List of Publications by Year in descending order

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AVEL NIEDHALLS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Replication of SARS-CoV-2 in adipose tissue determines organ and systemic lipid metabolism in hamsters and humans. Cell Metabolism, 2022, 34, 1-2.	16.2	37
2	Effect of therapeutic drug monitoring-based dose optimization of piperacillin/tazobactam on sepsis-related organ dysfunction in patients with sepsis: a randomized controlled trial. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 311-321.	8.2	91
3	Chronic Critical Illness in Patients with COVID-19: Characteristics and Outcome of Prolonged Intensive Care Therapy. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 1049.	2.4	13
4	Single-dose of adrecizumab versus placebo in acute cardiogenic shock (ACCOST-HH): an investigator-initiated, randomised, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2022, 10, 247-254.	10.7	12
5	Intravenous IgM-enriched immunoglobulins in critical COVID-19: a multicentre propensity-weighted cohort study. Critical Care, 2022, 26, .	5.8	7
6	Mechanical ventilation and mortality among 223 critically ill patients with coronavirus disease 2019: A multicentric study in Germany. Australian Critical Care, 2021, 34, 167-175.	1.3	77
7	High estradiol and low testosterone levels are associated with critical illness in male but not in female COVID-19 patients: a retrospective cohort study. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2021, 10, 1807-1818.	6.5	54
8	Comparison of clinical characteristics and disease outcome of COVID-19 and seasonal influenza. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 5803.	3.3	40
9	Cerebrovascular autoregulation and arterial carbon dioxide in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: a prospective observational cohort study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2021, 11, 47.	4.6	6
10	Severe liver dysfunction complicating course of COVID-19 in the critically ill: multifactorial cause or direct viral effect?. Annals of Intensive Care, 2021, 11, 44.	4.6	20
11	MR-proAdrenomedullin as a predictor of renal replacement therapy in a cohort of critically ill patients with COVID-19. Biomarkers, 2021, 26, 417-424.	1.9	14
12	Sepsis—Pathophysiology and Therapeutic Concepts. Frontiers in Medicine, 2021, 8, 628302.	2.6	133
13	Characteristics and Risk Factors for Intensive Care Unit Cardiac Arrest in Critically Ill Patients with COVID-19—A Retrospective Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 2195.	2.4	1
14	Patient Characteristics and Clinical Course of COVID-19 Patients Treated at a German Tertiary Center during the First and Second Waves in the Year 2020. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 2274.	2.4	19
15	Multi-dimensional and longitudinal systems profiling reveals predictive pattern of severe COVID-19. IScience, 2021, 24, 102752.	4.1	9
16	Hepatic Vasculopathy and Regenerative Responses of the Liver in Fatal Cases of COVID-19. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2021, 19, 1726-1729.e3.	4.4	30
17	Dynamics of Vascular Protective and Immune Supportive Sphingosine-1-Phosphate During Cardiac Surgery. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12, 761475.	4.8	4
18	Clinical Characteristics, Complications and Outcomes of Patients with Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Related to COVID-19 or Influenza Requiring Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation—A Retrospective Cohort Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 5440.	2.4	10

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19	Perforation of the ascending colon during implantation of an indwelling peritoneal catheter: a case report. BMC Gastroenterology, 2020, 20, 345.	2.0	1
20	Best-practice IgM- and IgA-enriched immunoglobulin use in patients with sepsis. Annals of Intensive Care, 2020, 10, 132.	4.6	31
21	Autopsy Findings and Venous Thromboembolism in Patients With COVID-19. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2020, 173, 268-277.	3.9	1,954
22	Use of Intravenous Immunoglobulins in Sepsis Therapy—A Clinical View. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 5543.	4.1	26
23	S1P lyase inhibition protects against sepsis by promoting disease tolerance via the S1P/S1PR3 axis. EBioMedicine, 2020, 58, 102898.	6.1	17
24	Targeting Endothelial Dysfunction in Eight Extreme-Critically III Patients with COVID-19 Using the Anti-Adrenomedullin Antibody Adrecizumab (HAM8101). Biomolecules, 2020, 10, 1171.	4.0	21
25	Loss of sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) in septic shock is predominantly caused by decreased levels of high-density lipoproteins (HDL). Journal of Intensive Care, 2019, 7, 23.	2.9	37
26	Personalized medicine with IgGAM compared with standard of care for treatment of peritonitis after infectious source control (the PEPPER trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2019, 20, 156.	1.6	12
27	In vitro removal of anti-infective agents by a novel cytokine adsorbent system. International Journal of Artificial Organs, 2019, 42, 57-64.	1.4	51
28	A rare case of septic shock due to Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B infection despite prior vaccination in a young adult with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria receiving eculizumab. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 2507-2509.	3.8	20
29	The use of mid-regional proadrenomedullin to identify disease severity and treatment response to sepsis - a secondary analysis of a large randomised controlled trial. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 79.	5.8	79
30	Symmetrical (SDMA) and asymmetrical dimethylarginine (ADMA) in sepsis: high plasma levels as combined risk markers for sepsis survival. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 216.	5.8	27
31	Pharmacokinetics of meropenem in septic patients on sustained low-efficiency dialysis: a population pharmacokinetic study. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 25.	5.8	28
32	Predicting the requirement for renal replacement therapy in intensive care patients with sepsis. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 201.	5.8	9
33	Population pharmacokinetics and dosing simulations of ceftazidime in critically ill patients receiving sustained low-efficiency dialysis. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2017, 72, 1433-1440.	3.0	20
34	Sphingosine-1-Phosphate. Shock, 2017, 47, 666-672.	2.1	46
35	Extracorporeal cytokine elimination as rescue therapy in refractory septic shock: a prospective single-center study. Journal of Artificial Organs, 2017, 20, 252-259.	0.9	135
36	The Effects of Ex Vivo Administration of Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor and Endotoxin on Cytokine Release of Whole Blood Are Determined by Priming Conditions. BioMed Research International, 2017, 2017, 1-10.	1.9	2

