Lieuwe D Bos

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

200 papers	11,603 citations	61984 43 h-index	32842 100 g-index
204 all docs	204 docs citations	204 times ranked	17728 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Autoantibodies against type I IFNs in patients with life-threatening COVID-19. Science, 2020, 370, .	12.6	1,983
2	Inborn errors of type I IFN immunity in patients with life-threatening COVID-19. Science, 2020, 370, .	12.6	1,749
3	High versus low positive end-expiratory pressure during general anaesthesia for open abdominal surgery (PROVHILO trial): a multicentre randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 495-503.	13.7	544
4	A European Respiratory Society technical standard: exhaled biomarkers in lung disease. European Respiratory Journal, 2017, 49, 1600965.	6.7	432
5	Classification of patients with sepsis according to blood genomic endotype: a prospective cohort study. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2017, 5, 816-826.	10.7	381
6	Incidence, Risk Factors, and Attributable Mortality of Secondary Infections in the Intensive Care Unit After Admission for Sepsis. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 315, 1469.	7.4	367
7	Mechanical power of ventilation is associated with mortality in critically ill patients: an analysis of patients in two observational cohorts. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 1914-1922.	8.2	323
8	Volatile Metabolites of Pathogens: A Systematic Review. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003311.	4.7	319
9	Ventilation management and clinical outcomes in invasively ventilated patients with COVID-19 (PRoVENT-COVID): a national, multicentre, observational cohort study. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2021, 9, 139-148.	10.7	206
10	Identification and validation of distinct biological phenotypes in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome by cluster analysis. Thorax, 2017, 72, 876-883.	5.6	202
11	Lung Microbiota Predict Clinical Outcomes in Critically Ill Patients. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 201, 555-563.	5.6	202
12	Epidemiology, practice of ventilation and outcome for patients at increased risk of postoperative pulmonary complications. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2017, 34, 492-507.	1.7	189
13	Interobserver Agreement of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Criteria for Classifying Infections in Critically Ill Patients*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 2373-2378.	0.9	172
14	Incidence, Predictors, and Outcomes of New-Onset Atrial Fibrillation in Critically Ill Patients with Sepsis. A Cohort Study. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 195, 205-211.	5.6	160
15	Increased incidence of co-infection in critically ill patients with influenza. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 48-58.	8.2	159
16	Anti-C5a antibody IFX-1 (vilobelimab) treatment versus best supportive care for patients with severe COVID-19 (PANAMO): an exploratory, open-label, phase 2 randomised controlled trial. Lancet Rheumatology, The, 2020, 2, e764-e773.	3.9	148
17	Exhaled Molecular Fingerprinting in Diagnosis and Monitoring: Validating Volatile Promises. Trends in Molecular Medicine, 2015, 21, 633-644.	6.7	134
18	The dynamics of the pulmonary microbiome during mechanical ventilation in the intensive care unit and the association with occurrence of pneumonia. Thorax, 2017, 72, 803-810.	5.6	118

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19	Exhaled breath metabolomics as a noninvasive diagnostic tool for acute respiratory distress syndrome. European Respiratory Journal, 2014, 44, 188-197.	6.7	117
20	ERS clinical practice guidelines: high-flow nasal cannula in acute respiratory failure. European Respiratory Journal, 2022, 59, 2101574.	6.7	110
21	Phenotypes and personalized medicine in the acute respiratory distress syndrome. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2136-2152.	8.2	106
22	Age-dependent differences in pulmonary host responses in ARDS: a prospective observational cohort study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 55.	4.6	92
23	Admission Hyperglycemia in Critically Ill Sepsis Patients: Association With Outcome and Host Response*. Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 44, 1338-1346.	0.9	90
24	Understanding Heterogeneity in Biologic Phenotypes of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome by Leukocyte Expression Profiles. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 200, 42-50.	5.6	89
