Savino Spadaro

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effect of Helmet Noninvasive Ventilation vs High-Flow Nasal Oxygen on Days Free of Respiratory Support in Patients With COVID-19 and Moderate to Severe Hypoxemic Respiratory Failure. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2021, 325, 1731.	7.4	295
2	Impact of prolonged assisted ventilation on diaphragmatic efficiency: NAVA versus PSV. Critical Care, 2015, 20, 1.	5.8	208
3	Oxidative Stress and Endometriosis: A Systematic Review of the Literature. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2017, 2017, 1-7.	4.0	190
4	Optimum support by high-flow nasal cannula in acute hypoxemic respiratory failure: effects of increasing flow rates. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1453-1463.	8.2	180
5	Biomarkers for Acute Respiratory Distress syndrome and prospects for personalised medicine. Journal of Inflammation, 2019, 16, 1.	3.4	180
6	Lung- and Diaphragm-Protective Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 202, 950-961.	5.6	166
7	Estimation of Patient's Inspiratory Effort From the Electrical Activity of the Diaphragm*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 1483-1491.	0.9	136
8	Effects of Recruitment Maneuver and Positive End-expiratory Pressure on Respiratory Mechanics and Transpulmonary Pressure during Laparoscopic Surgery. Anesthesiology, 2013, 118, 114-122.	2.5	102
9	Pathophysiology of hypoxic–ischemic encephalopathy: a review of the past and a view on the future. Acta Neurologica Belgica, 2020, 120, 277-288.	1.1	98
10	Markers of endothelial and epithelial pulmonary injury in mechanically ventilated COVID-19 ICU patients. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 74.	5.8	94
11	Control of Respiratory Drive and Effort in Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation Patients Recovering from Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Anesthesiology, 2016, 125, 159-167.	2.5	89
12	Can diaphragmatic ultrasonography performed during the T-tube trial predict weaning failure? The role of diaphragmatic rapid shallow breathing index. Critical Care, 2016, 20, 305.	5.8	82
13	Variation of poorly ventilated lung units (silent spaces) measured by electrical impedance tomography to dynamically assess recruitment. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 26.	5.8	82
14	High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy decreases postextubation neuroventilatory drive and work of breathing in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 180.	5.8	72
15	Factors influencing liberation from mechanical ventilation in coronavirus disease 2019: multicenter observational study in fifteen Italian ICUs. Journal of Intensive Care, 2020, 8, 80.	2.9	67
16	Monitoring Patient Respiratory Effort During Mechanical Ventilation: Lung and Diaphragm-Protective Ventilation. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 106.	5.8	67
17	A serum proteome signature to predict mortality in severe COVID-19 patients. Life Science Alliance, 2021, 4, e202101099.	2.8	62
18	Blood Interferon-α Levels and Severity, Outcomes, and Inflammatory Profiles in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 648004.	4.8	60

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19	Physiologic Evaluation of Ventilation Perfusion Mismatch and Respiratory Mechanics at Different Positive End-expiratory Pressure in Patients Undergoing Protective One-lung Ventilation. Anesthesiology, 2018, 128, 531-538.	2.5	55
20	Effects of Sigh on Regional Lung Strain and Ventilation Heterogeneity in Acute Respiratory Failure Patients Undergoing Assisted Mechanical Ventilation*. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, 1823-1831.	0.9	52
21	Effect of positive end-expiratory pressure on pulmonary shunt and dynamic compliance during abdominal surgery. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2016, 116, 855-861.	3.4	51
22	Health-related quality of life profiles, trajectories, persistent symptoms and pulmonary function one year after ICU discharge in invasively ventilated COVID-19 patients, a prospective follow-up study. Respiratory Medicine, 2021, 189, 106665.	2.9	46
23	Sustained oxygenation improvement after first prone positioning is associated with liberation from mechanical ventilation and mortality in critically ill COVID-19 patients: a cohort study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2021, 11, 63.	4.6	44
24	Simulation Training for Residents Focused on Mechanical Ventilation. Simulation in Healthcare, 2017, 12, 349-355.	1.2	43
25	Quality of life of COVID-19 critically ill survivors after ICU discharge: 90Âdays follow-up. Quality of Life Research, 2021, 30, 2805-2817.	3.1	42
26	Time course of endothelial dysfunction markers and mortality in COVIDâ€19 patients: A pilot study. Clinical and Translational Medicine, 2021, 11, e283.	4.0	41
27	Electrical impedance tomography in perioperative medicine: careful respiratory monitoring for tailored interventions. BMC Anesthesiology, 2019, 19, 140.	1.8	38
28	Point of Care Ultrasound to Identify Diaphragmatic Dysfunction after Thoracic Surgery. Anesthesiology, 2019, 131, 266-278.	2.5	38
29	Co-Infections in Critically III Patients with or without COVID-19: A Comparison of Clinical Microbial Culture Findings. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 4358.	2.6	37
30	Fatigue in intensive care survivors one year after discharge. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2016, 14, 148.	2.4	33
31	Heterogeneity of regional inflection points from pressure-volume curves assessed by electrical impedance tomography. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 119.	5.8	31
32	High-flow oxygen therapy in tracheostomized patients at high risk of weaning failure. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 4.	4.6	31
33	Over time relationship between platelet reactivity, myocardial injury and mortality in patients with SARS-CoV-2-associated respiratory failure. Platelets, 2021, 32, 560-567.	2.3	31
34	Personalized Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: Comparison Between Optimal Distribution of Regional Ventilation and Positive Transpulmonary Pressure. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, 1148-1156.	0.9	30
35	Expiratory Flow Limitation as a Risk Factor for Pulmonary Complications After Major Abdominal Surgery. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2017, 124, 524-530.	2.2	27
36	The effects of blood transfusion on red blood cell distribution width in critically ill patients: a pilot study. Transfusion, 2018, 58, 1863-1869.	1.6	27

