

# Victor Daniel Rosenthal

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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113  
papers

7,866  
citations

41344

49  
h-index

49909

87  
g-index

113  
all docs

113  
docs citations

113  
times ranked

4250  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Six-year study on peripheral venous catheter-associated BSI rates in 262 ICUs in eight countries of South-East Asia: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium findings. <i>Journal of Vascular Access</i> , 2021, 22, 34-41.	0.9	2
2	Prevention of <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> in hospitals: A position paper of the International Society for Infectious Diseases. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 102, 188-195.	3.3	17
3	An eight-year multicenter study on short-term peripheral intravenous catheter-associated related bloodstream infection rates in 100 intensive care units of 9 countries in Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 42, 1036-1104.	1.8	8
4	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) report, data summary of 45 countries for 2013-2018, Adult and Pediatric Units, Device-associated Module. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2021, 49, 1267-1274.	2.3	54
5	Impact of needle-free connectors compared with 3-way stopcocks on catheter-related bloodstream infection rates: A meta-analysis. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2020, 48, 281-284.	2.3	10
6	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) report, data summary of 45 countries for 2012-2017: Device-associated module. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2020, 48, 423-432.	2.3	77
7	Impact of International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium's multidimensional approach on central line-associated bloodstream infection rates in Bahrain. <i>Journal of Vascular Access</i> , 2020, 21, 481-489.	0.9	4
8	Implementation of surgical site infection surveillance in low- and middle-income countries: A position statement for the International Society for Infectious Diseases. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 100, 123-131.	3.3	23
9	Device associated health care associated infections monitoring, prevention and cost assessment at intensive care unit of University Hospital in Poland (2015-2017). <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 20, 761.	2.9	21
10	Six-year multicenter study on short-term peripheral venous catheters-related bloodstream infection rates in 204 intensive care units of 57 hospitals in 19 cities of India: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2020, 48, 1001-1008.	2.3	7
11	Six-year multicenter study on short-term peripheral venous catheters-related bloodstream infection rates in 727 intensive care units of 268 hospitals in 141 cities of 42 countries of Africa, the Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South East Asia, and Western Pacific Regions: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 41, 553-563.	1.8	9
12	Clinical impact of needle-free connector design: A systematic review of literature. <i>Journal of Vascular Access</i> , 2020, 21, 847-853.	0.9	12
13	Six-year multicenter study on short-term peripheral venous catheters-related bloodstream infection rates in 246 intensive units of 83 hospitals in 52 cities of 14 countries of Middle East: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates-International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2020, 13, 1124-1141.	4.1	23
14	Managing and preventing vascular catheter infections: A position paper of the international society for infectious diseases. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 84, 22-29.	3.3	32
15	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) Multidimensional Hand Hygiene Approach During 3 Years in 6 Hospitals in 3 Mexican Cities. <i>Journal of Patient Safety</i> , 2019, 15, 49-54.	1.7	9
16	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) multidimensional approach on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intensive care units of two hospitals in Kuwait. <i>Journal of Infection Prevention</i> , 2018, 19, 168-176.	0.9	18
17	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC)'s Multidimensional Approach on Rates of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection in 14 Intensive Care Units in 11 Hospitals of 5 Cities in Argentina. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 39, 445-451.	1.8	10
18	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium's multidimensional approach on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia in 14 intensive care units in 11 hospitals of 5 cities within Argentina. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2018, 46, 674-679.	2.3	16

