

# Daniel Talmor

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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154  
papers

17,973  
citations

26630

56  
h-index

12946

131  
g-index

158  
all docs

158  
docs citations

158  
times ranked

13410  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mechanical Ventilation in 2035: Indications, Monitoring and Outcomes. , 2022, , 459-468.		0
2	Association of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure and Lung Recruitment Selection Strategies with Mortality in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: A Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2022, 205, 1300-1310.	5.6	37
3	Intensive care unit capacity and mortality in older adults: a three nations retrospective observational cohort study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2022, 12, 20.	4.6	6
4	Mechanical Power during General Anesthesia and Postoperative Respiratory Failure: A Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study. Anesthesiology, 2022, 137, 41-54.	2.5	34
5	Comparison of mechanical power estimations in mechanically ventilated patients with ARDS: a secondary data analysis from the EPVent study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 130-132.	8.2	13
6	Transpulmonary Pressureâ€“guided Ventilation to Attenuate Atelectrauma and Hyperinflation in Acute Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 203, 934-937.	5.6	8
7	Clinical application of esophageal manometry: how I do it. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 6.	5.8	13
8	Effect of Tidal Volume on Pulmonary Outcomes After Surgery. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2021, 325, 306.	7.4	7
9	Scheduled Prophylactic 6-Hourly IV Acetaminophen to Prevent Postoperative Delirium in Older Cardiac Surgical Patients (PANDORA): protocol for a multicentre randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e044346.	1.9	2
10	Optimal Sedation in Patients Who Receive Neuromuscular Blocking Agent Infusions for Treatment of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndromeâ€“A Retrospective Cohort Study From a New England Health Care Network*. Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 49, 1137-1148.	0.9	27
11	Transpulmonary pressure measurements and lung mechanics in patients with early ARDS and SARS-CoV-2. Journal of Critical Care, 2021, 63, 106-112.	2.2	14
12	Variation in Early Management Practices in Moderate-to-Severe ARDS in the United States. Chest, 2021, 160, 1304-1315.	0.8	38
13	When could airway plateau pressure above 30 cmH2O be acceptable in ARDS patients?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 1028-1031.	8.2	3
14	Effect of Esophageal Pressureâ€“guided Positive End-Expiratory Pressure on Survival from Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: A Risk-based and Mechanistic Reanalysis of the EPVent-2 Trial. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 204, 1153-1163.	5.6	49
15	Association of different positive end-expiratory pressure selection strategies with all-cause mortality in adult patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. Systematic Reviews, 2021, 10, 225.	5.3	2
16	Delaying initiation of diuretics in critically ill patients with recent vasopressor use and high positive fluid balance. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 127, 569-576.	3.4	4
17	Ethical climate and intention to leave among critical care clinicians: an observational study in 68 intensive care units across Europe and the United States. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 46-56.	8.2	62
18	Alive and Ventilator Free: A Hierarchical, Composite Outcome for Clinical Trials in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, 158-166.	0.9	25