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37	Effects of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in "High Compliance―Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, e1332-e1336.	0.9	27
38	Evaluation of a protocol for vancomycin administration in critically patients with and without kidney dysfunction. BMC Anesthesiology, 2015, 15, 95.	1.8	26
39	Techniques to monitor respiratory drive and inspiratory effort. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2020, 26, 3-10.	3.2	25
40	Aeromonas sobria necrotizing fasciitis and sepsis in an immunocompromised patient: a case report and review of the literature. Journal of Medical Case Reports, 2014, 8, 315.	0.8	24
41	An Open-Loop, Physiologic Model–Based Decision Support System Can Provide Appropriate Ventilator Settings. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, e642-e648.	0.9	24
42	Expiratory flow limitation in intensive care: prevalence and risk factors. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 395.	5.8	24
43	Peep titration based on the open lung approach during one lung ventilation in thoracic surgery: a physiological study. BMC Anesthesiology, 2018, 18, 156.	1.8	22
44	Rationale and Study Design for an Individualized Perioperative Open Lung Ventilatory Strategy in Patients on One-Lung Ventilation (iPROVE-OLV). Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2019, 33, 2492-2502.	1.3	20
45	Mechanical Ventilation Management During Mechanical Chest Compressions. Respiratory Care, 2021, 66, 334-346.	1.6	20
46	Using arterial-venous oxygen difference to guide red blood cell transfusion strategy. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 160.	5.8	19
47	No relationship between red blood cell distribution width and microcirculatory alterations in septic patients. Clinical Hemorheology and Microcirculation, 2017, 66, 131-141.	1.7	18
48	Red Cell Distribution Width After Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. Journal of Neurosurgical Anesthesiology, 2018, 30, 319-327.	1.2	18
49	Physiological effects of the open lung approach during laparoscopic cholecystectomy: focus on driving pressure. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2018, 84, 159-167.	1.0	18
50	Tracheostomy Timing and Outcome in Severe COVID-19: The WeanTrach Multicenter Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 2651.	2.4	18
51	The effects of storage of red blood cells on the development of postoperative infections after noncardiac surgery. Transfusion, 2017, 57, 2727-2737.	1.6	17
52	Nasal high flow higher than 60ÂL/min in patients with acute hypoxemic respiratory failure: a physiological study. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 654.	5.8	17
53	Increased sHLA-G Is Associated with Improved COVID-19 Outcome and Reduced Neutrophil Adhesion. Viruses, 2021, 13, 1855.	3.3	17
54	Continuous assessment of neuro-ventilatory drive during 12Âh of pressure support ventilation in critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 652.	5.8	16

