## Goran Hedenstierna

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Monitoring dead space during recruitment and PEEP titration in an experimental model. Intensive Care Medicine, 2006, 32, 1863-1871.	8.2	611
2	Decreasing size of cardiogenic oscillations reflects decreasing compliance of the respiratory system during long-term ventilation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 96, 879-884.	2.5	555
3	Inhaled Nitric Oxide Selectively Reverses Human Hypoxic Pulmonary Vasoconstriction without Causing Systemic Vasodilation. Anesthesiology, 1993, 78, 427-435.	2.5	426
4	Lung Collapse and Gas Exchange during General Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 1987, 66, 157-167.	2.5	356
5	Optimal Oxygen Concentration during Induction of General Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 2003, 98, 28-33.	2.5	342
6	Influence of Gas Composition on Recurrence of Atelectasis after a Reexpansion Maneuver during General Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 1995, 82, 832-842	2.5	322
7	Prevention of Atelectasis in Morbidly Obese Patients during General Anesthesia and Paralysis. Anesthesiology, 2009, 111, 979-987.	2.5	305
8	Protective <i>versus</i> Conventional Ventilation for Surgery. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 66-78.	2.5	291
9	Inhalation of Nitric Oxide Modulates Adult Human Bronchial Tone. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1993, 148, 1474-1478.	2.9	274
10	Airway pressure-time curve profile (stress index) detects tidal recruitment/hyperinflation in experimental acute lung injury. Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 32, 1018-1027.	0.9	261
11	Use of dynamic compliance for open lung positive end-expiratory pressure titration in an experimental study. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 214-221.	0.9	240
12	Spontaneous Breathing Improves Lung Aeration in Oleic Acid–induced Lung Injury. Anesthesiology, 2003, 99, 376-384.	2.5	205
13	Electrical impedance tomography compared with thoracic computed tomography during a slow inflation maneuver in experimental models of lung injury*. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 903-909.	0.9	205
14	Prevention of Atelectasis Formation During Induction of General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2003, 97, 1835-1839.	2.2	199
15	The effects of anesthesia and muscle paralysis on the respiratory system. Intensive Care Medicine, 2005, 31, 1327-1335.	8.2	194
16	Spontaneous breathing affects the spatial ventilation and perfusion distribution during mechanical ventilatory support*. Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 33, 1090-1095.	0.9	188
17	VE™/QE™ distribution and correlation to atelectasis in anesthetized paralyzed humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1996, 81, 1822-1833.	2.5	178
18	Deep-Breathing Exercises Reduce Atelectasis and Improve Pulmonary Function After Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery. Chest, 2005, 128, 3482-3488.	0.8	178

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19	Mechanisms of atelectasis in the perioperative period. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2010, 24, 157-169.	4.0	176
20	Regional Ventilation by Electrical Impedance Tomography. Chest, 2003, 124, 314-322.	0.8	175
21	Effects of Volatile and Intravenous Anesthesia on the Alveolar and Systemic Inflammatory Response in Thoracic Surgical Patients. Anesthesiology, 2011, 115, 65-74.	2.5	167
22	Atelectasis Is a Major Cause of Hypoxemia and Shunt after Cardiopulmonary BypassÂ. Anesthesiology, 1997, 87, 1153-1163.	2.5	166
23	Atelectasis and Gas Exchange after Cardiac SurgeryÂ. Anesthesiology, 1998, 89, 371-378.	2.5	163
24	Atelectasis formation during anesthesia: causes and measures to prevent it. , 2000, 16, 329-335.		161
25	Inhalation of Nitric Oxide in the Treatment of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome: A Rescue Trial in Beijing. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2004, 39, 1531-1535.	5.8	160
26	Dynamics of lung collapse and recruitment during prolonged breathing in porcine lung injury. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 1533-1543.	2.5	156
27	Inhibition of SARS-coronavirus infection in vitro by S-nitroso-N-acetylpenicillamine, a nitric oxide donor compound. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2004, 8, 223-226.	3.3	142
28	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
29	Mitigation of the replication of SARS-CoV-2 by nitric oxide in vitro. Redox Biology, 2020, 37, 101734.	9.0	135
30	Regional lung perfusion estimated by electrical impedance tomography in a piglet model of lung collapse. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 225-236.	2.5	134
31	Normalization of ventilation/perfusion relationships after liver transplantation in patients with decompensated cirrhosis: Evidence for a hepatopulmonary syndrome. Hepatology, 1990, 12, 1350-1357.	7.3	127
32	Effect of Different Pressure Levels on the Dynamics of Lung Collapse and Recruitment in Oleic-Acid–induced Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 158, 1636-1643.	5.6	125
33	Nonsmoking, Non-Alpha1-Antitrypsin Deficiency-Induced Emphysema in Nonsmokers With Healed Spontaneous Pneumothorax, Identified by Computed Tomography of the Lungs. Chest, 1993, 103, 433-438.	0.8	115
34	Ventilation-Perfusion Inequality in Patients Undergoing Cardiac Surgery. Anesthesiology, 1994, 80, 509-519.	2.5	109
35	Ventilation-Perfusion Inequality in Chronic Asthma. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1987, 136, 605-612.	2.9	102
36	The Diaphragm Acts as a Brake during Expiration to Prevent Lung Collapse. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 195, 1608-1616.	5.6	100

