Jan Gunst

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

106 papers	14,456 citations	94433 37 h-index	31849 101 g-index
114 all docs	114 docs citations	114 times ranked	26538 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	9.1	4,701
2	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy. Autophagy, 2012, 8, 445-544.	9.1	3,122
3	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (4th) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 662	9.1	1,430
4	Early Parenteral Nutrition Evokes a Phenotype of Autophagy Deficiency in Liver and Skeletal Muscle of Critically Ill Rabbits. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 2267-2276.	2.8	672
5	Autoantibodies neutralizing type I IFNs are present in ~4% of uninfected individuals over 70 years old and account for ~20% of COVID-19 deaths. Science Immunology, 2021, 6, .	11.9	357
6	X-linked recessive TLR7 deficiency in ~1% of men under 60 years old with life-threatening COVID-19. Science Immunology, 2021, 6, .	11.9	267
7	Effect of tolerating macronutrient deficit on the development of intensive-care unit acquired weakness: a subanalysis of the EPaNIC trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2013, 1, 621-629.	10.7	255
8	Visualizing in deceased COVID-19 patients how SARS-CoV-2 attacks the respiratory and olfactory mucosae but spares the olfactory bulb. Cell, 2021, 184, 5932-5949.e15.	28.9	245
9	Discriminating mild from critical COVID-19 by innate and adaptive immune single-cell profiling of bronchoalveolar lavages. Cell Research, 2021, 31, 272-290.	12.0	229
10	Insufficient Activation of Autophagy Allows Cellular Damage to Accumulate in Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2011, 96, E633-E645.	3.6	185
11	Monocyte-driven atypical cytokine storm and aberrant neutrophil activation as key mediators of COVID-19 disease severity. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 4117.	12.8	170
12	Insufficient Autophagy Contributes to Mitochondrial Dysfunction, Organ Failure, and Adverse Outcome in an Animal Model of Critical Illness*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 182-194.	0.9	131
13	AKIpredictor, an online prognostic calculator for acute kidney injury in adult critically ill patients: development, validation and comparison to serum neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 764-773.	8.2	122
14	Five-year impact of ICU-acquired neuromuscular complications: a prospective, observational study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 1184-1193.	8.2	112
15	Effect of early supplemental parenteral nutrition in the paediatric ICU: a preplanned observational study of post-randomisation treatments in the PEPaNIC trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2017, 5, 475-483.	10.7	105
16	Epidemiology of intra-abdominal infection and sepsis in critically ill patients: â€œAbSeSâ€ a multinational observational cohort study and ESICM Trials Group Project. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 1703-1717.	8.2	103
17	International recommendations for glucose control in adult non diabetic critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2010, 14, R166.	5.8	101
18	Continuous glucose monitoring in the ICU: clinical considerations and consensus. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 197.	5.8	96

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19	Gastrointestinal dysfunction in the critically ill: a systematic scoping review and research agenda proposed by the Section of Metabolism, Endocrinology and Nutrition of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 224.	5.8	96
20	Intensive care unit acquired muscle weakness in COVID-19 patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2083-2085.	8.2	93
21	Impact of Early Parenteral Nutrition on Metabolism and Kidney Injury. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2013, 24, 995-1005.	6.1	86
22	The impact of using estimated GFR versus creatinine clearance on the evaluation of recovery from acute kidney injury in the ICU. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 1709-1717.	8.2	85
23	Venous Thromboembolism in Patients Discharged after COVID-19 Hospitalization. Seminars in Thrombosis and Hemostasis, 2021, 47, 362-371.	2.7	69
24	Hyperglycemic kidney damage in an animal model of prolonged critical illness. Kidney International, 2009, 76, 512-520.	5.2	66
25	Management of the brain-dead donor in the ICU: general and specific therapy to improve transplantable organ quality. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 343-353.	8.2	66
26	Alterations in Adipose Tissue during Critical Illness. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 182, 507-516.	5.6	60
27	Glucose control in the ICU. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2019, 32, 156-162.	2.0	59
28	Increased ILâ€10â€producing regulatory T cells are characteristic of severe cases of COVIDâ€19. Clinical and Translational Immunology, 2020, 9, e1204.	3.8	59
29	Impact of Hyperglycemia on Neuropathological Alterations during Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 97, 2113-2123.	3.6	53
30	Five-year mortality and morbidity impact of prolonged versus brief ICU stay: a propensity score matched cohort study. Thorax, 2019, 74, 1037-1045.	5.6	49
31	Endocrine and Metabolic Alterations in Sepsis and Implications for Treatment. Critical Care Clinics, 2018, 34, 81-96.	2.6	48
32	Blood Glucose Control in the Intensive Care Unit: Benefits and Risks. Seminars in Dialysis, 2010, 23, 157-162.	1.3	47
33	Critical illness induces alternative activation of M2 macrophages in adipose tissue. Critical Care, 2011, 15, R245.	5.8	44
34	Recovery from critical illness-induced organ failure: the role of autophagy. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 209.	5.8	44
35	Autophagy and Its Implications Against Early Full Nutrition Support in Critical Illness. Nutrition in Clinical Practice, 2018, 33, 339-347.	2.4	43
36	Recovery from AKI in the critically ill: potential confounders in the evaluation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 1648-1657.	8.2	42

