2.9	7
13	Evaluation of lymphatic filariasis in endemic area of Brazil where mass drug administration is not required. <i>Pathogens and Global Health</i> , <b>2019</b> , 113, 143-148	3.1	
12	GEOFIL: A spatially-explicit agent-based modelling framework for predicting the long-term transmission dynamics of lymphatic filariasis in American Samoa. <i>Epidemics</i> , <b>2019</b> , 27, 19-27	5.1	11
11	Finding hotspots: development of an adaptive spatial sampling approach. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , <b>2020</b> , 10, 10939	4.9	7
10	The roadmap towards elimination of lymphatic filariasis by 2030: insights from quantitative and mathematical modelling. <i>Gates Open Research</i> , <b>2019</b> , 3, 1538	2.4	9
9	Laboratory evaluation of molecular xenomonitoring using mosquito excreta/feces to amplify , , and DNA. <i>Gates Open Research</i> , <b>2019</b> , 3, 1734	2.4	5
8	The rationale and cost-effectiveness of a confirmatory mapping tool for lymphatic filariasis: Examples from Ethiopia and Tanzania. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , <b>2017</b> , 11, e0005944	4.8	13
7	Reassessment of areas with persistent Lymphatic Filariasis nine years after cessation of mass drug administration in Sri Lanka. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , <b>2017</b> , 11, e0006066	4.8	31
6	Comprehensive Assessment of a Hotspot with Persistent Bancroftian Filariasis in Coastal Sri Lanka. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , <b>2018</b> , 99, 735-742	3.2	21
5	Post-Treatment Surveillance for Lymphatic Filariasis in Plateau and Nasarawa States, Nigeria: Results of Transmission Assessment Surveys. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , <b>2020</b> , 102, 1404-1410	3.2	O
4	Laboratory evaluation of molecular xenomonitoring using mosquito and tsetse fly excreta/feces to amplify Plasmodium, Brugia, and Trypanosoma DNA. <i>Gates Open Research</i> , <b>2019</b> , 3, 1734	2.4	1
3	Finding hotspots: development of an adaptive spatial sampling approach.		

Simulating the effect of evaluation unit size on eligibility to stop mass drug administration for lymphatic filariasis in Haiti.. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, **2022**, 16, e0010150

4.8

Lymphatic filariasis in 2016 in American Samoa: Identifying clustering and hotspots using non-spatial and three spatial analytical methods.. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, **2022**, 16, e0010262 4.8