Luciano Gattinoni

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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418 papers	60,303 citations	1701 104 h-index	983 237 g-index
430 all docs	430 docs citations	430 times ranked	23228 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Lung Recruitment in Patients with the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 354, 1775-1786.	13.9	4,002
2	Epidemiology, Patterns of Care, and Mortality for Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome in Intensive Care Units in 50 Countries. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2016, 315, 788.	3.8	3,568
3	Incidence and prognosis of intraabdominal hypertension in a mixed population of critically ill patients: A multiple-center epidemiological study*. Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 33, 315-322.	0.4	1,885
4	A Trial of Goal-Oriented Hemodynamic Therapy in Critically Ill Patients. New England Journal of Medicine, 1995, 333, 1025-1032.	13.9	1,502
5	COVID-19 pneumonia: different respiratory treatments for different phenotypes?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 1099-1102.	3.9	1,443
6	Anemia and Blood Transfusion in Critically Ill Patients. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2002, 288, 1499.	3.8	1,428
7	Prevalence of intra-abdominal hypertension in critically ill patients: a multicentre epidemiological study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2004, 30, 822-829.	3.9	1,188
8	Effect of Prone Positioning on the Survival of Patients with Acute Respiratory Failure. New England Journal of Medicine, 2001, 345, 568-573.	13.9	1,184
9	COVID-19 Does Not Lead to a â€œTypicalâ€•Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 201, 1299-1300.	2.5	1,138
10	The Berlin definition of ARDS: an expanded rationale, justification, and supplementary material. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 1573-1582.	3.9	1,112
11	An Official American Thoracic Society/European Society of Intensive Care Medicine/Society of Critical Care Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline: Mechanical Ventilation in Adult Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 195, 1253-1263.	2.5	1,104
12	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Caused by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 158, 3-11.	2.5	1,097
13	Albumin Replacement in Patients with Severe Sepsis or Septic Shock. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 370, 1412-1421.	13.9	947
14	Pressure-Volume Curve of Total Respiratory System in Acute Respiratory Failure: Computed Tomographic Scan Study. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1987, 136, 730-736.	2.9	846
15	Management of COVID-19 Respiratory Distress. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2020, 323, 2329.	3.8	842
16	What Has Computed Tomography Taught Us about the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome?. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 164, 1701-1711.	2.5	706
17	Tidal Hyperinflation during Low Tidal Volume Ventilation in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 175, 160-166.	2.5	699
18	Vertical gradient of regional lung inflation in adult respiratory distress syndrome.. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1994, 149, 8-13.	2.5	689

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19	The concept of â€œbaby lungâ€• Intensive Care Medicine, 2005, 31, 776-784.	3.9	688
20	Lung Stress and Strain during Mechanical Ventilation for Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 178, 346-355.	2.5	633
21	Volume/pressure curve of total respiratory system in paralysed patients: artefacts and correction factors. Intensive Care Medicine, 1987, 13, 19-25.	3.9	625
22	Relationships Between Lung Computed Tomographic Density, Gas Exchange, and PEEP in Acute Respiratory Failure. Anesthesiology, 1988, 69, 824-832.	1.3	596
23	Ventilator-related causes of lung injury: the mechanical power. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1567-1575.	3.9	586
24	Recruitment and Derecruitment during Acute Respiratory Failure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 164, 131-140.	2.5	585
25	The rule regulating pH changes during crystalloid infusion. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 461-468.	3.9	576
26	Body Position Changes Redistribute Lung Computed-Tomographic Density in Patients with Acute Respiratory Failure. Anesthesiology, 1991, 74, 15-23.	1.3	570
27	Low-Frequency Positive-Pressure Ventilation With Extracorporeal CO2 Removal in Severe Acute Respiratory Failure. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1986, 256, 881.	3.8	558
28	Effects of positive end-expiratory pressure on regional distribution of tidal volume and recruitment in adult respiratory distress syndrome.. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1995, 151, 1807-1814.	2.5	545
