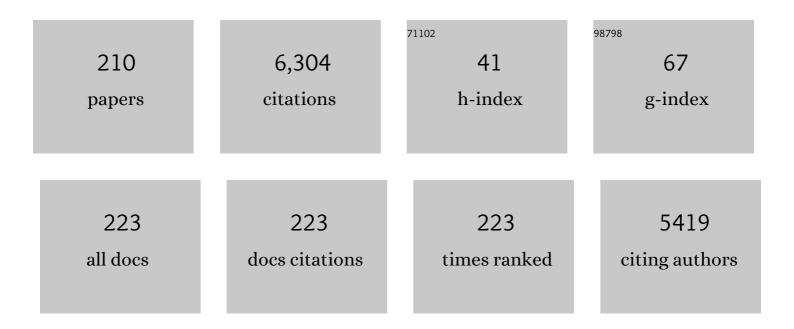
Bernd Saugel

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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REDND SALICEL

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Principles of fluid management and stewardship in septic shock: it is time to consider the four D's and the four phases of fluid therapy. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 66.	4.6	353
2	Ultrasound-guided central venous catheter placement: a structured review and recommendations for clinical practice. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 225.	5.8	259
3	Noninvasive continuous cardiac output monitoring in perioperative and intensive care medicine. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2015, 114, 562-575.	3.4	225
4	Less invasive hemodynamic monitoring in critically ill patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1350-1359.	8.2	212
5	Severe hyperlactatemia, lactate clearance and mortality in unselected critically ill patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 202-210.	8.2	204
6	Post-induction hypotension and early intraoperative hypotension associated with general anaesthesia. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 119, 57-64.	3.4	163
7	Effect of ozone on oral cells compared with established antimicrobials. European Journal of Oral Sciences, 2006, 114, 435-440.	1.5	154
8	Continuous venovenous hemodialysis with regional citrate anticoagulation in patients with liver failure: a prospective observational study. Critical Care, 2012, 16, R162.	5.8	123
9	Tracking Changes in Cardiac Output. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2015, 121, 514-524.	2.2	111
10	Techniques for Non-Invasive Monitoring of Arterial Blood Pressure. Frontiers in Medicine, 2017, 4, 231.	2.6	111
11	Current use of vasopressors in septic shock. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 20.	4.6	109
12	Measurement of blood pressure. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2014, 28, 309-322.	4.0	108
13	Risk Assessment of Moderate to Severe Alcohol WithdrawalPredictors for Seizures and Delirium Tremens in the Course of Withdrawal. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2011, 46, 427-433.	1.6	97
14	Physical examination, central venous pressure, and chest radiography for the prediction of transpulmonary thermodilution–derived hemodynamic parameters in critically ill patients: A prospective trial. Journal of Critical Care, 2011, 26, 402-410.	2.2	91
15	Validation of Innovative Techniques for Monitoring Nociception during General Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 2017, 127, 272-283.	2.5	79
16	How to measure blood pressure using an arterial catheter: a systematic 5-step approach. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 172.	5.8	76
17	Personalized hemodynamic management. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2017, 23, 334-341.	3.2	71
18	Alternatives to the Swan–Ganz catheter. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 730-741.	8.2	71

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19	Continuous noninvasive pulse wave analysis using finger cuff technologies for arterial blood pressure and cardiac output monitoring in perioperative and intensive care medicine: a systematic review and meta-analysis. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 125, 25-37.	3.4	69
20	Perioperative Blood Pressure Management. Anesthesiology, 2021, 134, 250-261.	2.5	69
21	Cardiac output method comparison studies: the relation of the precision of agreement and the precision of method. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2016, 30, 149-155.	1.6	66
22	Cardiac output estimation using pulse wave analysis—physiology, algorithms, and technologies: a narrative review. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 126, 67-76.	3.4	66
23	Continuous intravenous administration of vancomycin in medical intensive care unit patients. Journal of Critical Care, 2013, 28, 9-13.	2.2	63
24	Automated continuous noninvasive ward monitoring: future directions and challenges. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 194.	5.8	62
25	Ultrasound-guided vascular access in critical illness. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 434-446.	8.2	61
26	Cardiac output monitoring: how to choose the optimal method for the individual patient. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2018, 24, 165-172.	3.2	59
27	Automated Ambulatory Blood Pressure Measurements and Intraoperative Hypotension in Patients Having Noncardiac Surgery with General Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 2019, 131, 74-83.	2.5	57
