Ilse Vanhorebeek

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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159 papers	20,881 citations	44042 48 h-index	9579 142 g-index
162 all docs	162 docs citations	162 times ranked	28309 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	4.3	4,701
2	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy. Autophagy, 2012, 8, 445-544.	4.3	3,122
3	Intensive insulin therapy for patients in paediatric intensive care: a prospective, randomised controlled study. Lancet, The, 2009, 373, 547-556.	6.3	1,572
4	Guidelines on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases: executive summary: The Task Force on Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). European Heart Journal, 2006, 28, 88-136.	1.0	1,144
5	Protection of hepatocyte mitochondrial ultrastructure and function by strict blood glucose control with insulin in critically ill patients. Lancet, The, 2005, 365, 53-59.	6.3	954
6	Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. European Heart Journal, 2009, 30, 2769-2812.	1.0	735
7	Early Parenteral Nutrition Evokes a Phenotype of Autophagy Deficiency in Liver and Skeletal Muscle of Critically Ill Rabbits. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 2267-2276.	1.4	672
8	Tissue-specific glucose toxicity induces mitochondrial damage in a burn injury model of critical illness. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 1355-1364.	0.4	593
9	Reduced Cortisol Metabolism during Critical Illness. New England Journal of Medicine, 2013, 368, 1477-1488.	13.9	468
10	Intensive insulin therapy protects the endothelium of critically ill patients. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2005, 115, 2277-2286.	3.9	405
11	Early versus Late Parenteral Nutrition in Critically Ill Children. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1111-1122.	13.9	402
12	ICU-acquired weakness. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 637-653.	3.9	297
13	Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2010, 27, 92-137.	0.7	263
14	The Sick and the Weak: Neuropathies/Myopathies in the Critically Ill. Physiological Reviews, 2015, 95, 1025-1109.	13.1	262
15	Effect of tolerating macronutrient deficit on the development of intensive-care unit acquired weakness: a subanalysis of the EPaNIC trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2013, 1, 621-629.	5.2	255
16	Survival Benefits of Intensive Insulin Therapy in Critical Illness: Impact of Maintaining Normoglycemia Versus Glycemia-Independent Actions of Insulin. Diabetes, 2006, 55, 1096-1105.	0.3	250
17	Tight Blood Glucose Control With Insulin in the ICU. Chest, 2007, 132, 268-278.	0.4	206
18	Insufficient Activation of Autophagy Allows Cellular Damage to Accumulate in Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2011, 96, E633-E645.	1.8	185

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19	Mitochondrial Alterations Caused by Defective Peroxisomal Biogenesis in a Mouse Model for Zellweger Syndrome (PEX5 Knockout Mouse). American Journal of Pathology, 2001, 159, 1477-1494.	1.9	183
20	Absence of peroxisomes in mouse hepatocytes causes mitochondrial and ER abnormalities. Hepatology, 2005, 41, 868-878.	3.6	170
21	Neurocognitive Development of Children 4 Years After Critical Illness and Treatment With Tight Glucose Control. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 308, 1641.	3.8	133
22	Tight Blood Glucose Control Is Renoprotective in Critically Ill Patients. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2008, 19, 571-578.	3.0	131
23	Insufficient Autophagy Contributes to Mitochondrial Dysfunction, Organ Failure, and Adverse Outcome in an Animal Model of Critical Illness*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 182-194.	0.4	131
24	Polymorphisms in innate immunity genes predispose to bacteremia and death in the medical intensive care unit*. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 192-e3.	0.4	130
25	AKIpredictor, an online prognostic calculator for acute kidney injury in adult critically ill patients: development, validation and comparison to serum neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 764-773.	3.9	122
26	Muscle atrophy and preferential loss of myosin in prolonged critically ill patients*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 79-89.	0.4	115
27	Endocrine aspects of acute and prolonged critical illness. Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 2, 20-31.	2.9	112
28	Effect of early supplemental parenteral nutrition in the paediatric ICU: a preplanned observational study of post-randomisation treatments in the PEPaNIC trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2017, 5, 475-483.	5.2	105
