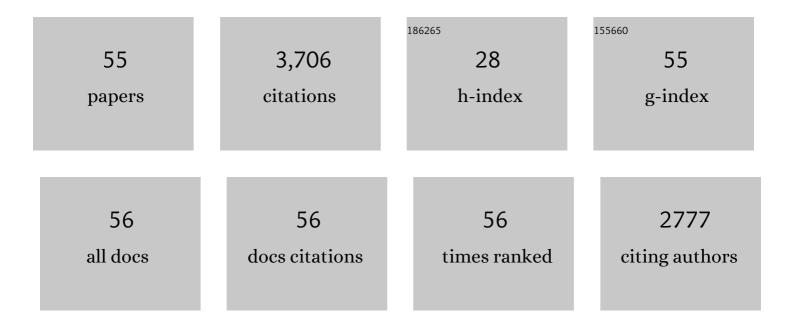
## C Michael Dunham

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Influence of a Stay-At-Home Order on Trauma Volume and Injury Patterns at a Level I Trauma Center in Ohio. American Surgeon, 2023, 89, 914-919.	0.8	3
2	Bispectral Index Alterations and Associations With Autonomic Changes During Hypnosis in Trauma Center Researchers: Formative Evaluation Study. JMIR Formative Research, 2021, 5, e24044.	1.4	6
3	Detecting delayed intracranial hemorrhage with repeat head imaging in trauma patients on antithrombotics with no hemorrhage on the initial image: A retrospective chart review and meta-analysis. American Journal of Surgery, 2020, 220, 55-61.	1.8	16
4	Psychometric properties of the St. Elizabeth Youngstown hospital wellbeing inventory and non-burnout inventory for physicians and nurses. BMC Psychology, 2019, 7, 36.	2.1	2
5	Brainwave Self-Regulation During Bispectral IndexTM Neurofeedback in Trauma Center Nurses and Physicians After Receiving Mindfulness Instructions. Frontiers in Psychology, 2019, 10, 2153.	2.1	8
6	Effectiveness of computed tomography scanning to detect blunt bowel and mesenteric injuries requiring surgical intervention: A systematic literature review. American Journal of Surgery, 2019, 218, 201-210.	1.8	18
7	Learning receptive awareness via neurofeedback in stressed healthcare providers: a prospective pilot investigation. BMC Research Notes, 2018, 11, 645.	1.4	4
8	Lethal Trauma Pulmonary Embolism is a Black Swan Event in Patients at Risk for Deep Vein Thrombosis: An Evidence-Based Review. American Surgeon, 2017, 83, 403-413.	0.8	4
9	Comparison of Bispectral Indexâ,,¢ values during the flotation restricted environmental stimulation technique and results for stage I sleep: a prospective pilot investigation. BMC Research Notes, 2017, 10, 640.	1.4	3
10	Evaluation of operating room reverse Trendelenburg positioning and its effect on postoperative hypoxemia, aspiration, and length of stay: a retrospective study of consecutive patients. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2017, 6, 10.	1.5	3
11	Practical one-dimensional measurements of age-related brain atrophy are validated by 3-dimensional values and clinical outcomes: a retrospective study. BMC Medical Imaging, 2016, 16, 32.	2.7	7
12	Donor preoperative oxygen delivery and post-extubation hypoxia impact donation after circulatory death hypoxic cholangiopathy. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2016, 22, 3392-3403.	3.3	5
13	Timing for deep vein thrombosis chemoprophylaxis in traumatic brain injury: an evidence-based review. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 96.	5.8	44
14	Geriatric Preinjury Activities of Daily Living Function Is Associated With Glasgow Coma Score and Discharge Disposition. Journal of Trauma Nursing: the Official Journal of the Society of Trauma Nurses, 2015, 22, 6-13.	0.5	7
15	Trauma patient adverse outcomes are independently associated with rib cage fracture burden and severity of lung, head, and abdominal injuries. International Journal of Burns and Trauma, 2015, 5, 46-55.	0.2	7
16	Traumatic Intracranial Hemorrhage Correlates with Preinjury Brain Atrophy, but Not with Antithrombotic Agent Use: A Retrospective Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109473.	2.5	27
17	TEG® and RapidTEG® are unreliable for detecting warfarin-coagulopathy: a prospective cohort study. Thrombosis Journal, 2014, 12, 4.	2.1	56
18	Perioperative hypoxemia is common with horizontal positioning during general anesthesia and is associated with major adverse outcomes: a retrospective study of consecutive patients. BMC Anesthesiology, 2014, 14, 43.	1.8	28

