

Timothy E Miller

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

80
papers

4,624
citations

109321

35
h-index

102487

66
g-index

82
all docs

82
docs citations

82
times ranked

4320
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Incidence, patient satisfaction, and perceptions of post-surgical pain: results from a US national survey. <i>Current Medical Research and Opinion</i> , 2014, 30, 149-160.	1.9	587
2	Perioperative Quality Initiative consensus statement on intraoperative blood pressure, risk and outcomes for elective surgery. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2019, 122, 563-574.	3.4	342
3	Reduced Length of Hospital Stay in Colorectal Surgery after Implementation of an Enhanced Recovery Protocol. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2014, 118, 1052-1061.	2.2	298
4	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on Nutrition Screening and Therapy Within a Surgical Enhanced Recovery Pathway. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2018, 126, 1883-1895.	2.2	270
5	Perioperative fluid therapy: a statement from the international Fluid Optimization Group. <i>Perioperative Medicine (London, England)</i> , 2015, 4, 3.	1.5	208
6	Fluid management and goal-directed therapy as an adjunct to Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS). <i>Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2015, 62, 158-168.	1.6	199
7	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on Postoperative Delirium Prevention. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2020, 130, 1572-1590.	2.2	158
8	American Society for Enhanced Recovery (ASER) and Perioperative Quality Initiative (POQI) joint consensus statement on perioperative fluid management within an enhanced recovery pathway for colorectal surgery. <i>Perioperative Medicine (London, England)</i> , 2016, 5, 24.	1.5	155
9	Perioperative Quality Initiative consensus statement on preoperative blood pressure, risk and outcomes for elective surgery. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2019, 122, 552-562.	3.4	127
10	Perioperative Fluid Therapy for Major Surgery. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2019, 130, 825-832.	2.5	124
11	The rising tide of opioid use and abuse: the role of the anesthesiologist. <i>Perioperative Medicine (London, England)</i> , 2018, 7, 16.	1.5	106
12	Postoperative acute kidney injury in adult non-cardiac surgery: joint consensus report of the Acute Disease Quality Initiative and PeriOperative Quality Initiative. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2021, 17, 605-618.	9.6	94
13	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative-4 Joint Consensus Statement on Persistent Postoperative Opioid Use: Definition, Incidence, Risk Factors, and Health Care System Initiatives. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2019, 129, 543-552.	2.2	91
14	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on Perioperative Opioid Minimization in Opioid-Naïve Patients. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2019, 129, 567-577.	2.2	89
15	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on Postoperative Gastrointestinal Dysfunction Within an Enhanced Recovery Pathway for Elective Colorectal Surgery. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2018, 126, 1896-1907.	2.2	84
16	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on the Role of Neuromonitoring in Perioperative Outcomes: Electroencephalography. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2020, 130, 1278-1291.	2.2	83
17	American Society for Enhanced Recovery (ASER) and Perioperative Quality Initiative (POQI) joint consensus statement on optimal analgesia within an enhanced recovery pathway for colorectal surgery: part 1—from the preoperative period to PACU. <i>Perioperative Medicine (London, England)</i> , 2017, 6, 8.	1.5	81
18	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on Patient-Reported Outcomes in an Enhanced Recovery Pathway. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2018, 126, 1874-1882.	2.2	73

