Paolo Pelosi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	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.	0.9	1,885
2	Mortality after surgery in Europe: a 7 day cohort study. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 1059-1065.	13.7	1,614
3	A Trial of Goal-Oriented Hemodynamic Therapy in Critically Ill Patients. New England Journal of Medicine, 1995, 333, 1025-1032.	27.0	1,502
4	Prevalence of intra-abdominal hypertension in critically ill patients: a multicentre epidemiological study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2004, 30, 822-829.	8.2	1,188
5	Effect of Prone Positioning on the Survival of Patients with Acute Respiratory Failure. New England Journal of Medicine, 2001, 345, 568-573.	27.0	1,184
6	Evolution of Mechanical Ventilation in Response to Clinical Research. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 177, 170-177.	5.6	1,133
7	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Caused by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 158, 3-11.	5.6	1,097
8	Evolution of Mortality over Time in Patients Receiving Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 188, 220-230.	5.6	999
9	Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. European Heart Journal, 2009, 30, 2769-2812.	2.2	735
10	What Has Computed Tomography Taught Us about the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome?. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 164, 1701-1711.	5.6	706
11	Recruitment and Derecruitment during Acute Respiratory Failure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 164, 131-140.	5.6	585
12	Body Position Changes Redistribute Lung Computed-Tomographic Density in Patients with Acute Respiratory Failure. Anesthesiology, 1991, 74, 15-23.	2.5	570
13	Standards for definitions and use of outcome measures for clinical effectiveness research in perioperative medicine. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2015, 32, 88-105.	1.7	559
14	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
15	Hypothermia versus Normothermia after Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. New England Journal of Medicine, 2021, 384, 2283-2294.	27.0	511
16	Recruitment and Derecruitment During Acute Respiratory Failure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 164, 122-130.	5.6	501
17	The Effects of Body Mass on Lung Volumes, Respiratory Mechanics, and Gas Exchange During General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1998, 87, 654-660.	2.2	499
18	Assessment of cardiac preload and left ventricular function under increasing levels of positive end-expiratory pressure. Intensive Care Medicine, 2004, 30, 119-126.	8.2	479

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19	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.	5.6	449
20	The Application of Esophageal Pressure Measurement in Patients with Respiratory Failure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 520-531.	5.6	443
21	Protective Mechanical Ventilation during General Anesthesia for Open Abdominal Surgery Improves Postoperative Pulmonary Function. Anesthesiology, 2013, 118, 1307-1321.	2.5	416
22	Association between driving pressure and development of postoperative pulmonary complications in patients undergoing mechanical ventilation for general anaesthesia: a meta-analysis of individual patient data. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2016, 4, 272-280.	10.7	404
23	Optoelectronic Plethysmography in Intensive Care Patients. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2000, 161, 1546-1552.	5.6	397
24	Positive End-expiratory Pressure Improves Respiratory Function in Obese but not in Normal Subjects during Anesthesia and ParalysisÂ. Anesthesiology, 1999, 91, 1221-1221.	2.5	382
25	What is an intensive care unit? A report of the task force of the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2017, 37, 270-276.	2.2	370
26	Total Respiratory System, Lung, and Chest Wall Mechanics in Sedated-Paralyzed Postoperative Morbidly Obese Patients. Chest, 1996, 109, 144-151.	0.8	361
27	Sigh in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1999, 159, 872-880.	5.6	357
28	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
29	Intraoperative Protective Mechanical Ventilation for Prevention of Postoperative Pulmonary Complications. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 692-713.	2.5	319
30	New treatment of acute hypoxemic respiratory failure: Noninvasive pressure support ventilation delivered by helmet—A pilot controlled trial. Critical Care Medicine, 2002, 30, 602-608.	0.9	314
31	Meta-analysis: Ventilation Strategies and Outcomes of the Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Acute Lung Injury. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2009, 151, 566.	3.9	314
32	Tracheostomy in the COVID-19 era: global and multidisciplinary guidance. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2020, 8, 717-725.	10.7	312
33	Prospective External Validation of a Predictive Score for Postoperative Pulmonary Complications. Anesthesiology, 2014, 121, 219-231.	2.5	311
34	Clinical review: Positive end-expiratory pressure and cardiac output. Critical Care, 2005, 9, 607.	5.8	308