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19	The role for high flow nasal cannula as a respiratory support strategy in adults: a clinical practice guideline. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2020, 46, 2226-2237.	8.2	185
20	Fluid-limiting treatment strategies among sepsis patients in the ICU: a retrospective causal analysis. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2020, 24, 62.	5.8	7
21	Collective wisdom in a pandemic. <i>Minerva Anestesiologica</i> , 2020, 86, 1132-1134.	1.0	0
22	Strategies to Adjust Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in Patients With ARDS—Reply. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2019, 322, 582.	7.4	6
23	Widespread antimicrobial resistance among bacterial infections in a Rwandan referral hospital. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0221121.	2.5	19
24	Anesthetics to Prevent Lung Injury in Cardiac Surgery (APLICS): a protocol for a randomized controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2019, 20, 312.	1.6	11
25	Early Neuromuscular Blockade in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 380, 1997-2008.	27.0	576
26	Reverse triggering with breath stacking during mechanical ventilation results in large tidal volumes and transpulmonary pressure swings. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2019, 45, 1161-1162.	8.2	17
27	Prevalence of Disagreement About Appropriateness of Treatment Between ICU Patients/Surrogates and Clinicians. <i>Chest</i> , 2019, 155, 1140-1147.	0.8	26
28	Effect of Titrating Positive End-Expiratory Pressure (PEEP) With an Esophageal Pressure-Guided Strategy vs an Empirical High PEEP-F <sub>io</sub> Strategy on Death and Days Free From Mechanical Ventilation Among Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2019, 321, 846.	7.4	279
29	Current Challenges in the Management of Sepsis in ICUs in Resource-Poor Settings and Suggestions for the Future. , 2019, , 1-24.		4
30	Effect of Intravenous Acetaminophen vs Placebo Combined With Propofol or Dexmedetomidine on Postoperative Delirium Among Older Patients Following Cardiac Surgery. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2019, 321, 686.	7.4	199
31	Early High-Dose Vitamin D <sub>3</sub> for Critically Ill, Vitamin D-Deficient Patients. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 381, 2529-2540.	27.0	194
32	The Effect of ARDS on Survival: Do Patients Die From ARDS or With ARDS?. <i>Journal of Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2019, 34, 374-382.	2.8	18
33	Lung volumes and transpulmonary pressure are decreased with expiratory effort and restored with passive breathing in ARDS: a reapplication of the traditional Campbell diagram. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2018, 44, 534-536.	8.2	8
34	Ethical decision-making climate in the ICU: theoretical framework and validation of a self-assessment tool. <i>BMJ Quality and Safety</i> , 2018, 27, 781-789.	3.7	60
35	Effects of Prone Positioning on Transpulmonary Pressures and End-expiratory Volumes in Patients without Lung Disease. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2018, 128, 1187-1192.	2.5	21
36	The Practice of Respect in the ICU. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2018, 197, 1389-1395.	5.6	48

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37	Update in Critical Care Medicine 2017. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 1382-1388.	5.6	1
38	Prevention of Early Postoperative Decline (PEaPoD): protocol for a randomized, controlled feasibility trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 676.	1.6	10
39	Monitoring of neuromuscular blockade: a comparison of train-of-four and the Campbell diagram. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 2305-2306.	8.2	6
40	Perioperative lung protective ventilation. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 362, k3030.	2.3	61
41	Early Intravascular Events Are Associated with Development of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. A Substudy of the LIPS-A Clinical Trial. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 1575-1585.	5.6	39
42	Building communities of respect in the intensive care unit. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 1339-1341.	8.2	0
43	Speaking up about care concerns in the ICU: patient and family experiences, attitudes and perceived barriers. BMJ Quality and Safety, 2018, 27, 928-936.	3.7	60
44	Shock subtypes by left ventricular ejection fraction following out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 162.	5.8	15
45	Liberal Versus Restrictive Intravenous Fluid Therapy for Early Septic Shock: Rationale for a Randomized Trial. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 2018, 72, 457-466.	0.6	115
46	Esmolol infusion in patients with septic shock and tachycardia: a prospective, single-arm, feasibility study. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2018, 4, 132.	1.2	12
47	Should we titrate peep based on end-expiratory transpulmonary pressure? "yes. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2018, 6, 390-390.	1.7	13
48	Favorable Neurocognitive Outcome with Low Tidal Volume Ventilation after Cardiac Arrest. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 195, 1198-1206.	5.6	74
49	Randomized Clinical Trial of a Combination of an Inhaled Corticosteroid and Beta Agonist in Patients at Risk of Developing the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 798-805.	0.9	69
50	A fixed correction of absolute transpulmonary pressure may not be ideal for clinical use. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1436-1437.	8.2	3
51	An Official American Thoracic Society/European Society of Intensive Care Medicine/Society of Critical Care Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline: Mechanical Ventilation in Adult Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 195, 1253-1263.	5.6	1,104
52	Relative Bradycardia in Patients With Septic Shock Requiring Vasopressor Therapy. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 225-233.	0.9	22
53	Current challenges in the management of sepsis in ICUs in resource-poor settings and suggestions for the future. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 612-624.	8.2	140
54	The Association Between Preoperative Hemoglobin A1C and Postoperative Glycemic Variability on 30-Day Major Adverse Outcomes Following Isolated Cardiac Valvular Surgery. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2017, 124, 16-22.	2.2	28