28	C/EBPβ Blocks p65 Phosphorylation and Thereby NF-κB-Mediated Transcription in TNF-Tolerant Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2006, 177, 665-672.	0.8	56
29	Current practice and evolving concepts in septic shock resuscitation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 148-163.	8.2	55
30	Beyond †failure to rescue': the time has come for continuous ward monitoring. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2019, 122, 304-306.	3.4	52
31	Incidence of Acute Pancreatitis Does Not Increase During Oktoberfest, but Is Higher Than Previously Described in Germany. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2011, 9, 995-1000.e3.	4.4	51
32	Radial artery applanation tonometry for continuous non-invasive arterial pressure monitoring in intensive care unit patients: comparison with invasively assessed radial arterial pressure. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 112, 521-528.	3.4	51
33	Hemodynamic Management of Septic Shock. Shock, 2015, 43, 522-529.	2.1	50
34	The T-Line TL-200 system for continuous non-invasive blood pressure measurement in medical intensive care unit patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 1471-1477.	8.2	47
35	Pulse Wave Analysis to Estimate Cardiac Output. Anesthesiology, 2021, 134, 119-126.	2.5	47
36	Continuous noninvasive cardiac output determination using the CNAP system: evaluation of a cardiac output algorithm for the analysis of volume clamp method-derived pulse contour. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2016, 30, 487-493.	1.6	46

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37	Error Grid Analysis for Arterial Pressure Method Comparison Studies. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2018, 126, 1177-1185.	2.2	46
38	Effect of Aqueous Ozone on the NF-κB System. Journal of Dental Research, 2007, 86, 451-456.	5.2	45
39	Continuous noninvasive arterial pressure measurement using the volume clamp method: an evaluation of the CNAP device in intensive care unit patients. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2015, 29, 807-813.	1.6	45
40	Organophosphate poisoning in the developed world – A single centre experience from here to the millennium. Chemico-Biological Interactions, 2013, 206, 561-568.	4.0	44
41	III. Are we ready for the age of non-invasive haemodynamic monitoring?. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 113, 340-343.	3.4	44
42	Argatroban therapy for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia in ICU patients with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome: a retrospective study. Critical Care, 2010, 14, R90.	5.8	43
43	Non-invasive continuous arterial pressure measurement based on radial artery tonometry in the intensive care unit: a method comparison study using the T-Line TL-200pro device. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2013, 111, 185-190.	3.4	43
44	A novel art of continuous noninvasive blood pressure measurement. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1387.	12.8	43
45	Mechanisms contributing to hypotension after anesthetic induction with sufentanil, propofol, and rocuronium: a prospective observational study. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2022, 36, 341-347.	1.6	42
46	Transpulmonary thermodilution using femoral indicator injection: a prospective trial in patients with a femoral and a jugular central venous catheter. Critical Care, 2010, 14, R95.	5.8	41
47	Practice of hemodynamic monitoring and management in German, Austrian, and Swiss intensive care units: the multicenter cross-sectional ICU-CardioMan Study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 49.	4.6	40
48	Continuous Noninvasive Arterial Pressure Monitoring in Obese Patients During Bariatric Surgery. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2019, 128, 477-483.	2.2	40
49	Clinical and analytical features of severe suicidal quetiapine overdoses – a retrospective cohort study. Clinical Toxicology, 2011, 49, 846-853.	1.9	39
50	Perioperative goalâ€directed therapy: A systematic review without metaâ€analysis. Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 2018, 62, 1340-1355.	1.6	39
51	The effects of advanced monitoring on hemodynamic management in critically ill patients: a pre and post questionnaire study. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2016, 30, 511-518.	1.6	38
52	Intraoperative hypotension: Pathophysiology, clinical relevance, and therapeutic approaches. Indian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 64, 90.	1.0	38
