

# Matthieu Biais

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

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	The ability of Oxygen Reserve Index <sup>®</sup> to detect hyperoxia in critically ill patients. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2022, 12, 40.	4.6	6
2	Prise en charge du traumatisme thoracique en 2020. <i>Anesthésie &amp; Réanimation</i> , 2021, 7, 125-133.	0.1	0
3	Perioperative hemodynamic optimization: from guidelines to implementation—an experts' opinion paper. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2021, 11, 58.	4.6	31
4	Relationship between variations in cardiac output and end-tidal CO <sub>2</sub> after phenylephrine infusion in anaesthetised patients. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2021, 126, e174-e176.	3.4	0
5	May the initial CT scan predict the occurrence of delayed hemothorax in blunt chest trauma patients?. <i>European Journal of Trauma and Emergency Surgery</i> , 2021, 47, 71-78.	1.7	12
6	Augmented Renal Clearance, Muscle Catabolism and Urinary Nitrogen Loss: Implications for Nutritional Support in Critically Ill Trauma Patients. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 3554.	4.1	5
7	Do changes in perfusion index reflect changes in stroke volume during preload-modifying manoeuvres?. <i>Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing</i> , 2020, 34, 1193-1198.	1.6	18
8	Utility of changes in end-tidal carbon dioxide after volume expansion to assess fluid responsiveness in the operating room: a prospective observational study. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2020, 125, 672-679.	3.4	7
9	Salt wasting syndrome in brain trauma patients: a pathophysiologic approach using sodium balance and urinary biochemical analysis. <i>BMC Neurology</i> , 2020, 20, 190.	1.8	10
10	Guidelines: Anaesthesia in the context of COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2020, 39, 395-415.	1.4	60
11	Renal response after traumatic brain injury: A pathophysiological relationship between augmented renal clearance and salt wasting syndrome?. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2020, 39, 239-241.	1.4	5
12	Effect of Hydroxyethyl Starch vs Saline for Volume Replacement Therapy on Death or Postoperative Complications Among High-Risk Patients Undergoing Major Abdominal Surgery. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2020, 323, 225.	7.4	94
13	May levosimendan be safe and effective in refractory vasospasm despite adequate treatment with repeated angiography and milrinone infusion after subarachnoid haemorrhage?. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2019, 38, 665-667.	1.4	3
14	Perioperative hemodynamic management 4.0. <i>Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology</i> , 2019, 33, 247-255.	4.0	10
15	Increased $\beta$ -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. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2019, 23, 379.	5.8	32
16	Are Standard Dosing Regimens of Ceftriaxone Adapted for Critically Ill Patients with Augmented Creatinine Clearance?. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2019, 63, .	3.2	28
17	Increased dosing regimens of piperacillin-tazobactam are needed to avoid subtherapeutic exposure in critically ill patients with augmented renal clearance. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2019, 23, 13.	5.8	14
18	Augmented renal clearance in critically ill trauma patients: A pathophysiologic approach using renal vascular index. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2019, 38, 371-375.	1.4	9