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37	Markers of nitric oxide are associated with sepsis severity: an observational study. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 189.	5.8	66
38	Human leucocyte antigen (HLA-DR) gene expression is reduced in sepsis and correlates with impaired TNFα response: A diagnostic tool for immunosuppression?. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182427.	2.5	99
39	Advanced Hemodynamic Management in Patients with Septic Shock. BioMed Research International, 2016, 2016, 1-11.	1.9	26
40	Sepsis: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Challenges. BioMed Research International, 2016, 2016, 1-2.	1.9	8
41	Effect of Hydrocortisone on Development of Shock Among Patients With Severe Sepsis. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 316, 1775.	7.4	197
42	Effect of Sodium Selenite Administration and Procalcitonin-Guided Therapy on Mortality in Patients With Severe Sepsis or Septic Shock. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2016, 176, 1266.	5.1	217
43	The feasibility and safety of extracorporeal carbon dioxide removal to avoid intubation in patients with COPD unresponsive to noninvasive ventilation for acute hypercapnic respiratory failure (ECLAIRÂstudy): multicentre case–control study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1437-1444.	8.2	126
44	The use of extracorporeal carbon dioxide removal to avoid intubation in patients failing non-invasive ventilation – a cost analysis. BMC Anesthesiology, 2015, 15, 160.	1.8	15
45	Decreased serum concentrations of sphingosine-1-phosphate in sepsis. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 372.	5.8	108
46	Safety of percutaneous dilatational tracheostomy in patients on extracorporeal lung support. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 1792-1799.	8.2	50
47	Revisiting the white blood cell count: immature granulocytes count as a diagnostic marker to discriminate between SIRS and sepsis - a prospective, observational study. BMC Immunology, 2013, 14, 8.	2.2	86
48	Prospective Comparison of Three Risk Score Models at Three Different Surgical Intensive Care Units. Shock, 2013, 40, 95-100.	2.1	1
49	Clinical Features of Critically III Patients With Shiga Toxin–Induced Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 1702-1710.	0.9	26
50	Virtual Autopsy as an Alternative to Traditional Medical Autopsy in the Intensive Care Unit. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2012, 156, 123.	3.9	111
51	Avoiding invasive mechanical ventilation by extracorporeal carbon dioxide removal in patients failing noninvasive ventilation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 1632-1639.	8.2	172
52	Effect of Empirical Treatment With Moxifloxacin and Meropenem vs Meropenem on Sepsis-Related Organ Dysfunction in Patients With Severe Sepsis. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 307, 2390.	7.4	201
53	Do centrally pre-prepared solutions achieve more reliable drug concentrations than solutions prepared on the ward?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1311-1316.	8.2	28
54	Interventional lung assist enables lung protective mechanical ventilation in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2011, 77, 797-801.	1.0	17

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55	"Anal anginaâ€â€"pelvic sepsis and streptococcal toxic shock syndrome after rectoscopy and mucosal biopsy. International Journal of Colorectal Disease, 2008, 23, 225-226.	2.2	1
56	Safety of percutaneous dilational tracheostomy in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation recipients requiring long-term mechanical ventilation. Journal of Critical Care, 2008, 23, 394-398.	2.2	16
57	Tracheostomy in the Intensive Care Unit: A Nationwide Survey. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2008, 107, 1639-1643.	2.2	131
58	Monitoring of whole-body hyperthermia with transesophageal echocardiography (TEE). International Journal of Hyperthermia, 2007, 23, 457-466.	2.5	3
59	Use of polyclonal immunoglobulins as adjunctive therapy for sepsis or septic shock*. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 2677-2685.	0.9	209
60	Use of polyclonal immunoglobulins as adjunctive therapy for sepsis or septic shock. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 2677-85.	0.9	109
61	Serial monitoring of interleukin-1?, soluble interleukin-2 receptor and lipopolysaccharide binding protein levels after death. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2005, 119, 80-87.	2.2	35
62	Evolution of Donor Morbidity in Living Related Liver Transplantation. Annals of Surgery, 2004, 240, 1013-1026.	4.2	148
63	Reversal of immunoparalysis by recombinant human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor in patients with severe sepsis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2003, 29, 646-651.	8.2	156
64	Ventilation performance of a mixed group of operators using a new rescue breathing device—the glossopalatinal tube. Resuscitation, 2003, 59, 197-202.	3.0	6
65	Effects of whole body hyperthermia (41.8 degrees C) on the frequency of tumor cells in the peripheral blood of patients with advanced malignancies. Clinical Cancer Research, 2003, 9, 2079-84.	7.0	17
66	Tumor oxygenation under combined whole-body-hyperthermia and polychemotherapy in a case of recurrent carcinoma of the oral cavity. European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, 2002, 259, 27-31.	1.6	6
67	41.8°C whole body hyperthermia as an adjunct to chemotherapy induces prolonged T cell activation in patients with various malignant diseases. Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, 2002, 51, 603-613.	4.2	57
68	Effect of flunarizine on cerebral blood flow in baboons with or without focal cerebral ischaemia. Neurological Research, 1990, 12, 60-62.	1.3	5