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19	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC)â€™s multidimensional approach on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intensive care units in 22 hospitals of 14 cities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2018, 11, 677-684.	4.1	17
20	Multicenter prospective study on device-associated infection rates and bacterial resistance in intensive care units of Venezuela: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>International Health</i> , 2017, 9, 44-49.	2.0	6
21	Prospective multicentre study in intensive care units in five cities from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) multidimensional approach on rates of central line-associated bloodstream infection. <i>Journal of Infection Prevention</i> , 2017, 18, 25-34.	0.9	22
22	Surgical Site Infection Rates in Seven Cities in Vietnam: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium. <i>Surgical Infections</i> , 2016, 17, 243-249.	1.4	12
23	Device-Associated Infection Rates in 20 Cities of India, Data Summary for 2004â€“2013: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 37, 172-181.	1.8	52
24	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium report, data summary of 50 countries for 2010-2015: Device-associated module. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2016, 44, 1495-1504.	2.3	252
25	Multicenter study in Colombia: Impact of a multidimensional International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) approach on central line-associated bloodstream infection rates. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2016, 44, e235-e241.	2.3	26
26	Surgical Site Infection Rates in Four Cities in Brazil: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium. <i>Surgical Infections</i> , 2016, 17, 53-57.	1.4	5
27	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) resources: INICC multidimensional approach and INICC surveillance online system. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2016, 44, e81-e90.	2.3	78
28	Device-associated infection rates, bacterial resistance, length of stay, and mortality in Kuwait: International Nosocomial Infection Consortium findings. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2016, 44, 444-449.	2.3	55
29	Multicenter study of device-associated infection rates in hospitals of Mongolia: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2016, 44, 327-331.	2.3	13
30	Urinary tract infections in intensive care unit patients â€” a single-centre, 3-year observational study according to the INICC project. <i>Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy</i> , 2016, 48, 1-6.	1.0	16
31	Impact of INICC Multidimensional Hand Hygiene Approach in ICUs in Four Cities in Argentina. <i>Journal of Nursing Care Quality</i> , 2015, 30, E17-E25.	0.9	8
32	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) Multidimensional Hand Hygiene Approach in five intensive care units in three cities of China. <i>Public Health</i> , 2015, 129, 979-988.	2.9	25
33	Device-associated infection rates and bacterial resistance in six academic teaching hospitals of Iran: Findings from the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2015, 8, 553-561.	4.1	31
34	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) Multidimensional Hand Hygiene Approach, over 8 years, in 11 cities of Turkey. <i>Journal of Infection Prevention</i> , 2015, 16, 146-154.	0.9	10
35	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) multidimensional hand hygiene approach in 3 cities in Brazil. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2015, 43, 10-15.	2.3	24
36	Surgical site infection rates in 16 cities in Turkey: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2015, 43, 48-52.	2.3	21

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37	Clinical impact and cost-effectiveness of split-septum and single-use prefilled flushing device vs 3-way stopcock on central line-associated bloodstream infection rates in India: a randomized clinical trial conducted by the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2015, 43, 1040-1045.	2.3	35
38	Fluid dispersal from safety cannulas: An in vitro comparative test. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2015, 43, 305-307.	2.3	4
39	Surgical Site Infections Rates in More Than 13,000 Surgical Procedures in Three Cities in Peru: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium. <i>Surgical Infections</i> , 2015, 16, 572-576.	1.4	11
40	Surgical site infection rates in six cities of India: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>International Health</i> , 2015, 7, 354-359.	2.0	25
41	The impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) multicenter, multidimensional hand hygiene approach in two cities of India. <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2015, 8, 177-186.	4.1	26
42	Monitorowanie zapalenia płuc zwiÄ...zanego z wentylacjÄ... mechanicznÄ... wedÅ,ug projektu INICC â€” doÅ>wiadczenia jednego oÅ,rodka. <i>Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy</i> , 2015, 47, 34-39.	1.0	12
43	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) national report on device-associated infection rates in 19 cities of Turkey, data summary for 2003â€”2012. <i>Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials</i> , 2014, 13, 51.	3.8	34
44	Surgical site infection rates in four Mexican cities: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2014, 7, 465-471.	4.1	8
45	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortiu (INICC) report, data summary of 43 countries for 2007-2012. Device-associated module. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2014, 42, 942-956.	2.3	233
46	Surgical site infection rates in 4 cities in Colombia: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2014, 42, 1089-1092.	2.3	9
47	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) multidimensional hand hygiene approach in three cities of Colombia. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 19, 67-73.	3.3	21
48	Effectiveness of a multidimensional approach for prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in 11 adult intensive care units from 10 cities of Turkey: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Infection</i> , 2013, 41, 447-456.	4.7	43
49	Impact of an International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium multidimensional approach on central line-associated bloodstream infection rates in adult intensive care units in eight cities in India. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 17, e1218-e1224.	3.3	65
50	Impact of a multidimensional infection control approach on catheter-associated urinary tract infection rates in adult intensive care units in 10 cities of Turkey: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium findings (INICC). <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2013, 41, 885-891.	2.3	54
51	Impact of a multidimensional infection control approach on catheter-associated urinary tract infection rates in an adult intensive care unit in Lebanon: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 17, e686-e690.	3.3	30
52	Device-associated infection rates, device use, length of stay, and mortality in intensive care units of 4 Chinese hospitals: International Nosocomial Control Consortium findings. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2013, 41, 301-306.	2.3	45
53	Impact of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) Multidimensional Hand Hygiene Approach over 13 Years in 51 Cities of 19 Limited-Resource Countries from Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 34, 415-423.	1.8	65
54	Impact of an International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium multidimensional approach on catheter-associated urinary tract infections in adult intensive care units in the Philippines: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2013, 6, 389-399.	4.1	27