29	Glucose Metabolism and Insulin Resistance in Sepsis. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 1887-1899.	0.9	103
30	Glycemic and nonglycemic effects of insulin: how do they contribute to a better outcome of critical illness?. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2005, 11, 304-311.	1.6	97
31	Impact of Early Parenteral Nutrition on Metabolism and Kidney Injury. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2013, 24, 995-1005.	3.0	86
32	The Neuroendocrine Response to Critical Illness is a Dynamic Process. Critical Care Clinics, 2006, 22, 1-15.	1.0	79
33	Phthalate and alternative plasticizers in indwelling medical devices in pediatric intensive care units. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2019, 363, 64-72.	6.5	78
34	Cortisol Response to Critical Illness: Effect of Intensive Insulin Therapy. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 3803-3813.	1.8	74
35	The altered adrenal axis and treatment with glucocorticoids during critical illness. Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2008, 4, 496-505.	2.9	73
36	Tight blood glucose control: What is the evidence?. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, S496-S502.	0.4	67

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37	Hyperglycemic kidney damage in an animal model of prolonged critical illness. Kidney International, 2009, 76, 512-520.	2.6	66
38	Early versus late parenteral nutrition in critically ill, term neonates: a preplanned secondary subgroup analysis of the PEPaNIC multicentre, randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2018, 2, 505-515.	2.7	66
39	Long-term developmental effects of withholding parenteral nutrition for 1 week in the paediatric intensive care unit: a 2-year follow-up of the PEPaNIC international, randomised, controlled trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2019, 7, 141-153.	5.2	66
40	Mitochondria in peroxisome-deficient hepatocytes exhibit impaired respiration, depleted DNA, and PGC-1Î± independent proliferation. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2015, 1853, 285-298.	1.9	65
41	Neuronal Migration Depends on Intact Peroxisomal Function in Brain and in Extraneuronal Tissues. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 9732-9741.	1.7	60
42	Circulating phthalates during critical illness in children are associated with long-term attention deficit: a study of a development and a validation cohort. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 379-392.	3.9	60
43	Impact of withholding early parenteral nutrition completing enteral nutrition in pediatric critically ill patients (PEPaNIC trial): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 202.	0.7	56
44	Premorbid obesity, but not nutrition, prevents critical illnessâ€induced muscle wasting and weakness. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2017, 8, 89-101.	2.9	55
45	Tight Glycemic Control Protects the Myocardium and Reduces Inflammation in Neonatal Heart Surgery. Annals of Thoracic Surgery, 2010, 90, 22-29.	0.7	53
46	Impact of Hyperglycemia on Neuropathological Alterations during Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 97, 2113-2123.	1.8	53
47	Therapy Insight: the effect of tight glycemic control in acute illness. Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 3, 270-278.	2.9	50
48	Role of Glucagon in Catabolism and Muscle Wasting of Critical Illness and Modulation by Nutrition. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 196, 1131-1143.	2.5	50
49	Glycemic Control Modulates Arginine and Asymmetrical-Dimethylarginine Levels during Critical Illness by Preserving Dimethylarginine-Dimethylaminohydrolase Activity. Endocrinology, 2008, 149, 3148-3157.	1.4	49
50	Glucose homeostasis, nutrition and infections during critical illness. Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2018, 24, 10-15.	2.8	48
51	Critical illness-induced dysglycemia and the brain. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 192-202.	3.9	47
52	Hormonal and metabolic strategies to attenuate catabolism in critically ill patients. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2004, 4, 621-628.	1.7	46
53	Predictive value for weakness and 1-year mortality of screening electrophysiology tests in the ICU. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 2138-2148.	3.9	46
54	Intensive insulin therapy in the intensive care unit. Cmaj, 2009, 180, 799-800.	0.9	43

