Brian P Kavanagh

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

152 papers	11,432 citations	53789 45 h-index	28296 105 g-index
157 all docs	157 docs citations	157 times ranked	7518 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Acute Pain after Thoracic Surgery Predicts Long-Term Post-Thoracotomy Pain. Clinical Journal of Pain, 1996, 12, 50-55.	1.9	1,228
2	Pulmonary Atelectasis. Anesthesiology, 2005, 102, 838-854.	2.5	1,125
3	Incidence, risk factors and consequences of ICU delirium. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 66-73.	8.2	869
4	Mechanical Ventilationâ€"induced Diaphragm Atrophy Strongly Impacts Clinical Outcomes. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 204-213.	5.6	441
5	Spontaneous Effort Causes Occult Pendelluft during Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 188, 1420-1427.	5.6	391
6	Evolution of Diaphragm Thickness during Mechanical Ventilation. Impact of Inspiratory Effort. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 192, 1080-1088.	5.6	391
7	Hypocapnia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2002, 347, 43-53.	27.0	382
8	Carbon dioxide and the critically illâ€"too little of a good thing?. Lancet, The, 1999, 354, 1283-1286.	13.7	288
9	Measuring diaphragm thickness with ultrasound in mechanically ventilated patients: feasibility, reproducibility and validity. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 642-649.	8.2	286
10	Protocolized Intensive Care Unit Management of Analgesia, Sedation, and Delirium Improves Analgesia and Subsyndromal Delirium Rates. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2010, 111, 451-463.	2.2	259
11	F<scp>ifty</scp> Y<scp>ears of</scp> R<scp>esearch in</scp> ARDS. Spontaneous Breathing during Mechanical Ventilation. Risks, Mechanisms, and Management. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 195, 985-992.	5.6	250
12	Hypocapnia and the injured brain: More harm than benefit. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 1348-1359.	0.9	233
13	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. Intensive Care Medicine, 2004, 30, 347-356.	8.2	228
14	Atelectasis Causes Alveolar Injury in Nonatelectatic Lung Regions. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 174, 279-289.	5.6	202
15	Glycemic Control in the ICU. New England Journal of Medicine, 2010, 363, 2540-2546.	27.0	197
16	Atelectasis Causes Vascular Leak and Lethal Right Ventricular Failure in Uninjured Rat Lungs. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 167, 1633-1640.	5.6	185
17	The GRADE System for Rating Clinical Guidelines. PLoS Medicine, 2009, 6, e1000094.	8.4	184
18	Esophageal Manometry and Regional Transpulmonary Pressure in Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 1018-1026.	5.6	161

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19	Oxygenation Response to Positive End-Expiratory Pressure Predicts Mortality in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. A Secondary Analysis of the LOVS and ExPress Trials. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 190, 70-76.	5.6	160
20	High Positive End-Expiratory Pressure Renders Spontaneous Effort Noninjurious. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 1285-1296.	5.6	156
21	Spontaneous Effort During Mechanical Ventilation: Maximal Injury With Less Positive End-Expiratory Pressure*. Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 44, e678-e688.	0.9	142
22	Early Changes in Lung Gene Expression due to High Tidal Volume. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 168, 1051-1059.	5.6	141
23	Diaphragmatic myotrauma: a mediator of prolonged ventilation and poor patient outcomes in acute respiratory failure. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2019, 7, 90-98.	10.7	139
24	Bench-to-bedside review: Carbon dioxide. Critical Care, 2010, 14, 220.	5.8	131
25	Volume-controlled Ventilation Does Not Prevent Injurious Inflation during Spontaneous Effort. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 196, 590-601.	5.6	117
26	High Tidal Volume Ventilation Causes Different Inflammatory Responses in Newborn versus Adult Lung. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 169, 739-748.	5.6	104
27	Carbon dioxide attenuates pulmonary impairment resulting from hyperventilation*. Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 31, 2634-2640.	0.9	96
28	Pre-emptive lumbar epidural anaesthesia reduces postoperative pain and patient-controlled morphine consumption after lower abdominal surgery. Pain, 1994, 59, 395-403.	4.2	94
29	Atelectasis in the perioperative patient. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2007, 20, 37-42.	2.0	94
30	Effects of Therapeutic Hypercapnia on Mesenteric Ischemiaâ€"Reperfusion Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 168, 1383-1390.	5.6	89
31	Gas exchange and hemodynamics in experimental pleural effusion. Critical Care Medicine, 1999, 27, 583-587.	0.9	85
32	Therapeutic hypercapnia prevents chronic hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension in the newborn rat. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2006, 291, L912-L922.	2.9	80
33	Lung Development and Susceptibility to Ventilator-induced Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 171, 743-752.	5.6	79
34	Have changes in ventilation practice improved outcome in children with acute lung injury?*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2007, PAP, 324-30.	0.5	74
35	Mechanical Ventilation Induces Neutrophil Extracellular Trap Formation. Anesthesiology, 2015, 122, 864-875.	2.5	72
36	Driving Pressure Is Associated with Outcome during Assisted Ventilation in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Anesthesiology, 2019, 131, 594-604.	2.5	71

