# Xavier Monnet

List of Publications by Year
in descending order



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|---|---|---|---|
| 210 papers | 17,075 citations | 15466 65 h-index | 15683 125 g-index |
| 216 all docs | 216 docs citations | 216 times ranked | 11370 citing authors |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Passive leg raising predicts fluid responsiveness in the critically ill*. Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 34, 1402-1407. | 0.4 | 1,238 |
| 2 | Esophageal Doppler monitoring predicts fluid responsiveness in critically ill ventilated patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2005, 31, 1195-1201. | 3.9 | 777 |
| 3 | Cardiac filling pressures are not appropriate to predict hemodynamic response to volume challenge*. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 64-68. | 0.4 | 661 |
| 4 | Effect of Tocilizumab vs Usual Care in Adults Hospitalized With COVID-19 and Moderate or Severe Pneumonia. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2021, 181, 32. | 2.6 | 654 |
| 5 | Clinical characteristics and day-90 outcomes of 4244 critically ill adults with COVID-19: a prospective cohort study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 60-73. | 3.9 | 597 |
| 6 | Hemodynamic parameters to guide fluid therapy. Annals of Intensive Care, 2011, 1, 1. | 2.2 | 514 |
| 7 | Four-Month Clinical Status of a Cohort of Patients After Hospitalization for COVID-19. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2021, 325, 1525. | 3.8 | 434 |
| 8 | Prediction of fluid responsiveness: an update. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 111. | 2.2 | 391 |
| 9 | Principles of fluid management and stewardship in septic shock: it is time to consider the four Dâ€™s and the four phases of fluid therapy. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 66. | 2.2 | 353 |
| 10 | Echocardiographic prediction of volume responsiveness in critically ill patients with spontaneously breathing activity. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 1125-1132. | 3.9 | 316 |
| 11 | Passive leg raising for predicting fluid responsiveness: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1935-1947. | 3.9 | 311 |
| 12 | Second consensus on the assessment of sublingual microcirculation in critically ill patients: results from a task force of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 281-299. | 3.9 | 305 |
| 13 | Passive leg raising. Intensive Care Medicine, 2008, 34, 659-663. | 3.9 | 282 |
| 14 | Passive leg raising: five rules, not a drop of fluid!. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 18. | 2.5 | 272 |
| 15 | Predicting volume responsiveness by using the end-expiratory occlusion in mechanically ventilated intensive care unit patients. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 951-956. | 0.4 | 261 |
| 16 | Assessing pulmonary permeability by transpulmonary thermodilution allows differentiation of hydrostatic pulmonary edema from ALI/ARDS. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 448-453. | 3.9 | 246 |
| 17 | Effect of anakinra versus usual care in adults in hospital with COVID-19 and mild-to-moderate pneumonia (CORIMUNO-ANA-1): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2021, 9, 295-304. | 5.2 | 232 |
| 18 | Extravascular lung water is an independent prognostic factor in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 472-480. | 0.4 | 219 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Less invasive hemodynamic monitoring in critically ill patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 1350-1359. | 3.9 | 212 |
| 20 | Passive leg raising for predicting fluid responsiveness: importance of the postural change. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 85-90. | 3.9 | 207 |
| 21 | Lactate and Venoarterial Carbon Dioxide Difference/Arterial-Venous Oxygen Difference Ratio, but Not Central Venous Oxygen Saturation, Predict Increase in Oxygen Consumption in Fluid Responders*. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 1412-1420. | 0.4 | 203 |
| 22 | Passive leg-raising and end-expiratory occlusion tests perform better than pulse pressure variation in patients with low respiratory system compliance*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 152-157. | 0.4 | 196 |
| 23 | Transpulmonary thermodilution: advantages and limits. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 147. | 2.5 | 177 |