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55	Interval Changes in Myocardial Performance Index Predict Outcome in Severe Sepsis. <i>Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia</i> , 2017, 31, 957-964.	1.3	17
56	Respiratory support in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: an expert opinion. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2017, 21, 240.	5.8	84
57	Volume Delivered During Recruitment Maneuver Predicts Lung Stress in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 44, 91-99.	0.9	33
58	Lung protective properties of the volatile anesthetics. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 42, 1487-1489.	8.2	34
59	Circulating Antiangiogenic Factors and Myocardial Dysfunction in Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016, 67, 1273-1280.	2.7	57
60	Effect of Aspirin on Development of ARDS in At-Risk Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2016, 315, 2406.	7.4	194
61	Effect of high-frequency oscillatory ventilation on esophageal and transpulmonary pressures in moderate-to-severe acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2016, 6, 84.	4.6	9
62	Early, goal-directed mobilisation in the surgical intensive care unit: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2016, 388, 1377-1388.	13.7	509
63	Is transpulmonary pressure-guided PEEP titration really optimal? Response to Yamaga et al.. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 42, 1847-1848.	8.2	1
64	Oxygen as an Essential Medicine: Under- and Over-Treatment of Hypoxemia in Low- and High-Income Nations. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 44, e1015-e1016.	0.9	17
65	Mortality and pulmonary mechanics in relation to respiratory system and transpulmonary driving pressures in ARDS. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 42, 1206-1213.	8.2	99
66	Esophageal and transpulmonary pressure in the clinical setting: meaning, usefulness and perspectives. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 42, 1360-1373.	8.2	352
67	Quantifying unintended exposure to high tidal volumes from breath stacking dyssynchrony in ARDS: the BREATHE criteria. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 42, 1427-1436.	8.2	130
68	Preferences of Current and Potential Patients and Family Members Regarding Implementation of Electronic Communication Portals in Intensive Care Units. <i>Annals of the American Thoracic Society</i> , 2016, 13, 391-400.	3.2	27
69	A glossary of ARDS for beginners. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 42, 659-662.	8.2	5
70	Association between driving pressure and development of postoperative pulmonary complications in patients undergoing mechanical ventilation for general anaesthesia: a meta-analysis of individual patient data. <i>Lancet Respiratory Medicine</i> , the, 2016, 4, 272-280.	10.7	404
71	Extremes of shock index predicts death in trauma patients. <i>Journal of Emergencies, Trauma and Shock</i> , 2016, 9, 103.	0.7	20
72	Cost effectiveness of intensive care in a low resource setting: A prospective cohort of medical critically ill patients. <i>World Journal of Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2016, 5, 150.	1.8	25