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37	Negative-Pressure Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 177, 412-418.	5.6	67
38	Negative trials in critical care: why most research is probably wrong. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2018, 6, 659-660.	10.7	61
39	Impact of spontaneous breathing during mechanical ventilation in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2019, 25, 192-198.	3.2	61
40	An Official Multi-Society Statement: The Role of Clinical Research Results in the Practice of Critical Care Medicine. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 185, 1117-1124.	5.6	57
41	F<scp>ifty</scp> Y<scp>ears of</scp> R<scp>esearch in</scp> ARDS.Insight into Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. From Models to Patients. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 196, 18-28.	5.6	55
42	Adverse Heartâ€"Lung Interactions in Ventilator-induced Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 196, 1411-1421.	5.6	55
43	Epinephrine Increases Mortality after Brief Asphyxial Cardiac Arrest in an In Vivo Rat Model. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2006, 102, 542-548.	2.2	48
44	A quantitative assessment of how Canadian intensivists believe they utilize oxygen in the intensive care unit. Critical Care Medicine, 1999, 27, 2806-2811.	0.9	48
45	Lung-protective Ventilation in the Operating Room. Anesthesiology, 2014, 121, 184-188.	2.5	47
46	Hypercapnic acidosis in ventilator-induced lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 869-878.	8.2	46
47	Lung-derived soluble mediators are pathogenic in ventilator-induced lung injury. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2011, 300, L648-L658.	2.9	46
48	Positive End-Expiratory Pressure, Pleural Pressure, and Regional Compliance during Pronation. An Experimental Study. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 203, 1266-1274.	5.6	46
49	High dose alfentanil pre-empts pain after abdominal hysterectomy. Pain, 1996, 68, 109-118.	4.2	45
50	Physiologic Responsiveness Should Guide Entry into Randomized Controlled Trials. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 192, 1416-1419.	5.6	45
51	Therapeutic effects of hypercapnia on chronic lung injury and vascular remodeling in neonatal rats. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2009, 297, L920-L930.	2.9	44
52	Lâ€™hypercapnie augmente la tension en oxygÃ¨ne du tissu cÃ©rÃ©bral chez des rats anesthÃ©siÃ©s. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2003, 50, 1061-1068.	1.6	43
53	Imaging the Interaction of Atelectasis and Overdistension in Surfactant-Depleted Lungs*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 527-535.	0.9	42
54	Unproven and Expensive before Proven and Cheap: Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation versus Prone Position in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 991-993.	5.6	42