| 24 | Effects of norepinephrine on mean systemic pressure and venous return in human septic shock*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 3146-3153. | 0.4 | 173 |
| 25 | Beneficial Hemodynamic Effects of Prone Positioning in Patients with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 188, 1428-1433. | 2.5 | 172 |
| 26 | Extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: a registry study. European Heart Journal, 2020, 41, 1961-1971. | 1.0 | 172 |
| 27 | Early administration of norepinephrine increases cardiac preload and cardiac output in septic patients with life-threatening hypotension. Critical Care, 2010, 14, R142. | 2.5 | 165 |
| 28 | Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation network organisation and clinical outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic in Greater Paris, France: a multicentre cohort study. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2021, 9, 851-862. | 5.2 | 163 |
| 29 | Effects of changes in vascular tone on the agreement between pulse contour and transpulmonary thermodilution cardiac output measurements within an up to 6-hour calibration-free period*. Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 36, 434-440. | 0.4 | 157 |
| 30 | Hemodynamic impact of a positive end-expiratory pressure setting in acute respiratory distress syndrome: Importance of the volume status*. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 802-807. | 0.4 | 157 |
| 31 | Precision of the transpulmonary thermodilution measurements. Critical Care, 2011, 15, R204. | 2.5 | 151 |
| 32 | Norepinephrine increases cardiac preload and reduces preload dependency assessed by passive leg raising in septic shock patients*. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 689-694. | 0.4 | 151 |
| 33 | Critical care management and outcome of severe Pneumocystis pneumonia in patients with and without HIV infection. Critical Care, 2008, 12, R28. | 2.5 | 147 |
| 34 | The Changes in Pulse Pressure Variation or Stroke Volume Variation After a â€œTidal Volume Challengeâ€• Reliably Predict Fluid Responsiveness During Low Tidal Volume Ventilation*. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, 415-421. | 0.4 | 143 |
| 35 | Incidence and prognostic value of right ventricular failure in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 69-76. | 3.9 | 138 |
| 36 | Extravascular lung water in critical care: recent advances and clinical applications. Annals of Intensive Care, 2015, 5, 38. | 2.2 | 138 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Effect of Graded Heart Rate Reduction with Ivabradine on Myocardial Oxygen Consumption and Diastolic Time in Exercising Dogs. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2004, 308, 236-240. | 1.3 | 131 |
| 38 | Contributions of heart rate and contractility to myocardial oxygen balance during exercise. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2003, 284, H676-H682. | 1.5 | 126 |
| 39 | End-tidal carbon dioxide is better than arterial pressure for predicting volume responsiveness by the passive leg raising test. Intensive Care Medicine, 2013, 39, 93-100. | 3.9 | 124 |
| 40 | Determinants of long-term outcome in ICU survivors: results from the FROG-ICU study. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 8. | 2.5 | 123 |
| 41 | Arterial pressure-based cardiac output in septic patients: different accuracy of pulse contour and uncalibrated pressure waveform devices. Critical Care, 2010, 14, R109. | 2.5 | 120 |
| 42 | Assessment of volume responsiveness during mechanical ventilation: recent advances. Critical Care, 2013, 17, 217. | 2.5 | 115 |
| 43 | Prediction of volume responsiveness in critically ill patients with spontaneous breathing activity. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2008, 14, 334-339. | 1.6 | 109 |
| 44 | Prediction of fluid responsiveness by a continuous non-invasive assessment of arterial pressure in critically ill patients: comparison with four other dynamic indices. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2012, 109, 330-338. | 1.5 | 109 |
| 45 | Current use of vasopressors in septic shock. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 20. | 2.2 | 109 |
| 46 | Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome. European Respiratory Review, 2022, 31, 210185. | 3.0 | 105 |
| 47 | Arterial Pulse Pressure Variation with Mechanical Ventilation. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 199, 22-31. | 2.5 | 102 |