29	Tidal Volume Lower than 6 ml/kg Enhances Lung Protection. Anesthesiology, 2009, 111, 826-835.	1.3	511
30	COVID-19 pneumonia: ARDS or not?. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 154.	2.5	504
31	Recruitment and Derecruitment During Acute Respiratory Failure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 164, 122-130.	2.5	501
32	The Effects of Body Mass on Lung Volumes, Respiratory Mechanics, and Gas Exchange During General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1998, 87, 654-660.	1.1	499
33	Prone ventilation reduces mortality in patients with acute respiratory failure and severe hypoxemia: systematic review and meta-analysis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 585-599.	3.9	486
34	Prone Positioning in Patients With Moderate and Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2009, 302, 1977.	3.8	459
35	Noninvasive Ventilation of Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Insights from the LUNG SAFE Study. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 195, 67-77.	2.5	456
36	Effects of the Prone Position on Respiratory Mechanics and Gas Exchange during Acute Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 157, 387-393.	2.5	449

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37	The Application of Esophageal Pressure Measurement in Patients with Respiratory Failure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 520-531.	2.5	443
38	Low-frequency positive-pressure ventilation with extracorporeal CO2 removal in severe acute respiratory failure. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1986, 256, 881-886.	3.8	432
39	Regional effects and mechanism of positive end-expiratory pressure in early adult respiratory distress syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1993, 269, 2122-2127.	3.8	430
40	Acute respiratory distress syndrome. Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 622-637.	6.3	426
41	Position Paper for the Organization of Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation Programs for Acute Respiratory Failure in Adult Patients. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 190, 488-496.	2.5	400
42	Positive End-expiratory Pressure Improves Respiratory Function in Obese but not in Normal Subjects during Anesthesia and ParalysisÂ. Anesthesiology, 1999, 91, 1221-1221.	1.3	382
43	Regional Effects and Mechanism of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in Early Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1993, 269, 2122.	3.8	373
44	Equal increases in respiratory system elastance reflect similar lung damage in experimental ventilator-induced lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2002, 28, 196-203.	3.9	370
45	The Americanâ€“European Consensus Conference on ARDS, Part 2. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 157, 1332-1347.	2.5	365
46	Total Respiratory System, Lung, and Chest Wall Mechanics in Sedated-Paralyzed Postoperative Morbidly Obese Patients. Chest, 1996, 109, 144-151.	0.4	361
47	The Prone Position in ARDS Patients. Chest, 1988, 94, 103-107.	0.4	357
48	Sigh in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1999, 159, 872-880.	2.5	357
49	Esophageal and transpulmonary pressure in the clinical setting: meaning, usefulness and perspectives. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1360-1373.	3.9	352
50	Prone Position in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Rationale, Indications, and Limits. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 188, 1286-1293.	2.5	349
51	The Italian ECMO network experience during the 2009 influenza A(H1N1) pandemic: preparation for severe respiratory emergency outbreaks. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1447-57.	3.9	321
52	Mechanical Power and Development of Ventilator-induced Lung Injury. Anesthesiology, 2016, 124, 1100-1108.	1.3	305
53	Lung Stress and Strain during Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 183, 1354-1362.	2.5	297
54	Lung Opening and Closing during Ventilation of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 181, 578-586.	2.5	287

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55	Lung structure and function in different stages of severe adult respiratory distress syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1994, 271, 1772-1779.	3.8	282
56	Lung Inhomogeneity in Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 149-158.	2.5	277
57	Lung Structure and Function in Different Stages of Severe Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1994, 271, 1772.	3.8	274
58	Prone position in acute respiratory distress syndrome. European Respiratory Journal, 2002, 20, 1017-1028.	3.1	271
59	Adult respiratory distress syndrome profiles by computed tomography. Journal of Thoracic Imaging, 1986, 1, 25-30.	0.8	255
60	Physical and biological triggers of ventilator-induced lung injury and its prevention. European Respiratory Journal, 2003, 22, 15s-25s.	3.1	252