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55	Effectiveness of a multidimensional approach for the prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in an adult intensive care unit in Cuba: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2013, 6, 98-107.	4.1	22
56	Impact of a multidimensional infection control approach on central line-associated bloodstream infections rates in adult intensive care units of 8 cities of Turkey: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials</i> , 2013, 12, 10.	3.8	48
57	Surgical Site Infections, International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) Report, Data Summary of 30 Countries, 2005–2010. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 34, 597-604.	1.8	92
58	Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC), Part III Effectiveness of a Multidimensional Infection Control Approach to Reduce Central Line–Associated Bloodstream Infections in the Neonatal Intensive Care Units of 4 Developing Countries. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 34, 229-237.	1.8	54
59	The author replies. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, e54-e55.	0.9	0
60	The author replies. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, e97.	0.9	0
61	Effectiveness of a multidimensional approach for prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in 21 adult intensive-care units from 10 cities in India: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2013, 141, 2483-2491.	2.1	37
62	Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC), Part III Effectiveness of a Multidimensional Infection Control Approach to Reduce Central Line–Associated Bloodstream Infections in the Neonatal Intensive Care Units of 4 Developing Countries. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 34, 229-237.	1.8	23
63	Bloodstream Infections Associated With Parenteral Nutrition Preparation Methods in the United States. <i>Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition</i> , 2012, 36, 169-176.	2.6	57
64	International nosocomial infection control consortium findings of device-associated infections rate in an intensive care unit of a Lebanese university hospital. <i>Journal of Global Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 4, 15.	0.5	17
65	Socioeconomic impact on device-associated infections in pediatric intensive care units of 16 limited-resource countries. <i>Pediatric Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 13, 399-406.	0.5	79
66	Effectiveness of a multidimensional approach for prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in adult intensive care units from 14 developing countries of four continents. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 40, 3121-3128.	0.9	117
67	Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC), Part I: Effectiveness of a Multidimensional Infection Control Approach on Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection Rates in Pediatric Intensive Care Units of 6 Developing Countries. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 33, 696-703.	1.8	59
68	Impact of a multidimensional infection control strategy on central line-associated bloodstream infection rates in pediatric intensive care units of five developing countries: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Infection</i> , 2012, 40, 415-423.	4.7	73
69	Impact of a multidimensional infection control strategy on catheter-associated urinary tract infection rates in the adult intensive care units of 15 developing countries: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Infection</i> , 2012, 40, 517-526.	4.7	84
70	Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC), Part II: Impact of a Multidimensional Strategy to Reduce Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Neonatal Intensive Care Units in 10 Developing Countries. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 33, 704-710.	1.8	86
71	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) report, data summary of 36 countries, for 2004-2009. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2012, 40, 396-407.	2.3	356
72	Impact of a multidimensional approach on ventilator-associated pneumonia rates in a hospital of Shanghai: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium. <i>Journal of Critical Care</i> , 2012, 27, 440-446.	2.2	46

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73	Effectiveness of a multidimensional approach to reduce ventilator-associated pneumonia in pediatric intensive care units of 5 developing countries: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium findings. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2012, 40, 497-501.	2.3	70
74	Device-associated infection rates in adult and pediatric intensive care units of hospitals in Egypt. International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2012, 5, 394-402.	4.1	41
75	Impact of Switching from an Open to a Closed Infusion System on Rates of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection: A Meta-analysis of Time-Sequence Cohort Studies in 4 Countries. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 32, 50-58.	1.8	569
76	The Time-Dependent Bias and its Effect on Extra Length of Stay due to Nosocomial Infection. <i>Value in Health</i> , 2011, 14, 381-386.	0.3	89
77	Device-associated infections rates in adult, pediatric, and neonatal intensive care units of hospitals in the Philippines: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2011, 39, 548-554.	2.3	39
78	Device-associated infection rates in adult intensive care units of Cuban university hospitals: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 15, e357-e362.	3.3	27
79	Device-associated infection rates in 398 intensive care units in Shanghai, China: International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) findings. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 15, e774-e780.	3.3	68
80	Health-care-associated infections in developing countries. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2011, 377, 186-188.	13.7	77
81	Time-dependent analysis of extra length of stay and mortality due to ventilator-associated pneumonia in intensive-care units of ten limited-resources countries: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2011, 139, 1757-1763.	2.1	23
82	Socioeconomic impact on device-associated infections in limited-resource neonatal intensive care units: findings of the INICC. <i>Infection</i> , 2011, 39, 439-50.	4.7	64
83	Time-dependent analysis of length of stay and mortality due to urinary tract infections in ten developing countries: INICC findings. <i>Journal of Infection</i> , 2011, 62, 136-141.	3.3	29
84	Open versus closed IV infusion systems: a state based model to predict risk of catheter associated blood stream infections. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2011, 1, e000188-e000188.	1.9	6
85	Device-associated infections rates in pediatrics and neonatal intensive care units in El Salvador: Findings of the INICC. <i>Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 2011, 5, 445-451.	1.2	29
86	Excess Length of Stay Due to Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection in Intensive Care Units in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 31, 1106-1114.	1.8	35
87	Impact of International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC) Strategy on Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection Rates in the Intensive Care Units of 15 Developing Countries. <i>Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology</i> , 2010, 31, 1264-1272.	1.8	128
88	Rate and time to develop first central line-associated bloodstream infections when comparing open and closed infusion containers in a Brazilian Hospital. <i>Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2009, 13, 335-340.	0.6	7
89	Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Limited-Resource Countries: A Review of the Literature. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2009, 49, 1899-1907.	5.8	91
90	Impact on rates and time to first central vascular-associated bloodstream infection when switching from open to closed intravenous infusion containers in a hospital setting. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2009, 137, 1041-1048.	2.1	562

