Tim Baker

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1786066/publications.pdf

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331670 265206 1,904 42 58 21 citations h-index g-index papers 66 66 66 2021 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Availability of critical care resources to treat patients with severe sepsis or septic shock in Africa: a self-reported, continent-wide survey of anaesthesia providers. Critical Care, 2011, 15, R10.	5.8	191
2	Recommendations for sepsis management in resource-limited settings. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 557-574.	8.2	143
3	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
4	Critical care in lowâ€income countries. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2009, 14, 143-148.	2.3	135
5	Bringing global issues to medical teaching. Lancet, The, 2001, 358, 1539-1542.	13.7	125
6	Emergency and critical care services in Tanzania: a survey of ten hospitals. BMC Health Services Research, 2013, 13, 140.	2.2	106
7	Essential care of critical illness must not be forgotten in the COVID-19 pandemic. Lancet, The, 2020, 395, 1253-1254.	13.7	86
8	The global need for essential emergency and critical care. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 284.	5.8	83
9	Fluid administration for acute circulatory dysfunction using basic monitoring: narrative review and expert panel recommendations from an ESICM task force. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 21-32.	8.2	80
10	Nationwide survey on resource availability for implementing current sepsis guidelines in Mongolia. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2010, 88, 839-846.	3.3	78
11	Derivation and validation of a universal vital assessment (UVA) score: a tool for predicting mortality in adult hospitalised patients in sub-Saharan Africa. BMJ Global Health, 2017, 2, e000344.	4.7	58
12	Vital Signs Directed Therapy: Improving Care in an Intensive Care Unit in a Low-Income Country. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0144801.	2.5	51
13	Essential Emergency and Critical Care: a consensus among global clinical experts. BMJ Global Health, 2021, 6, e006585.	4.7	49
14	Pediatric emergency and critical care in lowâ€income countries. Paediatric Anaesthesia, 2009, 19, 23-27.	1.1	48
15	Use of an early warning score and ability to walk predicts mortality in medical patients admitted to hospitals in Tanzania. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 103, 790-794.	1.8	48
16	Single Deranged Physiologic Parameters Are Associated With Mortality in a Low-Income Country. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, 2171-2179.	0.9	44
17	Critical care in Malawi: The ethics of beneficence and justice. Malawi Medical Journal, 2017, 29, 268.	0.6	36
18	Intensive care in severe malaria: Report from the task force on tropical diseases by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2018, 43, 356-360.	2.2	24

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19	Viral hemorrhagic fever in the tropics: Report from the task force on tropical diseases by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2017, 42, 366-372.	2.2	23
20	Dengue fever: Report from the task force on tropical diseases by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2018, 43, 346-351.	2.2	23
21	Severely deranged vital signs as triggers for acute treatment modifications on an intensive care unit in a low-income country. BMC Research Notes, 2015, 8, 313.	1.4	22
22	Haemodynamic assessment and support in sepsis and septic shock in resource-limited settings. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 111, 483-489.	1.8	22
23	Unmet need of essential treatments for critical illness in Malawi. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256361.	2.5	21
24	Stark choices: exploring health sector costs of policy responses to COVID-19 in low-income and middle-income countries. BMJ Global Health, 2021, 6, e005759.	4.7	21
25	The clinical usefulness of prognostic prediction models in critical illness. European Journal of Internal Medicine, 2017, 45, 37-40.	2.2	19
26	Risk Factors for Mortality in Severely Ill Children Admitted to a Tertiary Referral Hospital in Malawi. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 670-675.	1.4	16
27	Critical care of tropical disease in low income countries: Report from the Task Force on Tropical Diseases by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2017, 42, 351-354.	2.2	14
28	Referral and admission to intensive care: A qualitative study of doctors' practices in a Tanzanian university hospital. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0224355.	2.5	13
29	Establishment of a high-dependency unit in Malawi. BMJ Global Health, 2020, 5, e004041.	4.7	13
30	Zika virus: Report from the task force on tropical diseases by the world Federation of Societies of intensive and critical care medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2018, 46, 106-109.	2.2	12
31	The use of antibiotics in the intensive care unit of a tertiary hospital in Malawi. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2020, 20, 776.	2.9	12
32	Sepsis in tropical regions: Report from the task force on tropical diseases by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2018, 46, 115-118.	2.2	11
33	Oxygen provision to severely ill COVID-19 patients at the peak of the 2020 pandemic in a Swedish district hospital. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0249984.	2.5	11
34	Establishing an Anaesthesia and Intensive Care partnership and aiming for national impact in Tanzania. Globalization and Health, 2016, 12, 7.	4.9	10
35	Encephalitis and myelitis in tropical countries: Report from the Task Force on Tropical Diseases by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2017, 42, 355-359.	2.2	10
36	Ebola virus disease: Report from the task force on tropical diseases by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2018, 43, 352-355.	2.2	10

