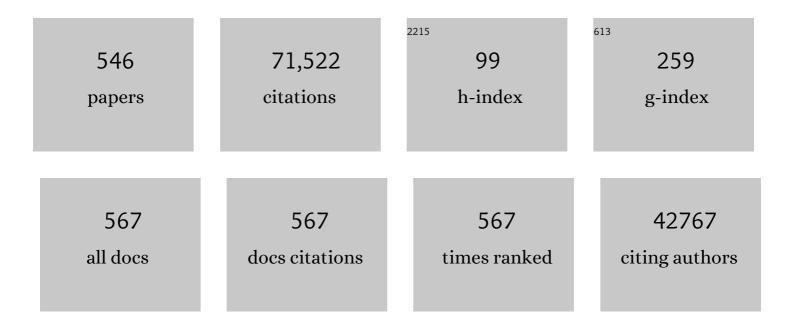
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Intensive Insulin Therapy in Critically Ill Patients. New England Journal of Medicine, 2001, 345, 1359-1367.	27.0	14,320
2	Intensive Insulin Therapy in the Medical ICU. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 354, 449-461.	27.0	4,713
3	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	9.1	4,701
4	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy. Autophagy, 2012, 8, 445-544.	9.1	3,122
5	Early versus Late Parenteral Nutrition in Critically Ill Adults. New England Journal of Medicine, 2011, 365, 506-517.	27.0	2,410
6	Outcome benefit of intensive insulin therapy in the critically ill: Insulin dose versus glycemic control*. Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 31, 359-366.	0.9	1,965
7	Intensive insulin therapy for patients in paediatric intensive care: a prospective, randomised controlled study. Lancet, The, 2009, 373, 547-556.	13.7	1,572
8	ESPEN Guidelines on Parenteral Nutrition: Intensive care. Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 28, 387-400.	5.0	1,354
9	ESPEN Guidelines on Enteral Nutrition: Intensive care. Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 25, 210-223.	5.0	1,241
10	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.	2.2	1,144
11	Protection of hepatocyte mitochondrial ultrastructure and function by strict blood glucose control with insulin in critically ill patients. Lancet, The, 2005, 365, 53-59.	13.7	954
12	Management of Hyperglycemia in Hospitalized Patients in Non-Critical Care Setting: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 97, 16-38.	3.6	926
13	Impact of Intensive Insulin Therapy on Neuromuscular Complications and Ventilator Dependency in the Medical Intensive Care Unit. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 175, 480-489.	5.6	860
14	Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. European Heart Journal, 2009, 30, 2769-2812.	2.2	735
15	Early Parenteral Nutrition Evokes a Phenotype of Autophagy Deficiency in Liver and Skeletal Muscle of Critically Ill Rabbits. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 2267-2276.	2.8	672
16	Insulin therapy protects the central and peripheral nervous system of intensive care patients. Neurology, 2005, 64, 1348-1353.	1.1	612
17	Intensive Insulin Therapy in Mixed Medical/Surgical Intensive Care Units. Diabetes, 2006, 55, 3151-3159.	0.6	607
18	Tissue-specific glucose toxicity induces mitochondrial damage in a burn injury model of critical illness. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 1355-1364.	0.9	593

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19	Risks and Benefits of Nutritional Support During Critical Illness. Annual Review of Nutrition, 2006, 26, 513-538.	10.1	588
20	Intensive insulin therapy: enhanced Model Predictive Control algorithm versus standard care. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 123-128.	8.2	525
21	Reduced Cortisol Metabolism during Critical Illness. New England Journal of Medicine, 2013, 368, 1477-1488.	27.0	468
22	Intensive Insulin Therapy Exerts Antiinflammatory Effects in Critically III Patients and Counteracts the Adverse Effect of Low Mannose-Binding Lectin Levels. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2003, 88, 1082-1088.	3.6	466
23	Clinical review: intensive care unit acquired weakness. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 274.	5.8	452
24	How does blood glucose control with insulin save lives in intensive care?. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2004, 114, 1187-1195.	8.2	443
25	Intensive insulin therapy protects the endothelium of critically ill patients. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2005, 115, 2277-2286.	8.2	405
26	Early versus Late Parenteral Nutrition in Critically III Children. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1111-1122.	27.0	402
27	Introductory to the ESPEN Guidelines on Enteral Nutrition: Terminology, Definitions and General Topics. Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 25, 180-186.	5.0	390
28	Acute Outcomes and 1-Year Mortality of Intensive Care Unit–acquired Weakness. A Cohort Study and Propensity-matched Analysis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 190, 410-420.	5.6	390
29	Reduced Activation and Increased Inactivation of Thyroid Hormone in Tissues of Critically III Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2003, 88, 3202-3211.	3.6	365
30	Metabolic and nutritional support of critically ill patients: consensus and controversies. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 35.	5.8	306