61	Decrease in Paco2 with prone position is predictive of improved outcome in acute respiratory distress syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 31, 2727-2733.	0.4	247
62	Potentially modifiable factors contributing to outcome from acute respiratory distress syndrome: the LUNG SAFE study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1865-1876.	3.9	247
63	TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY FAILURE WITH LOW-FREQUENCY POSITIVE-PRESSURE VENTILATION AND EXTRACORPOREAL REMOVAL OF CO2. Lancet, The, 1980, 316, 292-294.	6.3	246
64	Prone position in ARDS patients: why, when, how and for whom. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2385-2396.	3.9	243
65	Lung Stress and Strain During Mechanical Ventilation. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 1046-1055.	0.4	236
66	Respiratory system mechanics in sedated, paralyzed, morbidly obese patients. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1997, 82, 811-818.	1.2	235
67	Pulmonary and extrapulmonary acute respiratory distress syndrome are different. European Respiratory Journal, 2003, 22, 48s-56s.	3.1	224
68	Morphological response to positive end expiratory pressure in acute respiratory failure. Computerized tomography study. Intensive Care Medicine, 1986, 12, 137-42.	3.9	214
69	The "baby lung" became an adult. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 663-673.	3.9	206
70	Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome Due to Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Causes: CT, Clinical, and Functional Correlations. Radiology, 1999, 213, 545-552.	3.6	205
71	Ventilator-induced lung injury: The anatomical and physiological framework. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, S539-S548.	0.4	201
72	Effect of prone positioning during mechanical ventilation on mortality among patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Cmaj, 2014, 186, E381-E390.	0.9	200

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73	An alternative to breathing. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 1978, 75, 261-266.	0.4	199
74	Predicting mortality risk in patients undergoing venovenous ECMO for ARDS due to influenza A (H1N1) pneumonia: the ECMOnet score. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 275-281.	3.9	199
75	Control of Breathing Using an Extracorporeal Membrane Lung. Anesthesiology, 1977, 46, 138-141.	1.3	193
76	ECMO criteria for influenza A (H1N1)-associated ARDS: role of transpulmonary pressure. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 395-403.	3.9	191
77	An Increase of Abdominal Pressure Increases Pulmonary Edema in Oleic Acidâ€“induced Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 169, 534-541.	2.5	185
78	Bench-to-bedside review: chest wall elastance in acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome patients. Critical Care, 2004, 8, 350.	2.5	181
79	Optimum support by high-flow nasal cannula in acute hypoxemic respiratory failure: effects of increasing flow rates. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1453-1463.	3.9	180
80	The future of mechanical ventilation: lessons from the present and the past. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 183.	2.5	176
81	Presepsin (soluble CD14 subtype) and procalcitonin levels for mortality prediction in sepsis: data from the Albumin Italian Outcome Sepsis trial. Critical Care, 2014, 18, R6.	2.5	175
82	Driving pressure and mechanical power: new targets for VILI prevention. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2017, 5, 286-286.	0.7	170
83	Physiological and quantitative CT-scan characterization of COVID-19 and typical ARDS: a matched cohort study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2187-2196.	3.9	169
84	Albumin administration in the acutely ill: what is new and where next?. Critical Care, 2014, 18, 231.	2.5	167
85	Prone positioning improves survival in severe ARDS: a pathophysiologic review and individual patient meta-analysis. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2010, 76, 448-54.	0.6	165
86	Low-frequency positive-pressure ventilation with extracorporeal CO2 removal in severe acute respiratory failure. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1986, 256, 881-6.	3.8	163
87	Clinical review: Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. Critical Care, 2011, 15, 243.	2.5	160
88	Prone position delays the progression of ventilator-induced lung injury in rats: Does lung strain distribution play a role?*. Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 33, 361-367.	0.4	159
89	â€œAwakeâ€•extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO): pathophysiology, technical considerations, and clinical pioneering. Critical Care, 2016, 20, 150.	2.5	151
