Tobias Cronberg

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

111 papers	10,545 citations	57631 44 h-index	32761 100 g-index
114 all docs	114 docs citations	114 times ranked	6339 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Targeted Temperature Management at 33Â°C versus 36Â°C after Cardiac Arrest. New England Journal of Medicine, 2013, 369, 2197-2206.	13.9	2,805
2	European Resuscitation Council and European Society of Intensive Care Medicine Guidelines for Post-resuscitation Care 2015. Resuscitation, 2015, 95, 202-222.	1.3	850
3	Hypothermia versus Normothermia after Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. New England Journal of Medicine, 2021, 384, 2283-2294.	13.9	511
4	European Resuscitation Council and European Society of Intensive Care Medicine guidelines 2021: post-resuscitation care. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 369-421.	3.9	450
5	European Resuscitation Council and European Society of Intensive Care Medicine Guidelines 2021: Post-resuscitation care. Resuscitation, 2021, 161, 220-269.	1.3	358
6	Prognostication in comatose survivors of cardiac arrest: An advisory statement from the European Resuscitation Council and the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine. Resuscitation, 2014, 85, 1779-1789.	1.3	326
7	Plasma fibronectin supports neuronal survival and reduces brain injury following transient focal cerebral ischemia but is not essential for skin-wound healing and hemostasis.. Nature Medicine, 2001, 7, 324-330.	15.2	311
8	The influence of induced hypothermia and delayed prognostication on the mode of death after cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2013, 84, 337-342.	1.3	269
9	Neuron-Specific Enolase as a Predictor of Death or Poor Neurological Outcome After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest and Targeted Temperature Management at 33Â°C and 36Â°C. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2015, 65, 2104-2114.	1.2	248
10	Neuron specific enolase and S-100B as predictors of outcome after cardiac arrest and induced hypothermia. Resuscitation, 2009, 80, 784-789.	1.3	185
11	Prediction of poor neurological outcome in comatose survivors of cardiac arrest: a systematic review. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 1803-1851.	3.9	176
12	Brain injury after cardiac arrest: pathophysiology, treatment, and prognosis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 1393-1414.	3.9	165
13	Serum Neurofilament Light Chain for Prognosis of Outcome After Cardiac Arrest. JAMA Neurology, 2019, 76, 64.	4.5	158
14	Cognitive Function in Survivors of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest After Target Temperature Management at 33Â°C Versus 36Â°C. Circulation, 2015, 131, 1340-1349.	1.6	150
15	Neurologic Function and Health-Related Quality of Life in Patients Following Targeted Temperature Management at 33Â°C vs 36Â°C After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. JAMA Neurology, 2015, 72, 634.	4.5	150
16	Target temperature management after out-of-hospital cardiac arrestâ€"a randomized, parallel-group, assessor-blinded clinical trialâ€"rationale and design. American Heart Journal, 2012, 163, 541-548.	1.2	141
17	Long-term neurological outcome after cardiac arrest and therapeutic hypothermia. Resuscitation, 2009, 80, 1119-1123.	1.3	136
18	Interrater variability of EEG interpretation in comatose cardiac arrest patients. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2015, 126, 2397-2404.	0.7	122

