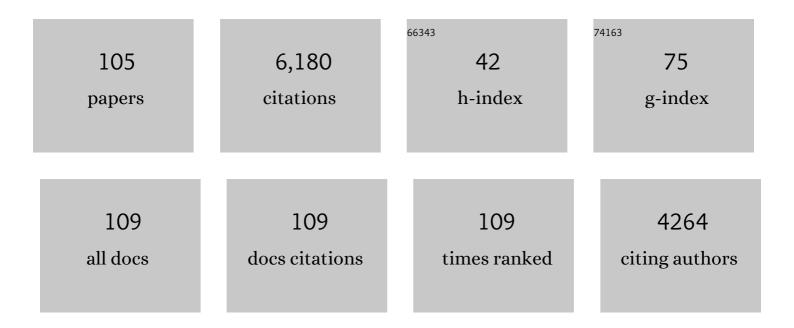
Michel M R F Struys

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dexmedetomidine Clearance Decreases with Increasing Drug Exposure: Implications for Current Dosing Regimens and Target-controlled Infusion Models Assuming Linear Pharmacokinetics. Anesthesiology, 2022, 136, 279-292.	2.5	7
2	Bayesian statistics in anesthesia practice: a tutorial for anesthesiologists. Journal of Anesthesia, 2022, 36, 294-302.	1.7	4
3	Mechanism-based pharmacodynamic model for propofol haemodynamic effects in healthy volunteersâ~†. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2022, 128, 806-816.	3.4	11
4	General Purpose Pharmacokinetic-Pharmacodynamic Models for Target-Controlled Infusion of Anaesthetic Drugs: A Narrative Review. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 2487.	2.4	10
5	What's New in Intravenous Anaesthesia? New Hypnotics, New Models and New Applications. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 3493.	2.4	1
6	Machine learning in anesthesiology: Detecting adverse events in clinical practice. Health Informatics Journal, 2022, 28, 146045822211128.	2.1	5
7	Comparison of haemodynamic- and electroencephalographic-monitored effects evoked by four combinations of effect-site concentrations of propofol and remifentanil, yielding a predicted tolerance to laryngoscopy of 90%. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2021, 35, 815-825.	1.6	5
8	Perioperative SARS-CoV-2 infections increase mortality, pulmonary complications, and thromboembolic events: A Dutch, multicenter, matched-cohort clinical study. Surgery, 2021, 169, 264-274.	1.9	81
9	Prospective clinical validation of the Eleveld propofol pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic model in general anaesthesia. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 126, 386-394.	3.4	36
10	Resisting neural inertia: an exercise in floccinaucinihilipilification?. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 126, 31-34.	3.4	2
11	Dexmedetomidine-induced deep sedation mimics non-rapid eye movement stage 3 sleep: large-scale validation using machine learning. Sleep, 2021, 44, .	1.1	17
12	Inhaled Anesthetics: Environmental Role, Occupational Risk, and Clinical Use. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 1306.	2.4	35
13	Etomidate and its Analogs: A Review of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2021, 60, 1253-1269.	3.5	34
14	Comment on Morse et al. A Universal Pharmacokinetic Model for Dexmedetomidine in Children and Adults. J. Clin. Med. 2020, 9, 3480. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 3003.	2.4	1
15	Modeling the Effect of Excitation on Depth of Anesthesia Monitoring in Î ³ -Aminobutyric Acid Type A Receptor Agonist ABP-700. Anesthesiology, 2021, 134, 35-51.	2.5	6
16	Population Pharmacodynamic Modeling Using the Sigmoid Emax Model: Influence of Inter-individual Variability on the Steepness of the Concentration–Effect Relationship. a Simulation Study. AAPS Journal, 2021, 23, 10.	4.4	2
17	Environmental Footprint of Anesthesia: More than Inhaled Anesthetics!. Anesthesiology, 2021, 135, 937-939.	2.5	4
18	Moderate-to-Deep Sedation Using Target-Controlled Infusions of Propofol and Remifentanil: Adverse Events and Risk Factors: A Retrospective Cohort Study of 2937 Procedures. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 131, 1173-1183.	2.2	30

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19	Improved haemodynamic stability and cerebral tissue oxygenation after induction of anaesthesia with sufentanil compared to remifentanil: a randomised controlled trial. BMC Anesthesiology, 2020, 20, 258.	1.8	4
20	Influence of Remifentanil on the Control Performance of the Bispectral Index Controlled Bayesian-Based Closed-Loop System for Propofol Administration. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 130, 1661-1669.	2.2	15
21	Ten years of the Helsinki Declaration on patient safety in anaesthesiology. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2020, 37, 521-610.	1.7	38
22	lschemia and Reperfusion Injury in Kidney Transplantation: Relevant Mechanisms in Injury and Repair. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 253.	2.4	149
23	Autonomous Systems in Anesthesia: Where Do We Stand in 2020? A Narrative Review. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 130, 1120-1132.	2.2	55
24	Predicting Deep Hypnotic State From Sleep Brain Rhythms Using Deep Learning: A Data-Repurposing Approach. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 130, 1211-1221.	2.2	15
25	Influence of an "Electroencephalogram-Based―Monitor Choice on the Delay Between the Predicted Propofol Effect-Site Concentration and the Measured Drug Effect. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 131, 1184-1192.	2.2	5
26	Frontal electroencephalogram based drug, sex, and age independent sedation level prediction using non-linear machine learning algorithms. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2020, , 1.	1.6	2