31	Anterior pituitary function during critical illness and dopamine treatment. Critical Care Medicine, 1996, 24, 1580-1590.	0.9	301
32	ICU-acquired weakness. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 637-653.	8.2	297
33	Acute and Prolonged Critical Illness as Different Neuroendocrine Paradigms1. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1998, 83, 1827-1834.	3.6	290
34	Serum Potassium Levels and Mortality in Acute Myocardial Infarction. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 307, 157.	7.4	284
35	American College of Endocrinology Position Statement on Inpatient Diabetes and Metabolic Control. Endocrine Practice, 2004, 10, 77-82.	2.1	280
36	Contribution of Circulating Lipids to the Improved Outcome of Critical Illness by Glycemic Control with Intensive Insulin Therapy. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 89, 219-226.	3.6	264

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37	Guidelines for pre-operative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2010, 27, 92-137.	1.7	263
38	The Sick and the Weak: Neuropathies/Myopathies in the Critically Ill. Physiological Reviews, 2015, 95, 1025-1109.	28.8	262
39	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.	10.7	255
40	Nutrition in the Acute Phase of Critical Illness. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 370, 1227-1236.	27.0	252
41	Acute and Prolonged Critical Illness as Different Neuroendocrine Paradigms. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1998, 83, 1827-1834.	3.6	251
42	Survival Benefits of Intensive Insulin Therapy in Critical Illness. Diabetes, 2006, 55, 1096-1105.	0.6	250
43	Clinical review: Critical illness polyneuropathy and myopathy. Critical Care, 2008, 12, 238.	5.8	239
44	Role of Disease and Macronutrient Dose in the Randomized Controlled EPaNIC Trial. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 187, 247-255.	5.6	238
45	Intensive Insulin Therapy in Critically III Patients: NICE-SUGAR or Leuven Blood Glucose Target?. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2009, 94, 3163-3170.	3.6	236
46	Serum 3,3′,5′-Triiodothyronine (rT3) and 3,5,3′-Triiodothyronine/rT3Are Prognostic Markers in Critically Ill Patients and Are Associated with Postmortem Tissue Deiodinase Activities. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2005, 90, 4559-4565.	3.6	234
47	Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Critical Illness-Related Corticosteroid Insufficiency (CIRCI) in Critically Ill Patients (Part I): Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) and European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM) 2017. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 2078-2088.	0.9	234
48	Non-Thyroidal Illness in the ICU: A Syndrome with Different Faces. Thyroid, 2014, 24, 1456-1465.	4.5	230
49	Bone Turnover in Prolonged Critical Illness: Effect of Vitamin D. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2003, 88, 4623-4632.	3.6	228
50	Interobserver agreement of medical research council sumâ€score and handgrip strength in the interior interior interior of the second seco	2.2	226
51	Novel insights into the neuroendocrinology of critical illness. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2000, 143, 1-13.	3.7	220
52	Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of critical illness-related corticosteroid insufficiency (CIRCI) in critically ill patients (Part I): Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) and European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM) 2017. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1751-1763.	8.2	220
53	American College of Endocrinology Position Statement on Inpatient Diabetes and Metabolic Control. Endocrine Practice, 2004, 10, 4-9.	2.1	216
54	Metabolic, Endocrine, and Immune Effects of Stress Hyperglycemia in a Rabbit Model of Prolonged Critical Illness. Endocrinology, 2003, 144, 5329-5338.	2.8	214

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55	Analysis of healthcare resource utilization with intensive insulin therapy in critically ill patients*. Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 34, 612-616.	0.9	210
56	Tight Blood Clucose Control With Insulin in the ICU. Chest, 2007, 132, 268-278.	0.8	206
57	Visualizing the pressure and time burden of intracranial hypertension in adult and paediatric traumatic brain injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 1067-1076.	8.2	203
58	Randomized, controlled trial of selective digestive decontamination in 600 mechanically ventilated patients in a multidisciplinary intensive care unit. Critical Care Medicine, 1997, 25, 63-71.	0.9	196