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19	Association between Initial Fluid Choice and Subsequent In-hospital Mortality during the Resuscitation of Adults with Septic Shock. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2015, 123, 1385-1393.	2.5	72
20	A Prospective Comparison of a Noninvasive Cardiac Output Monitor Versus Esophageal Doppler Monitor for Goal-Directed Fluid Therapy in Colorectal Surgery Patients. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2014, 118, 966-975.	2.2	70
21	Poor Adoption of Hemodynamic Optimization During Major Surgery. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2011, 112, 1274-1276.	2.2	68
22	Perioperative Quality Initiative consensus statement on postoperative blood pressure, risk and outcomes for elective surgery. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2019, 122, 575-586.	3.4	68
23	Perioperative Quality Initiative consensus statement on the physiology of arterial blood pressure control in perioperative medicine. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2019, 122, 542-551.	3.4	66
24	American Society for Enhanced Recovery (ASER) and Perioperative Quality Initiative (POQI) joint consensus statement on prevention of postoperative infection within an enhanced recovery pathway for elective colorectal surgery. <i>Perioperative Medicine (London, England)</i> , 2017, 6, 4.	1.5	65
25	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on Perioperative Management of Patients on Preoperative Opioid Therapy. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2019, 129, 553-566.	2.2	64
26	Paradox of age: older patients receive higher age-adjusted minimum alveolar concentration fractions of volatile anaesthetics yet display higher bispectral index values. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2019, 123, 288-297.	3.4	59
27	Comparative analysis of length of stay, hospitalization costs, opioid use, and discharge status among spine surgery patients with postoperative pain management including intravenous versus oral acetaminophen. <i>Current Medical Research and Opinion</i> , 2017, 33, 943-948.	1.9	51
28	Goal-directed fluid management with trans-oesophageal Doppler. <i>Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology</i> , 2009, 23, 327-334.	4.0	45
29	Improving Outcomes in Colorectal Surgery by Sequential Implementation of Multiple Standardized Care Programs. <i>Journal of the American College of Surgeons</i> , 2015, 221, 404-414e1.	0.5	44
30	Lidocaine patch for acute pain management: a meta-analysis of prospective controlled trials. <i>Current Medical Research and Opinion</i> , 2015, 31, 575-581.	1.9	43
31	American Society for Enhanced Recovery (ASER) and Perioperative Quality Initiative (POQI) Joint Consensus Statement on Optimal Analgesia within an Enhanced Recovery Pathway for Colorectal Surgery: Part 2 "From PACU to the Transition Home. <i>Perioperative Medicine (London, England)</i> , 2017, 6, 7.	1.5	42
32	Surgical Prehabilitation. <i>Anesthesiology Clinics</i> , 2018, 36, 567-580.	1.4	42
33	Pathophysiology of Major Surgery and the Role of Enhanced Recovery Pathways and the Anesthesiologist to Improve Outcomes. <i>Anesthesiology Clinics</i> , 2015, 33, 79-91.	1.4	41
34	Affective disorders influence clinical outcomes after revision lumbar surgery in elderly patients with symptomatic adjacent-segment disease, recurrent stenosis, or pseudarthrosis. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine</i> , 2014, 21, 153-159.	1.7	39
35	American Society for Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Quality Initiative Joint Consensus Statement on the Role of Neuromonitoring in Perioperative Outcomes: Cerebral Near-Infrared Spectroscopy. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2020, 131, 1444-1455.	2.2	38
36	State-of-the-art fluid management in the operating room. <i>Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology</i> , 2014, 28, 261-273.	4.0	37

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37	Successful recovery after major surgery: moving beyond length of stay. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2014, 3, 4.	1.5	34
38	American Society for Enhanced Recovery (ASER) and Perioperative Quality Initiative (POQI) joint consensus statement on measurement to maintain and improve quality of enhanced recovery pathways for elective colorectal surgery. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2017, 6, 6.	1.5	29
39	Total Intravenous Anesthesia and Anesthetic Outcomes. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2015, 29, S11-S15.	1.3	27
40	Fluid resuscitation practice patterns in intensive care units of the USA: a cross-sectional survey of critical care physicians. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2016, 5, 15.	1.5	25
41	Evidence-Based Perioperative Medicine comes of age: the Perioperative Quality Initiative (POQI). Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2016, 5, 26.	1.5	24
42	Impact of an enhanced recovery pathway on length of stay and complications in elective radical cystectomy: a before and after cohort study. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2019, 8, 9.	1.5	24
43	Age-dependent decrease in minimum alveolar concentration of inhaled anaesthetics: a systematic search of published studies and meta-regression analysis. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 124, e4-e7.	3.4	24
44	Paravertebral Block for Inguinal Herniorrhaphy. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2015, 121, 556-569.	2.2	23
45	Association between perioperative fluid management and patient outcomes: a multicentre retrospective study. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 126, 720-729.	3.4	22
46	Monitoring Needs and Goal-directed Fluid Therapy Within an Enhanced Recovery Program. Anesthesiology Clinics, 2015, 33, 35-49.	1.4	20
47	Perioperative Quality Initiative (POQI) consensus statement on fundamental concepts in perioperative fluid management: fluid responsiveness and venous capacitance. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2017, 6, 6.	1.5	20
48	Baseline Pulse Pressure, Acute Kidney Injury, and Mortality After Noncardiac Surgery. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2016, 123, 1480-1489.	2.2	19
49	Enhanced recovery protocols for colorectal surgery and postoperative renal function: a retrospective review. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2017, 6, 13.	1.5	18
50	American Society for Enhanced Recovery: Advancing Enhanced Recovery and Perioperative Medicine. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2018, 126, 1870-1873.	2.2	18
51	Perioperative Goal-Directed Therapy. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2014, 28, 1635-1641.	1.3	16
52	Goal-directed or goal-misdirected - how should we interpret the literature?. Critical Care, 2010, 14, 129.	5.8	15
53	Perioperative fluid and hemodynamic management within an enhanced recovery pathway. Journal of Surgical Oncology, 2017, 116, 592-600.	1.7	15
54	Intravenous Starches. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2014, 119, 731-736.	2.2	14

