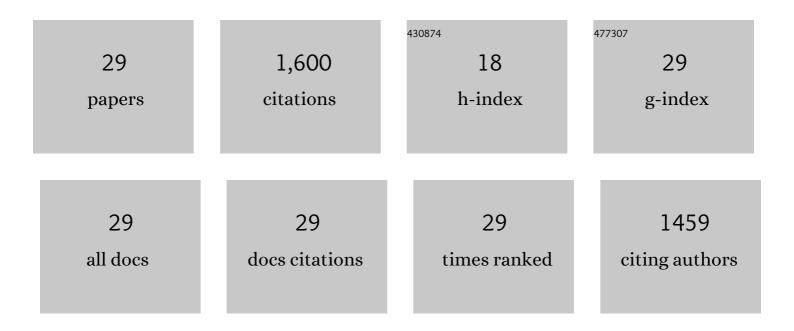
Xavier Carbonell-Estrany

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4527727/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Exploring respiratory syncytial virus prophylaxis for children with all grades of bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2021, 110, 25-27.	1.5	1
2	Challenges in the prevention or treatment of RSV with emerging new agents in children from low- and middle-income countries. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2021, 19, 419-441.	4.4	9
3	Adoption in Canada of an international risk scoring tool to predict respiratory syncytial virus hospitalization in moderate-to-late preterm infants. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 2021, 37, 1149-1153.	1.9	5
4	Expert consensus on palivizumab use for respiratory syncytial virus in developed countries. Paediatric Respiratory Reviews, 2020, 33, 35-44.	1.8	57
5	Extrauterine growth restriction in very preterm infant: etiology, diagnosis, and 2-year follow-up. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2020, 179, 1469-1479.	2.7	37
6	Respiratory syncytial virus prophylaxis for children with chronic lung disease: have we got the criteria right?. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2019, 17, 211-222.	4.4	5
7	Past, Present and Future Approaches to the Prevention and Treatment of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection in Children. Infectious Diseases and Therapy, 2018, 7, 87-120.	4.0	112
8	Risk scoring tool to predict respiratory syncytial virus hospitalisation in premature infants. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2018, 53, 605-612.	2.0	39
9	Interaction between healthcare professionals and parents is a key determinant of parental distress during childhood hospitalisation for respiratory syncytial virus infection (European <scp>RSV</scp>) Tj ETQq1 1 (854-860.	0.784314 1.5	rgBT /Overlo
10	RSV prevention in infancy and asthma in later life. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2018, 6, e31.	10.7	2
11	Defining the Risk and Associated Morbidity and Mortality of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Among Infants with Congenital Heart Disease. Infectious Diseases and Therapy, 2017, 6, 37-56.	4.0	48
12	The Burden and Long-term Respiratory Morbidity Associated with Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection in Early Childhood. Infectious Diseases and Therapy, 2017, 6, 173-197.	4.0	133
13	Burden of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus Disease Among 33–35 Weeks' Gestational Age Infants Born During Multiple Respiratory Syncytial Virus Seasons. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2017, 36, 160-167.	2.0	31
14	Defining the Incidence and Associated Morbidity and Mortality of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Among Children with Chronic Diseases. Infectious Diseases and Therapy, 2017, 6, 383-411.	4.0	60
15	Defining the Epidemiology and Burden of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Among Infants and Children in Western Countries. Infectious Diseases and Therapy, 2016, 5, 271-298.	4.0	204
16	Defining the Risk and Associated Morbidity and Mortality of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Among Infants with Chronic Lung Disease. Infectious Diseases and Therapy, 2016, 5, 453-471.	4.0	56
17	Defining the Risk and Associated Morbidity and Mortality of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Among Preterm Infants Without Chronic Lung Disease or Congenital Heart Disease. Infectious Diseases and Therapy, 2016, 5, 417-452.	4.0	64
18	Can we improve the targeting of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) prophylaxis in infants born 32–35 weeks' gestational age with more informed use of risk factors?. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2015, 28, 1133-1141.	1.5	6

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Long-Term Burden and Respiratory Effects of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Hospitalization in Preterm Infants—The SPRING Study. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125422.	2.5	59
20	Effects of parental and household smoking on the risk of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) hospitalisation in late-preterm infants and the potential impact of RSV prophylaxis. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2013, 26, 926-931.	1.5	16
21	Validation of a model to predict hospitalization due to RSV of infants born at 33–35 weeks' gestation. Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 2010, 38, 411-7.	1.4	22
22	Motavizumab for Prophylaxis of Respiratory Syncytial Virus in High-Risk Children: A Noninferiority Trial. Pediatrics, 2010, 125, e35-e51.	2.1	184
23	Development and Validation of a Risk Scoring Tool to Predict Respiratory Syncytial Virus Hospitalization in Premature Infants Born at 33 through 35 Completed Weeks of Gestation. Medical Decision Making, 2008, 28, 471-480.	2.4	71
24	FLIP-2 Study. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2008, 27, 788-793.	2.0	121
25	Erythropoietin and prematurity – where do we stand?. Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 2005, 33, 277-86.	1.4	15
26	Identifying Risk Factors for Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus Among Infants Born After 33 Through 35 Completed Weeks of Gestation. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2004, 23, S193-S201.	2.0	68
27	Case-Control Study of the Risk Factors Linked to Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection Requiring Hospitalization in Premature Infants Born at a Gestational Age of 33–35 Weeks in Spain. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2004, 23, 815-820.	2.0	152
28	Palivizumab Outcomes Registry Data from Spain: Infección Respiratoria Infantil por Virus Respiratorio Sincitial (IRIS) Study Group. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2003, 22, S55-S57.	2.0	4
29	Introduction. RSV and RAD: possibilities for prevention? The link between respiratory syncytial virus and reactive airway disease. Respiratory Research, 2002, 3, \$1-2	3.6	2