59	Reactivation of Pituitary Hormone Release and Metabolic Improvement by Infusion of Growth Hormone-Releasing Peptide and Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone in Patients with Protracted Critical Illness1. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1999, 84, 1311-1323.	3.6	191
60	Dynamic characteristics of blood glucose time series during the course of critical illness: Effects of intensive insulin therapy and relative association with mortality*. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 1021-1029.	0.9	185
61	Insufficient Activation of Autophagy Allows Cellular Damage to Accumulate in Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2011, 96, E633-E645.	3.6	185
62	Neuroendocrinology of Prolonged Critical Illness: Effects of Exogenous Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone and Its Combination with Growth Hormone Secretagogues1. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1998, 83, 309-319.	3.6	181
63	Reactivation of Pituitary Hormone Release and Metabolic Improvement by Infusion of Growth Hormone-Releasing Peptide and Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone in Patients with Protracted Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1999, 84, 1311-1323.	3.6	181
64	Neuroendocrinology of Prolonged Critical Illness: Effects of Exogenous Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone and Its Combination with Growth Hormone Secretagogues. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1998, 83, 309-319.	3.6	173
65	Strict blood glucose control with insulin during intensive care after cardiac surgery: impact on 4-years survival, dependency on medical care, and quality-of-life. European Heart Journal, 2006, 27, 2716-2724.	2.2	171
66	Clinical review: Consensus recommendations on measurement of blood glucose and reporting glycemic control in critically ill adults. Critical Care, 2013, 17, 229.	5.8	169
67	Dopamine and the sick euthyroid syndrome in critical illness. Clinical Endocrinology, 1994, 41, 731-737.	2.4	156
68	Dopamine suppresses pituitary function in infants and children. Critical Care Medicine, 1994, 22, 1747-1753.	0.9	154
69	The ICM research agenda on intensive care unit-acquired weakness. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1270-1281.	8.2	153
70	Removal of pro-inflammatory cytokines with renal replacement therapy: Sense or nonsense?. Intensive Care Medicine, 1995, 21, 169-176.	8.2	152
71	Reducing mortality in sepsis: new directions. Critical Care, 2002, 6, S1.	5.8	146
72	Incidence and risk factors for pressure ulcers in the intensive care unit. Journal of Clinical Nursing, 2009. 18. 1258-1266.	3.0	144

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73	Thyrotrophin and prolactin release in prolonged critical illness: dynamics of spontaneous secretion and effects of growth hormone-secretagogues. Clinical Endocrinology, 1997, 47, 599-612.	2.4	141
74	The intensive care medicine research agenda in nutrition and metabolism. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1239-1256.	8.2	140
75	Interventions for preventing critical illness polyneuropathy and critical illness myopathy. The Cochrane Library, 2014, 2014, CD006832.	2.8	137
76	Tissue Thyroid Hormone Levels in Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2005, 90, 6498-6507.	3.6	134
77	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.	7.4	133
78	Pressure autoregulation monitoring and cerebral perfusion pressure target recommendation in patients with severe traumatic brain injury based on minute-by-minute monitoring data. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2014, 120, 1451-1457.	1.6	132
79	Critical illness-related corticosteroid insufficiency (CIRCI): a narrative review from a Multispecialty Task Force of the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) and the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM). Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1781-1792.	8.2	132
80	Tight Blood Glucose Control Is Renoprotective in Critically III Patients. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2008, 19, 571-578.	6.1	131
81	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.	0.9	131
82	Effect of Intensive Insulin Therapy on Insulin Sensitivity in the Critically Ill. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 92, 3890-3897.	3.6	130
83	Polymorphisms in innate immunity genes predispose to bacteremia and death in the medical intensive care unit*. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 192-e3.	0.9	130
