Peter Anderson Dargaville

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Epidemiology of Meconium Aspiration Syndrome: Incidence, Risk Factors, Therapies, and Outcome. Pediatrics, 2006, 117, 1712-1721.	2.1	238
2	Neonatal Outcomes of Very Low Birth Weight and Very Preterm Neonates: An International Comparison. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 177, 144-152.e6.	1.8	184
3	Minimally-invasive surfactant therapy in preterm infants on continuous positive airway pressure. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2013, 98, F122-F126.	2.8	175
4	Preliminary evaluation of a new technique of minimally invasive surfactant therapy. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2011, 96, F243-F248.	2.8	174
5	Lung Volume Recruitment after Surfactant Administration Modifies Spatial Distribution of Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 174, 772-779.	5.6	168
6	Incidence and Outcome of CPAP Failure in Preterm Infants. Pediatrics, 2016, 138, .	2.1	167
7	Electrical impedance tomography: a method for monitoring regional lung aeration and tidal volume distribution?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2003, 29, 2312-2316.	8.2	166
8	Outcomes of Two Trials of Oxygen-Saturation Targets in Preterm Infants. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 749-760.	27.0	161
9	Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Failure in Preterm Infants: Incidence, Predictors and Consequences. Neonatology, 2013, 104, 8-14.	2.0	151
10	Positive End Expiratory Pressure during Resuscitation of Premature Lambs Rapidly Improves Blood Gases without Adversely Affecting Arterial Pressure. Pediatric Research, 2004, 56, 198-204.	2.3	117
11	Oxygen Saturation Targeting in Preterm Infants Receiving Continuous Positive Airway Pressure. Journal of Pediatrics, 2014, 164, 730-736.e1.	1.8	95
12	Surfactant and surfactant inhibitors in meconium aspiration syndrome. Journal of Pediatrics, 2001, 138, 113-115.	1.8	92
13	Positive end-expiratory pressure differentially alters pulmonary hemodynamics and oxygenation in ventilated, very premature lambs. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 99, 1453-1461.	2.5	92
14	The Deflation Limb of the Pressure–Volume Relationship in Infants during High-Frequency Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 173, 414-420.	5.6	92
15	Regional tidal ventilation and compliance during a stepwise vital capacity manoeuvre. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 1953-1961.	8.2	91
16	Skin conductance as a measure of pain and stress in hospitalised infants. Early Human Development, 2006, 82, 603-608.	1.8	86
17	Effect of Minimally Invasive Surfactant Therapy vs Sham Treatment on Death or Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia in Preterm Infants With Respiratory Distress Syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2021, 326, 2478.	7.4	78
18	Surfactant for meconium aspiration syndrome in full term/near term infants. , 2007, , CD002054.		74

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19	Neonatal coxsackie B virus infection?a treatable disease?. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2004, 163, 223-228.	2.7	72
20	Randomized Controlled Trial of Lung Lavage with Dilute Surfactant for Meconium Aspiration Syndrome. Journal of Pediatrics, 2011, 158, 383-389.e2.	1.8	72
21	The OPTIMIST-A trial: evaluation of minimally-invasive surfactant therapy in preterm infants 25–28 weeks gestation. BMC Pediatrics, 2014, 14, 213.	1.7	71
22	Therapeutic Lung Lavage in the Piglet Model of Meconium Aspiration Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 168, 456-463.	5.6	61
23	Lung protective ventilation in extremely preterm infants. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2012, 48, 740-746.	0.8	61
24	Surfactant therapy via thin catheter in preterm infants with or at risk of respiratory distress syndrome. The Cochrane Library, 2021, 2021, CD011672.	2.8	57
25	Surfactant Administration via Thin Catheter: A Practical Guide. Neonatology, 2019, 116, 211-226.	2.0	53
26	Gradual Aeration at Birth Is More Lung Protective Than a Sustained Inflation in Preterm Lambs. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 200, 608-616.	5.6	53
27	Indicators of Optimal Lung Volume During High-Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation in Infants*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 237-244.	0.9	51
28	Surfactant Therapy for Meconium Aspiration Syndrome. Drugs, 2005, 65, 2569-2591.	10.9	49
29	Comparison of four methods of lung volume recruitment during high frequency oscillatory ventilation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 1990-8.	8.2	48
30	The effect of endotracheal suction on regional tidal ventilation and end-expiratory lung volume. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 888-896.	8.2	48
31	Surfactant for meconium aspiration syndrome in term and late preterm infants. The Cochrane Library, 2014, , CD002054.	2.8	47
32	Clinical evaluation of a novel adaptive algorithm for automated control of oxygen therapy in preterm infants on non-invasive respiratory support. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2017, 102, F37-F43.	2.8	47
33	Innovation in Surfactant Therapy I: Surfactant Lavage and Surfactant Administration by Fluid Bolus Using Minimally Invasive Techniques. Neonatology, 2012, 101, 326-336.	2.0	45
34	Respiratory Support in Meconium Aspiration Syndrome: A Practical Guide. International Journal of Pediatrics (United Kingdom), 2012, 2012, 1-9.	0.8	41
35	Impact of Minimally Invasive Surfactant Therapy in Preterm Infants at 29-32 Weeks Gestation. Neonatology, 2018, 113, 7-14.	2.0	41
36	A comparison of the effectiveness of open and closed endotracheal suction. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 1655-1662.	8.2	38