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37	Improving glycemic control in critically ill patients: personalized care to mimic the endocrine pancreas. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 182.	5.8	42
38	Clinical practices underlie COVID-19 patient respiratory microbiome composition and its interactions with the host. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 6243.	12.8	42
39	Atypical response to bacterial coinfection and persistent neutrophilic bronchoalveolar inflammation distinguish critical COVID-19 from influenza. JCI Insight, 2022, 7, .	5.0	38
40	Mitochondrial Fusion, Fission, and Biogenesis in Prolonged Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 97, E59-E64.	3.6	36
41	Kinetics of peripheral blood neutrophils in severe coronavirus disease 2019. Clinical and Translational Immunology, 2021, 10, e1271.	3.8	36
42	FGF21 Response to Critical Illness: Effect of Blood Glucose Control and Relation With Cellular Stress and Survival. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, E1319-E1327.	3.6	35
43	Secondary sclerosing cholangitis: an emerging complication in critically ill COVID-19 patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 1037-1040.	8.2	35
44	Blood glucose control in the ICU: donâ€™t throw out the baby with the bathwater!. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1478-1481.	8.2	31
45	Hypophosphatemia in critically ill adults and children â€“ A systematic review. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 1744-1754.	5.0	29
46	Effect of withholding early parenteral nutrition in PICU on ketogenesis as potential mediator of its outcome benefit. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 536.	5.8	28
47	Critical Care Management of Stress-Induced Hyperglycemia. Current Diabetes Reports, 2018, 18, 17.	4.2	27
48	Amino acid supplements in critically ill patients. Pharmacological Research, 2018, 130, 127-131.	7.1	27
49	Towards a fasting-mimicking diet for critically ill patients: the pilot randomized crossover ICU-FM-1 study. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 249.	5.8	24
50	The urea-creatinine ratio as a novel biomarker of critical illness-associated catabolism. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 1813-1815.	8.2	23
51	Monitoring and parenteral administration of micronutrients, phosphate and magnesium in critically ill patients: The VITA-TRACE survey. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 590-599.	5.0	23
52	Critical illness-induced bone loss is related to deficient autophagy and histone hypomethylation. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2015, 3, 52.	1.9	21
53	Indication and practical use of intensive insulin therapy in the critically ill. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2007, 13, 392-398.	3.2	20
54	Critical Illnessâ€“induced Corticosteroid Insufficiency: What It Is Not and What It Could Be. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2022, 107, 2057-2064.	3.6	20

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55	Aerobic exercise capacity in long-term survivors of critical illness: secondary analysis of the post-EPaNIC follow-up study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 1462-1471.	8.2	17
56	Parenteral nutrition in the critically ill. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2017, 23, 149-158.	3.2	16
57	A randomized, open-label, adaptive, proof-of-concept clinical trial of modulation of host thromboinflammatory response in patients with COVID-19: the DAWn-Antico study. Trials, 2020, 21, 1005.	1.6	16
58	Obesity attenuates inflammation, protein catabolism, dyslipidaemia, and muscle weakness during sepsis, independent of leptin. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2022, 13, 418-433.	7.3	15
59	Prevalence of hypophosphatemia in the ICU â€“ Results of an international one-day point prevalence survey. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 3615-3621.	5.0	14
60	The goal of personalized glucose control in the critically ill remains elusive. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 1319-1321.	8.2	14
61	High dimensional profiling identifies specific immune types along the recovery trajectories of critically ill COVID19 patients. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2021, 78, 3987-4002.	5.4	13
62	Antimicrobial Lessons From a Large Observational Cohort on Intra-abdominal Infections in Intensive Care Units. Drugs, 2021, 81, 1065-1078.	10.9	13
63	Role of glucagon in protein catabolism. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2018, 24, 228-234.	3.2	12
64	The clinical potential of GDF15 as a â€œready-to-feed indicatorâ€•for critically ill adults. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 557.	5.8	12
65	Are periods of feeding and fasting protective during critical illness?. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2021, 24, 183-188.	2.5	12
66	Establishing a Unified COVID-19 â€œImmunomeâ€• Integrating Coronavirus Pathogenesis and Host Immunopathology. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 1642.	4.8	11
67	Five-year outcome of respiratory muscle weakness at intensive care unit discharge: secondary analysis of a prospective cohort study. Thorax, 2021, 76, 561-567.	5.6	11
68	Impact of withholding early parenteral nutrition in adult critically ill patients on ketogenesis in relation to outcome. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 102.	5.8	11
69	Hyperglycemia and insulin resistance in COVID-19 versus non-COVID critical illness: Are they really different?. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 437.	5.8	11
70	Role of ketones, ketogenic diets and intermittent fasting in ICU. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2021, 27, 385-389.	3.2	10
71	Lung transplant outcome following donation after euthanasia. Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2022, 41, 745-754.	0.6	10
72	The gut in COVID-19. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 1024-1027.	8.2	9