53	Personalised haemodynamic management targeting baseline cardiac index in high-risk patients undergoing major abdominal surgery: a randomised single-centre clinical trial. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 125, 122-132.	3.4	37
54	Current use of inotropes in circulatory shock. Annals of Intensive Care, 2021, 11, 21.	4.6	35

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55	Advance Directives and Powers of Attorney in Intensive Care Patients. Deutsches Ärzteblatt International, 2017, 114, 363-370.	0.9	35
56	An autocalibrating algorithm for non-invasive cardiac output determination based on the analysis of an arterial pressure waveform recorded with radial artery applanation tonometry: a proof of concept pilot analysis. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2014, 28, 357-362.	1.6	34
57	Prediction of extubation failure in medical intensive care unit patients. Journal of Critical Care, 2012, 27, 571-577.	2.2	33
58	Evaluation of the radial artery applanation tonometry technology for continuous noninvasive blood pressure monitoring compared with central aortic blood pressure measurements in patients with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. Journal of Critical Care, 2013, 28, 908-912.	2.2	33
59	Radial Artery Applanation Tonometry for Continuous Noninvasive Cardiac Output Measurement. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, 1423-1428.	0.9	33
60	Thrombophilic factor analysis in cirrhotic patients with portal vein thrombosis. Journal of Thrombosis and Thrombolysis, 2015, 40, 54-60.	2.1	33
61	Stenotrophomonas maltophilia in the respiratory tract of medical intensive care unit patients. European Journal of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2012, 31, 1419-1428.	2.9	32
62	Extravascular lung water and its association with weight, height, age, and gender: a study in intensive care unit patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 146-150.	8.2	32
63	Prediction of fluid responsiveness in patients admitted to the medical intensive care unit. Journal of Critical Care, 2013, 28, 537.e1-537.e9.	2.2	31
64	Noninvasive continuous versus intermittent arterial pressure monitoring: evaluation of the vascular unloading technique (CNAP device) in the emergency department. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine, 2014, 22, 8.	2.6	30
65	Syndecan-1 as a biomarker for sepsis survival after major abdominal surgery. Biomarkers in Medicine, 2018, 12, 119-127.	1.4	30
66	Technological Assessment and Objective Evaluation of Minimally Invasive and Noninvasive Cardiac Output Monitoring Systems. Anesthesiology, 2020, 133, 921-928.	2.5	29
67	Advanced Hemodynamic Monitoring before and after Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt: Implications for Selection of Patients—A Prospective Study. Radiology, 2012, 262, 343-352.	7.3	28
68	Association between Different Indexations of Extravascular Lung Water (EVLW) and PaO2/FiO2: A Two-Center Study in 231 Patients. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e103854.	2.5	27
69	Invasive Mycosis in Medical Intensive Care Unit Patients with Severe Alcoholic Hepatitis. Mycopathologia, 2014, 177, 193-197.	3.1	27
70	When should we adopt continuous noninvasive hemodynamic monitoring technologies into clinical routine?. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2015, 29, 1-3.	1.6	27
71	Fungal "colonisation―is Associated with Increased Mortality in Medical Intensive Care Unit Patients with Liver Cirrhosis. Mycopathologia, 2015, 179, 63-71.	3.1	27
72	The â€~5 Ts' of perioperative goal-directed haemodynamic therapy. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2019, 123, 103-107.	3.4	27

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73	Intraoperative Blood Pressure Monitoring in Obese Patients. Anesthesiology, 2021, 134, 179-188.	2.5	27
74	Advanced Hemodynamic Management in Patients with Septic Shock. BioMed Research International, 2016, 2016, 1-11.	1.9	26
75	Noninvasive Cardiac Output Monitoring in Cardiothoracic Surgery Patients: Available Methods and Future Directions. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2019, 33, 1742-1752.	1.3	26
76	Non-invasive arterial pressure monitoring revisited. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 2213-2215.	8.2	25
77	Predicting hypotension in perioperative and intensive care medicine. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2019, 33, 189-197.	4.0	25
78	Radial artery applanation tonometry for continuous noninvasive arterial blood pressure monitoring in the cardiac intensive care unit. Clinical Research in Cardiology, 2015, 104, 518-524.	3.3	24