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19	Perioperative haemodynamic therapy: Why are recommendations not being adopted?. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2019, 38, 5-7.	1.4	3
20	Long-term disability after blunt chest trauma: Don't miss chronic neuropathic pain!. <i>Injury</i> , 2019, 50, 113-118.	1.7	19
21	Changes in dynamic arterial elastance induced by volume expansion and vasopressor in the operating room: a prospective bicentre study. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2019, 9, 117.	4.6	12
22	Evaluation of least significant changes of pulse contour analysis-derived parameters. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2019, 9, 116.	4.6	22
23	End-expiratory occlusion maneuver to predict fluid responsiveness in the intensive care unit: an echocardiographic study. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2018, 22, 32.	5.8	44
24	Forced vital capacity assessment for risk stratification of blunt chest trauma patients in emergency settings: A preliminary study. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2018, 37, 67-71.	1.4	10
25	Bundle of care for blunt chest trauma patients improves analgesia but increases rates of intensive care unit admission: A retrospective case-control study. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2018, 37, 211-215.	1.4	19
26	In Reply. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2018, 128, 1044-1044.	2.5	0
27	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. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2018, 22, 177.	5.8	13
28	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. <i>Journal of Critical Care</i> , 2018, 48, 66-71.	2.2	43
29	Mini-fluid Challenge of 100ml of Crystalloid Predicts Fluid Responsiveness in the Operating Room. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2017, 127, 450-456.	2.5	86
30	In Reply. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2017, 127, 729-730.	2.5	0
31	Impact of Systemic Vascular Resistance on the Accuracy of the Pulsioflex Device. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2017, 124, 487-493.	2.2	20
32	End-Expiratory Occlusion Test Predicts Fluid Responsiveness in Patients With Protective Ventilation in the Operating Room. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2017, 125, 1889-1895.	2.2	48
33	Dynamic arterial elastance obtained using arterial signal does not predict an increase in arterial pressure after a volume expansion in the operating room. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2017, 36, 377-382.	1.4	16
34	Automated, continuous and non-invasive assessment of pulse pressure variations using CNAP® system. <i>Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing</i> , 2017, 31, 685-692.	1.6	16
35	Changes in Stroke Volume Induced by Lung Recruitment Maneuver Predict Fluid Responsiveness in Mechanically Ventilated Patients in the Operating Room. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2017, 126, 260-267.	2.5	56
36	Accuracy of a cardiac output monitor: Is it a relevant issue without an adequate therapeutic algorithm?. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2016, 35, 243-244.	1.4	2

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37	Fluid loading in abdominal surgery - saline versus hydroxyethyl starch (FLASH Trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2015, 16, 582.	1.6	7
38	Pulse pressure respiratory variation to predict fluid responsiveness: From an enthusiastic to a rational view. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care &amp; Pain Medicine</i> , 2015, 34, 9-10.	1.4	4
39	Clinical relevance of pulse pressure variations for predicting fluid responsiveness in mechanically ventilated intensive care unit patients: the grey zone approach. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2014, 18, 587.	5.8	100
40	Ability of a new pocket echoscopic device to detect abdominal and pleural effusion in blunt trauma patients. <i>American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2013, 31, 437-439.	1.6	3
41	Predicting Fluid Responsiveness During Infrarenal Aortic Cross-Clamping in Pigs. <i>Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia</i> , 2013, 27, 1101-1107.	1.3	5
42	The authors reply. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013, 41, e12.	0.9	0
43	In Reply:. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2013, 118, 467-467.	2.5	0
44	Case Scenario. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2012, 116, 1354-1361.	2.5	36
45	Evaluation of stroke volume variations obtained with the pressure recording analytic method*. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012, 40, 1186-1191.	0.9	36
46	Evaluation of a new pocket echoscopic device for focused cardiac ultrasonography in an emergency setting. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2012, 16, R82.	5.8	76
47	Impact of norepinephrine on the relationship between pleth variability index and pulse pressure variations in ICU adult patients. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2011, 15, R168.	5.8	55
48	The Ability of Pulse Pressure Variations Obtained with CNAPâ„¢ Device to Predict Fluid Responsiveness in the Operating Room. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2011, 113, 523-528.	2.2	42
49	Changes in stroke volume induced by passive leg raising in spontaneously breathing patients: comparison between echocardiography and Vigileoâ„¢/FloTracâ„¢ device. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2009, 13, R195.	5.8	126
50	A Comparison of Stroke Volume Variation Measured by Vigileoâ„¢/FloTracâ„¢ System and Aortic Doppler Echocardiography. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2009, 109, 466-469.	2.2	63
51	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. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2009, 111, 855-862.	2.5	32
52	Cardiac Output Measurement in Patients Undergoing Liver Transplantation: Pulmonary Artery Catheter Versus Uncalibrated Arterial Pressure Waveform Analysis. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2008, 106, 1480-1486.	2.2	176
53	Semi-invasive and non-invasive hemodynamic monitoring systems. , 0, , 146-156.		0