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91	The need for international benchmark for health care-associated infections. American Journal of Infection Control, 2009, 37, 432-434.	2.3	4
92	International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium report, data summary for 2002-2007, issued January 2008. American Journal of Infection Control, 2008, 36, 627-637.	2.3	198
93	The International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC): Goals and objectives, description of surveillance methods, and operational activities. American Journal of Infection Control, 2008, 36, e1-e12.	2.3	182
94	Device-associated infection rates in intensive care units of Brazilian hospitals: datos de la Comunidad Científica Internacional de Control de Infecciones Nosocomiales. Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health, 2008, 24, 195-202.	1.1	55
95	Device-associated infection rates and mortality in intensive care units of Peruvian hospitals: findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium. Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health, 2008, 24, 16-24.	1.1	62
96	Resistance in gram-negative bacilli in a cardiac intensive care unit in India: Risk factors and outcome. Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia, 2008, 11, 20.	0.6	15
97	Attributable Cost and Length of Stay for Patients With Central Venous Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infection in Mexico City Intensive Care Units A Prospective, Matched Analysis. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2007, 28, 31-35.	1.8	109
98	Device-associated hospital-acquired infection rates in Turkish intensive care units. Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). Journal of Hospital Infection, 2007, 65, 251-257.	2.9	105
99	Device-associated nosocomial infection rates in intensive care units of seven Indian cities. Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC). Journal of Hospital Infection, 2007, 67, 168-174.	2.9	163
100	Device-Associated Infection Rate and Mortality in Intensive Care Units of 9 Colombian Hospitals: Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2006, 27, 349-356.	1.8	106
101	Device-associated nosocomial infection rates in intensive care units in four Mexican public hospitals. American Journal of Infection Control, 2006, 34, 244-247.	2.3	70
102	Impact of an infection control program on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intensive care units in 2 Argentinean hospitals. American Journal of Infection Control, 2006, 34, 58-63.	2.3	78
103	Device-Associated Nosocomial Infections in 55 Intensive Care Units of 8 Developing Countries. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2006, 145, 582.	3.9	391
104	The effect of process control on the incidence of central venous catheter-associated bloodstream infections and mortality in intensive care units in Mexico*. Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 33, 2022-2027.	0.9	146
105	The attributable cost and length of hospital stay because of nosocomial pneumonia in intensive care units in 3 hospitals in Argentina: A prospective, matched analysis. American Journal of Infection Control, 2005, 33, 157-161.	2.3	80
106	Reduction in nosocomial infection with improved hand hygiene in intensive care units of a tertiary care hospital in Argentina. American Journal of Infection Control, 2005, 33, 392-397.	2.3	248
107	Effect of Education and Performance Feedback on Rates of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection in Intensive Care Units in Argentina. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2004, 25, 47-50.	1.8	104
108	Device-Associated Nosocomial Infection Rates in Intensive Care Units of Argentina. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2004, 25, 251-255.	1.8	72

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109	Prospective study of the impact of open and closed infusion systems on rates of central venous catheter-associated bacteremia. American Journal of Infection Control, 2004, 32, 135-141.	2.3	70
110	The attributable cost, length of hospital stay, and mortality of central line-associated bloodstream infection in intensive care departments in Argentina: A prospective, matched analysis. American Journal of Infection Control, 2003, 31, 475-480.	2.3	170
111	Nosocomial infections in medical-surgical intensive care units in Argentina: Attributable mortality and length of stay. American Journal of Infection Control, 2003, 31, 291-295.	2.3	156
112	Effect of an infection control program using education and performance feedback on rates of intravascular device-associated bloodstream infections in intensive care units in Argentina. American Journal of Infection Control, 2003, 31, 405-409.	2.3	173
113	Effect of education and performance feedback on handwashing: The benefit of administrative support in Argentinean hospitals. American Journal of Infection Control, 2003, 31, 85-92.	2.3	133