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55	Focused cardiac ultrasound in preoperative assessment: the perioperative provider's new stethoscope?. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2019, 8, 16.	1.5	14
56	Assisted Fluid Management Software Guidance for Intraoperative Fluid Administration. Anesthesiology, 2021, 135, 273-283.	2.5	14
57	Evolving the management of acute perioperative pain towards opioid free protocols: a narrative review. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 2019, 35, 2129-2136.	1.9	12
58	Closed-Loop Systems in Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2013, 117, 1039-1041.	2.2	10
59	Perioperative fluid management: moving toward more answers than questions—a commentary on the RELIEF study. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2019, 8, 2.	1.5	10
60	Perioperative Challenges in Liver Transplantation for a Patient With Acute Intermittent Porphyria. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2018, 32, 2716-2720.	1.3	8
61	In Response. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2018, 127, e105.	2.2	5
62	Goal-directed fluid therapy. , 0, , 110-119.		4
63	Perioperative oxygen therapy: meaningful outcomes and unintended consequences?. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2019, 123, e6-e7.	3.4	4
64	Duke University Medical Center Perioperative Diabetes Management Program. Clinical Diabetes, 2021, 39, 208-214.	2.2	4
65	Pain management, fluid therapy and thromboprophylaxis after pancreatoduodenectomy: a worldwide survey among surgeons. Hpb, 2022, 24, 558-567.	0.3	4
66	Wireless wearables for postoperative surveillance on surgical wards: a survey of 1158 anaesthesiologists in Western Europe and the USA. , 2022, 1, 100002.		4
67	Definitions and epidemiology. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2009, 15, 314-319.	3.2	3
68	Goal-directed fluid therapy. , 0, , 91-102.		3
69	Implementation of a Successful Enhanced Recovery after Surgery Program in a Community Hospital. Cureus, 2019, 11, e6029.	0.5	3
70	Enhanced Recovery and the Changing Landscape of Major Abdominal Surgery. Anesthesiology Clinics, 2015, 33, xv-xvi.	1.4	2
71	Confounders versus Mediators: An Important Distinction. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 234-234.	2.5	1
72	In reply: Fluid management issues in Enhanced Recovery After Surgery and Canadian Anesthesiologists' Society standards. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2015, 62, 931-931.	1.6	1

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73	Fluid Management in the Elderly. <i>Current Anesthesiology Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 357-363.	2.0	1
74	Endpoints of goal directed therapy in the OR and in the ICU. , 0, , 203-212.		0
75	How to implement GDT in an institution and at the national level. , 0, , 262-266.		0
76	Effective Implementation of Enhanced Recovery Pathway Programs: The Key to Disseminating Evidence into Practice. <i>Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety</i> , 2015, 41, 445-446.	0.7	0
77	In Response. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2015, 120, 256-257.	2.2	0
78	In Response. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2015, 120, 255.	2.2	0
79	In Response. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2015, 120, 258.	2.2	0
80	IV Fluids for Major Surgery: Reply. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2019, 131, 1368-1369.	2.5	0