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55	Outcomes of Delaying Parenteral Nutrition for 1 Week vs Initiation Within 24 Hours Among Undernourished Children in Pediatric Intensive Care. JAMA Network Open, 2018, 1, e182668.	2.8	42
56	Guidelines on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases: full text: The Task Force on Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). European Heart Journal Supplements, 2007, 9, C3-C74.	0.0	40
57	Soluble RAGE and the RAGE Ligands HMGB1 and S100A12 in Critical Illness. Shock, 2015, 43, 109-116.	1.0	40
58	Diabetes of Injury: Novel Insights. Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinics of North America, 2006, 35, 859-872.	1.2	39
59	Long-term developmental effect of withholding parenteral nutrition in paediatric intensive care units: a 4-year follow-up of the PEPaNIC randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2020, 4, 503-514.	2.7	39
60	Mitochondrial and endoplasmic reticulum dysfunction and related defense mechanisms in critical illness-induced multiple organ failure. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2017, 1863, 2534-2545.	1.8	38
61	Mitochondrial Fusion, Fission, and Biogenesis in Prolonged Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 97, E59-E64.	1.8	36
62	Assessment of quadriceps muscle mass with ultrasound in critically ill patients: intra- and inter-observer agreement and sensitivity. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 562-563.	3.9	36
63	FGF21 Response to Critical Illness: Effect of Blood Glucose Control and Relation With Cellular Stress and Survival. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 100, E1319-E1327.	1.8	35
64	Effect of early parenteral nutrition during paediatric critical illness on DNA methylation as a potential mediator of impaired neurocognitive development: a pre-planned secondary analysis of the PEPaNIC international randomised controlled trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2020, 8, 288-303.	5.2	33
65	Tissue mRNA expression of the glucocorticoid receptor and its splice variants in fatal critical illness. Clinical Endocrinology, 2009, 71, 145-153.	1.2	31
66	Glucose Dysregulation and Neurological Injury Biomarkers in Critically Ill Children. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2010, 95, 4669-4679.	1.8	30
67	Charisma: An integrated approach to automatic H&E-stained skeletal muscle cell segmentation using supervised learning and novel robust clump splitting. Medical Image Analysis, 2013, 17, 1206-1219.	7.0	29
68	Modulation of regional nitric oxide metabolism: Blood glucose control or insulin?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2008, 34, 1525-1533.	3.9	28
69	The Role of Autophagy in Critical Illness-induced Liver Damage. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 14150.	1.6	28
70	Lectin pathway of complement activation and relation with clinical complications in critically ill children. Pediatric Research, 2014, 75, 99-108.	1.1	27
71	Critical Care Management of Stress-Induced Hyperglycemia. Current Diabetes Reports, 2018, 18, 17.	1.7	27
72	Amino acid supplements in critically ill patients. Pharmacological Research, 2018, 130, 127-131.	3.1	27

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73	Molecular mechanisms behind clinical benefits of intensive insulin therapy during critical illness: Glucose versus insulin. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2009, 23, 449-459.	1.7	26
74	Increasing intravenous glucose load in the presence of normoglycemia: Effect on outcome and metabolism in critically ill rabbits. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 602-611.	0.4	26
75	Neurocognition after paediatric heart surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Open Heart, 2015, 2, e000255.	0.9	25
76	Non-Thyroidal Illness Syndrome in Critically Ill Children: Prognostic Value and Impact of Nutritional Management. Thyroid, 2019, 29, 480-492.	2.4	25
77	Metabolic aspects of critical illness polyneuromyopathy. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, S391-S397.	0.4	24
78	Effect of Tight Glucose Control with Insulin on the Thyroid Axis of Critically Ill Children and Its Relation with Outcome. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 97, 3569-3576.	1.8	24
79	Towards a fasting-mimicking diet for critically ill patients: the pilot randomized crossover ICU-FM-1 study. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 249.	2.5	24
80	Cost-effectiveness study of early versus late parenteral nutrition in critically ill children (PEPaNIC): preplanned secondary analysis of a multicentre randomised controlled trial. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 4.	2.5	22