79	Continuous Noninvasive Arterial Pressure Monitoring Using the Vascular Unloading Technique (CNAP) Tj ETQq1 126, 454-463.	1 0.7843 2.2	l4 rgBT /Over 24
80	Intraoperative Hypotension and Acute Kidney Injury, Stroke, and Mortality during and outside Cardiopulmonary Bypass: A Retrospective Observational Cohort Study. Anesthesiology, 2022, 136, 927-939.	2.5	24
81	Effects of red blood cell transfusion on hemodynamic parameters: a prospective study in intensive care unit patients. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine, 2013, 21, 21.	2.6	23
82	Hemodynamic monitoring in the era of evidence-based medicine. Critical Care, 2016, 20, 401.	5.8	23
83	Non-invasive oscillometric versus invasive arterial blood pressure measurements in critically ill patients: A post hoc analysis of a prospective observational study. Journal of Critical Care, 2020, 57, 118-123.	2.2	22
84	Metrology part 1: definition of quality criteria. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2021, 35, 17-25.	1.6	22
85	Time Period From Onset of Pain to Hospital Admission and Patients' Awareness in Acute Pancreatitis. Pancreas, 2013, 42, 647-654.	1.1	21
86	Individualized Early Goal-Directed Therapy in Systemic Inflammation. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, e741-e751.	0.9	21
87	A comparison of volume clamp method-based continuous noninvasive cardiac output (CNCO) measurement versus intermittent pulmonary artery thermodilution in postoperative cardiothoracic surgery patients. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2018, 32, 235-244.	1.6	21
88	Intraoperative hypotension during liver transplant surgery is associated with postoperative acute kidney injury: a historical cohort study. BMC Anesthesiology, 2021, 21, 12.	1.8	21
89	Evaluation of a dosing regimen for continuous vancomycin infusion in critically ill patients: An observational study in intensive care unit patients. Journal of Critical Care, 2014, 29, 351-355.	2.2	20
90	Prediction of Contrast-Induced Nephropathy in Patients With Serum Creatinine Levels in the Upper Normal Range by Cystatin C: A Prospective Study in 374 Patients. American Journal of Roentgenology, 2014, 202, 452-458.	2.2	19

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91	Anesthetic considerations for patients with esophageal achalasia undergoing peroral endoscopic myotomy: a retrospective case series review. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 64, 480-488.	1.6	18
92	Perioperative goal-directed therapy – What is the evidence?. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2019, 33, 179-187.	4.0	18
93	Hydroxyethyl starch for perioperative goal-directed fluid therapy in 2020: a narrative review. BMC Anesthesiology, 2020, 20, 209.	1.8	18
94	Agreement between continuous and intermittent pulmonary artery thermodilution for cardiac output measurement in perioperative and intensive care medicine: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 125.	5.8	18
95	Effects of TIPS on global end-diastolic volume and cardiac output and renal resistive index in ICU patients with advanced alcoholic cirrhosis. Annals of Hepatology, 2010, 9, 40-45.	1.5	17
96	Room-temperature vs iced saline indicator injection for transpulmonary thermodilution. Journal of Critical Care, 2014, 29, 1133.e7-1133.e14.	2.2	17
97	Monitoring of pulse pressure variation using a new smartphone application (Capstesia) versus stroke volume variation using an uncalibrated pulse wave analysis monitor: a clinical decision making study during major abdominal surgery. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2019, 33, 787-793.	1.6	17
98	Journal of clinical monitoring and computing 2016 end of year summary: monitoring cerebral oxygenation and autoregulation. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 241-246.	1.6	16
99	Perioperative Goal-Directed Therapy Using Invasive Uncalibrated Pulse Contour Analysis. Frontiers in Medicine, 2018, 5, 12.	2.6	16
100	Cardiac output estimation by multi-beat analysis of the radial arterial blood pressure waveform versus intermittent pulmonary artery thermodilution: a method comparison study in patients treated in the intensive care unit after off-pump coronary artery bypass surgery. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2020, 34, 643-648.	1.6	16
101	Rethinking the post-COVID-19 pandemic hospital: more ICU beds or smart monitoring on the wards?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 1792-1793.	8.2	16
102	Hemodynamic Monitoring and Support. Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 49, 1638-1650.	0.9	16