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19	Neurological prognostication after cardiac arrestâ€"Recommendations from the Swedish Resuscitation Council. Resuscitation, 2013, 84, 867-872.	1.3	121
20	Neurological prognostication after cardiac arrest and targeted temperature management 33Â°C versus 36Â°C: Results from a randomised controlled clinical trial. Resuscitation, 2015, 93, 164-170.	1.3	110
21	Survey on current practices for neurological prognostication after cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2015, 90, 158-162.	1.3	102
22	Brain injury after cardiac arrest: from prognostication of comatose patients to rehabilitation. Lancet Neurology, The, 2020, 19, 611-622.	4.9	90
23	Neurofilament light as an outcome predictor after cardiac arrest: a post hoc analysis of the COMACARE trial. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 39-48.	3.9	90
24	ERC-ESICM guidelines on temperature control after cardiac arrest in adults. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 261-269.	3.9	90
25	Return to Work and Participation in Society After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2018, 11, e003566.	0.9	87
26	Serum tau and neurological outcome in cardiac arrest. Annals of Neurology, 2017, 82, 665-675.	2.8	86
27	Protocol-driven neurological prognostication and withdrawal of life-sustaining therapy after cardiac arrest and targeted temperature management. Resuscitation, 2017, 117, 50-57.	1.3	85
28	Prognostic significance of clinical seizures after cardiac arrest and target temperature management. Resuscitation, 2017, 114, 146-151.	1.3	73
29	Targeted hypothermia versus targeted Normothermia after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (TTM2): A randomized clinical trialâ€"Rationale and design. American Heart Journal, 2019, 217, 23-31.	1.2	72
30	Predictive value of interleukin-6 in post-cardiac arrest patients treated with targeted temperature management at 33 Â°C or 36 Â°C. Resuscitation, 2016, 98, 1-8.	1.3	67
31	Protein S100 as outcome predictor after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and targeted temperature management at 33ÂÂ°C and 36ÂÂ°C. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 153.	2.5	64
32	Head computed tomography for prognostication of poor outcome in comatose patients after cardiac arrest and targeted temperature management. Resuscitation, 2017, 119, 89-94.	1.3	63
33	Prediction of good neurological outcome in comatose survivors of cardiac arrest: a systematic review. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 389-413.	3.9	63
34	Intravascular versus surface cooling for targeted temperature management after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest â€" an analysis of the TTM trial data. Critical Care, 2016, 20, 381.	2.5	62
35	Performance of a guideline-recommended algorithm for prognostication of poor neurological outcome after cardiac arrest. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 1852-1862.	3.9	59
36	Direct or subacute coronary angiography in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (DISCO)â€"An initial pilot-study of a randomized clinical trial. Resuscitation, 2019, 139, 253-261.	1.3	58

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37	Target temperature management of 33Â°C and 36Â°C in patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest with initial non-shockable rhythm â€“ A TTM sub-study. Resuscitation, 2015, 89, 142-148.	1.3	56
38	Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy Evaluated by Brain Autopsy and Neuroprognostication After Cardiac Arrest. JAMA Neurology, 2020, 77, 1430.	4.5	56
39	Single versus Serial Measurements of Neuron-Specific Enolase and Prediction of Poor Neurological Outcome in Persistently Unconscious Patients after Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest â€“ A TTM-Trial Substudy. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0168894.	1.1	55
40	Glucose but Not Lactate in Combination With Acidosis Aggravates Ischemic Neuronal Death In Vitro. Stroke, 2004, 35, 753-757.	1.0	51
41	Mortality and neurological outcome in the elderly after target temperature management for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2015, 91, 92-98.	1.3	50
42	Association of Circulating MicroRNA-124-3p Levels With Outcomes After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. JAMA Cardiology, 2016, 1, 305.	3.0	50
43	Serum markers of brain injury can predict good neurological outcome after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 984-994.	3.9	50
44	Electroencephalographic characteristics of status epilepticus after cardiac arrest. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2017, 128, 681-688.	0.7	48
45	Ischaemic brain damage after cardiac arrest and induced hypothermiaâ€“a systematic description of selective eosinophilic neuronal death. A neuropathologic study of 23 patients. Resuscitation, 2014, 85, 527-532.	1.3	46
46	Time to awakening after cardiac arrest and the association with target temperature management. Resuscitation, 2018, 126, 166-171.	1.3	46
47	Impact of time to return of spontaneous circulation on neuroprotective effect of targeted temperature management at 33 or 36 degrees in comatose survivors of out-of hospital cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2015, 96, 310-316.	1.3	43
48	Outcome following postanoxic status epilepticus in patients with targeted temperature management after cardiac arrest. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2015, 49, 173-177.	0.9	43
49	Meta-analysis of targeted temperature management in animal models of cardiac arrest. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2020, 8, 3.	0.9	43
50	Prognostication after cardiac arrest: Results of an international, multi-professional survey. Resuscitation, 2019, 138, 190-197.	1.3	38
51	Detailed analysis of health-related quality of life after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2019, 135, 197-204.	1.3	38
52	Serum GFAP and UCH-L1 for the prediction of neurological outcome in comatose cardiac arrest patients. Resuscitation, 2020, 154, 61-68.	1.3	37
53	ERC-ESICM guidelines on temperature control after cardiac arrest in adults. Resuscitation, 2022, 172, 229-236.	1.3	37
54	No difference in mortality between men and women after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2015, 96, 78-84.	1.3	36