27	Novel drug-independent sedation level estimation based on machine learning of quantitative frontal electroencephalogram features in healthy volunteers. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2019, 123, 479-487.	3.4	15
28	Collateral Ventilation Measurement Using Chartis. Chest, 2019, 156, 984-990.	0.8	12
29	Intraoperative Fluid Restriction is Associated with Functional Delayed Graft Function in Living Donor Kidney Transplantation: A Retrospective Cohort Analysis. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 1587.	2.4	8
30	Opioids: refining the perioperative role of God's own medicine. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2019, 122, e93-e95.	3.4	6
31	Oxygen Reserve Index: Validation of a New Variable. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2019, 129, 409-415.	2.2	43
32	Target-Controlled Infusion of Cefepime in Critically Ill Patients. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2019, 64, .	3.2	8
33	Vancomycin Pharmacokinetics Throughout Life: Results from a Pooled Population Analysis and Evaluation of Current Dosing Recommendations. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2019, 58, 767-780.	3.5	57
34	A comparison of propofol-to-BIS post-operative intensive care sedation by means of target controlled infusion, Bayesian-based and predictive control methods: an observational, open-label pilot study. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2019, 33, 675-686.	1.6	41
35	Electroencephalography and Brain Oxygenation Monitoring in the Perioperative Period. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2019, 128, 265-277.	2.2	52
36	Target-Controlled Continuous Infusion for Antibiotic Dosing: Proof-of-Principle in an In-silico Vancomycin Trial in Intensive Care Unit Patients. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2018, 57, 1435-1447.	3.5	20

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37	Pharmacokinetic–pharmacodynamic model for propofol for broad application in anaesthesia and sedation. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2018, 120, 942-959.	3.4	168
38	Test of neural inertia in humans during general anaesthesia. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2018, 120, 525-536.	3.4	41
39	Phenylephrine increases cardiac output by raising cardiac preload in patients with anesthesia induced hypotension. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2018, 32, 969-976.	1.6	44
40	Drug selection for ambulatory procedural sedation. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2018, 31, 673-678.	2.0	33
41	Safety and clinical effect of i.v. infusion of cyclopropyl-methoxycarbonyl etomidate (ABP-700), a soft analogue of etomidate, in healthy subjects. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2018, 120, 1401-1411.	3.4	23
42	Preemptively and non-preemptively transplanted patients show a comparable hypercoagulable state prior to kidney transplantation compared to living kidney donors. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0200537.	2.5	10
43	Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Propofol. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2018, 57, 1539-1558.	3.5	321
44	Brain changes due to hypoxia during light anaesthesia can be prevented by deepening anaesthesia; a study in rats. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0193062.	2.5	8
45	Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Dexmedetomidine. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2017, 56, 893-913.	3.5	639
46	Predictive performance of eleven pharmacokinetic models for propofol infusion in children for long-duration anaesthesia. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 118, 415-423.	3.4	27
47	Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of propofol: changes in patients with frontal brain tumours. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 118, 901-909.	3.4	16
48	A Phase 1, Single-center, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study in Healthy Subjects to Assess the Safety, Tolerability, Clinical Effects, and Pharmacokinetics–Pharmacodynamics of Intravenous Cyclopropyl-methoxycarbonylmetomidate (ABP-700) after a Single Ascending Bolus Dose. Anesthesiology, 2017, 127, 20-35.	2.5	22
49	Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions in anaesthesia. A review of current knowledge and how it can be used to optimize anaesthetic drug administration. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 118, 44-57.	3.4	52
50	Influence of Bayesian optimization on the performance of propofol target-controlled infusion. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 119, 918-927.	3.4	14
51	Dexmedetomidine pharmacodynamics in healthy volunteers: 2. Haemodynamic profile. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 119, 211-220.	3.4	50