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55	Reverse Triggering Causes an Injurious Inflation Pattern during Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 198, 1096-1099.	5.6	42
56	Regional Ventilation Displayed by Electrical Impedance Tomography as an Incentive to Decrease Positive End-Expiratory Pressure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 200, 933-937.	5.6	41
57	Tidal changes on CT and progression of ARDS. Thorax, 2017, 72, 981-989.	5.6	39
58	Abrupt Deflation after Sustained Inflation Causes Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 198, 1165-1176.	5.6	39
59	Therapeutic Hypercapnia Is Not Protective in the in vivo Surfactant-Depleted Rabbit Lung. Pediatric Research, 2004, 55, 42-49.	2.3	37
60	Early growth response factor-1 in acute lung injury. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2007, 293, L1089-L1091.	2.9	36
61	Normalizing physiological variables in acute illness: five reasons for caution. Intensive Care Medicine, 2005, 31, 1161-1167.	8.2	35
62	Oxygen Attenuates Atelectasis-induced Injury in the In VivoÂ Rat Lung. Anesthesiology, 2005, 103, 522-531.	2.5	34
63	Effects of ventilation strategy on distribution of lung inflammatory cell activity. Critical Care, 2013, 17, R175.	5.8	33
64	Overexpression of IL-10 Enhances the Efficacy of Human Umbilical-Cord-Derived Mesenchymal Stromal Cells in E. coli Pneumosepsis. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 847.	2.4	33
65	Continuous positive airway pressure causes lung injury in a model of sepsis. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2005, 289, L554-L564.	2.9	32
66	Unstable Inflation Causing Injury. Insight from Prone Position and Paired Computed Tomography Scans. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 198, 197-207.	5.6	32
67	The effect of global hypoxia on myocardial function after successful cardiopulmonary resuscitation in a laboratory model. Resuscitation, 2006, 68, 267-275.	3.0	29
68	Early Growth Response-1 Worsens Ventilator-induced Lung Injury by Up-Regulating Prostanoid Synthesis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 181, 947-956.	5.6	29
69	Imaging the Injured Lung. Anesthesiology, 2019, 131, 716-749.	2.5	29
70	Mechanical ventilation-induced apoptosis in newborn rat lung is mediated via FasL/Fas pathway. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2013, 305, L795-L804.	2.9	27
71	Vasopressin improves survival compared with epinephrine in a neonatal piglet model of asphyxial cardiac arrest. Pediatric Research, 2014, 75, 738-748.	2.3	27
72	Standardized Intensive Care. Protocol Misalignment and Impact Misattribution. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 193, 17-22.	5.6	27

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73	Do soluble mediators cause ventilator-induced lung injury and multi-organ failure?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 750-757.	8.2	26
74	Sustained therapeutic hypercapnia attenuates pulmonary arterial Rho-kinase activity and ameliorates chronic hypoxic pulmonary hypertension in juvenile rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2012, 302, H2599-H2611.	3.2	25
75	Visualizing the Propagation of Acute Lung Injury. Anesthesiology, 2016, 124, 121-131.	2.5	25
76	Understanding spontaneous vs. ventilator breaths: impact and monitoring. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 2235-2238.	8.2	25
77	Mechanical Ventilation Effect on Surfactant Content, Function, and Lung Compliance in the Newborn Rat. Pediatric Research, 2004, 56, 19-25.	2.3	24
78	Relative effects of negative versus positive pressure ventilation depend on applied conditions. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 879-885.	8.2	24
79	Hypercapnia attenuates ventilatorâ€induced lung injury via a disintegrin and metalloproteaseâ€17. Journal of Physiology, 2014, 592, 4507-4521.	2.9	24
80	Prolonged Mechanical Ventilation Induces Cell Cycle Arrest in Newborn Rat Lung. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e16910.	2.5	24
81	CrossTalk proposal: There is added benefit to providing permissive hypercapnia in the treatment of ARDS. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 2763-2765.	2.9	22
82	Impact of Altered Airway Pressure on Intracranial Pressure, Perfusion, and Oxygenation: A Narrative Review. Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 47, 254-263.	0.9	21
83	Positive End-Expiratory Pressure Improves Survival in a Rodent Model of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Using High-Dose Epinephrine. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2009, 109, 1202-1208.	2.2	20
84	Ventilator-induced lung injury. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2012, 18, 16-22.	3.2	20
85	Continuous Negative Abdominal Pressure Reduces Ventilator-induced Lung Injury in a Porcine Model. Anesthesiology, 2018, 129, 163-172.	2.5	20
86	Use of dynamic CT in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) with comparison of positive and negative pressure ventilation. European Radiology, 2009, 19, 50-57.	4.5	18
87	Glucose in the ICU â€" Evidence, Guidelines, and Outcomes. New England Journal of Medicine, 2012, 367, 1259-1260.	27.0	18
88	Continuous negative abdominal distension augments recruitment of atelectatic lung*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 1864-1872.	0.9	17
89	Hypercapnia. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2015, 21, 7-12.	3.2	17
90	Human Umbilical Cord Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Attenuate Systemic Sepsis in Part by Enhancing Peritoneal Macrophage Bacterial Killing <i>via</i> Heme Oxygenase-1 Induction in Rats. Anesthesiology, 2020, 132, 140-154.	2.5	16