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37	Upper cervical spinal cord injury in neonates: The use of magnetic resonance imaging. Journal of Pediatrics, 2001, 138, 105-108.	1.8	37
38	Effects of open endotracheal suction on lung volume in infants receiving HFOV. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 689-693.	8.2	37
39	A new sensor for monitoring chest wall motion during high-frequency oscillatory ventilation. Medical Engineering and Physics, 1999, 21, 619-623.	1.7	34
40	Development and preclinical testing of an adaptive algorithm for automated control of inspired oxygen in the preterm infant. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2017, 102, F31-F36.	2.8	34
41	Optimal mean airway pressure during high-frequency oscillatory ventilation determined by measurement of respiratory system reactance. Pediatric Research, 2014, 75, 493-499.	2.3	33
42	Therapeutic lung lavage in meconium aspiration syndrome: A preliminary report. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2007, 43, 539-545.	0.8	32
43	Internal mandibular distraction to relieve airway obstruction in infants and young children with micrognathia. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2004, 37, 230-235.	2.0	31
44	Blood Gases and Pulmonary Blood Flow During Resuscitation of Very Preterm Lambs Treated With Antenatal Betamethasone and/or Curosurf: Effect of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure. Pediatric Research, 2007, 62, 37-42.	2.3	31
45	Effects of tidal volume and positive end-expiratory pressure during resuscitation of very premature lambs. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2005, 94, 1764-1770.	1.5	28
46	Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Neonatal Nonketotic Hyperglycinemia. Pediatric Neurology, 2005, 33, 50-52.	2.1	28
47	Time to lung aeration during a sustained inflation at birth is influenced by gestation in lambs. Pediatric Research, 2017, 82, 712-720.	2.3	27
48	High-Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation with Low Oscillatory Frequency in Pulmonary Interstitial Emphysema. Neonatology, 2013, 104, 243-249.	2.0	26
49	Effect of Treatment of Clinical Seizures vs Electrographic Seizures in Full-Term and Near-Term Neonates. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2139604.	5.9	25
50	Trends in use and outcome of newborn infants treated with high frequency ventilation in Australia and New Zealand, 1996?2003. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2007, 43, 160-166.	0.8	24
51	Effects of tidal volume and positive endâ€expiratory pressure during resuscitation of very premature lambs. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2005, 94, 1764-1770.	1.5	24
52	The Link between Regional Tidal Stretch and Lung Injury during Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2019, 60, 569-577.	2.9	24
53	Automated oxygen control in preterm infants, how does it work and what to expect: a narrative review. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2021, 106, 215-221.	2.8	24
54	Are All Oscillators Created Equal? In vitro Performance Characteristics of Eight High-Frequency Oscillatory Ventilators. Neonatology, 2015, 108, 220-228.	2.0	23