35	Prevention of Atelectasis in Morbidly Obese Patients during General Anesthesia and Paralysis. Anesthesiology, 2009, 111, 979-987.	2.5	305
36	Protective <i>versus</i> Conventional Ventilation for Surgery. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 66-78.	2.5	291

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37	Obesity in the critically ill: a narrative review. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 757-769.	8.2	283
38	An Official ATS/ERS/ESICM/SCCM/SRLF Statement: Prevention and Management of Acute Renal Failure in the ICU Patient. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 181, 1128-1155.	5.6	267
39	Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2010, 27, 92-137.	1.7	263
40	Characteristics and Outcomes of Ventilated Patients According to Time to Liberation from Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 184, 430-437.	5.6	253
41	Intubation Practices and Adverse Peri-intubation Events in Critically III Patients From 29 Countries. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2021, 325, 1164.	7.4	232
42	The Effects of Body Mass on Lung Volumes, Respiratory Mechanics, and Gas Exchange During General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1998, 87, 654-660.	2.2	226
43	Incidence, risk factors and outcome of barotrauma in mechanically ventilated patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2004, 30, 612-619.	8.2	219
44	Effect of Intraoperative High Positive End-Expiratory Pressure (PEEP) With Recruitment Maneuvers vs Low PEEP on Postoperative Pulmonary Complications in Obese Patients. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2019, 321, 2292.	7.4	216
45	Lung-Protective Ventilation With Low Tidal Volumes and the Occurrence of Pulmonary Complications in Patients Without Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, 2155-2163.	0.9	210
46	Noninvasive Positive Pressure Ventilation Using a Helmet in Patients with Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Anesthesiology, 2004, 100, 16-24.	2.5	208
47	Prevalence and outcome of gastrointestinal bleeding and use of acid suppressants in acutely ill adult intensive care patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 833-845.	8.2	208
48	Incidence of mortality and morbidity related to postoperative lung injury in patients who have undergone abdominal or thoracic surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2014, 2, 1007-1015.	10.7	203
49	Bloodstream infections in critically ill patients with COVIDâ€19. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2020, 50, e13319.	3.4	203
50	Lung-protective ventilation for the surgical patient: international expert panel-based consensus recommendations. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2019, 123, 898-913.	3.4	201
51	Multiple organ dysfunction in SARS-CoV-2: MODS-CoV-2. Expert Review of Respiratory Medicine, 2020, 14, 865-868.	2.5	196
52	Effect of a Low vs Intermediate Tidal Volume Strategy on Ventilator-Free Days in Intensive Care Unit Patients Without ARDS. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2018, 320, 1872.	7.4	195
53	Individual Positive End-expiratory Pressure Settings Optimize Intraoperative Mechanical Ventilation and Reduce Postoperative Atelectasis. Anesthesiology, 2018, 129, 1070-1081.	2.5	191
54	An Increase of Abdominal Pressure Increases Pulmonary Edema in Oleic Acid–induced Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 169, 534-541.	5.6	185

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55	The Prone Positioning During General Anesthesia Minimally Affects Respiratory Mechanics While Improving Functional Residual Capacity and Increasing Oxygen Tension. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1995, 80, 955-960.	2.2	178
56	Management and outcome of mechanically ventilated neurologic patients*. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 1482-1492.	0.9	176
57	Associations between ventilator settings during extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for refractory hypoxemia and outcome in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: a pooled individual patient data analysis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1672-1684.	8.2	176
58	Noninvasive Ventilation and Alveolar Recruitment Maneuver Improve Respiratory Function during and after Intubation of Morbidly Obese Patients. Anesthesiology, 2011, 114, 1354-1363.	2.5	173
59	Prone Positioning Improves Pulmonary Function in Obese Patients During General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1996, 83, 578-583.	2.2	172
60	Perioperative cardiovascular monitoring of high-risk patients: a consensus of 12. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 224.	5.8	167
61	Effects of Volatile Anesthetics on Mortality and Postoperative Pulmonary and Other Complications in Patients Undergoing Surgery. Anesthesiology, 2016, 124, 1230-1245.	2.5	156
62	Helmet CPAP vs. oxygen therapy in severe hypoxemic respiratory failure due to pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 942-949.	8.2	152