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55	Gravitational distribution of regional opening and closing pressures, hysteresis and atelectrauma in ARDS evaluated by electrical impedance tomography. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 622.	5.8	16
56	Physiological effects of two driving pressure-based methods to set positive end-expiratory pressure during one lung ventilation. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2021, 35, 1149-1157.	1.6	16
57	Sigh in Patients With Acute Hypoxemic Respiratory Failure and ARDS. Chest, 2021, 159, 1426-1436.	0.8	16
58	Respiratory Drive in Patients with Sepsis and Septic Shock: Modulation by High-flow Nasal Cannula. Anesthesiology, 2021, 135, 1066-1075.	2.5	16
59	Time course of risk factors associated with mortality of 1260 critically ill patients with COVID-19 admitted to 24 Italian intensive care units. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 995-1008.	8.2	16
60	Lymphopaenia in cardiac arrest patients. Annals of Intensive Care, 2017, 7, 85.	4.6	15
61	Focus on renal blood flow in mechanically ventilated patients with SARS-CoV-2: a prospective pilot study. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2022, 36, 161-167.	1.6	15
62	A Versatile Ultrasound Simulation System for Education and Training in High-Fidelity Emergency Scenarios. IEEE Journal of Translational Engineering in Health and Medicine, 2017, 5, 1-9.	3.7	14
63	Individualized, perioperative, hemodynamic goal-directed therapy in major abdominal surgery (iPEGASUS trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 273.	1.6	14
64	A Systematic Review and International Web-Based Survey of Randomized Controlled Trials in the Perioperative and Critical Care Setting: Interventions Reducing Mortality. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2019, 33, 1430-1439.	1.3	14
65	Can red blood cell distribution width predict outcome after cardiac arrest?. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2018, 84, 693-702.	1.0	13
66	An open-loop, physiological model based decision support system can reduce pressure support while acting to preserve respiratory muscle function. Journal of Critical Care, 2018, 48, 407-413.	2.2	13
67	Effect of PEEP decremental on respiratory mechanics, gas exchange, pulmonary regional ventilation and hemodynamics in patients with SARS-Cov-2 associated Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 596.	5.8	12
68	Development, optimization and validation of an absolute specific assay for active myeloperoxidase (MPO) and its application in a clinical context: role of MPO specific activity in coronary artery disease. Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, 2020, 58, 1749-1758.	2.3	11
69	The prognostic role of red blood cell distribution width in transfused and non-transfused critically ill patients. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2019, 85, 1159-1167.	1.0	11
70	An unusual case of acute respiratory failure in a patient with pulmonary veins stenosis late after catheter ablation of atrial fibrillation: a case report and the review of the literature. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2015, 15, 128.	2.0	10
71	A Systematic Review and International Web-Based Survey of Randomized Controlled Trials in the Perioperative and Critical Care Setting: Interventions Increasing Mortality. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2019, 33, 2685-2694.	1.3	10
72	Pathogenesis-Targeted Preventive Strategies for Multidrug Resistant Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia: A Narrative Review. Microorganisms, 2020, 8, 821.	3.6	10

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73	Management of Intraoperative Mechanical Ventilation to Prevent Postoperative Complications after General Anesthesia: A Narrative Review. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 2656.	2.4	9
74	The Underestimated Role of Platelets in Severe Infection a Narrative Review. Cells, 2022, 11, 424.	4.1	9
75	Clinical implications of microvascular CT scan signs in COVID-19 patients requiring invasive mechanical ventilation. Radiologia Medica, 2022, 127, 162-173.	7.7	9
76	A methodological approach for determination of maximal inspiratory pressure in patients undergoing invasive mechanical ventilation. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2015, 81, 33-8.	1.0	9
77	Capsaicin patch for persistent postoperative pain after thoracoscopic surgery, report of two cases. Journal of Visualized Surgery, 2018, 4, 51-51.	0.2	7
78	Noninvasive assessment of airflows by electrical impedance tomography in intubated hypoxemic patients: an exploratory study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 83.	4.6	7
79	Impaired platelet reactivity in patients with septic shock: a proof-of-concept study. Platelets, 2020, 31, 652-660.	2.3	7
80	Platelet morphological indices on Intensive Care Unit admission predict mortality in septic but not in non-septic patients. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2021, 87, 184-192.	1.0	7
81	Continuous spinal analgesia with levobupivacaine for postoperative pain management: Comparison of 0.125% versus 0.0625% in elective total knee and hip replacement: A double-blind randomized study. Journal of Anaesthesiology Clinical Pharmacology, 2015, 31, 478.	0.7	6
82	Transfusion of stored red blood cells in critically ill trauma patients: a retrospective study. European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences, 2015, 19, 2689-96.	0.7	6
83	Lower airways inflammation in patients with ARDS measured using endotracheal aspirates: a pilot study. BMJ Open Respiratory Research, 2017, 4, e000222.	3.0	5
84	Typical patterns of expiratory flow and carbon dioxide in mechanically ventilated patients with spontaneous breathing. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 773-781.	1.6	5
85	Hydroxyethyl Starch 130/0.4 Binds to Neutrophils Impairing Their Chemotaxis through a Mac-1 Dependent Interaction. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 817.	4.1	5
86	Fast skeletal troponin I, but not the slow isoform, is increased in patients under statin therapy: a pilot study. Biochemia Medica, 2019, 29, 68-76.	2.7	5
87	Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) level to prevent expiratory flow limitation during cardiac surgery: study protocol for a randomized clinical trial (EFLcore study). Trials, 2018, 19, 654.	1.6	4
88	Fatigue of ICU Survivors, No Longer to Be Neglected. Chest, 2020, 158, 848-849.	0.8	4
89	Predictive value of geriatric-quickSOFA in hospitalized older people with sepsis. BMC Geriatrics, 2021, 21, 241.	2.7	4
90	Associations Between Expiratory Flow Limitation and Postoperative Pulmonary Complications in Patients Undergoing Cardiac Surgery. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2022, 36, 815-824.	1.3	4