52	Patient safety during procedural sedation using capnography monitoring: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e013402.	1.9	71
53	Dexmedetomidine pharmacokinetic–pharmacodynamic modelling in healthy volunteers: 1. Influence of arousal on bispectral index and sedation. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2017, 119, 200-210.	3.4	61
54	An Allometric Model of Remifentanil Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics. Anesthesiology, 2017, 126, 1005-1018.	2.5	87

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55	Model-based drug administration. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2016, 29, 475-481.	2.0	16
56	The History of Target-Controlled Infusion. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2016, 122, 56-69.	2.2	105
57	Neural mass model-based tracking of anesthetic brain states. NeuroImage, 2016, 133, 438-456.	4.2	37
58	Probability to tolerate laryngoscopy and noxious stimulation response index as general indicators of the anaesthetic potency of sevoflurane, propofol, and remifentanil. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2016, 116, 624-631.	3.4	26
59	Propofol Breath Monitoring as a Potential Tool to Improve the Prediction of Intraoperative Plasma Concentrations. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2016, 55, 849-859.	3.5	30
60	Computer-guided normal-low versus normal-high potassium control after cardiac surgery: No impact on atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter. American Heart Journal, 2016, 172, 45-52.	2.7	6
61	Development of an Optimized Pharmacokinetic Model of Dexmedetomidine Using Target-controlled Infusion in Healthy Volunteers. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 357-367.	2.5	77
62	Noninvasive pulse pressure variation and stroke volume variation to predict fluid responsiveness at multiple thresholds: a prospective observational study. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 2015, 62, 1153-1160.	1.6	33
63	Nonlinear dynamics of the patient's response to drug effect during general anesthesia. Communications in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation, 2015, 20, 914-926.	3.3	54
64	Mindfulness, Acceptance and Catastrophizing in Chronic Pain. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87445.	2.5	48
65	Hemodynamics and tissue oxygenation during balanced anesthesia with a high antinociceptive contribution: an observational study. Perioperative Medicine (London, England), 2014, 3, 9.	1.5	8
66	A General Purpose Pharmacokinetic Model for Propofol. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2014, 118, 1221-1237.	2.2	152
67	Comparison of continuous non-invasive finger arterial pressure monitoring with conventional intermittent automated arm arterial pressure measurement in patients under general anaesthesia. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 113, 67-74.	3.4	65
68	Automated Drug Delivery in Anesthesia. Current Anesthesiology Reports, 2013, 3, 18-26.	2.0	30
69	Troubleshooting the rat model of cardiopulmonary bypass: Effects of avoiding blood transfusion on long-term survival, inflammation and organ damage. Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods, 2013, 67, 82-90.	0.7	10
70	Remifentanil patient controlled analgesia versus epidural analgesia in labour. A multicentre randomized controlled trial. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2012, 12, 63.	2.4	20
71	Bilateral Sensory Abnormalities in Patients with Unilateral Neuropathic Pain; A Quantitative Sensory Testing (QST) Study. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e37524.	2.5	65
72	Obesity and Allometric Scaling of Pharmacokinetics. Clinical Pharmacokinetics, 2011, 50, 751-753.	3.5	43

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73	Closed Loop Anesthesia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2011, 112, 516-518.	2.2	70
74	Evaluation of a Propofol and Remifentanil interaction model for predictive control of anesthesia induction. , 2011, , .		16
75	Optimizing intravenous drug administration by applying pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic concepts. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2011, 107, 38-47.	3.4	55
76	Propofol Reduces the Distribution and Clearance of Midazolam. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2010, 110, 1597-1606.	2.2	33
77	Administration and monitoring of intravenous anesthetics. Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology, 2010, 23, 734-740.	2.0	23
78	The Performance of Compartmental and Physiologically Based Recirculatory Pharmacokinetic Models for Propofol. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2010, 111, 368-379.	2.2	108
79	Influence of obesity on propofol pharmacokinetics: derivation of a pharmacokinetic model. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2010, 105, 448-456.	3.4	146