25	Breathomics in the setting of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2016, 138, 970-976.	2.9	88
26	Myocardial Injury in Patients With Sepsis and Its Association With Long-Term Outcome. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2018, 11, e004040.	2.2	87
27	BreathDx â€" molecular analysis of exhaled breath as a diagnostic test for ventilatorâ€"associated pneumonia: protocol for a European multicentre observational study. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2017, 17, 1.	2.0	84
28	Exhaled breath profiles in the monitoring of loss of control and clinical recovery in asthma. Clinical and Experimental Allergy, 2017, 47, 1159-1169.	2.9	83
29	Imatinib in patients with severe COVID-19: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2021, 9, 957-968.	10.7	83
30	Subphenotyping Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome in Patients with COVID-19: Consequences for Ventilator Management. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2020, 17, 1161-1163.	3.2	79
31	Clinical features and prognostic factors in Covid-19: A prospective cohort study. EBioMedicine, 2021, 67, 103378.	6.1	79
32	Breathomics from exhaled volatile organic compounds in pediatric asthma. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2017, 52, 1616-1627.	2.0	78
33	Longitudinal respiratory subphenotypes in patients with COVID-19-related acute respiratory distress syndrome: results from three observational cohorts. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2021, 9, 1377-1386.	10.7	71
34	Comparison of classification methods in breath analysis by electronic nose. Journal of Breath Research, 2015, 9, 046002.	3.0	68
35	The potential role of exhaled breath analysis in the diagnostic process of pneumoniaâ€"a systematic review. Journal of Breath Research, 2018, 12, 024001.	3.0	56
36	Effect of transportation and storage using sorbent tubes of exhaled breath samples on diagnostic accuracy of electronic nose analysis. Journal of Breath Research, 2013, 7, 016002.	3.0	54

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37	Estimated dead space fraction and the ventilatory ratio are associated with mortality in early ARDS. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 128.	4.6	52
38	The perils of premature phenotyping in COVID-19: a call for caution. European Respiratory Journal, 2020, 56, 2001768.	6.7	51
39	Biomarker kinetics in the prediction of VAP diagnosis: results from the BioVAP study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 32.	4.6	50
40	Increased Early Systemic Inflammation in ICU-Acquired Weakness; A Prospective Observational Cohort Study*. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 972-979.	0.9	50
41	Exhaled Breath Metabolomics for the Diagnosis of Pneumonia in Intubated and Mechanically-Ventilated Intensive Care Unit (ICU)-Patients. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18, 449.	4.1	49
42	Resolved versus confirmed ARDS after 24Âh: insights from the LUNG SAFE study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 564-577.	8.2	48
43	Exhaled breath analysis with electronic nose technology for detection of acute liver failure in rats. Biosensors and Bioelectronics, 2014, 53, 129-134.	10.1	46
44	The fragility of statistically significant findings in randomised controlled anaesthesiology trials: systematic review of the medical literature. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2018, 120, 935-941.	3.4	46
45	Exhaled breath profiling for diagnosing acute respiratory distress syndrome. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2014, 14, 72.	2.0	45
46	Biological Subphenotypes of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Show Prognostic Enrichment in Mechanically Ventilated Patients without Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 203, 1503-1511.	5.6	43
47	Myocardial Injury in Critically Ill Patients with Community-acquired Pneumonia. A Cohort Study. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2019, 16, 606-612.	3.2	40
48	The role of hypercapnia in acute respiratory failure. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2019, 7, 39.	1.9	39
49	Association between night-time surgery and occurrence of intraoperative adverse events and postoperative pulmonary complications. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2019, 122, 361-369.	3.4	39
50	The importance of airway and lung microbiome in the critically ill. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 537.	5.8	36
