Matthieu Biais

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

53 papers	1,534 citations	331670 21 h-index	315739 38 g-index
53 all docs	53 docs citations	53 times ranked	1360 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cardiac Output Measurement in Patients Undergoing Liver Transplantation: Pulmonary Artery Catheter Versus Uncalibrated Arterial Pressure Waveform Analysis. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2008, 106, 1480-1486.	2.2	176
2	Changes in stroke volume induced by passive leg raising in spontaneously breathing patients: comparison between echocardiography and Vigileoâ„¢/FloTracâ„¢ device. Critical Care, 2009, 13, R195.	5.8	126
3	Clinical relevance of pulse pressure variations for predicting fluid responsiveness in mechanically ventilated intensive care unit patients: the grey zone approach. Critical Care, 2014, 18, 587.	5.8	100
4	Effect of Hydroxyethyl Starch vs Saline for Volume Replacement Therapy on Death or Postoperative Complications Among High-Risk Patients Undergoing Major Abdominal Surgery. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2020, 323, 225.	7.4	94
5	Mini-fluid Challenge of 100â€‰ml of Crystalloid Predicts Fluid Responsiveness in the Operating Room. Anesthesiology, 2017, 127, 450-456.	2.5	86
6	Evaluation of a new pocket echoscopic device for focused cardiac ultrasonography in an emergency setting. Critical Care, 2012, 16, R82.	5.8	76
7	A Comparison of Stroke Volume Variation Measured by Vigileoâ„¢/FloTracâ„¢ System and Aortic Doppler Echocardiography. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2009, 109, 466-469.	2.2	63
8	Guidelines: Anaesthesia in the context of COVID-19 pandemic. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2020, 39, 395-415.	1.4	60
9	Changes in Stroke Volume Induced by Lung Recruitment Maneuver Predict Fluid Responsiveness in Mechanically Ventilated Patients in the Operating Room. Anesthesiology, 2017, 126, 260-267.	2.5	56
10	Impact of norepinephrine on the relationship between pleth variability index and pulse pressure variations in ICU adult patients. Critical Care, 2011, 15, R168.	5.8	55
11	End-Expiratory Occlusion Test Predicts Fluid Responsiveness in Patients With Protective Ventilation in the Operating Room. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2017, 125, 1889-1895.	2.2	48
12	End-expiratory occlusion maneuver to predict fluid responsiveness in the intensive care unit: an echocardiographic study. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 32.	5.8	44
13	Higher than standard dosing regimen are needed to achieve optimal antibiotic exposure in critically ill patients with augmented renal clearance receiving piperacillin-tazobactam administered by continuous infusion. Journal of Critical Care, 2018, 48, 66-71.	2.2	43
14	The Ability of Pulse Pressure Variations Obtained with CNAPâ„¢ Device to Predict Fluid Responsiveness in the Operating Room. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2011, 113, 523-528.	2.2	42
15	Case Scenario. Anesthesiology, 2012, 116, 1354-1361.	2.5	36
16	Evaluation of stroke volume variations obtained with the pressure recording analytic method*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 1186-1191.	0.9	36
17	Increased Î²-Lactams dosing regimens improve clinical outcome in critically ill patients with augmented renal clearance treated for a first episode of hospital or ventilator-acquired pneumonia: a before and after study. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 379.	5.8	32
18	Uncalibrated Stroke Volume Variations Are Able to Predict the Hemodynamic Effects of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure in Patients with Acute Lung Injury or Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome after Liver Transplantation. Anesthesiology, 2009, 111, 855-862.	2.5	32