84	Regulation of Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein-1 during Protracted Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2002, 87, 5516-5523.	3.6	126
85	Impact of Early Parenteral Nutrition on Muscle and Adipose Tissue Compartments During Critical Illness*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 2298-2309.	0.9	123
86	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.	8.2	122
87	The Somatotropic Axis in Critical Illness: Effect of Continuous Growth Hormone (GH)-Releasing Hormone and GH-Releasing Peptide-2 Infusion1. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1997, 82, 590-599.	3.6	120
88	The combined administration of GH-releasing peptide-2 (GHRP-2), TRH and GnRH to men with prolonged critical illness evokes superior endocrine and metabolic effects compared to treatment with GHRP-2 alone. Clinical Endocrinology, 2002, 56, 655-669.	2.4	119
89	Dynamic neuroendocrine responses to critical illness. Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, 2002, 23, 370-391.	5.2	118
90	The Somatotropic Axis in Critical Illness: Effect of Continuous Growth Hormone (GH)-Releasing Hormone and GH-Releasing Peptide-2 Infusion. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1997, 82, 590-599.	3.6	116

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91	Muscle atrophy and preferential loss of myosin in prolonged critically ill patients*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 79-89.	0.9	115
92	Endocrine aspects of acute and prolonged critical illness. Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 2, 20-31.	2.8	112
93	Recovery after critical illness: putting the puzzle together—a consensus of 29. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 296.	5.8	112
94	Five-year impact of ICU-acquired neuromuscular complications: a prospective, observational study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 1184-1193.	8.2	112
95	Pharmacokinetics of continuous renal replacement therapy. Intensive Care Medicine, 1995, 21, 612-620.	8.2	111
96	Association Between Elevated Blood Glucose and Outcome in Acute Heart Failure. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2013, 61, 820-829.	2.8	111
97	The prenatal role of thyroid hormone evidenced by fetomaternal Pit-1 deficiency Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1995, 80, 3127-3130.	3.6	109
98	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.	10.7	105
99	Glucose Metabolism and Insulin Resistance in Sepsis. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 1887-1899.	1.9	103
100	Modulation of asymmetric dimethylarginine in critically ill patients receiving intensive insulin treatment: A possible explanation of reduced morbidity and mortality?*. Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 33, 504-510.	0.9	102
101	Cholestatic liver (dys)function during sepsis and other critical illnesses. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 16-27.	8.2	98
102	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.	3.2	97
103	Endocrine evaluation of patients with critical illness. Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinics of North America, 2003, 32, 385-410.	3.2	95
104	The Type II Iodothyronine Deiodinase Is Up-Regulated in Skeletal Muscle during Prolonged Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 92, 3330-3333.	3.6	95
105	Intensive care unit acquired muscle weakness in COVID-19 patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 2083-2085.	8.2	93
106	Five-Day Pulsatile Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Administration Unveils Combined Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Gonadal Defects Underlying Profound Hypoandrogenism in Men with Prolonged Critical Illness1. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2001, 86, 3217-3226.	3.6	91
107	Adrenal function and dysfunction in critically ill patients. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2019, 15, 417-427.	9.6	91
108	Endocrine Responses to Critical Illness: Novel Insights and Therapeutic Implications. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 99, 1569-1582.	3.6	90

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109	A Paradoxical Gender Dissociation within the Growth Hormone/Insulin-Like Growth Factor I Axis during Protracted Critical Illness1. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2000, 85, 183-192.	3.6	86
110	Critical illness evokes elevated circulating bile acids related to altered hepatic transporter and nuclear receptor expression. Hepatology, 2011, 54, 1741-1752.	7.3	86