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73	Protective <i>i&gt;versus&lt;/i&gt; Conventional Ventilation for Surgery. <i>Anesthesiology</i>, 2015, 123, 66-78.</i>	2.5	291
74	Detection of Myocardial Dysfunction in Septic Shock. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2015, 121, 1547-1554.	2.2	48
75	Lung-Protective Ventilation With Low Tidal Volumes and the Occurrence of Pulmonary Complications in Patients Without Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 43, 2155-2163.	0.9	210
76	Effect of Cardiogenic Shock Hospital Volume on Mortality in Patients With Cardiogenic Shock. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2015, 4, e001462.	3.7	124
77	PEEP titration during prone positioning for acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2015, 19, 436.	5.8	25
78	Racial Disparities in Comorbidities, Complications, and Maternal and Fetal Outcomes in Women With Preeclampsia/eclampsia. <i>Hypertension in Pregnancy</i> , 2015, 34, 506-515.	1.1	110
79	Controversies in the Management of Severe ARDS: Optimal Ventilator Management and Use of Rescue Therapies. <i>Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 36, 823-834.	2.1	12
80	Driving Pressure and Survival in the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2015, 372, 747-755.	27.0	1,905
81	Estimating Dead-Space Fraction for Secondary Analyses of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Clinical Trials. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 43, 1026-1035.	0.9	40
82	The authors reply. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 43, e54-e55.	0.9	0
83	Intensive Care Medicine launches a call for papers on perioperative critical care. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2015, 41, 971-974.	8.2	3
84	The reliability and validity of passive leg raise and fluid bolus to assess fluid responsiveness in spontaneously breathing emergency department patients. <i>Journal of Critical Care</i> , 2015, 30, 217.e1-217.e5.	2.2	32
85	The Effect of Hospital Volume on Mortality in Patients Admitted with Severe Sepsis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e108754.	2.5	11
86	Airway Pressure and Transpulmonary Pressure During High-Frequency Oscillation for Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>Canadian Respiratory Journal</i> , 2014, 21, 107-111.	1.6	3
87	Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Obesity, and the Development of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine</i> , 2014, 10, 657-662.	2.6	25
88	Automated Surveillance for Ventilator-Associated Events. <i>Chest</i> , 2014, 146, 1612-1618.	0.8	48
89	Fever After Rewarming. <i>Journal of Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 29, 365-369.	2.8	31
90	The Esophageal Pressure-Guided Ventilation 2 (EPVent2) trial protocol: a multicentre, randomised clinical trial of mechanical ventilation guided by transpulmonary pressure. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e006356.	1.9	51

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91	Increased Glycemic Variability in Patients with Elevated Preoperative HbA1C Predicts Adverse Outcomes Following Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Surgery. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2014, 118, 277-287.	2.2	87
92	Old wine in new bottles: should we publish old data?. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 40, 278-279.	8.2	4
93	Association between tidal volume size, duration of ventilation, and sedation needs in patients without acute respiratory distress syndrome: an individual patient data meta-analysis. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 40, 950-957.	8.2	115
94	Prone positioning reduces mortality from acute respiratory distress syndrome in the low tidal volume era: a meta-analysis. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 40, 332-341.	8.2	169
95	Raising positive end-expiratory pressures in ARDS to achieve a positive transpulmonary pressure does not cause hemodynamic compromise. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 40, 126-128.	8.2	11
96	International Evidence-Based Recommendations for Focused Cardiac Ultrasound. <i>Journal of the American Society of Echocardiography</i> , 2014, 27, 683.e1-683.e33.	2.8	409
97	The Application of Esophageal Pressure Measurement in Patients with Respiratory Failure. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 189, 520-531.	5.6	443
98	613. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2014, 42, A1507.	0.9	1
99	Empirical relationships among oliguria, creatinine, mortality, and renal replacement therapy in the critically ill. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 39, 414-419.	8.2	44
100	Predicting the Development of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 187, 671-672.	5.6	9
101	Pleural Pressure and Optimal Positive End-Expiratory Pressure Based on Esophageal Pressure Versus Chest Wall Elastance. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, 1951-1957.	0.9	68
102	Focused Critical Care Echocardiography. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, 2618-2626.	0.9	63
103	Severity of Acute Kidney Injury and Two-Year Outcomes in Critically Ill Patients. <i>Chest</i> , 2013, 144, 866-875.	0.8	35
104	Lactate clearance as a predictor of mortality in trauma patients. <i>Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery</i> , 2013, 74, 999-1004.	2.1	160
105	The Effects of Transfusion on Outcomes in Sepsis. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, e49-e50.	0.9	3
106	Anesthesiology and the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2013, 118, 1-4.	2.5	37
107	Epiglottitis. , 2012, , 881-885.		0
108	Subclinical Left Ventricular Dysfunction in Preeclamptic Women With Preserved Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging</i> , 2012, 5, 734-739.	2.6	100