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55	Prognostic value of electroencephalography (EEG) after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in successfully resuscitated patients used in daily clinical practice. Resuscitation, 2014, 85, 1580-1585.	1.3	34
56	Health status and psychological distress among in-hospital cardiac arrest survivors in relation to gender. Resuscitation, 2017, 114, 27-33.	1.3	34
57	Associations between partial pressure of oxygen and neurological outcome in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest patients: an explorative analysis of a randomized trial. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 30.	2.5	33
58	Intensive care medicine research agenda on cardiac arrest. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1282-1293.	3.9	30
59	Dysglycemia, Glycemic Variability, and Outcome After Cardiac Arrest and Temperature Management at 33Â°C and 36Â°C*. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 1337-1343.	0.4	29
60	Design of DISCOâ€"Direct or Subacute Coronary Angiography in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest study. American Heart Journal, 2018, 197, 53-61.	1.2	26
61	Artificial neural networks improve early outcome prediction and risk classification in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest patients admitted to intensive care. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 474.	2.5	26
62	Health-related quality of life after surviving an out-of-hospital compared to an in-hospital cardiac arrest: A Swedish population-based registry study. Resuscitation, 2020, 151, 77-84.	1.3	26
63	Infectious complications after out-of-hospital cardiac arrestâ€"A comparison between two target temperatures. Resuscitation, 2017, 113, 70-76.	1.3	25
64	In-hospital versus out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: Characteristics and outcomes in patients admitted to intensive care after return of spontaneous circulation. Resuscitation, 2022, 176, 1-8.	1.3	24
65	Withdrawal of Life-Sustaining Therapy after Cardiac Arrest. Seminars in Neurology, 2017, 37, 081-087.	0.5	23
66	Predicting neurological outcome after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest with cumulative information; development and internal validation of an artificial neural network algorithm. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 83.	2.5	23
67	Cerebral hypoperfusion is not associated with an increase in amyloid Î² pathology in middleâ€aged or elderly people. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2018, 14, 54-61.	0.4	21
68	Arterial blood pressure during targeted temperature management after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and association with brain injury and long-term cognitive function. European Heart Journal: Acute Cardiovascular Care, 2020, 9, S122-S130.	0.4	21
69	Selective sparing of hippocampal CA3 cells following in vitro ischemia is due to selective inhibition by acidosis. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 22, 310-316.	1.2	20
70	Validity of the IQCODE-CA: An informant questionnaire on cognitive decline modified for a cardiac arrest population. Resuscitation, 2017, 118, 8-14.	1.3	20
71	Protocol for outcome reporting and follow-up in the Targeted Hypothermia versus Targeted Normothermia after Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest trial (TTM2). Resuscitation, 2020, 150, 104-112.	1.3	19
72	A low body temperature on arrival at hospital following out-of-hospital-cardiac-arrest is associated with increased mortality in the TTM-study. Resuscitation, 2016, 107, 102-106.	1.3	17

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73	Hypothermic versus Normothermic Temperature Control after Cardiac Arrest. , 2022, 1, .		17
74	Cognitive function after cardiac arrest and temperature management; rationale and description of a sub-study in the Target Temperature Management trial. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2013, 13, 85.	0.7	16
75	Should Postanoxic Status Epilepticus Be Treated Agressively? Yes!. Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology, 2015, 32, 449-451.	0.9	16
76	Usefulness of Serum B-Type Natriuretic Peptide Levels in Comatose Patients Resuscitated from Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest to Predict Outcome. American Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 118, 998-1005.	0.7	15
77	External validation of the 2020 ERC/ESICM prognostication strategy algorithm after cardiac arrest. Critical Care, 2022, 26, 95.	2.5	15
78	Copeptin as a marker of outcome after cardiac arrest: a sub-study of the TTM trial. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 185.	2.5	14
79	Postanoxic electrographic status epilepticus and serum biomarkers of brain injury. Resuscitation, 2021, 158, 253-257.	1.3	14
80	Influence of sex on survival, neurologic outcomes, and neurodiagnostic testing after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2021, 167, 66-75.	1.3	14
81	GFAp and tau protein as predictors of neurological outcome after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: A post hoc analysis of the COMACARE trial. Resuscitation, 2022, 170, 141-149.	1.3	13
82	Time to start of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the effect of target temperature management at 33Â°C and 36Â°C. Resuscitation, 2016, 99, 44-49.	1.3	10
83	Bedside interpretation of simplified continuous EEG after cardiac arrest. Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 2020, 64, 85-92.	0.7	10
84	EEG monitoring after cardiac arrest. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 1439-1442.	3.9	10
85	Cognitive decline after cardiac arrest â€“ It is more to the picture than hypoxic brain injury. Resuscitation, 2015, 91, A3-A4.	1.3	9
86	Blood biomarkers of brain injury after cardiac arrest â€“ A dynamic field. Resuscitation, 2020, 156, 273-276.	1.3	9
87	The association of partial pressures of oxygen and carbon dioxide with neurological outcome after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: an explorative International Cardiac Arrest Registry 2.0 study. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine, 2020, 28, 67.	1.1	9
88	Assessing brain injury after cardiac arrest, towards a quantitative approach. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2019, 25, 211-217.	1.6	8
89	Reduced EEG montage has a high accuracy in the post cardiac arrest setting. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2020, 131, 2216-2223.	0.7	8
90	Chelation of intracellular calcium reduces cell death after hyperglycemic in vitro ischemia in murine hippocampal slice cultures. Brain Research, 2005, 1049, 120-127.	1.1	7