| 48 | Third-generation FloTrac/Vigileo does not reliably track changes in cardiac output induced by norepinephrine in critically ill patients. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2012, 108, 615-622. | 1.5 | 101 |
| 49 | Arterial pressure allows monitoring the changes in cardiac output induced by volume expansion but not by norepinephrine*. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 1394-1399. | 0.4 | 100 |
| 50 | Corynebacterium ulcerans in an Immunocompromised Patient with Diphtheria and Her Dog. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 999-1001. | 1.8 | 99 |
| 51 | Bioreactance is not reliable for estimating cardiac output and the effects of passive leg raising in critically ill patients. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2013, 111, 961-966. | 1.5 | 95 |
| 52 | Differential effects of heart rate reduction and Î²-blockade on left ventricular relaxation during exercise. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2002, 282, H672-H679. | 1.5 | 94 |
| 53 | Volume responsiveness. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2007, 13, 549-553. | 1.6 | 94 |
| 54 | Characteristics and outcomes of asthmatic patients with COVID-19 pneumonia who require hospitalisation. European Respiratory Journal, 2020, 56, 2001875. | 3.1 | 90 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | Measuring aortic diameter improves accuracy of esophageal Doppler in assessing fluid responsiveness. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 477-482. | 0.4 | 81 |
| 56 | Monitoring volume and fluid responsiveness: From static to dynamic indicators. Bailliere's Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology, 2013, 27, 177-185. | 1.7 | 81 |
| 57 | The estimation of cardiac output by the Nexfin device is of poor reliability for tracking the effects of a fluid challenge. Critical Care, 2012, 16, R212. | 2.5 | 80 |
| 58 | Pleth variability index is a weak predictor of fluid responsiveness in patients receiving norepinephrine. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2013, 110, 207-213. | 1.5 | 77 |
| 59 | Prediction of fluid responsiveness. Whatâ€™s new?. Annals of Intensive Care, 2022, 12, . | 2.2 | 76 |
| 60 | What is the lowest change in cardiac output that transthoracic echocardiography can detect?. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 116. | 2.5 | 74 |
| 61 | Changes in cardiac arrest patientsâ€™ temperature management after the 2013 â€œTTMâ€•trial: results from an international survey. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 4. | 2.2 | 71 |
| 62 | Alternatives to the Swanâ€“Ganz catheter. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 730-741. | 3.9 | 71 |
| 63 | Relationship between the tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion and right and left ventricular function in critically ill patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 2143-2149. | 3.9 | 70 |
| 64 | Hemolysis and schistocytosis in the emergency department: consider pseudothrombotic microangiopathy related to vitamin B12 deficiency. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2013, 106, 1017-1022. | 0.2 | 70 |
| 65 | Heart rate reduction during exercise-induced myocardial ischaemia and stunning. European Heart Journal, 2004, 25, 579-586. | 1.0 | 69 |
| 66 | Predicting Fluid Responsiveness in Critically Ill Patients by Using Combined End-Expiratory and End-Inspiratory Occlusions With Echocardiography. Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 45, e1131-e1138. | 0.4 | 66 |
| 67 | Norepinephrine exerts an inotropic effect during the early phase of human septic shock. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2018, 120, 517-524. | 1.5 | 66 |
| 68 | The effects of passive leg raising may be detected by the plethysmographic oxygen saturation signal in critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 19. | 2.5 | 66 |
| 69 | The passive leg raising test to guide fluid removal in critically ill patients. Annals of Intensive Care, 2016, 6, 46. | 2.2 | 65 |
| 70 | Cardiac dysfunction induced by weaning from mechanical ventilation: incidence, risk factors, and effects of fluid removal. Critical Care, 2016, 20, 369. | 2.5 | 65 |
| 71 | Cardiac function index provided by transpulmonary thermodilution behaves as an indicator of left ventricular systolic function. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 2913-2918. | 0.4 | 64 |