90	Bedside Selection of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in Mild, Moderate, and Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, 252-264.	0.4	138

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91	Persisting high levels of plasma pentraxin 3 over the first days after severe sepsis and septic shock onset are associated with mortality. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 621-629.	3.9	137
92	Low-Frequency Positive Pressure Ventilation with Extracorporeal Carbon Dioxide Removal (LFPPV-ECCO2R). Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1978, 57, 470???477.	1.1	136
93	Venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for acute respiratory failure. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 712-724.	3.9	136
94	Static and Dynamic Contributors to Ventilator-induced Lung Injury in Clinical Practice. Pressure, Energy, and Power. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 201, 767-774.	2.5	135
95	Intravenous fluid therapy in the perioperative and critical care setting: Executive summary of the International Fluid Academy (IFA). Annals of Intensive Care, 2020, 10, 64.	2.2	134
96	How safe is gelatin? A systematic review and meta-analysis of gelatin-containing plasma expanders vs crystalloids and albumin. Journal of Critical Care, 2016, 35, 75-83.	1.0	129
97	Mortality prediction in patients with severe septic shock: a pilot study using a target metabolomics approach. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 20391.	1.6	126
98	Clinical review: Respiratory monitoring in the ICU - a consensus of 16. Critical Care, 2012, 16, 219.	2.5	119
99	Effects of the Beach Chair Position, Positive End-expiratory Pressure, and Pneumoperitoneum on Respiratory Function in Morbidly Obese Patients during Anesthesia and Paralysis. Anesthesiology, 2007, 107, 725-732.	1.3	116
100	Circulating presepsin (soluble CD14 subtype) as a marker of host response in patients with severe sepsis or septic shock: data from the multicenter, randomized ALBIOS trial. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 12-20.	3.9	114
101	Role of Strain Rate in the Pathogenesis of Ventilator-Induced Lung Edema*. Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 44, e838-e845.	0.4	112
102	Stress and strain within the lung. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2012, 18, 42-47.	1.6	111
103	Lung Recruitment Assessed by Respiratory Mechanics and Computed Tomography in Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. What Is the Relationship?. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 193, 1254-1263.	2.5	111
104	Static and dynamic components of esophageal and central venous pressure during intra-abdominal hypertension*. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 1575-1581.	0.4	105
105	Organ Allocation Waiting Time During Extracorporeal Bridge to Lung Transplant Affects Outcomes. Chest, 2013, 144, 1018-1025.	0.4	105
106	Refining Ventilatory Treatment for Acute Lung Injury and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2008, 299, 691.	3.8	104
107	Nitrogen washout/washin, helium dilution and computed tomography in the assessment of end expiratory lung volume. Critical Care, 2008, 12, R150.	2.5	104
108	Imaging in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 686-698.	3.9	104

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109	Lactate as a marker of energy failure in critically ill patients: hypothesis. Critical Care, 2005, 9, 588.	2.5	102
110	Anatomical and functional intrapulmonary shunt in acute respiratory distress syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 669-675.	0.4	102
111	Prone Positioning in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 40, 094-100.	0.8	99
112	Personalized mechanical ventilation in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 250.	2.5	97
113	Opening pressures and atelectrauma in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 603-611.	3.9	96
114	Geo-economic variations in epidemiology, patterns of care, and outcomes in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: insights from the LUNG SAFE prospective cohort study. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2017, 5, 627-638.	5.2	93
115	Thromboelastography-based anticoagulation management during extracorporeal membrane oxygenation: a safety and feasibility pilot study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 7.	2.2	92
116	The Role of CT-scan Studies for the Diagnosis and Therapy of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Clinics in Chest Medicine, 2006, 27, 559-570.	0.8	90
117	Understanding Lactatemia in Human Sepsis. Potential Impact for Early Management. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 200, 582-589.	2.5	90
118	Spontaneous Breathing during Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation in Acute Respiratory Failure. Anesthesiology, 2017, 126, 678-687.	1.3	87