111	Impact of Early Parenteral Nutrition on Metabolism and Kidney Injury. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2013, 24, 995-1005.	6.1	86
112	L-Thyroxine Treatment of Preterm Newborns: Clinical and Endocrine Effects. Pediatric Research, 1997, 42, 87-92.	2.3	86
113	Insulin therapy for the critically ill patient. Clinical Cornerstone, 2003, 5, 56-63.	0.7	85
114	Expression of thyroid hormone transporters during critical illness. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2009, 161, 243-250.	3.7	85
115	The impact of using estimated GFR versus creatinine clearance on the evaluation of recovery from acute kidney injury in the ICU. Intensive Care Medicine, 2014, 40, 1709-1717.	8.2	85
116	The impact of premorbid diabetic status on the relationship between the three domains of glycemic control and mortality in critically ill patients. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2012, 15, 151-160.	2.5	84
117	Novel Methods to Predict Increased Intracranial Pressure During Intensive Care and Long-Term Neurologic Outcome After Traumatic Brain Injury. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 554-564.	0.9	84
118	Growth hormone secretion in critical illness: effect of dopamine Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1994, 79, 1141-1146.	3.6	83
119	Validation of a continuous, arterial pressure-based cardiac output measurement: a multicenter, prospective clinical trial. Critical Care, 2007, 11, R105.	5.8	81
120	LOGIC-Insulin Algorithm–Guided Versus Nurse-Directed Blood Glucose Control During Critical Illness. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 188-194.	8.6	81
121	Thyroid axis function and dysfunction in critical illness. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2011, 25, 745-757.	4.7	80
122	The Neuroendocrine Response to Critical Illness is a Dynamic Process. Critical Care Clinics, 2006, 22, 1-15.	2.6	79
123	Five-Day Pulsatile Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Administration Unveils Combined Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Gonadal Defects Underlying Profound Hypoandrogenism in Men with Prolonged Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2001, 86, 3217-3226.	3.6	79
124	Phthalate and alternative plasticizers in indwelling medical devices in pediatric intensive care units. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2019, 363, 64-72.	12.4	78
125	A Paradoxical Gender Dissociation within the Growth Hormone/Insulin-Like Growth Factor I Axis during Protracted Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2000, 85, 183-192.	3.6	77
126	Impact of early parenteral nutrition completing enteral nutrition in adult critically ill patients (EPaNIC trial): a study protocol and statistical analysis plan for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 21.	1.6	76

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127	Pituitary responsiveness to GHâ€releasing hormone, GHâ€releasing peptideâ€2 and thyrotrophinâ€releasing hormone in critical illness. Clinical Endocrinology, 1996, 45, 341-351.	2.4	75
128	The interobserver agreement of handheld dynamometry for muscle strength assessment in critically ill patients. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 1929-1934.	0.9	75
129	A Novel in Vivo Rabbit Model of Hypercatabolic Critical Illness Reveals a Biphasic Neuroendocrine Stress Response. Endocrinology, 2002, 143, 764-774.	2.8	74
130	Cortisol Response to Critical Illness: Effect of Intensive Insulin Therapy. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 3803-3813.	3.6	74
131	Impact of Early Nutrient Restriction During Critical Illness on the Nonthyroidal Illness Syndrome and Its Relation With Outcome: A Randomized, Controlled Clinical Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2013, 98, 1006-1013.	3.6	74
132	The altered adrenal axis and treatment with glucocorticoids during critical illness. Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2008, 4, 496-505.	2.8	73
133	Changes in the central component of the hypothalamus-pituitary-thyroid axis in a rabbit model of prolonged critical illness. Critical Care, 2009, 13, R147.	5.8	73
134	Luteinizing hormone secretion and hypoandrogenaemia in critically ill men: effect of dopamine. Clinical Endocrinology, 1994, 41, 563-569.	2.4	72
135	Glucose Metabolism and Insulin Therapy. Critical Care Clinics, 2006, 22, 119-129.	2.6	72
136	Does artificial nutrition improve outcome of critical illness?. Critical Care, 2012, 17, 302.	5.8	71
137	Mining data from intensive care patients. Advanced Engineering Informatics, 2007, 21, 243-256.	8.0	70
138	Growth hormone secretion in critical illness: effect of dopamine. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1994, 79, 1141-1146.	3.6	69