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37	Ventilation and Perfusion of Each Lung during Differential Ventilation with Selective PEEP. Anesthesiology, 1984, 61, 369-376.	2.5	99
38	Alveolar collapse and closure of airways: regular effects of anaesthesia. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2003, 23, 123-129.	1.2	97
39	Central and regional hemodynamics during acute hypovolemia and volume substitution in volunteers. Critical Care Medicine, 1997, 25, 635-640.	0.9	96
40	Airway Closure during Mechanical Ventilation. Anesthesiology, 1976, 44, 114-123.	2.5	95
41	Spontaneous breathing with airway pressure release ventilation favors ventilation in dependent lung regions and counters cyclic alveolar collapse in oleic-acid-induced lung injury: a randomized controlled computed tomography trial. Critical Care, 2005, 9, R780.	5.8	95
42	Airway Closure and Distribution of Inspired Gas in the Extremely Obese, Breathing Spontaneously and During Anaesthesia with Intermittent Positive Pressure Ventilation. Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 1976, 20, 334-342.	1.6	91
43	The LAS VEGAS risk score for prediction of postoperative pulmonary complications. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2018, 35, 691-701.	1.7	90
44	Use of a Vital Capacity Maneuver to Prevent Atelectasis after Cardiopulmonary BypassÂ. Anesthesiology, 1998, 88, 134-142.	2.5	87
45	Nitric oxide up-regulates the glucocorticoid receptor and blunts the inflammatory reaction in porcine endotoxin sepsis*. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 26-32.	0.9	86
46	Effects of anesthesia on the respiratory system. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2015, 29, 273-284.	4.0	81
47	Respiratory Function During Anesthesia: Effects on Gas Exchange. , 2012, 2, 69-96.		80
48	Ventilatory Protective Strategies during Thoracic Surgery. Anesthesiology, 2011, 114, 1025-1035.	2.5	73
49	Chrome Plating: Symptoms, Findings in the Upper Airways, and Effects on Lung Function. Archives of Environmental Health, 1983, 38, 367-374.	0.4	71
50	Validation of Bohr dead space measured by volumetric capnography. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 870-874.	8.2	71
51	Non-lobar atelectasis generates inflammation and structural alveolar injury in the surrounding healthy tissue during mechanical ventilation. Critical Care, 2014, 18, 505.	5.8	69
52	Veno-venous extracorporeal CO2 removal for the treatment of severe respiratory acidosis: pathophysiological and technical considerations. Critical Care, 2014, 18, R124.	5.8	69
53	Oxygen and anesthesia: what lung do we deliver to the postâ€operative ward?. Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 2012, 56, 675-685.	1.6	67
54	Central hemodynamics during lung recruitment maneuvers at hypovolemia, normovolemia and hypervolemia. AÂstudy by echocardiography and continuous pulmonary artery flow measurements in lung-injured pigs. Intensive Care Medicine, 2006, 32, 585-594.	8.2	66