119	Reclassifying Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 197, 1586-1595.	2.5	87
120	Management of mechanical ventilation during laparoscopic surgery. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2010, 24, 227-241.	1.7	86
121	Lung Inhomogeneities and Time Course of Ventilator-induced Mechanical Injuries. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 618-627.	1.3	86
122	Lung structure and function in different stages of severe adult respiratory distress syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1994, 271, 1772-9.	3.8	86
123	THE CARBON DIOXIDE MEMBRANE LUNG (CDML). ASAIO Journal, 1977, 23, 17-21.	0.9	84
124	Positive end-expiratory pressure. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2010, 16, 39-44.	1.6	84
125	Lung anatomy, energy load, and ventilator-induced lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2015, 3, 34.	0.9	84
126	Respiratory support in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: an expert opinion. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 240.	2.5	84

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127	COVID-19 pneumonia: pathophysiology and management. European Respiratory Review, 2021, 30, 210138.	3.0	84
128	Body position changes redistribute lung computed-tomographic density in patients with acute respiratory failure: impact and clinical fallout through the following 20Âyears. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 1909-1915.	3.9	80
129	Positive End-expiratory Pressure and Mechanical Power. Anesthesiology, 2019, 130, 119-130.	1.3	80
130	The assessment of transpulmonary pressure in mechanically ventilated ARDS patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 1670-1678.	3.9	79
131	Regional effects and mechanism of positive end-expiratory pressure in early adult respiratory distress syndrome. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1993, 269, 2122-7.	3.8	79
132	Effects of carbon dioxide insufflation for laparoscopic cholecystectomy on the respiratory system. Anaesthesia, 1996, 51, 744-749.	1.8	77
133	Inflammatory pulmonary edema and positive end-expiratory pressure. Journal of Thoracic Imaging, 1988, 3, 59-64.	0.8	75
134	Sequential N-Terminal Pro-B-Type Natriuretic Peptide and High-Sensitivity Cardiac Troponin Measurements During Albumin Replacement in Patients With Severe Sepsis or Septic Shock*. Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 44, 707-716.	0.4	75
135	Extracorporeal organ support (ECOS) in critical illness and acute kidney injury: from native to artificial organ crosstalk. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 1447-1459.	3.9	75
136	CONTROL OF INTERMITTENT POSITIVE PRESSURE BREATHING (IPPB) BY EXTRACORPOREAL REMOVAL OF CARBON DIOXIDE. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 1978, 50, 753-758.	1.5	74
137	Physiologic rationale for ventilator setting in acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome patients. Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 31, S300-S304.	0.4	74
138	Oxygen consumption is depressed in patients with lactic acidosis due to biguanide intoxication. Critical Care, 2010, 14, R22.	2.5	73
139	Regional physiology of ARDS. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 312.	2.5	73
140	Positive end-expiratory pressure: how to set it at the individual level. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2017, 5, 288-288.	0.7	73
141	Pentraxin 3 in patients with severe sepsis or shock: the ALBIOS trial. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 47, 73-83.	1.7	71
142	Ex vivo lung perfusion to improve donor lung function and increase the number of organs available for transplantation. Transplant International, 2014, 27, 553-561.	0.8	67
143	Successful Transplantation of Lungs From an Uncontrolled Donor After Circulatory Death Preserved In Situ by Alveolar Recruitment Maneuvers and Assessed by Ex Vivo Lung Perfusion. American Journal of Transplantation, 2016, 16, 1312-1318.	2.6	65
144	Platelet Drop and Fibrinolytic Shutdown in Patients With Sepsis. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, e221-e228.	0.4	65

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145	Mechanical power at a glance: a simple surrogate for volume-controlled ventilation. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2019, 7, 61.	0.9	65
146	The clinical use of albumin: the point of view of a specialist in intensive care. Blood Transfusion, 2009, 7, 259-67.	0.3	65
147	Pulmonary microthrombosis in severe adult respiratory distress syndrome. Critical Care Medicine, 1988, 16, 111-113.	0.4	63
148	Assessment of Fibrinolysis in Sepsis Patients with Urokinase Modified Thromboelastography. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0136463.	1.1	62
149	Relationship between gas exchange response to prone position and lung recruitability during acute respiratory failure. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 1011-1017.	3.9	61