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55	Minimally Invasive Surfactant Therapy: An Update. NeoReviews, 2014, 15, e275-e285.	0.8	22
56	Left-lung-collapse bronchial deformation in giant omphalocele. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2001, 36, 846-850.	1.6	21
57	Lung lavage for meconium aspiration syndrome in newborn infants. The Cochrane Library, 2013, , CD003486.	2.8	21
58	Aeration strategy at birth influences the physiological response to surfactant in preterm lambs. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2019, 104, F587-F593.	2.8	21
59	Refining the Method of Therapeutic Lung Lavage in Meconium Aspiration Syndrome. Neonatology, 2008, 94, 160-163.	2.0	20
60	The Effect of Suction Method, Catheter Size, and Suction Pressure on Lung Volume Changes During Endotracheal Suction in Piglets. Pediatric Research, 2009, 66, 405-410.	2.3	19
61	Automated control of inspired oxygen for preterm infants: What we have and what we need. Biomedical Signal Processing and Control, 2016, 28, 9-18.	5.7	19
62	Preterm Lung Exhibits Distinct Spatiotemporal Proteome Expression at Initiation of Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2019, 61, 631-642.	2.9	19
63	Blood aspiration syndrome as a cause of respiratory distress in the newborn infant. Journal of Pediatrics, 2003, 142, 200-202.	1.8	17
64	Administration of surfactant using less invasive techniques as a part of a non-aggressive paradigm towards preterm infants. Early Human Development, 2014, 90, S57-S59.	1.8	16
65	Automated control of oxygen titration in preterm infants on non-invasive respiratory support. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2022, 107, 39-44.	2.8	16
66	An authentic animal model of the very preterm infant on nasal continuous positive airway pressure. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2015, 3, 51.	1.9	15
67	Physiological instability after respiratory pauses in preterm infants. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2019, 54, 1712-1721.	2.0	15
68	The Effects of Closed Endotracheal Suction on Ventilation During Conventional and High-Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation. Pediatric Research, 2009, 66, 400-404.	2.3	14
69	Characterisation of the Oxygenation Response to Inspired Oxygen Adjustments in Preterm Infants. Neonatology, 2016, 109, 37-43.	2.0	13
70	Plasma proteomics reveals gestational age-specific responses to mechanical ventilation and identifies the mechanistic pathways that initiate preterm lung injury. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 12616.	3.3	13
71	CPAP, Surfactant, or Both for the Preterm Infant. JAMA Pediatrics, 2015, 169, 715.	6.2	12
72	Predicting Apnoeic Events in Preterm Infants. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2020, 8, 570.	1.9	12

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73	Pressure and Flow Waveform Characteristics of Eight High-Frequency Oscillators. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 15, e234-e240.	O.5	11
74	Respiratory mechanics during initial lung aeration at birth in the preterm lamb. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2020, 318, L525-L532.	2.9	10
75	Comparison of two devices for automated oxygen control in preterm infants: a randomised crossover trial. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2022, 107, 20-25.	2.8	10
76	Automation of oxygen titration in preterm infants: Current evidence and future challenges. Early Human Development, 2021, 162, 105462.	1.8	10
77	Aspiration of bile as a cause of respiratory distress in the newborn infant. Journal of Pediatrics, 2004, 144, 389-390.	1.8	9
78	Fluid recovery during lung lavage in meconium aspiration syndrome. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2013, 102, e90-3.	1.5	9
79	Interaction between regional lung volumes and ventilator-induced lung injury in the normal and endotoxemic lung. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2020, 318, L494-L499.	2.9	9
80	Regional pulmonary effects of bronchoalveolar lavage procedure determined by electrical impedance tomography. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2019, 7, 11.	1.9	8
81	Gestational Age Influences the Early Microarchitectural Changes in Response to Mechanical Ventilation in the Preterm Lamb Lung. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2019, 7, 325.	1.9	8
82	Lung Volume Measurement in the Neonate—Throwing Light on the Subject: Commentary on the article by Dellaca' et al. on page 11. Pediatric Research, 2010, 67, 9-10.	2.3	6
83	Volume Not Guaranteed: Closed Endotracheal Suction Compromises Ventilation in Volume-Targeted Mode. Neonatology, 2011, 99, 78-82.	2.0	6
84	The proteomic response is linked to regional lung volumes in ventilator-induced lung injury. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2020, 129, 837-845.	2.5	6
85	Mask versus nasal prong leak and intermittent hypoxia during continuous positive airway pressure in very preterm infants. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2021, 106, 81-83.	2.8	6
86	Non-contact respiratory monitoring in neonates. , 2014, , .		5
87	Lost without trace: oximetry signal dropout in preterm infants. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2015, 100, F436-F438.	2.8	5
88	Oxygenation and intermittent hypoxia in supine vs prone position in very preterm infants. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2020, 109, 1677-1678.	1.5	5
89	Time to Lung Volume Stability After Pressure Change During High-Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation. , 2021, 3, e0432.		5
90	Preliminary study of automated oxygen titration at birth for preterm infants. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2022, 107, 539-544.	2.8	5