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55	Lung recruitment assessed by total respiratory system input reactance. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 2164-72.	8.2	66
56	High inspired oxygen concentrations increase intrapulmonary shunt in anaesthetized horses. Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia, 2005, 32, 338-347.	0.6	63
57	Abdominal lymph flow in an endotoxin sepsis model: Influence of spontaneous breathing and mechanical ventilation*. Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 34, 2792-2798.	0.9	60
58	The immediate effects of deep breathing exercises on atelectasis and oxygenation after cardiac surgery. Scandinavian Cardiovascular Journal, 2003, 37, 363-367.	1.2	59
59	How to ventilate obese patients in the ICU. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2423-2435.	8.2	59
60	Hypoxic Pulmonary Vasoconstriction in Human Lungs. Anesthesiology, 1997, 86, 308-315.	2.5	57
61	Thoracic epidural anesthesia as an adjunct to general anesthesia for cardiac surgery: Effects on ventilation-perfusion relationships. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 1999, 13, 258-264.	1.3	57
62	Early Inflammation Mainly Affects Normally and Poorly Aerated Lung in Experimental Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury*. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, e279-e287.	0.9	56
63	Effects of acepromazine on pulmonary gas exchange and circulation during sedation and dissociative anaesthesia in horses. Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia, 2005, 32, 83-93.	0.6	55
64	Increased Alveolar Damage After Mechanical Ventilation in a Porcine Model of Thoracic Surgery. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2010, 24, 617-623.	1.3	51
65	Lung regional stress and strain as a function of posture and ventilatory mode. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 110, 1374-1383.	2.5	49
66	Nitric oxide dosed in short bursts at high concentrations may protect against Covid 19. Nitric Oxide - Biology and Chemistry, 2020, 103, 1-3.	2.7	48
67	Rationale and study design of PROVHILO - a worldwide multicenter randomized controlled trial on protective ventilation during general anesthesia for open abdominal surgery. Trials, 2011, 12, 111.	1.6	47
68	Positive End-expiratory Pressure Alone Minimizes Atelectasis Formation in Nonabdominal Surgery. Anesthesiology, 2018, 128, 1117-1124.	2.5	46
69	Influence of abdominal pressure on respiratory and abdominal organ function. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2012, 18, 80-85.	3.2	45
70	Does Regional Lung Strain Correlate With Regional Inflammation in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome During Nonprotective Ventilation? An Experimental Porcine Study*. Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 46, e591-e599.	0.9	44
71	Respiratory Hazards Associated with Exposure to Formaldehyde and Solvents in Acid-Curing Paints. Archives of Environmental Health, 1988, 43, 222-227.	0.4	43
72	Functional Residual Capacity and Respiratory Mechanics as Indicators of Aeration and Collapse in Experimental Lung Injury. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2004, 98, 782-789.	2.2	43

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73	Nitric Oxide Modulation of Pulmonary Blood Flow Distribution in Lobar HypoxiaÂ. Anesthesiology, 1995, 82, 1216-1225.	2.5	42
74	Effects of Inverse Ratio Ventilation and Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in Oleic Acid–Induced Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2000, 161, 1537-1545.	5.6	42
75	Expression of the glucocorticoid receptor is decreased in experimental Staphylococcus aureus sepsis. Journal of Infection, 2013, 67, 574-583.	3.3	42
76	Optimisation of positive end-expiratory pressure by forced oscillation technique in a lavage model of acute lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1021-30.	8.2	41
77	Individual Airway Closure Characterized In Vivo by Phase-Contrast CT Imaging in Injured Rabbit Lung*. Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 47, e774-e781.	0.9	41
78	Lung Recruitment and Positive End-Expiratory Pressure Have Different Effects on CO2 Elimination in Healthy and Sick Lungs. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2010, 111, 968-977.	2.2	41
79	Pulmonary Function in Wood Workers Exposed to Formaldehyde: A Prospective Study. Archives of Environmental Health, 1989, 44, 5-11.	0.4	40
80	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2011. II. Cardiovascular, infections, pneumonia and sepsis, critical care organization and outcome, education, ultrasonography, metabolism and coagulation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 345-358.	8.2	40
81	Who Can Make Sense of the WHO Guidelines to Prevent Surgical Site Infection?. Anesthesiology, 2017, 126, 771-773.	2.5	39
82	Effect of sedation with detomidine and butorphanol on pulmonary gas exchange in the horse. Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica, 2009, 51, 22.	1.6	37
83	Protective Ventilation during Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 2016, 125, 1079-1082.	2.5	36
84	Compliance Is Nonlinear over Tidal Volume Irrespective of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure Level in Surfactant-Depleted Piglets. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2000, 162, 2125-2133.	5.6	35
85	Comparisons of effects of intravenous and inhaled methacholine on airway physiology in a murine asthma model. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 165, 229-236.	1.6	35
86	Oxygenation Impairment during Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 2019, 131, 46-57.	2.5	35
87	Exposure, Lung Function, and Symptoms in Car Painters Exposed to Hexamethylendiisocyanate and Biuret Modified Hexamethylendiisocyanate. Archives of Environmental Health, 1987, 42, 367-373.	0.4	34
88	Differential Ventilation and Selective Positive End-expiratory Pressure. Anesthesiology, 1984, 61, 511-517.	2.5	33
89	Lung function and rhizopus antibodies in wood trimmers. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 1986, 58, 167-177.	2.3	33
90	Pharyngeal oxygen administration increases the time to serious desaturation at intubation in acute lung injury: an experimental study. Critical Care, 2010, 14, R93.	5.8	33