51	Plasma suPAR as a prognostic biological marker for ICU mortality in ARDS patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 1281-1290.	8.2	35
52	Respiratory Viruses in Invasively Ventilated Critically Ill Patientsâ€"A Prospective Multicenter Observational Study. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, 29-36.	0.9	35
53	Source-specific host response and outcomes in critically ill patients with sepsis: a prospective cohort study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 92-102.	8.2	35
54	ARDS: challenges in patient care and frontiers in research. European Respiratory Review, 2018, 27, 170107.	7.1	34

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55	Precision medicine in acute respiratory distress syndrome: workshop report and recommendations for future research. European Respiratory Review, 2021, 30, 200317.	7.1	34
56	Alterations in exhaled breath metabolite-mixtures in two rat models of lipopolysaccharide-induced lung injury. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 115, 1487-1495.	2.5	33
57	Kinetics of plasma biomarkers of inflammation and lung injury in surgical patients with or without postoperative pulmonary complications. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2017, 34, 229-238.	1.7	33
58	A simple breath sampling method in intubated and mechanically ventilated critically ill patients. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2014, 191, 67-74.	1.6	32
59	Chronic antiplatelet therapy is not associated with alterations in the presentation, outcome, or host response biomarkers during sepsis: a propensity-matched analysis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 352-360.	8.2	32
60	Towards a biological definition of ARDS: are treatable traits the solution?. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2022, 10, 8.	1.9	32
61	Transfusion of platelets, but not of red blood cells, is independently associated with nosocomial infections in the critically ill. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 67.	4.6	31
62	Prolonged preoperative hospital stay is a risk factor for complications after emergency colectomy for severe colitis. Colorectal Disease, 2013, 15, 1392-1398.	1.4	30
63	Glucose prediction by analysis of exhaled metabolites â€" a systematic review. BMC Anesthesiology, 2014, 14, 46.	1.8	30
64	The volatile metabolic fingerprint of ventilator-associated pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 761-762.	8.2	30
65	Bacteria in the airways of patients with cystic fibrosis are genetically capable of producing VOCs in breath. Journal of Breath Research, 2016, 10, 047103.	3.0	30
66	Macrolide therapy is associated with reduced mortality in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) patients. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2018, 6, 24-24.	1.7	29
67	Risk stratification using SpO2/FiO2 and PEEP at initial ARDS diagnosis and after 24Âh in patients with moderate or severe ARDS. Annals of Intensive Care, 2017, 7, 108.	4.6	28
68	Volatile organic compound signature from co-culture of lung epithelial cell line with <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>. Analyst, The, 2018, 143, 3148-3155.	3.5	28
69	Epidemiology and outcomes of source control procedures in critically ill patients with intra-abdominal infection. Journal of Critical Care, 2019, 52, 258-264.	2.2	27
70	Smelling the Diagnosis: The Electronic Nose as Diagnostic Tool in Inflammatory Arthritis. A Case-Reference Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0151715.	2.5	27
71	The Extent of Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury in Mice Partly Depends on Duration of Mechanical Ventilation. Critical Care Research and Practice, 2013, 2013, 1-11.	1.1	26
72	Epidemiology, Management, and Risk-Adjusted Mortality of ICU-Acquired Enterococcal Bacteremia. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2015, 61, 1413-1420.	5.8	26

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73	TD/GC–MS analysis of volatile markers emitted from mono- and co-cultures of Enterobacter cloacae and Pseudomonas aeruginosa in artificial sputum. Metabolomics, 2018, 14, 66.	3.0	26
74	COVID-19–related Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: Not So Atypical. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 202, 622-624.	5.6	26
75	Plasma fractalkine is a sustained marker of disease severity and outcome in sepsis patients. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 412.	5.8	24