63	Development and validation of a score to predict postoperative respiratory failure in a multicentre European cohort. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2015, 32, 458-470.	1.7	152
64	Compartmental Analysis of Breathing in the Supine and Prone Positions by Optoelectronic Plethysmography. Annals of Biomedical Engineering, 2001, 29, 60-70.	2.5	150
65	Percutaneous and surgical tracheostomy in critically ill adult patients: a meta-analysis. Critical Care, 2014, 18, 544.	5.8	146
66	Hemodynamics and Vasopressor Support During Targeted Temperature Management at 33°C Versus 36°C After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, 318-327.	0.9	144
67	Target temperature management after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest—a randomized, parallel-group, assessor-blinded clinical trial—rationale and design. American Heart Journal, 2012, 163, 541-548.	2.7	141
68	Mechanical ventilation in patients with acute brain injury: recommendations of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine consensus. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2397-2410.	8.2	140
69	Intraoperative Recruitment Maneuver Reverses Detrimental Pneumoperitoneum-induced Respiratory Effects in Healthy Weight and Obese Patients Undergoing Laparoscopy. Anesthesiology, 2010, 113, 1310-1319.	2.5	140
70	Helmet Continuous Positive Airway Pressure vs Oxygen Therapy To Improve Oxygenation in Community-Acquired Pneumonia. Chest, 2010, 138, 114-120.	0.8	137
71	Epidemiological characteristics, practice of ventilation, and clinical outcome in patients at risk of acute respiratory distress syndrome in intensive care units from 16 countries (PRoVENT): an international, multicentre, prospective study. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2016, 4, 882-893.	10.7	137
72	Variable Tidal Volumes Improve Lung Protective Ventilation Strategies in Experimental Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 179, 684-693	5.6	136

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73	Distinct phenotypes require distinct respiratory management strategies in severe COVID-19. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2020, 279, 103455.	1.6	129
74	Perioperative management of obese patients. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2010, 24, 211-225.	4.0	125
75	Expert consensus statements for the management of COVID-19-related acute respiratory failure using a Delphi method. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 106.	5.8	121
76	Sigh in Supine and Prone Position during Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 167, 521-527.	5.6	120
77	Clinical review: Respiratory monitoring in the ICU - a consensus of 16. Critical Care, 2012, 16, 219.	5.8	119
78	Anti-inflammatory properties of anesthetic agents. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 67.	5.8	119
79	Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation delivered by helmet vs. standard face mask. Intensive Care Medicine, 2003, 29, 1671-1679.	8.2	118
80	Tracheostomy procedures in the intensive care unit: an international survey. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 291.	5.8	117
81	Protective mechanical ventilation in the non-injured lung: review and meta-analysis. Critical Care, 2014, 18, 211.	5.8	116
82	Association between tidal volume size, duration of ventilation, and sedation needs in patients without acute respiratory distress syndrome: an individual patient data meta-analysis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 950-957.	8.2	115
83	Pathogenesis of Multiple Organ Injury in COVID-19 and Potential Therapeutic Strategies. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 593223.	2.8	113
84	Effects of mechanical ventilation on the extracellular matrix. Intensive Care Medicine, 2008, 34, 631-639.	8.2	100
85	Noisy pressure support ventilation: A pilot study on a new assisted ventilation mode in experimental lung injury*. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 818-827.	0.9	99
86	Resuscitation from hemorrhagic shock: Experimental model comparing normal saline, dextran, and hypertonic saline solutions. Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 31, 1915-1922.	0.9	98
87	Immunomodulation after ischemic stroke: potential mechanisms and implications for therapy. Critical Care, 2016, 20, 391.	5.8	97
88	Personalized mechanical ventilation in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 250.	5.8	97
89	Recruitment maneuver in pulmonary and extrapulmonary experimental acute lung injury. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 1900-1908.	0.9	96
90	Triage decisions for ICU admission: Report from the Task Force of the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2016, 36, 301-305.	2.2	96

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91	Incidence and Prognosis of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Critically Ill Patients with COVID-19: A Multicenter Study. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 555.	2.4	93
92	End-of-life care in the intensive care unit: Report from the Task Force of World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Critical Care, 2016, 34, 125-130.	2.2	92