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73	Anterior Pituitary Morphology and Hormone Production During Sustained Critical Illness in a Rabbit Model. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2013, 45, 277-282.	1.5	8
74	Intensive Care Nutrition and Postâ€“Intensive Care Recovery. Critical Care Clinics, 2018, 34, 573-583.	2.6	8
75	C-reactive protein rise in response to macronutrient deficit early in critical illness: sign of inflammation or mediator of infection prevention and recovery. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 25-35.	8.2	8
76	Clinical benefits of tight glycaemic control: effect on the kidney. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2009, 23, 431-439.	4.0	7
77	Tight Glycemic Control in Critically Ill Children. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 376, e48.	27.0	7
78	Enhanced Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-based Activation Motif Signaling is Related to Pathological Bone Resorption During Critical Illness. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2013, 45, 862-869.	1.5	6
79	Glycaemic control and perioperative organ protection. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2008, 22, 135-149.	4.0	5
80	The optimal blood glucose target in critically ill patients: more questions than answers. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 110-112.	8.2	5
81	Continuous Assessment of Gastric Motility and Its Relation to Gastric Emptying in Adult Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 2020, 45, 1779-1784.	2.6	5
82	Propofol-infusion syndrome in traumatic brain injury: consider the ECMO option. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 127-129.	8.2	5
83	Indirect calorimetry: A faithful guide for nutrition therapy, or a fascinating research tool?. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 651.	5.0	5
84	Novel insights in endocrine and metabolic pathways in sepsis and gaps for future research. Clinical Science, 2022, 136, 861-878.	4.3	5
85	Blood glucose control in the ICU: how tight?. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2017, 5, 76-76.	1.7	4
86	A liberal glycemic target in critically ill patients with poorly controlled diabetes?. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2016, 4, S15-S15.	1.7	4
87	Impact of tight glucose control on circulating 3-hydroxybutyrate in critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 373.	5.8	4
88	Thromboprophylaxis in COVIDâ€19: Weight and severity adjusted intensified dosing. Research and Practice in Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2022, 6, e12683.	2.3	4
89	Persisting neuroendocrine abnormalities and their association with physical impairment 5Âyears after critical illness. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 430.	5.8	4
90	Critical illness â€" another trial, but are we any wiser?. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2017, 13, 254-256.	9.6	3

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91	Is protein intake saturated at doses recommended by the feeding guidelines for critically ill patients?. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 230.	5.8	3
92	Monocyte-Driven Atypical Cytokine Storm and Aberrant Neutrophil Activation as Key Mediators of COVID19 Disease Severity. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	3
93	Acute severe illness in diabetes patients: is tolerating hyperglycemia beneficial?. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2016, 8, 3012-3015.	1.4	2
94	Insufficient autophagy relates to mitochondrial dysfunction, organ failure and adverse outcome in an animal model of critical illness. Critical Care, 2012, 16, .	5.8	1
95	Impact of early versus late parenteral nutrition on morphological and molecular markers of atrophy and autophagy in skeletal muscle of critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2013, 17, .	5.8	1
96	Optimising early nutritional support for medical inpatients. Lancet, The, 2019, 394, 2069.	13.7	1
97	Intermittent Fasting. Chest, 2020, 158, 2707.	0.8	1
98	Glucose, Insulin, and the Kidney. , 2010, , 169-180.		1
99	Development and validation of clinical prediction models for acute kidney injury recovery at hospital discharge in critically ill adults. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2023, 37, 113-125.	1.6	1
100	Impact of early parenteral nutrition on catabolism. Critical Care, 2013, 17, .	5.8	0
101	Timing and Indication for Parenteral Nutrition in the Critically Ill. , 2016, , 81-97.		0
102	Stress hyperglycaemia and endocrine emergencies. , 2021, , 912-925.		0
103	Targeted treatment of iron deficiency in prolonged critical illness: an opportunity to improve survival or not?. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 188.	5.8	0
104	Glucose Management in the ICU. , 2021, , 187-191.		0
105	Glucose Control in the Intensive Care Unit. , 2020, , 579-589.		0
106	Care of Diabetes in ICU and Perisurgery. , 2022, , 2091-2094.		0