150	Limits of normality of quantitative thoracic CT analysis. Critical Care, 2013, 17, R93.	2.5	61
151	Effects of thoraco-pelvic supports during prone position in patients with acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome: a physiological study. Critical Care, 2006, 10, R87.	2.5	60
152	Tight glycemic control may favor fibrinolysis in patients with sepsis*. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 424-431.	0.4	60
153	Fluid administration and monitoring in ARDS: which management?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2252-2264.	3.9	60
154	Lung Recruitability Is Better Estimated According to the Berlin Definition of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome at Standard 5 cm H2O Rather Than Higher Positive End-Expiratory Pressure. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, 781-790.	0.4	59
155	Circulating Biologically Active Adrenomedullin (bio-ADM) Predicts Hemodynamic Support Requirement and Mortality During Sepsis. Chest, 2017, 152, 312-320.	0.4	59
156	How to ventilate obese patients in the ICU. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2423-2435.	3.9	59
157	Extracorporeal carbon dioxide removal (ECCO2R): a new form of respiratory assistance. International Journal of Artificial Organs, 1979, 2, 183-5.	0.7	59
158	Compressive Forces and Computed Tomographyâ€“derived Positive End-expiratory Pressure in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Anesthesiology, 2014, 121, 572-581.	1.3	58
159	Extracorporeal Gas Exchange and Spontaneous Breathing for the Treatment of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, e211-e220.	0.4	57
160	Metformin overdose causes platelet mitochondrial dysfunction in humans. Critical Care, 2012, 16, R180.	2.5	56
161	Propagation prevention: A complementary mechanism for â€œlung protectiveâ€•ventilation in acute respiratory distress syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 3252-3258.	0.4	55
162	Selecting the â€˜rightâ€™ positive end-expiratory pressure level. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2015, 21, 50-57.	1.6	55

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163	Time to generate ventilator-induced lung injury among mammals with healthy lungs: a unifying hypothesis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1913-1920.	3.9	54
164	Use of ECMO in ARDS: does the EOLIA trial really help?. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 171.	2.5	54
165	An alternative to breathing. Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 1978, 75, 261-6.	0.4	54
166	Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Forms of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 22, 259-268.	0.8	53
167	Simulation-Based Training of Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation During H1N1 Influenza Pandemic. Simulation in Healthcare, 2012, 7, 32-34.	0.7	53
168	Time to reach a new steady state after changes of positive end expiratory pressure. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 1377-1385.	3.9	53
169	Time Course of Evolving Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury: The â€œShrinking Baby Lungâ€• Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, 1203-1209.	0.4	53
170	Metformin overdose, but not lactic acidosis per se, inhibits oxygen consumption in pigs. Critical Care, 2012, 16, R75.	2.5	52
171	The impact of ventilationâ€“perfusion inequality in COVID-19: a computational model. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2021, 130, 865-876.	1.2	52
172	A New Look at Therapy of the Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome. International Anesthesiology Clinics, 1983, 21, 97-118.	0.3	51
173	Role of total lung stress on the progression of early COVID-19 pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 1130-1139.	3.9	51
174	Albumin Replacement in Severe Sepsis or Septic Shock. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 371, 83-84.	13.9	50
175	Towards ultraprotective mechanical ventilation. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2012, 25, 141-147.	0.9	49
176	Artificial lung as an alternative to mechanical ventilation in COPD exacerbation. European Respiratory Journal, 2012, 39, 212-215.	3.1	49
177	Prevalence and outcome of silent hypoxemia in COVID-19. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2021, 87, 325-333.	0.6	49
178	Lung inhomogeneities, inflation and [¹⁸F]2-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose uptake rate in acute respiratory distress syndrome. European Respiratory Journal, 2016, 47, 233-242.	3.1	48
179	Clinical application of low frequency positive pressure ventilation with extracorporeal CO2 removal (LFPPV-ECCO2R) in treatment of adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). International Journal of Artificial Organs, 1979, 2, 282-3.	0.7	48
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