76	Diagnosis of acute respiratory distress syndrome by exhaled breath analysis. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2018, 6, 33-33.	1.7	24
77	PRactice of VENTilation in Patients with Novel Coronavirus Disease (PRoVENT-COVID): rationale and protocol for a national multicenter observational study in The Netherlands. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2020, 8, 1251-1251.	1.7	24
78	Biomarkers kinetics in the assessment of ventilator-associated pneumonia response to antibiotics - results from the BioVAP study. Journal of Critical Care, 2017, 41, 91-97.	2.2	23
79	Intensive care unit patients with lower respiratory tract nosocomial infections: the ENIRRIs project. ERJ Open Research, 2017, 3, 00092-2017.	2.6	22
80	Awake Proning as an Adjunctive Therapy for Refractory Hypoxemia in Non-Intubated Patients with COVID-19 Acute Respiratory Failure: Guidance from an International Group of Healthcare Workers. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 104, 1676-1686.	1.4	21
81	Lumacaftor/ivacaftor changes the lung microbiome and metabolome in cystic fibrosis patients. ERJ Open Research, 2021, 7, 00731-2020.	2.6	21
82	Point and trend accuracy of a continuous intravenous microdialysis-based glucose-monitoring device in critically ill patients: a prospective study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 68.	4.6	20
83	Iron metabolism in critically ill patients developing anemia of inflammation: a case control study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 56.	4.6	20
84	Dead space estimates may not be independently associated with 28-day mortality in COVID-19 ARDS. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 171.	5.8	20
85	Biological subphenotypes of acute respiratory distress syndrome may not reflect differences in alveolar inflammation. Physiological Reports, 2021, 9, e14693.	1.7	19
86	The Association of Intraoperative driving pressure with postoperative pulmonary complications in open versus closed abdominal surgery patients – a posthoc propensity score–weighted cohort analysis of the LAS VEGAS study. BMC Anesthesiology, 2021, 21, 84.	1.8	19
87	Pathophysiology of the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Critical Care Clinics, 2021, 37, 795-815.	2.6	19
88	Clinical practice of respiratory virus diagnostics in critically ill patients with a suspected pneumonia: A prospective observational study. Journal of Clinical Virology, 2016, 83, 37-42.	3.1	18
89	Lung Ultrasound Assessment of Focal and Non-focal Lung Morphology in Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 730857.	2.8	18
90	Manipulation of the microbiome in critical illness—probiotics as a preventive measure against ventilator-associated pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2019, 7, 37.	1.9	17

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91	Exhaled breath metabolomics reveals a pathogen-specific response in a rat pneumonia model for two human pathogenic bacteria: a proof-of-concept study. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2019, 316, L751-L756.	2.9	17
92	Targeted exhaled breath analysis for detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in cystic fibrosis patients. Journal of Cystic Fibrosis, 2022, 21, e28-e34.	0.7	17
93	Selective decontamination of the digestive tract halves the prevalence of ventilator-associated pneumonia compared to selective oral decontamination. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1535-1537.	8.2	16
94	Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFRI) for ventilator-associated pneumonia diagnosis by cytokine multiplex analysis. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2015, 3, 26.	1.9	15
95	Impact of HIV infection on the presentation, outcome and host response in patients admitted to the intensive care unit with sepsis; a case control study. Critical Care, 2016, 20, 322.	5.8	15
96	External validation of the APPS, a new and simple outcome prediction score in patients with the acute respiratory distress syndrome. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 89.	4.6	15
97	Associations between changes in oxygenation, dead space and driving pressure induced by the first prone position session and mortality in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2019, 11, 5004-5013.	1.4	15
98	A Higher Fluid Balance in the Days After Septic Shock Reversal Is Associated With Increased Mortality: An Observational Cohort Study. , 2020, 2, e0219.		15