80	Pharmacokinetic models for propofol—defining and illuminating the devil in the detail. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2009, 103, 26-37.	3.4	375
81	Response Surface Modeling of the Interaction between Propofol and Sevoflurane. Anesthesiology, 2009, 111, 790-804.	2.5	53
82	Early Phase Pharmacokinetics but Not Pharmacodynamics Are Influenced by Propofol Infusion Rate. Anesthesiology, 2009, 111, 805-817.	2.5	73
83	Simulated Drug Administration: An Emerging Tool for Teaching Clinical Pharmacology During Anesthesiology Training. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2008, 84, 170-174.	4.7	38
84	Robust Predictive Control Strategy Applied for Propofol Dosing Using BIS as a Controlled Variable During Anesthesia. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2008, 55, 2161-2170.	4.2	198
85	The Accuracy and Clinical Feasibility of a New Bayesian-Based Closed-Loop Control System for Propofol Administration Using the Bispectral Index as a Controlled Variable. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2008, 107, 1200-1210.	2.2	111
86	Long-term pressure monitoring with arterial applanation tonometry: A non-invasive alternative during clinical intervention?. Technology and Health Care, 2008, 16, 183-193.	1.2	6
87	Changes in a surgical stress index in response to standardized pain stimuli during propofol–remifentanil infusion. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2007, 99, 359-367.	3.4	115
88	Feasibility study for the administration of remifentanil based on the difference between response entropy and state entropy â€. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2007, 98, 785-791.	3.4	26
89	Estimation of Optimal Modeling Weights for a Bayesian-Based Closed-Loop System for Propofol Administration Using the Bispectral Index as a Controlled Variable: A Simulation Study. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2007, 105, 1629-1638.	2.2	60
90	Depth of Anesthesia Index using Cumulative Power Spectrum. Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, 2007, 2007, 15-8.	0.5	4

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91	Influence of Administration Rate on Propofol Plasma–Effect Site Equilibration. Anesthesiology, 2007, 107, 386-396.	2.5	99
92	Do we need inhaled anaesthetics to blunt arousal, haemodynamic responses to intubation after i.v. induction with propofol, remifentanil, rocuronium?. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2006, 97, 835-841.	3.4	15
93	Closed loops in anaesthesia. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2006, 20, 211-220.	4.0	34
94	Depth of anaesthesia monitoring: what's available, what's validated and what's next?. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2006, 97, 85-94.	3.4	244
95	AQUAVAN® Injection, a Water-soluble Prodrug of Propofol, as a Bolus Injection: A Phase I Dose-escalation Comparison with DIPRIVAN® (Part 2): Pharmacodynamics and Safety: Retracted. Anesthesiology, 2005, 103, 730-743.	2.5	58
96	Time course of inhaled anaesthetic drug delivery using a new multifunctional closed-circuit anaesthesia ventilator. In vitro comparison with a classical anaesthesia machine â€. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2005, 94, 306-317.	3.4	61
97	Pharmacokinetics in obese patients. Continuing Education in Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain, 2004, 4, 152-155.	0.6	187
98	Spectral entropy measurement of patient responsiveness during propofol and remifentanil. A comparison with the bispectral index â€. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2004, 93, 645-654.	3.4	96
99	Production of compound A and carbon monoxide in circle systems: an in vitro comparison of two carbon dioxide absorbents*. Anaesthesia, 2004, 59, 584-589.	3.8	21
100	Spectral Entropy as an Electroencephalographic Measure of Anesthetic Drug Effect. Anesthesiology, 2004, 101, 34-42.	2.5	153
101	Performance Evaluation of Two Published Closed-loop Control Systems Using Bispectral Index Monitoring. Anesthesiology, 2004, 100, 640-647.	2.5	101
102	Optimization of desflurane administration in morbidly obese patients: a comparison with sevoflurane using an â€~inhalation bolus' technique. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2003, 91, 638-650.	3.4	67
103	Ability of the Bispectral Index, Autoregressive Modelling with Exogenous Input-derived Auditory Evoked Potentials, and Predicted Propofol Concentrations to Measure Patient Responsiveness during Anesthesia with Propofol and Remifentanil. Anesthesiology, 2003, 99, 802-812.	2.5	171
104	Cost-reduction analysis of propofol versus sevoflurane: maintenance of anaesthesia for gynaecological surgery using the bispectral index. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2002, 19, 727.	1.7	9
105	Recent Advances in Composite AEP/EEG Indices for Estimating Hypnotic Depth during General Anesthesia. , 0, , 535-553.		0