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91	Acute respiratory distress syndrome. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2017, 359, j5055.	2.3	15
92	Goals and concerns for oxygenation in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 1998, 4, 16-20.	3.2	14
93	Positive End-expiratory Pressure Increments during Anesthesia in Normal Lung Result in Hysteresis and Greater Numbers of Smaller Aerated Airspaces. Anesthesiology, 2013, 119, 1402-1409.	2.5	14
94	Impact of Reverse Triggering Dyssynchrony during Lung-Protective Ventilation on Diaphragm Function: An Experimental Model. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2022, 205, 663-673.	5.6	14
95	Mild loss of lung aeration augments stretch in healthy lung regions. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 120, 444-454.	2.5	13
96	Î±-Tocopherol transfer protein mediates protective hypercapnia in murine ventilator-induced lung injury. Thorax, 2017, 72, 538-549.	5.6	13
97	Continuous negative abdominal pressure: mechanism of action and comparison with prone position. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2018, 125, 107-116.	2.5	13
98	Supplemental Oxygen Does Not Reduce Myocardial Ischemia in Premedicated Patients with Critical Coronary Artery Disease. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1993, 76, 950???956.	2.2	12
99	Therapeutic Hypercapnia. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 171, 96-97.	5.6	12
100	Prone Positioning in Children With ARDS. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 294, 248.	7.4	12
101	Withholding and withdrawing treatment in Canada: implications of the Supreme Court of Canadaâ€™s decision in the <i>Rasouli</i> case. Cmaj, 2014, 186, E622-E626.	2.0	12
102	Ventilator-induced lung injury. Critical Care Medicine, 1999, 27, 1669-1671.	0.9	12
103	Cyclooxygenase Inhibition in Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2011, 112, 143-149.	2.2	11
104	Dissociation of Inflammatory Mediators and Function. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 151-158.	0.9	11
105	Lung arginase expression and activity is increased in cystic fibrosis mouse models. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 284-288.	2.5	11
106	Continuous Negative Abdominal Pressure Recruits Lungs at Lower Distending Pressures. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 534-537.	5.6	11
107	Role of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure and Regional Transpulmonary Pressure in Asymmetrical Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 203, 969-976.	5.6	11
108	Hypocapnia and the injured brain: Evidence for harm. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 229-230.	0.9	9