81	Endoplasmic reticulum stress actively suppresses hepatic molecular identity in damaged liver. Molecular Systems Biology, 2020, 16, e9156.	3.2	22
82	Circulating Levels of the Shed Scavenger Receptor sCD163 and Association with Outcome of Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Immunology, 2013, 33, 619-629.	2.0	21
83	HLA-DR Expression on Monocyte Subsets in Critically Ill Children. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2018, 37, 1034-1040.	1.1	21
84	Isoprenoid biosynthesis is not compromised in a Zellweger syndrome mouse model. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2001, 1532, 28-36.	1.2	20
85	Indication and practical use of intensive insulin therapy in the critically ill. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2007, 13, 392-398.	1.6	20
86	Glycemic control and outcome related to cardiopulmonary bypass. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2015, 29, 177-187.	1.7	20
87	Intensive Insulin Therapy in High-Risk Cardiac Surgery Patients: Evidence from the Leuven Randomized Study. Seminars in Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2006, 18, 309-316.	0.4	19
88	Intensive Insulin Therapy in The Intensive Care Unit: Update on Clinical Impact and Mechanisms of Action. Endocrine Practice, 2006, 12, 14-21.	1.1	19
89	Effect of Intensive Insulin Therapy on the Somatotropic Axis of Critically Ill Children. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2011, 96, 2558-2566.	1.8	19
90	Contribution of Nutritional Deficit to the Pathogenesis of the Nonthyroidal Illness Syndrome in Critical Illness: A Rabbit Model Study. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 973-984.	1.4	19

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91	Dietary intervention, but not losartan, completely reverses non-alcoholic steatohepatitis in obese and insulin resistant mice. Lipids in Health and Disease, 2017, 16, 46.	1.2	19
92	Neuropathological Correlates of Hyperglycemia During Prolonged Polymicrobial Sepsis in Mice. Shock, 2015, 44, 245-251.	1.0	17
93	Early neuromuscular electrical stimulation reduces the loss of muscle mass in critically ill patients â€“ A within subject randomized controlled trial. Journal of Critical Care, 2021, 62, 65-71.	1.0	16
94	Leukocyte telomere length in paediatric critical illness: effect of early parenteral nutrition. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 38.	2.5	15
95	Health-related quality of life of children and their parents 6Âmonths after childrenâ€™s critical illness. Quality of Life Research, 2020, 29, 179-189.	1.5	15
96	Role of age of critically ill children at time of exposure to early or late parenteral nutrition in determining the impact hereof on long-term neurocognitive development: A secondary analysis of the PEPaNIC-RCT. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 1005-1012.	2.3	15
97	Effect of late versus early initiation of parenteral nutrition on weight deterioration during PICU stay: Secondary analysis of the PEPaNIC randomised controlled trial. Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 39, 104-109.	2.3	14
98	The Role of Insulin Therapy in Critically Ill Patients. Treatments in Endocrinology: Guiding Your Management of Endocrine Disorders, 2005, 4, 353-360.	1.8	13
99	Whatâ€™s new in the long-term neurodevelopmental outcome of critically ill children. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 649-651.	3.9	13
100	Performance of Pediatric Mortality Prediction Scores for PICU Mortality and 90-Day Mortality*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 20, 113-119.	0.2	13
101	Dynamics and prognostic value of the hypothalamusâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis responses to pediatric critical illness and association with corticosteroid treatment: a prospective observational study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 70-81.	3.9	13
102	Amino Acid Concentrations in Critically Ill Children Following Cardiac Surgery*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 15, 314-328.	0.2	12
103	The clinical potential of GDF15 as a â€œready-to-feed indicatorâ€•for critically ill adults. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 557.	2.5	12
104	Supplementation of vitamins, trace elements and electrolytes in the PEPaNIC Randomised Controlled Trial: Composition and preparation of the prescription. Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, 2021, 42, 244-251.	0.5	12