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Perioperative hemodynamic optimization: from guidelines to implementationâ€”an expertsâ€™ opinion paper. Annals of Intensive Care, 2021, 11, 58.	4.6	31
20	Are Standard Dosing Regimens of Ceftriaxone Adapted for Critically Ill Patients with Augmented Creatinine Clearance?. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2019, 63, .	3.2	28
21	Evaluation of least significant changes of pulse contour analysis-derived parameters. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 116.	4.6	22
22	Impact of Systemic Vascular Resistance on the Accuracy of the Pulsioflex Device. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2017, 124, 487-493.	2.2	20
23	Bundle of care for blunt chest trauma patients improves analgesia but increases rates of intensive care unit admission: A retrospective case-control study. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2018, 37, 211-215.	1.4	19
24	Long-term disability after blunt chest trauma: Donâ€™t miss chronic neuropathic pain!. Injury, 2019, 50, 113-118.	1.7	19
25	Do changes in perfusion index reflect changes in stroke volume during preload-modifying manoeuvres?. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2020, 34, 1193-1198.	1.6	18
26	Dynamic arterial elastance obtained using arterial signal does not predict an increase in arterial pressure after a volume expansion in the operating room. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2017, 36, 377-382.	1.4	16
27	Automated, continuous and non-invasive assessment of pulse pressure variations using CNAPÂ® system. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2017, 31, 685-692.	1.6	16
28	Increased dosing regimens of piperacillin-tazobactam are needed to avoid subtherapeutic exposure in critically ill patients with augmented renal clearance. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 13.	5.8	14
29	The kinetic glomerular filtration rate is not interchangeable with measured creatinine clearance for prediction of piperacillin underexposure in critically ill patients with augmented renal clearance. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 177.	5.8	13
30	May the initial CT scan predict the occurrence of delayed hemothorax in blunt chest trauma patients?. European Journal of Trauma and Emergency Surgery, 2021, 47, 71-78.	1.7	12
31	Changes in dynamic arterial elastance induced by volume expansion and vasopressor in the operating room: a prospective bicentre study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 117.	4.6	12
32	Forced vital capacity assessment for risk stratification of blunt chest trauma patients in emergency settings: A preliminary study. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2018, 37, 67-71.	1.4	10
33	Perioperative hemodynamic management 4.0. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2019, 33, 247-255.	4.0	10
34	Salt wasting syndrome in brain trauma patients: a pathophysiologic approach using sodium balance and urinary biochemical analysis. BMC Neurology, 2020, 20, 190.	1.8	10
35	Augmented renal clearance in critically ill trauma patients: A pathophysiologic approach using renal vascular index. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2019, 38, 371-375.	1.4	9
36	Fluid loading in abdominal surgery - saline versus hydroxyethyl starch (FLASH Trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 582.	1.6	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Utility of changes in end-tidal carbon dioxide after volume expansion to assess fluid responsiveness in the operating room: a prospective observational study. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2020, 125, 672-679.	3.4	7
38	The ability of Oxygen Reserve IndexÂ® to detect hyperoxia in critically ill patients. Annals of Intensive Care, 2022, 12, 40.	4.6	6
39	Predicting Fluid Responsiveness During Infrarenal Aortic Cross-Clamping in Pigs. Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia, 2013, 27, 1101-1107.	1.3	5
40	Renal response after traumatic brain injury: A pathophysiological relationship between augmented renal clearance and salt wasting syndrome?. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2020, 39, 239-241.	1.4	5
41	Augmented Renal Clearance, Muscle Catabolism and Urinary Nitrogen Loss: Implications for Nutritional Support in Critically Ill Trauma Patients. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 3554.	4.1	5
42	Pulse pressure respiratory variation to predict fluid responsiveness: From an enthusiastic to a rational view. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2015, 34, 9-10.	1.4	4
43	Ability of a new pocket echoscopic device to detect abdominal and pleural effusion in blunt trauma patients. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 2013, 31, 437-439.	1.6	3
44	May levosimendan be safe and effective in refractory vasospasm despite adequate treatment with repeated angiography and milrinone infusion after subarachnoid haemorrhage?. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2019, 38, 665-667.	1.4	3
45	Perioperative haemodynamic therapy: Why are recommendations not being adopted?. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2019, 38, 5-7.	1.4	3
46	Accuracy of a cardiac output monitor: Is it a relevant issue without an adequate therapeutic algorithm?. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2016, 35, 243-244.	1.4	2
47	The authors reply. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, e12.	0.9	0
48	In Reply:. Anesthesiology, 2013, 118, 467-467.	2.5	0
49	Semi-invasive and non-invasive hemodynamic monitoring systems. , 0, , 146-156.		0
50	In Reply. Anesthesiology, 2017, 127, 729-730.	2.5	0
51	In Reply. Anesthesiology, 2018, 128, 1044-1044.	2.5	0
52	Prise en charge du traumatisme thoracique en 2020. AnesthÃ©sie & RÃ©animation, 2021, 7, 125-133.	0.1	0
53	Relationship between variations in cardiac output and end-tidal CO2 after phenylephrine infusion in anaesthetised patients. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 126, e174-e176.	3.4	0