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91	Neuroprognostication of Cardiac Arrest Patients: Outcomes of Importance. Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 38, 775-784.	0.8	7
92	Targeted hypothermia versus targeted normothermia after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: a statistical analysis plan. Trials, 2020, 21, 831.	0.7	7
93	Serum neurofilament light levels are correlated to long-term neurocognitive outcome measures after cardiac arrest. Brain Injury, 2022, 36, 800-809.	0.6	7
94	Association Between EEG Patterns and Serum Neurofilament Light After Cardiac Arrest. Neurology, 2022, 98, .	1.5	7
95	Circulating dipeptidyl peptidase 3 on intensive care unit admission is a predictor of organ dysfunction and mortality. Journal of Intensive Care, 2021, 9, 52.	1.3	6
96	Caregiver burden and health-related quality of life amongst caregivers of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest survivors. Resuscitation, 2021, 167, 118-127.	1.3	6
97	Neuropsychological outcome after cardiac arrest: a prospective case control sub-study of the Targeted hypothermia versus targeted normothermia after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest trial (TTM2). BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2020, 20, 439.	0.7	5
98	Plasma proenkephalin A 119â€"159 on intensive care unit admission is a predictor of organ failure and 30-day mortality. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2021, 9, 36.	0.9	5
99	Is continuous EEG-monitoring value for money for cardiac arrest patients in the intensive care unit?. Resuscitation, 2014, 85, 716-717.	1.3	3
100	Hypoxicâ€"Ischemic Encephalopathy. Seminars in Neurology, 2017, 37, 003-004.	0.5	3
101	Physical activity after cardiac arrest; protocol of a sub-study in the Targeted Hypothermia versus Targeted Normothermia after Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest trial (TTM2). Resuscitation Plus, 2021, 5, 100076.	0.6	3
102	Critical Care Management after Cardiac Arrest. Seminars in Neurology, 2016, 36, 542-549.	0.5	2
103	Outcome after cardiac arrest, time will matter. Resuscitation, 2017, 120, A7-A8.	1.3	2
104	White matter is what matters after cardiac arrest. Lancet Neurology, The, 2018, 17, 291-292.	4.9	2
105	Biomarkers of brain injury after cardiac arrest; a statistical analysis plan from the TTM2 trial biobank investigators. Resuscitation Plus, 2022, 10, 100258.	0.6	2
106	Targeted Temperature Management for Cardiac Arrestâ€"Reply. JAMA Neurology, 2015, 72, 1076.	4.5	1
107	Reliable neurological prediction after cardiac arrest â€" Are we willing to pay the price?. Resuscitation, 2019, 139, 365-366.	1.3	1
108	Plasma proenkephalin A 119â€"159 and dipeptidyl peptidase 3 on admission after cardiac arrest help predict long-term neurological outcome. Resuscitation, 2021, 163, 108-115.	1.3	1

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109	Reply to: â€œThe value of neuron-specific enolase in prognostication after cardiac arrestâ€. Resuscitation, 2018, 124, e15-e16.	1.3	0
110	New evidence supports multi-modal neuroprognostication after cardiac arrest. Resuscitation, 2021, 160, 170-171.	1.3	0
111	Reply to: Single or sequential neuron-specific enolase blood testing for neuroprognostication, which is superior?. Resuscitation, 2021, 168, 250-251.	1.3	0