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91	Dynamic Mechanical Interactions Between Neighboring Airspaces Determine Cyclic Opening and Closure in Injured Lung. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 687-694.	0.9	33
92	Reabsorption atelectasis in a porcine model of ARDS: regional and temporal effects of airway closure, oxygen, and distending pressure. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 115, 1464-1473.	2.5	32
93	Lymphatics and lymph in acute lung injury. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2008, 14, 31-36.	3.2	31
94	Thoracic Gas Volume and Chest-Abdomen Dimensions during Anesthesia and Muscle Paralysis. Anesthesiology, 1981, 55, 505-506.	2.5	30
95	Using Electric Impedance Tomography to Assess Regional Ventilation at the Bedside. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 169, 777-778.	5.6	30
96	Lung Inflammation Persists After 27 Hours of Protective Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Network Strategy and Is Concentrated in the Nondependent Lung. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, e123-e132.	0.9	30
97	Cardiorespiratory Effects of Automatic Tube Compensation during Airway Pressure Release Ventilation in Patients with Acute Lung Injury. Anesthesiology, 2001, 95, 382-389.	2.5	29
98	The Safety of One, or Repeated, Vital Capacity Maneuvers During General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2000, 91, 702-707.	2.2	28
99	The Safety of One, or Repeated, Vital Capacity Maneuvers During General Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2000, 91, 702-707.	2.2	28
100	Endothelin-1 and nitric oxide synthase in short rebound reaction to short exposure to inhaled nitric oxide. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2001, 281, H124-H131.	3.2	28
101	Regional distribution of lung compliance by image analysis of computed tomograms. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2014, 201, 60-70.	1.6	28
102	WHO Needs High FIO2?. Turkish Journal of Anaesthesiology and Reanimation, 2017, 45, 181-192.	0.8	28
103	Ventilation Distribution Studies Comparing Technegas and "Gallgas―Using <sup>68</sup> GaCl <sub>3</sub> as the Label. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2011, 52, 206-209.	5.0	26
104	A ventilation strategy during general anaesthesia to reduce postoperative atelectasis. Upsala Journal of Medical Sciences, 2014, 119, 242-250.	0.9	26
105	The lung during and after thoracic anaesthesia. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2005, 18, 23-28.	2.0	25
106	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2011: III. ARDS and ECMO, weaning, mechanical ventilation, noninvasive ventilation, pediatrics and miscellanea. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 542-556.	8.2	24
107	Glucocorticoid receptor function is decreased in neutrophils during endotoxic shock. Journal of Infection, 2014, 69, 113-122.	3.3	24
108	Functional lung unit in the pig. Respiration Physiology, 2000, 120, 139-149.	2.7	23