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109	Predicting who will develop acute respiratory distress syndrome following trauma. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 40, 2497-2798.	0.9	0
110	Enhanced Recovery After Surgery Intervention. , 2012, , 867-871.		0
111	ICU admission characteristics and mortality rates among elderly and very elderly patients. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 38, 1654-1661.	8.2	190
112	The Economics of Sepsis. <i>Critical Care Clinics</i> , 2012, 28, 57-76.	2.6	79
113	Exotoxic Shock. , 2012, , 908-908.		0
114	Outcome of critically ill patients with acute kidney injury using the Acute Kidney Injury Network criteria*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011, 39, 2659-2664.	0.9	692
115	Proof of principle: The predisposition, infection, response, organ failure sepsis staging system*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011, 39, 322-327.	0.9	155
116	Influence of Low Tidal Volume Ventilation on Time to Extubation in Cardiac Surgical Patients. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2011, 114, 1102-1110.	2.5	115
117	Acute Lung Injury: Prevention May Be the Best Medicine. <i>Respiratory Care</i> , 2011, 56, 1546-1554.	1.6	29
118	Early Identification of Patients at Risk of Acute Lung Injury. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011, 183, 462-470.	5.6	530
119	Higher vs Lower Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in Patients With Acute Lung Injury and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2010, 303, 865.	7.4	1,192
120	Iatrogenic Gastric Acid Suppression and the Risk of Nosocomial <i>Clostridium difficile</i> Infection. <i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i> , 2010, 170, 784.	3.8	375
121	Esophageal pressures in acute lung injury: do they represent artifact or useful information about transpulmonary pressure, chest wall mechanics, and lung stress?. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2010, 108, 515-522.	2.5	132
122	Statin Therapy Is Associated with Decreased Mortality in Patients with Infection. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2009, 16, 230-234.	1.8	47
123	Echocardiography practice, training and accreditation in the intensive care: document for the World Interactive Network Focused on Critical Ultrasound (WINFOCUS). <i>Cardiovascular Ultrasound</i> , 2008, 6, 49.	1.6	203
124	Mechanical Ventilation Guided by Esophageal Pressure in Acute Lung Injury. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2008, 359, 2095-2104.	27.0	948
125	Definitive Care for the Critically Ill During a Disaster: Medical Resources for Surge Capacity. <i>Chest</i> , 2008, 133, 32S-50S.	0.8	70
126	Risk Factors for ARDS in Patients Receiving Mechanical Ventilation for > 48 h. <i>Chest</i> , 2008, 133, 853-861.	0.8	159