105	Impact of duration of critical illness and level of systemic glucocorticoid availability on tissue-specific glucocorticoid receptor expression and actions: A prospective, observational, cross-sectional human and two translational mouse studies. EBioMedicine, 2022, 80, 104057.	2.7	12
106	Insulin Treatment in Intensive Care Patients. Hormone Research in Paediatrics, 2009, 71, 2-11.	0.8	11
107	Time course of altered DNA methylation evoked by critical illness and by early administration of parenteral nutrition in the paediatric ICU. Clinical Epigenetics, 2020, 12, 155.	1.8	11
108	Health-related quality of life of children and their parents 2 years after critical illness: pre-planned follow-up of the PEPaNIC international, randomized, controlled trial. Critical Care, 2020, 24, 347.	2.5	11

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109	Achieving enteral nutrition during the acute phase in critically ill children: Associations with patient characteristics and clinical outcome. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 1911-1919.	2.3	11
110	Physical, Emotional/Behavioral, and Neurocognitive Developmental Outcomes From 2 to 4 Years After PICU Admission: A Secondary Analysis of the Early Versus Late Parenteral Nutrition Randomized Controlled Trial Cohort*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2022, 23, 580-592.	0.2	11
111	Early Supplemental Parenteral Nutrition in Critically Ill Children: An Update. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 830.	1.0	10
112	Early versus Late Parenteral Nutrition in Critically Ill Children. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 375, 384-386.	13.9	9
113	Phasing out DEHP from plastic indwelling medical devices used for intensive care: Does it reduce the long-term attention deficit of critically ill children?. Environment International, 2022, 158, 106962.	4.8	9
114	DNA methylation alterations in muscle of critically ill patients. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2022, 13, 1731-1740.	2.9	9
115	Impact of supplemental parenteral nutrition early during critical illness on invasive fungal infections: a secondary analysis of the EPaNIC randomized controlled trial. Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2019, 25, 359-364.	2.8	8
116	Critical Roles of Endogenous Glucocorticoids for Disease Tolerance in Malaria. Trends in Parasitology, 2019, 35, 918-930.	1.5	8
117	Effect of Intravenous 25OHD Supplementation on Bone Turnover and Inflammation in Prolonged Critically Ill Patients. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2020, 52, 168-178.	0.7	8
118	Differential DNA methylation by early versus late parenteral nutrition in the PICU: a biological basis for its impact on emotional and behavioral problems documented 4Âyears later. Clinical Epigenetics, 2021, 13, 146.	1.8	8
119	C-reactive protein rise in response to macronutrient deficit early in critical illness: sign of inflammation or mediator of infection prevention and recovery. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 25-35.	3.9	8
120	The Importance of Strict Blood Glucose Control with Insulin Therapy in the Intensive Care Unit. Current Diabetes Reviews, 2008, 4, 227-233.	0.6	7
121	Serial lactate measurements using microdialysis of interstitial fluid do not correlate with plasma lactate in children after cardiac surgery. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 10, 66-70.	0.2	7
122	The soluble mannose receptor (sMR/sCD206) in critically ill patients with invasive fungal infections, bacterial infections or non-infectious inflammation: a secondary analysis of the EPaNIC RCT. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 270.	2.5	6
123	The GH Axis in Relation to Accepting an Early Macronutrient Deficit and Outcome of Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 104, 5507-5518.	1.8	6
124	Glycaemic control and perioperative organ protection. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2008, 22, 135-149.	1.7	5
125	Insulin Therapy in Very-Low-Birth-Weight Infants. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 360, 535-537.	13.9	5
126	Increasing glucose load while maintaining normoglycemia does not evoke neuronal damage in prolonged critically ill rabbits. Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 32, 1077-1080.	2.3	5

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127	The pattern recognition molecule collectin-L1 in critically ill children. Pediatric Research, 2016, 80, 237-243.	1.1	5
128	Nonthyroidal illness in critically ill children. Current Opinion in Endocrinology, Diabetes and Obesity, 2019, 26, 241-249.	1.2	5
129	Endocrinopathy of the Critically Ill. Lessons From the ICU, 2020, , 125-143.	0.1	5