103	Automated Continuous Noninvasive Ward Monitoring. Anesthesiology, 2020, 132, 407-410.	2.5	16
104	Ozonized Low Density Lipoprotein (ozLDL) Inhibits NF-κB and IRAK-1–Associated Signaling. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2007, 27, 226-232.	2.4	15
105	Intraoperative Mean Arterial Pressure Targets: Can Databases Give Us a Universally Valid "Magic Number―or Does Physiology Still Apply for the Individual Patient?. Anesthesiology, 2017, 127, 725-726.	2.5	15
106	Applicability of stroke volume variation in patients of a general intensive care unit: a longitudinal observational study. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 1177-1187.	1.6	15
107	Goal-directed therapy: hit early and personalize!. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2018, 32, 375-377.	1.6	15
108	Cardiac output estimation using multi-beat analysis of the radial arterial blood pressure waveform: a method comparison study in patients having off-pump coronary artery bypass surgery using intermittent pulmonary artery thermodilution as the reference method. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2020, 34, 649-654.	1.6	15

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109	A glimpse into the future of postoperative arterial blood pressure monitoring. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 125, 113-115.	3.4	15
110	The effects of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stent shunt on systemic cardiocirculatory parameters. Journal of Critical Care, 2014, 29, 1001-1005.	2.2	14
111	Herpes simplex virus in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of medical intensive care unit patients: Association with lung injury and outcome. Journal of Critical Care, 2016, 32, 138-144.	2.2	14
112	Individualized, perioperative, hemodynamic goal-directed therapy in major abdominal surgery (iPEGASUS trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 273.	1.6	14
113	Perioperative intelligence: applications of artificial intelligence in perioperative medicine. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2020, 34, 625-628.	1.6	14
114	Monitoring of the Sublingual Microcirculation During Cardiac Surgery: Current Knowledge and Future Directions. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2020, 34, 2754-2765.	1.3	14
115	Intraoperative hypotension is just the tip of the iceberg: a call for multimodal, individualised, contextualised management of intraoperative cardiovascular dynamics. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 125, 419-423.	3.4	14
116	Systemic Capillary Leak Syndrome associated with hypovolemic shock and compartment syndrome. Use of transpulmonary thermodilution technique for volume management. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine, 2010, 18, 38.	2.6	13
117	Computed tomography to estimate cardiac preload and extravascular lung water. A retrospective analysis in critically ill patients. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine, 2011, 19, 31.	2.6	13
118	Indexation of cardiac output to biometric parameters in critically ill patients: A systematic analysis of a transpulmonary thermodilution–derived database. Journal of Critical Care, 2015, 30, 957-962.	2.2	13
119	Could resuscitation be based on microcirculation data? We are not sure. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 950-953.	8.2	13
120	Effects of paracentesis on hemodynamic parameters and respiratory function in critically ill patients. BMC Gastroenterology, 2014, 14, 18.	2.0	12
121	Assessment of volume status and fluid responsiveness in the emergency department: a systematic approach. Medizinische Klinik - Intensivmedizin Und Notfallmedizin, 2017, 112, 326-333.	1.1	12
122	A systematic database-derived approach to improve indexation of transpulmonary thermodilution-derived global end-diastolic volume. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 143-151.	1.6	12
123	Impact of large-volume thoracentesis on transpulmonary thermodilution–derived extravascular lung water in medical intensive care unit patients. Journal of Critical Care, 2013, 28, 196-201.	2.2	11
124	Femoral indicator injection for transpulmonary thermodilution using the EV1000/VolumeView®: do the same criteria apply as for the PiCCO®?. Journal of Zhejiang University: Science B, 2016, 17, 561-567.	2.8	11
125	Cardiac output monitoring: less invasiveness, less accuracy?. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2016, 30, 753-755.	1.6	11
126	Infection and Predictors of Outcome of Cirrhotic Patients after Emergency Care Hospital Admission. Annals of Hepatology, 2018, 17, 948-958.	1.5	11