139	Preoperative blood glucose concentrations and postoperative outcomes after elective non-cardiac surgery: an observational study. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 112, 79-88.	3.4	68
140	On the Neuroendocrinopathy of Critical Illness. Perspectives for Feeding and Novel Treatments. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 194, 1337-1348.	5.6	68
141	Dopamine Inhibits Growth Hormone and Prolactin Secretion in the Human Newborn. Pediatric Research, 1993, 34, 642-645.	2.3	67
142	Tight blood glucose control: What is the evidence?. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, S496-S502.	0.9	67
143	New insights into the controversy of adrenal function during critical illness. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2015, 3, 805-815.	11.4	67
144	Hyperglycemic kidney damage in an animal model of prolonged critical illness. Kidney International, 2009, 76, 512-520.	5.2	66

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
145	Adiponectin, retinol-binding protein 4, and leptin in protracted critical illness of pulmonary origin. Critical Care, 2009, 13, R112.	5.8	66
146	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.	5.6	66
147	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.	10.7	66
148	Impact of Duration of Critical Illness on the Adrenal Glands of Human Intensive Care Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 99, 4214-4222.	3.6	65
149	Reduced nocturnal ACTH-driven cortisol secretion during critical illness. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 306, E883-E892.	3.5	62
150	Neuroendocrine pathobiology of chronic critical illness. Critical Care Clinics, 2002, 18, 509-528.	2.6	61
151	Machine learning versus physicians' prediction of acute kidney injury in critically ill adults: a prospective evaluation of the AKIpredictor. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 282.	5.8	61
152	Clinical Potential of Insulin Therapy in Critically III Patients. Drugs, 2003, 63, 625-636.	10.9	60
153	Alterations in Adipose Tissue during Critical Illness. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 182, 507-516.	5.6	60
154	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.	8.2	60
155	Tight control of glycaemia in critically ill patients. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2002, 5, 533-537.	2.5	59
156	Interventions for preventing critical illness polyneuropathy and critical illness myopathy. , 2009, , CD006832.		59
157	Glucose control in the ICU. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2019, 32, 156-162.	2.0	59
158	Adipose tissue protects against sepsis-induced muscle weakness in mice: from lipolysis to ketones. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 236.	5.8	58
159	Regulation of the Somatotropic Axis by Intensive Insulin Therapy during Protracted Critical Illness. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 89, 3105-3113.	3.6	57
160	Dehydroepiandrosterone sulphate in critical illness: effect of dopamine. Clinical Endocrinology, 1995, 43, 457-463.	2.4	56
161	Early versus late parenteral nutrition in ICU patients: cost analysis of the EPaNIC trial. Critical Care, 2012, 16, R96.	5.8	56
162	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.	1.6	56

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163	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone in critical illness. Critical Care Medicine, 1996, 24, 590-595.	0.9	56
164	The hypothalamus-pituitary-thyroid axis in critical illness. Netherlands Journal of Medicine, 2009, 67, 332-40.	0.5	56
165	Premorbid obesity, but not nutrition, prevents critical illnessâ€induced muscle wasting and weakness. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2017, 8, 89-101.	7.3	55
166	The neuroendocrine response to stress is a dynamic process. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2001, 15, 405-419.	4.7	54
167	Worldwide Survey of Nutritional Practices in PICUs*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2016, 17, 10-18.	0.5	54
168	Tissue Deiodinase Activity during Prolonged Critical Illness: Effects of Exogenous Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone and Its Combination with Growth Hormone-Releasing Peptide-2. Endocrinology, 2005, 146, 5604-5611.	2.8	53
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170	The Effect of Strict Blood Glucose Control on Biliary Sludge and Cholestasis in Critically Ill Patients. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2009, 94, 2345-2352.	3.6	53
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