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109	Lung Aeration During Sleep. Chest, 2007, 131, 122-129.	0.8	23
110	Respiratory oscillations in alveolar oxygen tension measured in arterial blood. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 7499.	3.3	23
111	Assessment of respiratory system mechanics by artificial neural networks: an exploratory study. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 90, 1817-1824.	2.5	22
112	Pulsed delivery of nitric oxide counteracts hypoxaemia in the anaesthetized horse. Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia, 2001, 28, 3-11.	0.6	22
113	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2009: I. Pneumonia and infections, sepsis, outcome, acute renal failure and acid base, nutrition and glycaemic control. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 196-209.	8.2	22
114	Corrections of Enghoff's dead space formula for shunt effects still overestimate Bohr's dead space. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 189, 99-105.	1.6	22
115	Regional lung ventilation and perfusion by electrical impedance tomography compared to single-photon emission computed tomography. Physiological Measurement, 2018, 39, 065004.	2.1	22
116	Potentially modifiable respiratory variables contributing to outcome in ICU patients without ARDS: a secondary analysis of PRoVENT. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 39.	4.6	22
117	Positive end-expiratory pressure optimization with forced oscillation technique reduces ventilator induced lung injury: a controlled experimental study in pigs with saline lavage lung injury. Critical Care, 2011, 15, R126.	5.8	21
118	Pressure safety range of barotrauma with lung recruitment manoeuvres. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2013, 30, 567-574.	1.7	21
119	Peak Airway Pressure Increase Is a Late Warning Sign of Partial Endotracheal Tube Obstruction Whereas Change in Expiratory Flow Is an Early Warning Sign. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2005, 100, 889-893.	2.2	20
120	VTCO2 and dynamic compliance-guided lung recruitment in surfactant-depleted piglets: A computed tomography study. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 10, 687-692.	0.5	20
121	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine, 2008: II. Experimental, acute respiratory failure and ARDS, mechanical ventilation and endotracheal intubation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 215-231.	8.2	19
122	Spontaneous Breathing Improves Shunt Fraction and Oxygenation in Comparison with Controlled Ventilation at a Similar Amount of Lung Collapse. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2011, 113, 1089-1095.	2.2	19
123	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2011: I. Nephrology, epidemiology, nutrition and therapeutics, neurology, ethical and legal issues, experimentals. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 192-209.	8.2	19
124	Multiple inert gas elimination technique by micropore membrane inlet mass spectrometry—a comparison with reference gas chromatography. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 115, 1107-1118.	2.5	19
125	Altering the mechanical scenario to decrease the driving pressure. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 342.	5.8	19
126	Positive End-expiratory Pressure and Postoperative Atelectasis. Anesthesiology, 2019, 131, 809-817.	2.5	19

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127	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
128	Thoracic Gas Volume Measured by Body Plethysmography during Anesthesia and Muscle Paralysis. Anesthesiology, 1981, 55, 439-443.	2.5	18
129	The Bronchial Response, but not the Pulmonary Response to Inhaled Methacholine Is Dependent on the Aerosol Deposition Pattern. Chest, 1994, 106, 1781-1787.	0.8	18
130	Optimizing positive end-expiratory pressure by oscillatory mechanics minimizes tidal recruitment and distension: an experimental study in a lavage model of lung injury. Critical Care, 2012, 16, R217.	5.8	18
131	What's new in respiratory physiology? The expanding chest wall revisited!. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 1110-1113.	8.2	18
132	Higher age and obesity limit atelectasis formation during anaesthesia: an analysis of computed tomography data in 243 subjects. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 124, 336-344.	3.4	18
133	Pressureâ€volume and airway closure relationships in each lung in anaesthetized man. Clinical Physiology, 1981, 1, 479-493.	0.7	17
134	Gas exchange in the ventilated patient. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2002, 8, 39-44.	3.2	17
135	Methodologic Aspects of Attenuation Distributions From Static and Dynamic Thoracic CT Techniques in Experimental Acute Lung Injury. Chest, 2005, 128, 2963-2970.	0.8	17
136	Airway closure, more harmful than atelectasis in intensive care?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2373-2376.	8.2	17
137	Real-time effects of PEEP and tidal volume on regional ventilation and perfusion in experimental lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2020, 8, 10.	1.9	17
138	A Functional and Morphologic Analysis of Pressure-Controlled Inverse Ratio Ventilation in Oleic Acid-Induced Lung Injury. Chest, 1994, 106, 925-931.	0.8	16
139	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2010: III. ARDS and ALI, mechanical ventilation, noninvasive ventilation, weaning, endotracheal intubation, lung ultrasound and paediatrics. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 394-410.	8.2	16
140	Feasibility of (68)Ga-labeled Siglec-9 peptide for the imaging of acute lung inflammation: a pilot study in a porcine model of acute respiratory distress syndrome. American Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2016, 6, 18-31.	1.0	16
141	The hidden pulmonary dysfunction in acute lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2006, 32, 1933-1934.	8.2	15
142	Cardiorespiratory effects of spontaneous breathing in two different models of experimental lung injury: a randomized controlled trial. Critical Care, 2008, 12, R135.	5.8	15
143	Impairment of neutrophilic glucocorticoid receptor function in patients treated with steroids for septic shock. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2015, 3, 59.	1.9	15
144	Mechanical Ventilation Redistributes Blood to Poorly Ventilated Areas in Experimental Lung Injury*. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, e200-e208.	0.9	15