99	Severe COVID-19 Infections—Knowledge Gained and Remaining Questions. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2021, 181, 9.	5.1	15
100	Profiling of volatile organic compounds produced by clinical Aspergillus isolates using gas chromatography—mass spectrometry. Medical Mycology, 2018, 56, 253-256.	0.7	14
101	Predicting the clinical trajectory in critically ill patients with sepsis: a cohort study. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 408.	5.8	13
102	Extensive pulmonary perfusion defects compatible with microthrombosis and thromboembolic disease in severe Covid-19 pneumonia. Thrombosis Research, 2020, 196, 135-137.	1.7	13
103	Increased mortality in elderly patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome is not explained by host response. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2019, 7, 58.	1.9	13
104	Levels of cytokines in broncho-alveolar lavage fluid, but not in plasma, are associated with levels of markers of lipid peroxidation in breath of ventilated ICU patients. Journal of Breath Research, 2015, 9, 036010.	3.0	12
105	Volatile organic compounds in exhaled breath are independent of systemic inflammatory syndrome caused by intravenous lipopolysaccharide infusion in humans: results from an experiment in healthy volunteers. Journal of Breath Research, 2017, 11, 026003.	3.0	12
106	Acute respiratory distress syndrome subphenotypes and therapy responsive traits among preclinical models: protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis. Respiratory Research, 2020, 21, 81.	3.6	12
107	External validation confirms the legitimacy of a new clinical classification of ARDS for predicting outcome. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 2004-2005.	8.2	10
108	Effect of cytomegalovirus reactivation on the time course of systemic host response biomarkers in previously immunocompetent critically ill patients with sepsis: a matched cohort study. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 348.	5.8	10

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109	Changes in lung microbiome do not explain the development of ventilator-associated pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 1133-1135.	8.2	10
110	Precision Medicine in Neonates: Future Perspectives for the Lung. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2020, 8, 586061.	1.9	10
111	Response to COVID-19 phenotyping correspondence. European Respiratory Journal, 2020, 56, 2002756.	6.7	10
112	Consumptive coagulopathy is associated with a disturbed host response in patients with sepsis. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2021, 19, 1049-1063.	3.8	10
113	Untargeted Molecular Analysis of Exhaled Breath as a Diagnostic Test for Ventilator-Associated Lower Respiratory Tract Infections (BreathDx). Thorax, 2022, 77, 79-81.	5.6	10
114	Assessment of Lung Reaeration at 2 Levels of Positive End-expiratory Pressure in Patients With Early and Late COVID-19-related Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Journal of Thoracic Imaging, 2021, 36, 286-293.	1.5	10
115	Quantitative Method for the Analysis of Ivacaftor, Hydroxymethyl Ivacaftor, Ivacaftor Carboxylate, Lumacaftor, and Tezacaftor in Plasma and Sputum Using Liquid Chromatography With Tandem Mass Spectrometry and Its Clinical Applicability. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, 2021, 43, 555-563.	2.0	10
116	Ultrasound versus Computed Tomography Assessment of Focal Lung Aeration in Invasively Ventilated ICU Patients. Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, 2021, 47, 2589-2597.	1.5	10
117	Associations between bolus infusion of hydrocortisone, glycemic variability and insulin infusion rate variability in critically Ill patients under moderate glycemic control. Annals of Intensive Care, 2015, 5, 34.	4.6	9
118	Assessment of the Effect of Recruitment Maneuver on Lung Aeration Through Imaging Analysis in Invasively Ventilated Patients: A Systematic Review. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 666941.	2.8	9
119	Diagnosis of acute respiratory distress syndrome (DARTS) by bedside exhaled breath octane measurements in invasively ventilated patients: protocol of a multicentre observational cohort study. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2021, 9, 1262-1262.	1.7	9
120	Measuring Metabolomics in Acute Lung Injury: Choosing the Correct Compartment?. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 185, 789-789.	5.6	8
121	Association between pre-operative biological phenotypes and postoperative pulmonary complications. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2018, 35, 702-709.	1.7	8