93	Effects of heat and moisture exchangers on minute ventilation, ventilatory drive, and work of breathing during pressure-support ventilation in acute respiratory failure. Critical Care Medicine, 1996, 24, 1184-1188.	0.9	92
94	The LAS VEGAS risk score for prediction of postoperative pulmonary complications. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2018, 35, 691-701.	1.7	90
95	Bench-to-bedside review: the role of glycosaminoglycans in respiratory disease. Critical Care, 2006, 10, 237.	5.8	89
96	Comparative Effects of Volutrauma and Atelectrauma on Lung Inflammation in Experimental Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 44, e854-e865.	0.9	87
97	Return to Work and Participation in Society After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2018, 11, e003566.	2.2	87
98	Respiratory and hemodynamic changes during decremental open lung positive end-expiratory pressure titration in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. Critical Care, 2009, 13, R59.	5.8	86
99	Effect of different inspiratory rise time and cycling off criteria during pressure support ventilation in patients recovering from acute lung injury. Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 31, 2604-2610.	0.9	85
100	Clinical characteristics, management and in-hospital mortality of patients with coronavirus disease 2019 in Genoa, Italy. Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2020, 26, 1537-1544.	6.0	84
101	The Effects of Positive End-expiratory Pressure on Respiratory Resistance in Patients with the Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome and in Normal Anesthetized Subjects. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1991, 144, 101-107.	2.9	82
102	Ability of dynamic airway pressure curve profile and elastance for positive end-expiratory pressure titration. Intensive Care Medicine, 2008, 34, 2291-9.	8.2	82
103	Anxiety and depression among out-of-hospital cardiac arrest survivors. Resuscitation, 2015, 97, 68-75.	3.0	81
104	A multi-faceted strategy to reduce ventilation-associated mortality in brain-injured patients. The BI-VILI project: a nationwide quality improvement project. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 957-970.	8.2	81
105	Noninvasive respiratory support in the perioperative period. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2010, 23, 233-238.	2.0	80
106	The association of targeted temperature management at 33 and 36°C with outcome in patients with moderate shock on admission after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: a post hoc analysis of the Target Temperature Management trial. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 1210-1219.	8.2	80
107	Pros and cons of corticosteroid therapy for COVID-19 patients. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2020, 280, 103492.	1.6	80
108	Ventilation in patients with intra-abdominal hypertension: what every critical care physician needs to know. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 52.	4.6	78

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109	Prone Positioning Improves Pulmonary Function in Obese Patients During General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1996, 83, 578-583.	2.2	77
110	End-Inspiratory Airway Occlusion. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1997, 156, 1210-1216.	5.6	77
111	Brain–heart interaction after acute ischemic stroke. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 163.	5.8	77
112	The polycompartment syndrome: a concise state-of-the-art review. Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy, 2014, 46, 433-450.	1.0	77
113	Power to mechanical power to minimize ventilator-induced lung injury?. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2019, 7, 38.	1.9	75
114	Fibrotic progression and radiologic correlation in matched lung samples from COVID-19 post-mortems. Virchows Archiv Fur Pathologische Anatomie Und Physiologie Und Fur Klinische Medizin, 2021, 478, 471-485.	2.8	74
115	Mesenchymal Stem Cell Trials for Pulmonary Diseases. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2014, 115, 1023-1032.	2.6	73
116	Anxiety among front-line health-care workers supporting patients with COVID-19: A global survey. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2021, 68, 90-96.	2.4	73
117	Ultrasound-guided percutaneous dilational tracheostomy versus bronchoscopy-guided percutaneous dilational tracheostomy in critically ill patients (TRACHUS): a randomized noninferiority controlled trial. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 342-351.	8.2	72
118	Optic nerve sheath diameter: present and future perspectives for neurologists and critical care physicians. Neurological Sciences, 2019, 40, 2447-2457.	1.9	72
119	Targeted hypothermia versus targeted Normothermia after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (TTM2): A randomized clinical trial—Rationale and design. American Heart Journal, 2019, 217, 23-31.	2.7	72
120	Pressure support improves oxygenation and lung protection compared to pressure-controlled ventilation and is further improved by random variation of pressure support*. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 746-755.	0.9	71