| 72 | Impact of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or receptor blockers on post-ICU discharge outcome in patients with acute kidney injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 598-605. | 3.9 | 62 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | End-Expiratory Occlusion Test Predicts Preload Responsiveness Independently of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure During Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 41, 1692-1701. | 0.4 | 59 |
| 74 | Should We Perform an Immediate Coronary Angiogram in All Patients AfterÂCardiac Arrest?. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, 2018, 11, 249-256. | 1.1 | 59 |
| 75 | Lung ultrasound allows the diagnosis of weaning-induced pulmonary oedema. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 601-608. | 3.9 | 59 |
| 76 | Assessment of fluid responsiveness: recent advances. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2018, 24, 190-195. | 1.6 | 58 |
| 77 | Pulsus paradoxus. European Respiratory Journal, 2013, 42, 1696-1705. | 3.1 | 57 |
| 78 | Weaning failure of cardiac origin: recent advances. Critical Care, 2010, 14, 211. | 2.5 | 56 |
| 79 | Pressure Waveform Analysis. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2018, 126, 1930-1933. | 1.1 | 55 |
| 80 | Current practice and evolving concepts in septic shock resuscitation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2022, 48, 148-163. | 3.9 | 55 |
| 81 | Invasive measures of left ventricular preload. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2006, 12, 235-240. | 1.6 | 52 |
| 82 | Pulmonary artery catheter monitoring in 2011. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2011, 17, 296-302. | 1.6 | 52 |
| 83 | My patient has received fluid. How to assess its efficacy and side effects?. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 54. | 2.2 | 51 |
| 84 | Weaning the cardiac patient from mechanical ventilation. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2014, 20, 493-498. | 1.6 | 50 |
| 85 | Effects of passive leg raising and volume expansion on mean systemic pressure and venous return in shock in humans. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 411. | 2.5 | 50 |
| 86 | The end-expiratory occlusion test: please, let me hold your breath!. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 274. | 2.5 | 50 |
| 87 | How can CO2-derived indices guide resuscitation in critically ill patients?. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2019, 11, S1528-S1537. | 0.6 | 50 |
| 88 | Comparison of pulse contour analysis by Pulsioflex and Vigileo to measure and track changes of cardiac output in critically ill patients. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2015, 114, 235-243. | 1.5 | 49 |
| 89 | Extravascular Lung Water, B-Type Natriuretic Peptide, and Blood Volume Contraction Enable Diagnosis of Weaning-Induced Pulmonary Edema*. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, 1882-1889. | 0.4 | 48 |
| 90 | Prediction of fluid responsiveness in ventilated patients. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2018, 6, 352-352. | 0.7 | 48 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | Intra-Abdominal Hypertension Is Responsible for False Negatives to the Passive Leg Raising Test. Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 47, e639-e647. | 0.4 | 46 |
| 92 | Management of Myocardial Dysfunction in Severe Sepsis. Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 32, 206-214. | 0.8 | 42 |
| 93 | SUBENDOCARDIAL VIABILITY RATIO ESTIMATED BY ARTERIAL TONOMETRY: A CRITICAL EVALUATION IN ELDERLY HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WITH INCREASED AORTIC STIFFNESS. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2008, 35, 909-915. | 0.9 | 40 |
| 94 | Use of â€˜tidal volume challengeâ€™ to improve the reliability of pulse pressure variation. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 60. | 2.5 | 39 |
| 95 | Increase in plasma protein concentration for diagnosing weaning-induced pulmonary oedema. Intensive Care Medicine, 2008, 34, 1231-8. | 3.9 | 38 |
| 96 | Rapid onset honeycombing fibrosis in spontaneously breathing patient with COVID-19. European Respiratory Journal, 2020, 56, 2001808. | 3.1 | 38 |
| 97 | Hemodynamic management of cardiovascular failure by using PCO2 venous-arterial difference. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2012, 26, 367-374. | 0.7 | 37 |
| 98 | Detecting volume responsiveness and unresponsiveness in intensive care unit patients: two different problems, only one solution. Critical Care, 2009, 13, 175. | 2.5 | 36 |