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127	Anesthesia for Patients Undergoing Peroral Endoscopic Myotomy Procedures: A Review of the Literature. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 130, 1331-1340.	2.2	11
128	Computer Program for Error Grid Analysis in Arterial Blood Pressure Method Comparison Studies. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 130, e71-e74.	2.2	11
129	Metrology part 2: Procedures for the validation of major measurement quality criteria and measuring instrument properties. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2021, 35, 27-37.	1.6	11
130	Electrical impedance tomography for non-invasive assessment of stroke volume variation in health and experimental lung injury. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 118, 68-76.	3.4	10
131	Continuous noninvasive arterial blood pressure monitoring using the vascular unloading technology during complex gastrointestinal endoscopy: a prospective observational study. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2019, 33, 25-30.	1.6	10
132	Cardiac output estimation by pulse wave analysis using the pressure recording analytical method and intermittent pulmonary artery thermodilution. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2020, 37, 920-925.	1.7	10
133	Protocolised personalised peri-operative haemodynamic management. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2019, 36, 551-554.	1.7	10
134	Electronic Clinical Challenges and Images in GI. Gastroenterology, 2008, 135, e3-e4.	1.3	9
135	Autocalibrating Pulse Contour Analysis based on Radial Artery Applanation Tonometry for Continuous Non-Invasive Cardiac Output Monitoring in Intensive Care Unit Patients after Major Gastrointestinal Surgery—A Prospective Method Comparison Study. Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, 2016. 44. 340-345.	0.7	9
136	Non-Invasive Hemodynamic Monitoring for Hemodynamic Management in Perioperative Medicine. Frontiers in Medicine, 2017, 4, 209.	2.6	9
137	The Relation Between Mean Arterial Pressure and Cardiac Index in Major Abdominal Surgery Patients: A Prospective Observational Cohort Study. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2022, 134, 322-329.	2.2	9
138	Predictors of the accuracy of pulse-contour cardiac index and suggestion of a calibration-index: a prospective evaluation and validation study. BMC Anesthesiology, 2015, 15, 45.	1.8	8
139	The Oxygen Reserve Index in anesthesiology: a superfluous toy or a tool to individualize oxygen therapy?. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2018, 84, 1010-1012.	1.0	8
140	Quantitative computed tomography in comparison with transpulmonary thermodilution for the estimation of pulmonary fluid status: a clinical study in critically ill patients. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2019, 33, 5-12.	1.6	8
141	Chronic arterial hypertension and nocturnal non-dipping predict postinduction and intraoperative hypotension: A secondary analysis of a prospective study. Journal of Clinical Anesthesia, 2022, 79, 110715.	1.6	8
142	Characteristics and outcome of patients presenting to the emergency department after autologous/allogeneic stem cell transplantation. European Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2017, 24, 435-442.	1.1	7
143	Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing 2016 end of year summary: cardiovascular and hemodynamic monitoring. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 5-17.	1.6	7
144	Ultrasound-guided central venous catheter placement: first things first. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 331.	5.8	7

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145	Advanced hemodynamic monitoring in intensive care medicine. Medizinische Klinik - Intensivmedizin Und Notfallmedizin, 2018, 113, 192-201.	1.1	7
146	Continuous ward monitoring: the selection, monitoring, alarms, response, treatment (SMART) road map. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 127, 675-677.	3.4	7
147	Association between intraoperative mean arterial pressure and postoperative complications is independent of cardiac index in patients undergoing noncardiac surgery. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 127, e102-e104.	3.4	7
148	Blood Pressure Management by Anesthesia Professionals: Evaluating Clinician Skill From Electronic Medical Records. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2021, 132, 946-956.	2.2	7