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127	The costs and cost-effectiveness of an integrated sepsis treatment protocol. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2008, 36, 1168-1174.	0.9	127
128	CIRCULATING ANGIOPOIETIN 2 CORRELATES WITH MORTALITY IN A SURGICAL POPULATION WITH ACUTE LUNG INJURY/ADULT RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME. <i>Shock</i> , 2008, 29, 656-661.	2.1	118
129	Airway management during a mass casualty event. <i>Respiratory Care</i> , 2008, 53, 226-31; discussion 231.	1.6	3
130	Simple triage scoring system predicting death and the need for critical care resources for use during epidemics. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2007, 35, 1251-1256.	0.9	138
131	Cytokine Release Following Recruitment Maneuvers. <i>Chest</i> , 2007, 132, 1434-1439.	0.8	23
132	Nonconventional Terrorist The Anesthesiologist's Role in a Nerve Agent Event. <i>Anesthesiology Clinics</i> , 2007, 25, 189-199.	1.4	5
133	Performance of Severity of Illness Scoring Systems in Emergency Department Patients with Infection. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2007, 14, 709-714.	1.8	101
134	Occult hypoperfusion and mortality in patients with suspected infection. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2007, 33, 1892-1899.	8.2	315
135	Esophageal and transpulmonary pressures in acute respiratory failure*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2006, 34, 1389-1394.	0.9	257
136	Implementation and outcomes of the Multiple Urgent Sepsis Therapies (MUST) protocol*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2006, 34, 1025-1032.	0.9	378
137	When is critical care medicine cost-effective? A systematic review of the cost-effectiveness literature*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2006, 34, 2738-2747.	0.9	119
138	Positive-Pressure Ventilation Equipment for Mass Casualty Respiratory Failure. <i>Biosecurity and Bioterrorism</i> , 2006, 4, 183-194.	1.2	44
139	Serum Lactate as a Predictor of Mortality in Emergency Department Patients with Infection. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2005, 45, 524-528.	0.6	637
140	A Blueprint for a Sepsis Protocol. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2005, 12, 352-359.	1.8	40
141	Establishing a Comprehensive, Evidence-based Protocol for the Care of Patients with Sepsis - In Reply. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2005, 12, 914-914.	1.8	0
142	Activation of Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases in Human Heart During Cardiopulmonary Bypass. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2000, 86, 1004-1007.	4.5	59
143	Inhibition of Cyclooxygenase 2 by Nimesulide Decreases Prostaglandin E2 Formation But Does Not Alter Brain Edema or Clinical Recovery After Closed Head Injury in Rats. <i>Journal of Neurosurgical Anesthesiology</i> , 2000, 12, 44-50.	1.2	24
144	Are Vasopressors Beneficial After Cranial Trauma?. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1999, 88, 1423-1424.	2.2	0

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145	Treatments to Support Blood Pressure Increases Bleeding and/or Decreases Survival in a Rat Model of Closed Head Trauma Combined with Uncontrolled Hemorrhage. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1999, 89, 950.	2.2	5
146	Treatments to Support Blood Pressure Increases Bleeding and/or Decreases Survival in a Rat Model of Closed Head Trauma Combined with Uncontrolled Hemorrhage. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1999, 89, 950.	2.2	17
147	Are Vasopressors Beneficial After Cranial Trauma?. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1999, 88, 1423-1424.	2.2	1
148	Neuroprotective effects of NPS 846, a novel N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor antagonist, after closed head trauma in rats. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 1998, 88, 1066-1074.	1.6	12
149	0.45% Saline and 5% Dextrose in Water, but Not 0.9% Saline or 5% Dextrose in 0.9% Saline, Worsen Brain Edema Two Hours After Closed Head Trauma in Rats. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1998, 86, 1225-1229.	2.2	14
150	Phenylephrine-Induced Hypertension Does Not Improve Outcome After Closed Head Trauma in Rats. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1998, 87, 574-578.	2.2	9
151	Effects of Closed Head Trauma and Lipopolysaccharide on Body Temperature, Brain Tissue Water Content, and PGE2 Production in Rats. <i>Journal of Neurosurgical Anesthesiology</i> , 1998, 10, 94-100.	1.2	3
152	Phenylephrine-Induced Hypertension Does Not Improve Outcome After Closed Head Trauma in Rats. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1998, 87, 574-578.	2.2	53
153	Brain Edema, Hemorrhagic Necrosis Volume, and Neurological Status with Rapid Infusion of 0.45% Saline or 5% Dextrose in 0.9% Saline After Closed Head Trauma in Rats. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1997, 84, 554-559.	2.2	9
154	Brain Edema, Hemorrhagic Necrosis Volume, and Neurological Status with Rapid Infusion of 0.45% Saline or 5% Dextrose in 0.9% Saline After Closed Head Trauma in Rats. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1997, 84, 554-559.	2.2	8