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91	The Paediatric AirWay Suction (PAWS) appropriateness guide for endotracheal suction interventions. Australian Critical Care, 2022, 35, 651-660.	1.3	5
92	Massive hepatic congenital haemangioma: Clinical dilemmas. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2007, 43, 312-314.	0.8	4
93	Hypoxic events and concomitant factors in preterm infants on non-invasive ventilation. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 427-433.	1.6	4
94	Administering surfactant without intubation – what does the laryngeal mask offer us?. Jornal De Pediatria, 2017, 93, 313-316.	2.0	4
95	Association of Center-Specific Patient Volumes and Early Respiratory Management Practices with Death and Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia in Preterm Infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2019, 210, 63-68.e2.	1.8	4
96	Automated oxygen control in the preterm infant: automation yes, but we need intelligence. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2019, 104, fetalneonatal-2018-316371.	2.8	4
97	Limitations of thoracic impedance monitoring for central apnoea detection in preterm infants. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2021, 110, 2550-2552.	1.5	4
98	Alternative Methods of Surfactant Administration in Preterm Infants with Respiratory Distress Syndrome: State of the Art. , 2021, 56, 553-562.		4
99	Embolization of cannula fragments during insertion of central catheters. Journal of Pediatrics, 2003, 143, 690-691.	1.8	3
100	Respiratory Mechanics in the Mechanically Ventilated Patient. , 2015, , 293-371.		3
101	The association between regional transcriptome profiles and lung volumes in response to mechanical ventilation and lung injury. Respiratory Research, 2022, 23, 35.	3.6	3
102	Minimally Invasive Surfactant Therapy vs Sham Treatment and Death or Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia in Preterm Infants With Respiratory Distress Syndrome—Reply. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327, 1614.	7.4	3
103	Surfactant therapy via brief tracheal catheterization in preterm infants with or at risk of respiratory distress syndrome. The Cochrane Library, 2015, , .	2.8	2
104	Elements of vision based respiratory monitoring. , 2015, , .		2
105	Automatic Torso Detection in Images of Preterm Infants. Journal of Medical Systems, 2017, 41, 134.	3.6	2
106	Psychological distress and self-rated health status in reproductive aged women with pain: findings from a national, cross-sectional survey. BMC Women's Health, 2019, 19, 62.	2.0	2
107	Newer Strategies for Surfactant Delivery. , 2019, , 221-238.		2

108 Engaging with the Medical community in Biomedical Engineering research., 2012,,.

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109	Binary search for time-constant estimation in first order systems, FiO <inf>2</inf> - SpO <inf>2</inf> case study. , 2013, , .		1
110	Automated oxygen delivery for preterm infants with respiratory dysfunction. The Cochrane Library, 0,	2.8	1
111	Unravelling the epidemiology and clinical impact of SARSâ€CoVâ€2 infection in neonates. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2021, 110, 2482-2483.	1.5	1
112	Acute Neonatal Respiratory Failure. , 2015, , 1185-1265.		1
113	Sensory stimulation for apnoea mitigation in preterm infants. Pediatric Research, 2021, , .	2.3	1
114	Pulmonary surfactant and cardiopulmonary bypass in infants. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2000, 119, 192.	0.8	0
115	Modelling damaged lung pressure-volume behaviour. , 2012, , .		0
116	Inflammation in meconium aspiration syndrome—One of many heads of the hydra. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2016, 51, 555-556.	2.0	0
117	Administering surfactant without intubation – what does the laryngeal mask offer us?. Jornal De Pediatria (VersĂ£o Em Português), 2017, 93, 313-316.	0.2	0
118	What can exogenous surfactant provide in the fight against BPD?. , 2020, , 93-110.		0
119	Monitoring Lung Volumes During Mechanical Ventilation. , 2015, , 441-471.		0
120	EBNEO commentary: Outcomes following preterm birth: What we think and what is real. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 0, , .	1.5	0