122	Targeted treatment of acute respiratory distress syndrome with statins—a commentary on two phenotype stratified re-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2019, 11, S296-S299.	1.4	8
123	Biomarkers in Pulmonary Infections. Clinical Pulmonary Medicine, 2019, 26, 118-125.	0.3	8
124	Comparison of Linear and Sector Array Probe for Handheld Lung Ultrasound in Invasively Ventilated ICU Patients. Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, 2020, 46, 3249-3256.	1.5	8
125	Detection and quantification of exhaled volatile organic compounds in mechanically ventilated patients – comparison of two sampling methods. Analyst, The, 2021, 146, 222-231.	3.5	8
126	Development and validation of a point-of-care breath test for octane detection. Analyst, The, 2021, 146, 4605-4614.	3.5	8

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127	Inhaled pulmonary vasodilators are not associated with improved gas exchange in mechanically ventilated patients with COVID-19: A retrospective cohort study. Journal of Critical Care, 2022, 69, 153990.	2.2	8
128	How integration of global omics-data could help preparing for pandemics Ã¢â‚¬â€œ a scent of influenza. Frontiers in Genetics, 2014, 5, 80.	2.3	7
129	Soluble urokinase plasminogen activator receptor for the prediction of ventilator-associated pneumonia. ERJ Open Research, 2019, 5, 00212-2018.	2.6	7
130	New biomarkers for respiratory infections. Current Opinion in Pulmonary Medicine, 2020, 26, 232-240.	2.6	7
131	Incidence, Clinical Characteristics and Outcomes of Early Hyperbilirubinemia in Critically Ill Patients: Insights From the MARS Study. Shock, 2022, 57, 161-167.	2.1	7
132	Association of early positive end-expiratory pressure settings with ventilator-free days in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 acute respiratory distress syndrome. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, 1274-1283.	1.7	7
133	Alkaline phosphatase in pulmonary inflammationâ€"a translational study in ventilated critically ill patients and rats. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2020, 8, 46.	1.9	7
134	Airway microbiome research: a modern perspective on surveillance cultures?. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2017, 5, 445-445.	1.7	7
135	High-flow nasal cannula in the postoperative period: is positive pressure the phantom of the OPERA trial?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 119-121.	8.2	6
136	Intraoperative ventilator settings and their association with postoperative pulmonary complications in neurosurgical patients: post-hoc analysis of LAS VEGAS study. BMC Anesthesiology, 2020, 20, 73.	1.8	6
137	Practice of adjunctive treatments in critically ill COVIDâ€"19 patientsâ€"rational for the multicenter observational PRoAcT-COVID study in The Netherlands. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2021, 9, 813-813.	1.7	6
138	Comparison of microbial composition of cough swabs and sputum for pathogen detection in patients with cystic fibrosis. Journal of Cystic Fibrosis, 2022, 21, 52-60.	0.7	6
139	Systematic review of diagnostic methods for acute respiratory distress syndrome. ERJ Open Research, 2021, 7, 00504-2020.	2.6	6
140	A Lower Global Lung Ultrasound Score Is Associated with Higher Likelihood of Successful Extubation in Invasively Ventilated COVID-19 Patients. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 105, 1490-1497.	1.4	6
141	The INVENT COVID trial: a structured protocol for a randomized controlled trial investigating the efficacy and safety of intravenous imatinib mesylate (ImpentriÂ®) in subjects with acute respiratory distress syndrome induced by COVID-19. Trials, 2022, 23, 158.	1.6	6
142	Innovations that could improve early recognition of ventilator-associated pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 1352-1354.	8.2	5
143	Factors Influencing Continuous Breath Signal in Intubated and Mechanically-Ventilated Intensive Care Unit Patients Measured by an Electronic Nose. Sensors, 2016, 16, 1337.	3.8	5
144	Non-invasive breath monitoring with eNose does not improve glucose diagnostics in critically ill patients in comparison to continuous glucose monitoring in blood. Journal of Breath Research, 2017, 11, 026002.	3.0	5

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145	New Surviving Sepsis Campaign guidelines: back to the art of medicine. European Respiratory Journal, 2018, 52, 1701818.	6.7	5