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37	Hemodynamic Assessment and Support in Sepsis and Septic Shock in Resource-Limited Settings. , 2019, , 151-162.		9
38	Emergency and critical care services in Malawi: Findings from a nationwide survey of health facilities. Malawi Medical Journal, 2020, 32, 19-23.	0.6	9
39	The Prevalence and Outcomes of Sepsis in Adult Patients in Two Hospitals in Malawi. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 102, 896-901.	1.4	8
40	Quality of anaesthesia for Caesarean sections: a crossâ€sectional study of a university hospital in a lowâ€income country. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2015, 20, 1329-1336.	2.3	7
41	Clinical Criteria to Identify Patients With Sepsis. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 316, 453.	7.4	7
42	Mortality impact of an increased blood glucose cut-off level for hypoglycaemia treatment in severely sick children in Malawi (SugarFACT trial): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 33.	1.6	5
43	Effect on mortality of increasing the cutoff blood glucose concentration for initiating hypoglycaemia treatment in severely sick children aged 1 month to 5 years in Malawi (SugarFACT): a pragmatic, randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2020, 8, e1546-e1554.	6.3	5
44	Inability to Walk Predicts Death among Adult Patients in Hospitals in Malawi. Emergency Medicine International, 2019, 2019, 1-5.	0.8	4
45	Vital Signs Directed Therapy for the Critically Ill: Improved Adherence to the Treatment Protocol Two Years after Implementation in an Intensive Care Unit in Tanzania. Emergency Medicine International, 2020, 2020, 1-6.	0.8	4
46	Global Critical Care: Add Essentials to the Roadmap. Annals of Global Health, 2019, 85, .	2.0	4
47	Challenges of implementing the Paediatric Surviving Sepsis Campaign International Guidelines 2020 in resource-limited settings: A real-world view beyond the academia. Andes Pediatrica, 2021, 92, 954.	0.2	4
48	â€We just dilute sugar and give' health workers' reports of management of paediatric hypoglycaemia in a referral hospital in Malawi. Global Health Action, 2018, 11, 1491670.	1.9	3
49	Resource availability, utilisation and cost in the provision of critical care in Tanzania: a protocol for a systematic review. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e050881.	1.9	3
50	Pragmatic sedation strategies to prevent secondary brain injury in lowâ€resource settings. Anaesthesia, 2022, 77, 43-48.	3.8	3
51	The State of Critical Care Provision in Low-Resource Environments. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2022, 134, 926-929.	2.2	3
52	Development and internal validation of the Simplified Mortality Score for the Intensive Care Unit (<scp>SMS</scp> â€≮scp>ICU). Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 2018, 62, 407-408.	1.6	2
53	Quality of pediatric anesthesia: A cross-sectional study of a university hospital in a low-income country. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194622.	2.5	2
54	Point of care ultrasound for sepsis management in resource-limited settings: response to Via et al Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 1408-1409.	8.2	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Feeding practices and association of fasting and low or hypo glycaemia in severe paediatric illnesses in Malawi \hat{a} \in a mixed method study. BMC Pediatrics, 2020, 20, 423.	1.7	1
56	The Association of Low Blood Glucose and Low Serum Cortisol Levels in Severely Ill Children Admitted to Tertiary Referral Hospitals in Malawi: A Case-Control Study. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 105, 846-851.	1.4	1
57	Development of a quality assurance tool for intensive care units in Lebanon during the COVID-19 pandemic. International Journal for Quality in Health Care, 2022, 34, .	1.8	1
58	Early onset myasthenia gravis in a Malawian woman: Challenges in managing myasthenia gravis in a low-resource setting. Tropical Doctor, 2021, 51, 387-390.	0.5	0