

Donald M Dawes

List of Publications by Citations

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

33
papers

752
citations

18
h-index

27
g-index

35
ext. papers

793
ext. citations

2.1
avg, IF

3.49
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
33	Acidosis and catecholamine evaluation following simulated law enforcement "use of force" encounters. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2010 , 17, e60-8	3.4	63
32	Respiratory effect of prolonged electrical weapon application on human volunteers. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2007 , 14, 197-201	3.4	61
31	Human cardiovascular effects of a new generation conducted electrical weapon. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2011 , 204, 50-7	2.6	52
30	Prolonged TASER use on exhausted humans does not worsen markers of acidosis. <i>American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2009 , 27, 413-8	2.9	50
29	Excited delirium syndrome (ExDS): treatment options and considerations. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2012 , 19, 117-21	1.7	48
28	Echocardiographic evaluation of a TASER-X26 application in the ideal human cardiac axis. <i>Academic Emergency Medicine</i> , 2008 , 15, 838-44	3.4	47
27	Echocardiographic evaluation of TASER X26 probe deployment into the chests of human volunteers. <i>American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2010 , 28, 49-55	2.9	39
26	Lactate and pH evaluation in exhausted humans with prolonged TASER X26 exposure or continued exertion. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2009 , 190, 80-6	2.6	38
25	The cardiovascular, respiratory, and metabolic effects of a long duration electronic control device exposure in human volunteers. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2010 , 6, 268-74	1.5	35
24	Conducted electrical weapon incapacitation during a goal-directed task as a function of probe spread. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2012 , 8, 358-66	1.5	32
23	The respiratory, metabolic, and neuroendocrine effects of a new generation electronic control device. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2011 , 207, 55-60	2.6	32
22	15-Second conducted electrical weapon exposure does not cause core temperature elevation in non-environmentally stressed resting adults. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2008 , 176, 253-7	2.6	32
21	An Incident-Level Profile of TASER Device Deployments in Arrest-Related Deaths. <i>Police Quarterly</i> , 2013 , 16, 85-112	2.4	30
20	The physiologic effects of multiple simultaneous electronic control device discharges. <i>Western Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2010 , 11, 49-56	3.3	24
19	The effect of an electronic control device on muscle injury as determined by creatine kinase enzyme. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2011 , 7, 3-8	1.5	23
18	Electrical characteristics of an electronic control device under a physiologic load: a brief report. <i>PACE - Pacing and Clinical Electrophysiology</i> , 2010 , 33, 330-6	1.6	22
17	The neurocognitive effects of simulated use-of-force scenarios. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2014 , 10, 9-17	1.5	19

16	Physiologic effects of prolonged conducted electrical weapon discharge in ethanol-intoxicated adults. <i>American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2010 , 28, 582-7	2.9	19
15	Physiologic effects of a new-generation conducted electrical weapon on human volunteers. <i>Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2014 , 46, 428-35	1.5	17
14	Absence of electrocardiographic change after prolonged application of a conducted electrical weapon in physically exhausted adults. <i>Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2011 , 41, 466-72	1.5	15
13	Markers of acidosis and stress in a sprint versus a conducted electrical weapon. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2013 , 233, 84-9	2.6	12
12	TASER device-induced rhabdomyolysis is unlikely. <i>Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2011 , 40, 68-9; author reply 69	1.5	8
11	TASER electronic control devices and eye injuries. <i>Documenta Ophthalmologica</i> , 2012 , 124, 157-9	2.2	7
10	An evaluation of two conducted electrical weapons using a swine comparative cardiac safety model. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2014 , 10, 329-35	1.5	5
9	Commentary on: Jauchem J. Increased hematocrit after applications of conducted energy weapons (including TASER devices) to <i>Sus scrofa</i> . <i>J Forensic Sci</i> 2011;56 (S1): S229-33. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2011 , 56, 1078	1.8	5
8	A comparative study of conducted electrical weapon incapacitation during a goal-directed task. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2020 , 16, 613-621	1.5	4
7	The physiologic effects of a new generation conducted electrical weapon on human volunteers at rest. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2020 , 16, 406-414	1.5	3
6	The neurocognitive effects of a conducted electrical weapon compared to high intensity interval training and alcohol intoxication - implications for Miranda and consent. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2018 , 53, 51-57	1.7	2
5	Response to "Acute agitated delirious state associated with TASER exposure". <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> , 2011 , 103, 986-8	2.3	2
4	Effect of simulated resistance, fleeing, and use of force on standardized field sobriety testing. <i>Medicine, Science and the Law</i> , 2015 , 55, 208-15	1.1	1
3	Reply to Strode, Lay person use of conducted electrical weapon research. <i>Forensic Sci. Int. volume</i> (2014) page XX-XX. <i>Forensic Science International</i> , 2014 , 238, e21-2	2.6	1
2	A comparison of three conducted electrical weapons in a surrogate swine cardiac safety model. <i>Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine</i> , 2021 , 77, 102088	1.7	1
1	Commentary on: Gibbons J, Mojica A, Peele M. Human electrical muscular incapacitation and effects on QTc interval. <i>J Forensic Sci</i> https://doi.org/10.1111/1556-4029.13490 . Epub 2017 April 17. <i>Journal of Forensic Sciences</i> , 2017 , 62, 1418-1419	1.8	