149	Management of Intraoperative Hypotension: Prediction, Prevention and Personalization. Annual Update in Intensive Care and Emergency Medicine, 2018, , 89-97.	0.2	6
150	Journal of clinical monitoring and computing end of year summary 2018: hemodynamic monitoring and management. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2019, 33, 211-222.	1.6	6
151	Perioperative goal-directed therapy: what's the best study design to investigate its impact on patient outcome?. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2019, 33, 361-363.	1.6	6
152	Perioperative hypotension: clinical impact, diagnosis, and therapeutic approaches. Journal of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, 0, 4, 8-8.	0.7	6
153	Postoperative blood pressure management in patients treated in the ICU after noncardiac surgery. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2021, 27, 694-700.	3.2	6
154	Evaluation of a new smartphone optical blood pressure application (OptiBPâ,,¢) in the post-anesthesia care unit: a method comparison study against the non-invasive automatic oscillometric brachial cuff as the reference method. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2022, 36, 1525-1533.	1.6	6
155	Microcirculatory tissue perfusion during general anaesthesia and noncardiac surgery. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2022, 39, 582-590.	1.7	6
156	Transjugular Intrahepatic Porto-Systemic Stent-Shunt for Therapy of Bleeding Esophageal Varices Due to Extramedullary Hematopoiesis in Primary Myelofibrosis: A Case Report. Onkologie, 2012, 35, 368-371.	0.8	5
157	Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing 2015 end of year summary: cardiovascular and hemodynamic monitoring. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2016, 30, 129-139.	1.6	5
158	Is this patient really "(un)stable� How to describe cardiovascular dynamics in critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 272.	5.8	5
159	Estimation of pulse pressure variation and cardiac output in patients having major abdominal surgery: a comparison between a mobile application for snapshot pulse wave analysis and invasive pulse wave analysis. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2020, 35, 1203-1209.	1.6	5
160	The effect of moderate intraoperative blood loss and norepinephrine therapy on sublingual microcirculatory perfusion in patients having open radical prostatectomy. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2021, 38, 459-467.	1.7	5
161	Continuous non-invasive haemodynamic monitoring. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2017, 34, 713-715.	1.7	5
162	Getting the Full Diagnostic Picture in Intensive Care Medicine: A Plea for "Physiological Examination". Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2015, 12, 1738-9.	3.2	5

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163	Treatment preferences of hospitalized medical patients for life-sustaining interventions and intensive care unit admission. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2015, 115, 317-318.	3.4	4
164	Innovative noninvasive hemodynamic monitoring: curb your enthusiasm after initial validation studies and evaluate the technologies' clinical applicability. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2016, 30, 509-510.	1.6	4
165	Intensive care medicine in 2050: towards critical care without central lines. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 922-924.	8.2	4
166	Pulse pressure variation using a novel smartphone application (Capstesia) versus invasive pulse contour analysis in patients undergoing cardiac surgery: a secondary analysis focusing on clinical decision making. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2020, 34, 379-380.	1.6	4
167	Relationship Between Intraoperative and Preoperative Ambulatory Nighttime Heart Rates: A Secondary Analysis of a Prospective Observational Study. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2021, 133, 406-412.	2.2	4
168	Wireless wearables for postoperative surveillance on surgical wards: a survey of 1158 anaesthesiologists in Western Europe and the USA. , 2022, 1, 100002.		4
169	Use of Hemodynamic Algorithm After Gastrointestinal Surgery. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2014, 312, 1469.	7.4	3
170	Haemodynamic monitoring: the inseparable relation of accuracy and trending. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2015, 115, 943.	3.4	3
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172	Managing hemodynamic instability – If you want to know cardiac output, you need to measure it!. Journal of Critical Care, 2019, 49, 185-186.	2.2	3
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