Donald M Dawes

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

33	837	393982	476904
papers	citations	19 h-index	29 g-index

35	35	35	169
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Acidosis and Catecholamine Evaluation Following Simulated Law Enforcement â€œUse of Forceâ€• Encounters. Academic Emergency Medicine, 2010, 17, e60-8.	0.8	72
2	Respiratory Effect of Prolonged Electrical Weapon Application on Human Volunteers. Academic Emergency Medicine, 2007, 14, 197-201.	0.8	66
3	Prolonged TASER use on exhausted humans does not worsen markers of acidosis. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2009, 27, 413-418.	0.7	55
4	Excited delirium syndrome (ExDS): Treatment options and considerations. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2012, 19, 117-121.	0.5	55
5	Human cardiovascular effects of a new generation conducted electrical weapon. Forensic Science International, 2011, 204, 50-57.	1.3	54
6	Echocardiographic Evaluation of a TASERâ€X26 Application in the Ideal Human Cardiac Axis. Academic Emergency Medicine, 2008, 15, 838-844.	0.8	48
7	Echocardiographic evaluation of TASER X26 probe deployment into the chests of human volunteers. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2010, 28, 49-55.	0.7	44
8	Lactate and pH evaluation in exhausted humans with prolonged TASER X26 exposure or continued exertion. Forensic Science International, 2009, 190, 80-86.	1.3	43
9	Conducted electrical weapon incapacitation during a goal-directed task as a function of probe spread. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2012, 8, 358-366.	0.6	39
10	The cardiovascular, respiratory, and metabolic effects of a long duration electronic control device exposure in human volunteers. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2010, 6, 268-274.	0.6	36
11	The respiratory, metabolic, and neuroendocrine effects of a new generation electronic control device. Forensic Science International, 2011, 207, 55-60.	1.3	36
12	15-Second conducted electrical weapon exposure does not cause core temperature elevation in non-environmentally stressed resting adults. Forensic Science International, 2008, 176, 253-257.	1.3	34
13	An Incident-Level Profile of TASER Device Deployments in Arrest-Related Deaths. Police Quarterly, 2013, 16, 85-112.	2.1	33
14	Electrical Characteristics of an Electronic Control Device Under a Physiologic Load: A Brief Report. PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology, 2010, 33, 330-336.	0.5	28
15	The effect of an electronic control device on muscle injury as determined by creatine kinase enzyme. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2011, 7, 3-8.	0.6	28
16	The physiologic effects of multiple simultaneous electronic control device discharges. Western Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2010, 11, 49-56.	0.6	25
17	Physiologic effects of prolonged conducted electrical weapon discharge in ethanol-intoxicated adults. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2010, 28, 582-587.	0.7	21
18	The neurocognitive effects of simulated use-of-force scenarios. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2014, 10, 9-17.	0.6	20

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Absence of Electrocardiographic Change after Prolonged Application of a Conducted Electrical Weapon in Physically Exhausted Adults. Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2011, 41, 466-472.	0.3	19
20	Physiologic Effects of a New-Generation Conducted Electrical Weapon on Human Volunteers. Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2014, 46, 428-435.	0.3	19
21	Markers of acidosis and stress in a sprint versus a conducted electrical weapon. Forensic Science International, 2013, 233, 84-89.	1.3	13
22	TASER Device-Induced Rhabdomyolysis is Unlikely. Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2011, 40, 68-69.	0.3	8
23	TASER electronic control devices and eye injuries. Documenta Ophthalmologica, 2012, 124, 157-159.	1.0	7
24	A comparative study of conducted electrical weapon incapacitation during a goal-directed task. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2020, 16, 613-621.	0.6	7
25	An evaluation of two conducted electrical weapons using a swine comparative cardiac safety model. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2014, 10, 329-335.	0.6	6
26	The physiologic effects of a new generation conducted electrical weapon on human volunteers at rest. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2020, 16, 406-414.	0.6	6
27	Commentary on: Jauchem J. Increased hematocrit after applications of conducted energy weapons (including TASER devices) to Sus scrofa. J Forensic Sci 2011;56 (S1):S229 - 33.. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2011, 56, 1078-1078.	0.9	5
28	Response to "Acute Agitated Delirious State Associated With TASER Exposure". Journal of the National Medical Association, 2011, 103, 986-988.	0.6	2
29	The neurocognitive effects of a conducted electrical weapon compared to high intensity interval training and alcohol intoxication - implications for Miranda and consent. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2018, 53, 51-57.	0.5	2
30	Reply to Strote, Lay person use of conducted electrical weapon research. Forensic Sci. Int. volume (2014) page XXâ€“XX. Forensic Science International, 2014, 238, e21-e22.	1.3	1
31	Effect of simulated resistance, fleeing, and use of force on standardized field sobriety testing. Medicine, Science and the Law, 2015, 55, 208-215.	0.6	1
32	A comparison of three conducted electrical weapons in a surrogate swine cardiac safety model. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2021, 77, 102088.	0.5	1
33	Commentary on: Gibbons J, Mojica A, Peele M. Human electrical muscular incapacitation and effects on QTc interval. J Forensic Sci https://doi.org/10.1111/1556â€4029.13490. Epub 2017 April 17.. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2017, 62, 1418-1419.	0.9	0