121	Laboratory Biomarkers for Diagnosis and Prognosis in COVID-19. Frontiers in Immunology, 2022, 13, 857573.	4.8	70
122	Effect of different cycling-off criteria and positive end-expiratory pressure during pressure support ventilation in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease*. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 2547-2552.	0.9	69
123	Methylprednisolone improves lung mechanics and reduces the inflammatory response in pulmonary but not in extrapulmonary mild acute lung injury in mice*. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 2621-2628.	0.9	69
124	Effects of Different Levels of Pressure Support Variability in Experimental Lung Injury. Anesthesiology, 2009, 110, 342-350.	2.5	69
125	Management of ventilator-associated pneumonia: epidemiology, diagnosis and antimicrobial therapy. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2012, 10, 585-596.	4.4	68
126	Tracheal intubation in critically ill patients: a comprehensive systematic review of randomized trials. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 6.	5.8	68

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127	Close down the lungs and keep them resting to minimize ventilator-induced lung injury. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 72.	5.8	67
128	The role of abdominal compliance, the neglected parameter in critically ill patients — a consensus review of 16. Part 2: measurement techniques and management recommendations. Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy, 2014, 46, 406-432.	1.0	66
129	Accuracy of Critical Care Pain Observation Tool and Behavioral Pain Scale to assess pain in critically ill conscious and unconscious patients: prospective, observational study. Journal of Intensive Care, 2016, 4, 68.	2.9	66
130	Acute exacerbation of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: lessons learned from acute respiratory distress syndrome?. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 80.	5.8	66
131	Pulmonary and extrapulmonary acute respiratory distress syndrome: myth or reality?. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2008, 14, 50-55.	3.2	65
132	Combined use of serum (1,3)-β-d-glucan and procalcitonin for the early differential diagnosis between candidaemia and bacteraemia in intensive care units. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 176.	5.8	65
133	Proteoglycan fragmentation and respiratory mechanics in mechanically ventilated healthy rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 103, 747-756.	2.5	64
134	Postoperative complications of patients undergoing cardiac surgery. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2016, 22, 386-392.	3.2	64
135	Noninvasive respiratory support and patient self-inflicted lung injury in COVID-19: a narrative review. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 127, 353-364.	3.4	64
136	Gut Microbiota in Acute Ischemic Stroke: From Pathophysiology to Therapeutic Implications. Frontiers in Neurology, 2020, 11, 598.	2.4	62
137	Mechanisms of cellular therapy in respiratory diseases. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1421-1431.	8.2	61
138	Bone marrow-derived mononuclear cell therapy in experimental pulmonary and extrapulmonary acute lung injury. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 1733-1741.	0.9	60
139	Biological Impact of Transpulmonary Driving Pressure in Experimental Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 423-433.	2.5	60
140	Awake Fiberoptic Intubation Protocols in the Operating Room for Anticipated Difficult Airway: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2019, 128, 971-980.	2.2	60
141	The role of abdominal compliance, the neglected parameter in critically ill patients — a consensus review of 16. Part 1: definitions and pathophysiology. Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy, 2014, 46, 392-405.	1.0	60
142	PEEP decreases atelectasis and extravascular lung water but not lung tissue volume in surfactant-washout lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2003, 29, 2026-2033.	8.2	59
143	The lung and the brain: a dangerous cross-talk. Critical Care, 2011, 15, 168.	5.8	59
144	Obesity and survival in critically ill patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome: a paradox within the paradox. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 114.	5.8	59

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145	Mesenchymal Stem Cells From Bone Marrow, Adipose Tissue, and Lung Tissue Differentially Mitigate Lung and Distal Organ Damage in Experimental Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, e132-e140.	0.9	59
146	Computed tomography assessment of PEEP-induced alveolar recruitment in patients with severe COVID-19 pneumonia. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 81.	5.8	59
147	Ventilator Weaning and Discontinuation Practices for Critically Ill Patients. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2021, 325, 1173.	7.4	59
148	Hemorrhagic Shock in Polytrauma Patients: Early Detection with Renal Doppler Resistive Index Measurements. Radiology, 2011, 260, 112-118.	7.3	57