130	Impact of critical illness and withholding of early parenteral nutrition in the pediatric intensive care unit on long-term physical performance of children: a 4-year follow-up of the PEPaNIC randomized controlled trial. Critical Care, 2022, 26, 133.	2.5	5
131	Persisting neuroendocrine abnormalities and their association with physical impairment 5Âyears after critical illness. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 430.	2.5	4
132	Glycaemic control in trauma patients, is there a role?. Trauma, 2006, 8, 13-19.	0.2	2
133	Modulating the Endocrine Response in Sepsis: Insulin and Blood Glucose Control. Novartis Foundation Symposium, 0, , 204-222.	1.2	2
134	Modulating the endocrine response in sepsis: insulin and blood glucose control. Novartis Foundation Symposium, 2007, 280, 204-15; discussion 215-22.	1.2	2
135	Isoprenoid biosynthesis is not compromised in a Zellweger syndrome mouse model. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2001, 29, A26-A26.	1.6	1
136	RÃ1e deÂl'insuline etÂduÂcontrÃ1e deÂlaÂglycÃ©mie enÂrÃ©animation. Reanimation: Journal De La Societe De Reanimation De Langue Francaise, 2006, 15, 474-480.	0.1	1
137	Glycaemic control in paediatric critical care â€“ Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2009, 373, 1424.	6.3	1
138	Corrigendum to: 'Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery: The Task Force for Preoperative Cardiac Risk Assessment and Perioperative Cardiac Management in Non-cardiac Surgery of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and endorsed by the European Society of Anaesthesiology (ESA)' [Eur Heart J 2009;30:2769-2812]. European Heart Journal, 2010, 31, 379-379.	1.0	1
139	Insufficient activation of autophagy allows accumulation of cellular damage and may contribute to sustained organ failure in prolonged critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2011, 15, .	2.5	1
140	Insufficient autophagy relates to mitochondrial dysfunction, organ failure and adverse outcome in an animal model of critical illness. Critical Care, 2012, 16, .	2.5	1
141	Impact of early versus late parenteral nutrition on morphological and molecular markers of atrophy and autophagy in skeletal muscle of critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2013, 17, .	2.5	1
142	Neurocognitive Development of Children 4 Years After Critical Illness and Treatment With Tight Glucose Control. Survey of Anesthesiology, 2013, 57, 137.	0.1	1
143	Glucose, Insulin, and the Kidney. , 2010, , 169-180.		1
144	Development and validation of clinical prediction models for acute kidney injury recovery at hospital discharge in critically ill adults. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2023, 37, 113-125.	0.7	1

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145	The Role of Insulin and Blood Glucose Control. Update in Intensive Care and Emergency Medicine, 2007, , 287-297.	0.6	0
146	Insulin, glucose control and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. Journal of Organ Dysfunction, 2008, 4, 195-207.	0.3	0
147	Tight Blood Glucose Control in the ICU: Response. Chest, 2008, 133, 317.	0.4	0
148	Effects of hyperglycemia and intensive insulin therapy on neurons and glial cells during critical illness. Critical Care, 2011, 15, .	2.5	0
149	Reduced cortisol metabolism drives hypercortisolism in critical illness. Critical Care, 2012, 16, .	2.5	0
150	Impact of early parenteral nutrition on catabolism. Critical Care, 2013, 17, .	2.5	0
151	Intensive insulin therapy in critically ill children: impact on blood glucose dynamics and its relation with mortality. Critical Care, 2013, 17, .	2.5	0
152	The authors reply. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 15, 793-794.	0.2	0
153	FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR 21 RESPONSE TO CRITICAL ILLNESS: EFFECT OF BLOOD GLUCOSE CONTROL AND RELATION WITH MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION, THE INTEGRATED STRESS RESPONSE AND SURVIVAL. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2015, 3, A977.	0.9	0
154	Glucose and Insulin Management in Critical Care. , 2007, , 1920-1929.		0
155	The Diabetes of Injury: Novel Insights and Clinical Implications. , 2008, , 255-276.		0
156	Muscle Weakness, Molecular Mechanism, and Nutrition During Critical Illness. , 2014, , 1-17.		0
157	Muscle Weakness, Molecular Mechanism and Nutrition During Critical Illness. , 2015, , 75-89.		0
158	Hyperglycemia in the Surgical Intensive Care Unit. , 2016, , 497-506.		0
159	Intensive Insulin Therapy for the Critically Ill Patient. , 2008, , 157-177.		0