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145	Lung function and exposure to asbestos among vehicle mechanics. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 1992, 22, 59-68.	2.1	14
146	Hyperosmolarity reduces the relaxing potency of nitric oxide donors in guinea-pig trachea. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1999, 127, 391-396.	5.4	14
147	Pulmonary Vasoconstriction during Regional Nitric Oxide Inhalation. Anesthesiology, 2001, 95, 102-112.	2.5	14
148	Allergen-induced formation of F2-isoprostanes in a murine asthma model identifies oxidative stress in acute airway inflammation in vivo. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2009, 80, 1-7.	2.2	14
149	Concomitant administration of nitric oxide and glucocorticoids improves protection against bronchoconstriction in a murine model of asthma. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 109, 521-531.	2.5	14
150	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2012: III. Noninvasive ventilation, monitoring and patient–ventilator interactions, acute respiratory distress syndrome, sedation, paediatrics and miscellanea. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 543-557.	8.2	14
151	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2009. PartÂIII: Mechanical ventilation, acute lung injury and respiratory distress syndrome, pediatrics, ethics, and miscellanea. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 567-584.	8.2	13
152	Left Ventricular Diastolic Function in a Population Sample of Elderly Men. Echocardiography, 1998, 15, 443-450.	0.9	12
153	Suctioning through a double-lumen endotracheal tube helps to prevent alveolar collapse and to preserve ventilation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2005, 31, 431-440.	8.2	12
154	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine, 2008: I. Brain injury and neurology, renal failure and endocrinology, metabolism and nutrition, sepsis, infections and pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 30-44.	8.2	12
155	Lung sound analysis correlates to injury and recruitment as identified by computed tomography: an experimental study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1378-1383.	8.2	12
156	Postoperative lung complications: have multicentre studies been of any help?. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2015, 114, 541-543.	3.4	12
157	Monitoring of total positive end-expiratory pressure during mechanical ventilation by artificial neural networks. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 551-559.	1.6	12
158	The risk of exaggerated risk aversion—a life and death struggle for molecular imaging. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, 2009, 36, 1693-1694.	6.4	11
159	Modification of the World Health Organization Global Guidelines for Prevention of Surgical Site Infection Is Needed. Anesthesiology, 2019, 131, 765-768.	2.5	11
160	Pulmonary effects of remote ischemic preconditioning in a porcine model of ventilation-induced lung injury. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2019, 259, 111-118.	1.6	11
161	Simple and accurate assessment of forward cardiac output by use of 1-(11)C-acetate PET verified in a pig model. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2003, 44, 1176-83.	5.0	11
162	Exposure to Naphthalene-Diisocyanate in a Rubber Plant: Symptoms and Lung Function. Archives of Environmental Health, 1986, 41, 85-89.	0.4	10

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163	Left Ventricular Systolic Function in a Population Sample of Elderly Men. Echocardiography, 1998, 15, 315-323.	0.9	10
164	Paralysis During Mechanical Ventilation in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: Back to the Future?. Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 32, 1628-1629.	0.9	10
165	The central circulation in congestive heart failure non-invasively evaluated with dynamic positron emission tomography. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2006, 26, 171-177.	1.2	10
166	Improved ventilation-perfusion matching with increasing abdominal pressure during CO2-pneumoperitoneum in pigs. Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 2011, 55, 887-896.	1.6	10
167	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2012. II: Pneumonia and infection, sepsis, coagulation, hemodynamics, cardiovascular and microcirculation, critical care organization, imaging, ethics and legal issues. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 345-364.	8.2	10
168	Year in review in Intensive Care Medicine 2012: I. Neurology and neurointensive care, epidemiology and nephrology, biomarkers and inflammation, nutrition, experimentals. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 232-246.	8.2	10
169	Effects of anaesthesia on ventilation/perfusion matching. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2014, 31, 447-449.	1.7	10
170	Small Tidal Volumes, Positive End-expiratory Pressure, and Lung Recruitment Maneuvers during Anesthesia. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 501-503.	2.5	10
171	The Increasing Call for Protective Ventilation During Anesthesia. JAMA Surgery, 2017, 152, 893.	4.3	10
172	Neural control of ventilation prevents both over-distension and de-recruitment of experimentally injured lungs. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 237, 57-67.	1.6	10
173	Treatment of COVID-19 by Inhaled NO to Reduce Shunt?. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 202, 618-618.	5.6	10
174	A model-based source separation algorithm for lung perfusion imaging using electrical impedance tomography. Physiological Measurement, 2021, 42, 084001.	2.1	10
175	Flowâ€volume curves in healthy nonâ€smokers and in smokers. Clinical Physiology, 1981, 1, 339-348.	0.7	9
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Goran Hedenstierna

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