149	Population pharmacokinetics and probability of target attainment of meropenem in critically ill patients. European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2016, 72, 839-848.	1.9	57
150	Mechanical ventilation in patients with acute ischaemic stroke: from pathophysiology to clinical practice. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 388.	5.8	57
151	Perioperative and periprocedural airway management and respiratory safety for the obese patient: 2016 SIAARTI Consensus. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2016, 82, 1314-1335.	1.0	57
152	Current understanding of the therapeutic benefits of mesenchymal stem cells in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Cell Biology and Toxicology, 2020, 36, 83-102.	5.3	56
153	Effects of partial ventilatory support modalities on respiratory function in severe hypoxemic lung injury*. Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 34, 1738-1745.	0.9	54
154	Management and outcome of mechanically ventilated patients after cardiac arrest. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 215.	5.8	54
155	Association between ventilatory settings and development of acute respiratory distress syndrome in mechanically ventilated patients due to brain injury. Journal of Critical Care, 2017, 38, 341-345.	2.2	54
156	Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Forms of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 22, 259-268.	2.1	53
157	Chest ultrasound in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2014, 20, 98-103.	3.2	53
158	Association between perioperative fluid administration and postoperative outcomes: a 20-year systematic review and a meta-analysis of randomized goal-directed trials in major visceral/noncardiac surgery. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 43.	5.8	53
159	Different Methods to Improve the Monitoring of Noninvasive Respiratory Support of Patients with Severe Pneumonia/ARDS Due to COVID-19: An Update. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 1704.	2.4	53
160	The extracellular matrix of the lung and its role in edema formation. Anais Da Academia Brasileira De Ciencias, 2007, 79, 285-297.	0.8	52
161	Pathophysiology of ventilator-associated lung injury. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2012, 25, 123-130.	2.0	52
162	Assessment of extravascular lung water by quantitative ultrasound and CT in isolated bovine lung. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 187, 244-249.	1.6	52

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163	Focal ischemic stroke leads to lung injury and reduces alveolar macrophage phagocytic capability in rats. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 249.	5.8	52
164	Respiratory mechanics and bronchodilator responsiveness in patients with the adult respiratory distress syndrome. Critical Care Medicine, 1993, 21, 78-83.	0.9	51
165	Clinical review: Intra-abdominal hypertension: does it influence the physiology of prone ventilation?. Critical Care, 2010, 14, 232.	5.8	51
166	Chest wall mechanics and abdominal pressure during general anaesthesia in normal and obese individuals and in acute lung injury. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2011, 17, 72-79.	3.2	51
167	Spontaneous breathing in mild and moderate versus severe acute respiratory distress syndrome. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2014, 20, 69-76.	3.2	51
168	Biologic Impact of Mechanical Power at High and Low Tidal Volumes in Experimental Mild Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Anesthesiology, 2018, 128, 1193-1206.	2.5	51
169	Prognostic Role of Clinical and Laboratory Criteria To Identify Early Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Brain Injury*. Chest, 2008, 134, 101-108.	0.8	50
170	Intravenous glutamine decreases lung and distal organ injury in an experimental model of abdominal sepsis. Critical Care, 2009, 13, R74.	5.8	50
171	Acute effects of intracranial hypertension and ARDS on pulmonary and neuronal damage: a randomized experimental study in pigs. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1182-1191.	8.2	50
172	Recruitment Maneuvers Modulate Epithelial and Endothelial Cell Response According to Acute Lung Injury Etiology*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, e256-e265.	0.9	50
173	Effects of positive end-expiratory pressure on respiratory function and hemodynamics in patients with acute respiratory failure with and without intra-abdominal hypertension: a pilot study. Critical Care, 2009, 13, R160.	5.8	49
174	Positive end-expiratory pressure during surgery – Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 1670-1671.	13.7	49
175	Modes of mechanical ventilation for the operating room. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2015, 29, 285-299.	4.0	49
176	Meropenem for treating KPC-producing <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> bloodstream infections: Should we get to the PK/PD root of the paradox?. Virulence, 2017, 8, 66-73.	4.4	49
177	Perioperative management of obese patient. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2018, 24, 560-567.	3.2	49
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