146	Volatile organic compound profiles in outlet air from extracorporeal life-support devices differ from breath profiles in critically ill patients. ERJ Open Research, 2019, 5, 00134-2018.	2.6	5
147	Case Report: Lung Ultrasound for the Guidance of Adjunctive Therapies in Two Invasively Ventilated Patients with COVID-19. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 1978-1982.	1.4	5
148	The predictive validity for mortality of the driving pressure and the mechanical power of ventilation. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2020, 8, 60.	1.9	5
149	Etiology of Myocardial Injury in Critically Ill Patients with Sepsis: A Cohort Study. Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2022, 19, 773-780.	3.2	5
150	Instrumental dead space in ventilator management â€" Authors' reply. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2021, 9, e23.	10.7	4
151	Effect of erythromycin on mortality and the host response in critically ill patients with sepsis: a target trial emulation. Critical Care, 2022, 26, .	5.8	4
152	Will all ARDS patients be receiving mechanical ventilation in 2035? Yes. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 568-569.	8.2	3
153	Why translational research matters: proceedings of the third international symposium on acute lung injury translational research (INSPIRES III). Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2019, 7, 40.	1.9	3
154	A pilot study of a novel molecular host response assay to diagnose infection in patients after high-risk gastro-intestinal surgery. Journal of Critical Care, 2019, 54, 83-87.	2.2	3
155	European Respiratory Society International Congress 2018: highlights from Assembly 2 on respiratory intensive care. ERJ Open Research, 2019, 5, 00198-2018.	2.6	3
156	Potential of Parameters of Iron Metabolism for the Diagnosis of Anemia of Inflammation in the Critically Ill. Transfusion Medicine and Hemotherapy, 2020, 47, 61-67.	1.6	3
157	Detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in exhaled breath of cystic fibrosis patients. , 2018, , .		3
158	Respiratory research networks in Europe and beyond: aims, achievements and aspirations for the 21st century. Breathe, 2017, 13, 209-215.	1.3	2
159	Noninvasive ventilation in hypercapnic respiratory failure: from rocking beds to fancy masks. Breathe, 2018, 14, 235-237.	1.3	2
160	Future of the ICU: finding treatable needles in the data haystack. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 240-242.	8.2	2
161	The effects of tidal volume size and driving pressure levels on pulmonary complement activation: an observational study in critically ill patients. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2020, 8, 74.	1.9	2
162	COVID-19 Pathophysiology: An Opportunity to Start Appreciating Time-Dependent Variation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2022, , .	5.6	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	Breath octane and acetaldehyde as markers for ARDS in invasively ventilated patients suspected to have VAP. ERJ Open Research, 2022, 8, 00624-2021.	2.6	2
164	COVID-19: management in the ICU. , 2021, , 124-143.		2
165	CONTINUOUS EXHALED BREATH ANALYSIS ON THE ICU. , 2011, , .		1
166	Use of Centre for Disease Control criteria to classify infections in critically ill patients: results from an interobserver agreement study. Critical Care, 2012, 16, .	5.8	1
167	Continuous prediction of glucose-level changes using an electronic nose in critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2014, 18, .	5.8	1
168	Promising but still uncertain steps towards better prediction of functional outcome in ICU patients. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2016, 8, E838-E840.	1.4	1
169	New kids on the block in the ECMC and opportunities for early career members in 2018. Breathe, 2018, 14, 55-57.	1.3	1
170	Contrary to popular belief, ventilator-associated lower respiratory tract infections are less common in immunocompromised patients. European Respiratory Journal, 2018, 51, 1800228.	6.7	1
171	How to chair a poster discussion session. Breathe, 2019, 15, 131-134.	1.3	1
172	ERS International Congress, Madrid, 2019: highlights from the Respiratory Intensive Care Assembly. ERJ Open Research, 2020, 6, 00331-2019.	2.6	1
173	Breathomics in Chronic Airway Diseases. , 2021, , 244-255.		1
174	Comparison of Probabilistic versus Non-probabilistic Electronic Nose Classification Methods in an Animal Model. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2015, , 298-303.	1.3	1
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