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19	Early tracheostomy in severe traumatic brain injury: evidence for decreased mechanical ventilation and increased hospital mortality. International Journal of Burns and Trauma, 2014, 4, 14-24.	0.2	34
20	In emergently ventilated trauma patients, low end-tidal CO2and low cardiac output are associated and correlate with hemodynamic instability, hemorrhage, abnormal pupils, and death. BMC Anesthesiology, 2013, 13, 20.	1.8	27
21	Emergency department noninvasive (NICOM) cardiac outputs are associated with trauma activation, patient injury severity and host conditions and mortality. Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 2012, 73, 479-485.	2.1	22
22	Trauma Activation Patients: Evidence for Routine Alcohol and Illicit Drug Screening. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47999.	2.5	30
23	Attenuated hypocholesterolemia following severe trauma signals risk for late ventilator-associated pneumonia, ventilator dependency, and death: a retrospective study of consecutive patients. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2011, 10, 42.	3.0	9
24	Comparative Analysis of Cervical Spine Management in a Subset of Severe Traumatic Brain Injury Cases Using Computer Simulation. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19177.	2.5	2
25	Impact of Cervical Spine Management Brain Injury on Functional Survival Outcomes in Comatose, Blunt Trauma Patients with Extremity Movement and Negative Cervical Spine CT: Application of the Monte Carlo Simulation. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 1009-1019.	3.4	11
26	Practice Management Guidelines for Identification of Cervical Spine Injuries Following Trauma: Update From the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma Practice Management Guidelines Committee. Journal of Trauma, 2009, 67, 651-659.	2.3	229
27	The bispectral index, a useful adjunct for the timely diagnosis of brain death in the comatose trauma patient. American Journal of Surgery, 2009, 198, 846-851.	1.8	15
28	Risks associated with magnetic resonance imaging and cervical collar in comatose, blunt trauma patients with negative comprehensive cervical spine computed tomography and no apparent spinal deficit. Critical Care, 2008, 12, R89.	5.8	70
29	Severe brain injury ICU outcomes are associated with Cranial-Arterial Pressure Index and noninvasive Bispectral Index and transcranial oxygen saturation: a prospective, preliminary study. Critical Care, 2006, 10, R159.	5.8	38
30	Assessment of Early Tracheostomy in Trauma Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. American Surgeon, 2006, 72, 276-281.	0.8	73
31	The Impact of Hyperglycemia on Patients With Severe Brain Injury. Journal of Trauma, 2005, 58, 47-50.	2.3	313
32	Emergency department spirometric volume and base deficit delineate risk for torso injury in stable patients. BMC Surgery, 2004, 4, 3.	1.3	6
33	Cerebral Hypoxia in Severely Brain-Injured Patients Is Associated with Admission Glasgow Coma Scale Score, Computed Tomographic Severity, Cerebral Perfusion Pressure, and Survival. Journal of Trauma, 2004, 56, 482-491.	2.3	60
34	Following severe injury, hypocholesterolemia improves with convalescence but persists with organ failure or onset of infection. Critical Care, 2003, 7, R145-53.	5.8	54
35	Guidelines for Emergency Tracheal Intubation Immediately after Traumatic Injury. Journal of Trauma, 2003, 55, 162-179.	2.3	143
36	Harbingers of Poor Outcome the Day after Severe Brain Injury: Hypothermia, Hypoxia, and Hypoperfusion. Journal of Trauma, 2003, 54, 312-319.	2.3	260

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37	Correlation of Noninvasive Cerebral Oximetry with Cerebral Perfusion in the Severe Head Injured Patient: A Pilot Study. Journal of Trauma, 2002, 52, 40-46.	2.3	57
38	Contribution of Age and Gender to Outcome of Blunt Splenic Injury in Adults: Multicenter Study of the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma. Journal of Trauma, 2001, 51, 887-895.	2.3	109
39	Penetrating Esophageal Injuries: Multicenter Study of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2001, 50, 289-296.	2.4	171
40	Clinical Impact of Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy on Multiple Organ Failure. World Journal of Surgery, 2001, 25, 669-676.	1.6	30
41	Practice Management Guidelines for the Optimal Timing of Long-Bone Fracture Stabilization in Polytrauma Patients: The EAST Practice Management Guidelines Work Group. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2001, 50, 958-967.	2.4	87
42	Blunt Splenic Injury in Adults: Multi-institutional Study of the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2000, 49, 177-189.	2.4	416
43	Compelling Evidence for Discretionary Brain Computed Tomographic Imaging in Those Patients with Mild Cognitive Impairment after Blunt Trauma. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 1996, 41, 679-686.	2.4	47
44	Falls and Major Injuries Are Risk Factors for Thoracolumbar Fractures. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 1995, 38, 692-696.	2.4	100
45	GUT FAILURE—PREDICTOR OF OR CONTRIBUTOR TO MORTALITY IN MECHANICALLY VENTILATED BLUNT TRAUMA PATIENTS?. Journal of Trauma, 1994, 37, 30-34.	2.3	74
46	Inflammatory markers. Critical Care Medicine, 1994, 22, 667-672.	0.9	28
47	Sequelae of Massive Fluid Resuscitation in Trauma Patients. Critical Care Nursing Clinics of North America, 1994, 6, 463-472.	0.8	4
48	Frequency of Intra-abdominal Injury in Cases of Blunt Trauma to the Cervical Spinal Cord. Journal of Spinal Disorders, 1992, 5, 476-480.	1.1	5
49	Oxygen debt and metabolic acidemia as quantitative predictors of mortality and the severity of the ischemic insult in hemorrhagic shock. Critical Care Medicine, 1991, 19, 231-243.	0.9	292
50	Outcome following prolonged intensive care unit stay in multiple trauma patients. Critical Care Medicine, 1991, 19, 339-345.	0.9	59
51	Pelvic Fracture in Multiple Trauma. Journal of Trauma, 1989, 29, 981-1002.	2.3	340
52	Patterns of Organ Injury in Blunt Hepatic Trauma and Their Significance for Management and Outcome. Journal of Trauma, 1989, 29, 1398-1415.	2.3	26
53	Major Bowel and Diaphragmatic Injuries Associated with Blunt Spleen or Liver Rupture. Journal of Trauma, 1988, 28, 1317-1321.	2.3	41
54	Prolonged Tracheal Intubation in the Trauma Patient. Journal of Trauma, 1984, 24, 120-124.	2.3	161

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55	A Safe Technique for Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage. Journal of Trauma, 1983, 23, 152-154.	2.3	15