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91	Calculation of Transpulmonary Pressure From Regional Ventilation Displayed by Electrical Impedance Tomography in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 693736.	2.8	4
92	Can regional lung mechanics evaluation represent the next step towards precision medicine in respiratory care?. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2020, 86, 124-125.	1.0	4
93	Monitoring Patient Respiratory Effort During Mechanical Ventilation: Lung and Diaphragm-Protective Ventilation. Annual Update in Intensive Care and Emergency Medicine, 2020, , 21-35.	0.2	4
94	High-Flow Nasal Oxygen Therapy in Acute Hypoxemic Respiratory Failure: Concise Review on Technology and Initial Methodology. , 2021, 22, 494-500.		4
95	Left atrial pressure in patients with respiratory failure due to SARS-CoV-2 infection and supraventricular arrythmias. Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine, 2022, Publish Ahead of Print, .	1.5	4
96	Design of an ultrasound simulator with probe pose tracking and medical dataset processing and visualization. IFAC-PapersOnLine, 2015, 48, 377-382.	0.9	3
97	Pressure support ventilation + sigh in acute hypoxemic respiratory failure patients: study protocol for a pilot randomized controlled trial, the PROTECTION trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 460.	1.6	3
98	Fever management in critically ill COVID-19 patients: a retrospective analysis. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2021, 87, 1217-1225.	1.0	3
99	Acute Respiratory Failure Onset in a Patient With Guillain–Barré Syndrome After Legionella-Associated Pneumonia. Journal of Clinical Neuromuscular Disease, 2014, 16, 74-78.	0.7	2
100	Thoracic electrical impedance tomography: an adaptive monitor for dynamic organs. Journal of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 2, 71-71.	0.7	2
101	How much positive end expiratory pressure during one lung ventilation? An unresolvable question. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2021, 87, 153-155.	1.0	2
102	Association between preoperative evaluation with lung ultrasound and outcome in frail elderly patients undergoing orthopedic surgery for hip fractures: study protocol for an Italian multicenter observational prospective study (LUSHIP). Ultrasound Journal, 2021, 13, 30.	3.3	2
103	Can Abdominal Muscle Ultrasonography During Spontaneous Breathing and Cough Predict Reintubation in Mechanically Ventilated Patients?. Chest, 2021, 160, 1163-1164.	0.8	2
104	Circulating Skeletal Troponin During Weaning From Mechanical Ventilation and Their Association to Diaphragmatic Function: A Pilot Study. Frontiers in Medicine, 2021, 8, 770408.	2.6	2
105	Successful nasal intubation with a laryngeal nerve monitoring tube using bronchoscopy in a patient with plunging goiter: a case report. BMC Research Notes, 2013, 6, 467.	1.4	1
106	A Physiological Point of View on Expiratory (Re)action during Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 201, 1170-1172.	5.6	1
107	Non-traumatic emergency abdominal surgery in nonagenarian patients: a retrospective study. European Journal of Trauma and Emergency Surgery, 2021, , 1.	1.7	1
108	Electrical impedance tomography: just another tool or a real advance towards precision-medicine in mechanical ventilation?. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2019, 85, 1157-1158.	1.0	1

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109	Individualized positive end-expiratory pressure guided by end-expiratory lung volume in early acute respiratory distress syndrome: study protocol for the multicenter, randomized IPERPEEP trial. Trials, 2022, 23, 63.	1.6	1
110	CO2 insufflations during laparoscopic surgery: the paradox of oxygenation. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2013, 79, 579-81.	1.0	1
111	Impact of The Assist Ventilation Mode On Work of Breathing (Wob): Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (Nava) Versus Pressure Support Ventilation (Psv) Versus Proportional Assist Ventilation Plus (Pav+). Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2015, 3, .	1.9	0
112	Magnitude of Breathing Effort During Reverse-Triggering Compared to Synchronized Efforts Under Pressure Support Ventilation. , 2020, , .		0
113	The Impact of Suprarenal Cross-Clamping on Kidney Function in Patients Undergoing Retroperitoneal Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair following an Enhanced Recovery Protocol. Annals of Vascular Surgery, 2021, 71, 346-355.	0.9	0
114	Effects of High Flow Nasal Cannula on Respiratory Effort in Patients with Extra-Pulmonary Sepsis or Septic Shock: A Sub-Phenotypes Analysis. , 2021, , .		0
115	Anaesthesia and Emergency Laparoscopy. , 2016, , 185-201.		0
116	Transparent decision support for mechanical ventilation using visualization of clinical preferences. BioMedical Engineering OnLine, 2022, 21, 5.	2.7	0
117	Time to re-think how we evaluate platelet function. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2022, 88, .	1.0	0