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109	Comparison of lorazepam alone vs lorazepam, morphine, and perphenazine for cardiac premedication. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 1997, 44, 146-153.	1.6	8
110	Lung Recruitment in Real Time. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 167, 1585-1586.	5.6	7
111	Hypocapnia attenuates mesenteric ischemia-reperfusion injury in a rat model. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2005, 52, 262-268.	1.6	6
112	A Metabolic Window into Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 183, 1120-1122.	5.6	6
113	Hypocapnia and Hypercapnia. , 2016, , 1527-1546.e8.		6
114	Embryonic-Derived Mybâˆ’ Macrophages Enhance Bacterial Clearance and Improve Survival in Rat Sepsis. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 3190.	4.1	6
115	Vascular Remodeling Protects against Ventilator-induced Lung Injury in the <i>In Vivo</i>Â Rat. Anesthesiology, 2008, 108, 1047-1054.	2.5	6
116	Hypercapnia in acute illness: Sometimes good, sometimes not*. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 1581-1582.	0.9	5
117	Mechanical Ventilation Induces Desensitization of Lung Axl Tyrosine Kinase Receptors. Anesthesiology, 2018, 129, 143-153.	2.5	5
118	Could nanotechnology make vitamin E therapeutically effective?. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2019, 316, L1-L5.	2.9	5
119	Serum but Not Plasma Produces Injury in the Perfused Rabbit Lung. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1994, 79, 40???45.	2.2	4
120	Repeated endo-tracheal tube disconnection generates pulmonary edema in a model of volume overload: an experimental study. Critical Care, 2022, 26, 47.	5.8	4
121	Plasma Potentiates the Priming Effects of Endotoxin on Platelet Activating Factor-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension in the Rabbit Lung. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1996, 83, 242-246.	2.2	3
122	Plasma Potentiates the Priming Effects of Endotoxin on Platelet Activating Factor-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension in the Rabbit Lung. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1996, 83, 242-246.	2.2	3
123	Pediatric ventilation - towards simpler approaches for complex diseases. Paediatric Anaesthesia, 2005, 15, 627-629.	1.1	3
124	Compartmentalization of Lung Injuryâ€"Atelectasis Versus Overstretch*. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, 223-224.	0.9	3
125	Les seuils dâ€™anÃ©mie, dâ€™hypoxie et dâ€™hypercapnie. LeÃ§ons Ã tirer des limites physiologiques chez les patients gravement malades. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 1999, 46, R145-R155.	1.6	2
126	Perioperative control of CO2. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2003, 50, R45-R50.	1.6	2

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127	Hypoxemia during surgery: learning from history, science, and current practice. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2010, 57, 877-881.	1.6	2
128	Journal-related Activities and Other Special Activities at the 2015 American Society of Anesthesiologists Annual Meeting. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 750-758.	2.5	2
129	Î±-Tocopherol Transfer Protein Enhances Î±-Tocopherol Protective Effects in Lung A549 Cells. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2020, 62, 810-813.	2.9	2
130	Reply to the comment by Drs. Girard et al.. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 1481-1482.	8.2	1
131	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. , 2009, , 241-250.		1
132	Permissive Hypercapnia. , 2015, , 727-742.		1
133	What do we treat when we treat ARDS?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 284-286.	8.2	1
134	Hypercapnic Acidosis Regulates Mer Tyrosine Kinase Receptor Shedding and Activity. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2018, 58, 132-134.	2.9	1
135	Declaration of conflicts of interest: a â€˜crookedâ€™ line towards scientific integrity. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 1732-1734.	8.2	1
136	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. , 2012, , 111-120.		1
137	CO2 and Lung Mechanical or Gas Exchange Function: The authors reply. Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 32, 1240-1241.	0.9	0
138	Ventilator-induced Lung Injury Distribution: The Key to Understanding Injury Mechanisms. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 175, 96-96.	5.6	0
139	Atelectasis. , 2012, , 564-569.		0
140	In Reply. Anesthesiology, 2015, 122, 473-474.	2.5	0
141	Anesthetics and Lung Injury. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 251-252.	2.5	0
142	Oxygen Delivery and Consumption Are Independent: Evidence from Venoarterial Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation in Resuscitated Children. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 192, 765-767.	5.6	0
143	Ventilator-Associated Lung Injury. , 2015, , 917-945.		0
144	Mechanical Ventilation, Permissive Hypercapnia. , 2015, , 928-933.		0

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145	Reply to Santini et al.: High Positive End-Expiratory Pressure: Only a Dam against Edema Formation? Probably Not (Again). American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 199, 544-544.	5.6	0
146	Interpretation of PV Curves. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 172, 932-932.	5.6	0
147	Atelectasis. , 2006, , 616-621.		0
148	Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury. , 2009, , 1-6.		0
149	Normalizing physiological variables in acute illness: five reasons for caution. , 2009, , 313-319.		0
150	Normalizing physiological variables in acute illness: five reasons for caution. , 2012, , 183-189.		0
151	Permissive hypercapnia â€" role in protective lung ventilatory strategies. , 2006, , 197-206.		0
152	Normalizing physiological variables in acute illness: five reasons for caution. , 2006, , 269-275.		0