| 99 | Changes in pulse pressure following fluid loading: a comparison between aortic root (non-invasive) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlo | 3.9 | 36 |
| 100 | Fluid Therapy: Double-Edged Sword during Critical Care?. BioMed Research International, 2015, 2015, 1-14. | 0.9 | 36 |
| 101 | Pulse oximeter as a sensor of fluid responsiveness: do we have our finger on the best solution?. Critical Care, 2005, 9, 429. | 2.5 | 35 |
| 102 | Passive leg raising performed before a spontaneous breathing trial predicts weaning-induced cardiac dysfunction. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 487-494. | 3.9 | 35 |
| 103 | Current use of inotropes in circulatory shock. Annals of Intensive Care, 2021, 11, 21. | 2.2 | 35 |
| 104 | Rapid and beneficial hemodynamic effects of activated protein C in septic shock patients. Intensive Care Medicine, 2005, 31, 1573-1576. | 3.9 | 34 |
| 105 | The end-expiratory occlusion test for detecting preload responsiveness: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Annals of Intensive Care, 2020, 10, 65. | 2.2 | 34 |
| 106 | Parameters of fluid responsiveness. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2020, 26, 319-326. | 1.6 | 33 |
| 107 | Contribution of arterial stiffness and stroke volume to peripheral pulse pressure in ICU patients: an arterial tonometry study. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 1931-1937. | 3.9 | 32 |
| 108 | Esophageal Doppler Can Predict Fluid Responsiveness Through End-Expiratory and End-Inspiratory Occlusion Tests. Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 47, e96-e102. | 0.4 | 32 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | Vasopressors in septic shock: which, when, and how much?. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2020, 8, 794-794. | 0.7 | 32 |
| 110 | COVID-19 ARDS is characterized by higher extravascular lung water than non-COVID-19 ARDS: the PiCCOVID study. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 186. | 2.5 | 32 |
| 111 | Cardiopulmonary interactions in patients with heart failure. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2007, 13, 6-11. | 1.6 | 31 |
| 112 | Incidence and Outcome of Subclinical Acute Kidney Injury Using penKid in Critically Ill Patients. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 202, 822-829. | 2.5 | 31 |
| 113 | Fluid challenge in critically ill patients receiving haemodynamic monitoring: a systematic review and comparison of two decades. Critical Care, 2022, 26, . | 2.5 | 30 |
| 114 | Fluid resuscitation during early sepsis: a need for individualization. Minerva Anestesiologica, 2018, 84, 987-992. | 0.6 | 29 |
| 115 | SUBENDOCARDIAL VIABILITY INDEX IS RELATED TO THE DIASTOLIC/SYSTOLIC TIME RATIO AND LEFT VENTRICULAR FILLING PRESSURE, NOT TO AORTIC PRESSURE: AN INVASIVE STUDY IN RESTING HUMANS. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2009, 36, 413-418. | 0.9 | 28 |
| 116 | Minimally Invasive Monitoring. Critical Care Clinics, 2015, 31, 25-42. | 1.0 | 28 |
| 117 | Do changes in pulse pressure variation and inferior vena cava distensibility during passive leg raising and tidal volume challenge detect preload responsiveness in case of low tidal volume ventilation?. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 110. | 2.5 | 28 |
| 118 | Venous return and mean systemic filling pressure: physiology and clinical applications. Critical Care, 2022, 26, . | 2.5 | 28 |
| 119 | Less or more hemodynamic monitoring in critically ill patients. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2018, 24, 309-315. | 1.6 | 25 |
| 120 | SvO2 to monitor resuscitation of septic patients: let's just understand the basic physiology. Critical Care, 2011, 15, 1005. | 2.5 | 24 |
| 121 | Transpulmonary thermodilution measurements are not affected by continuous veno-venous hemofiltration at high blood pump flow. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 1162-1168. | 3.9 | 24 |
| 122 | Monitoring. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2015, 21, 395-401. | 1.6 | 24 |
| 123 | How to detect a positive response to a fluid bolus when cardiac output is not measured?. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 138. | 2.2 | 24 |
| 124 | Carotid and femoral Doppler do not allow the assessment of passive leg raising effects. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 67. | 2.2 | 23 |
| 125 | Norepinephrine potentiates the efficacy of volume expansion on mean systemic pressure in septic shock. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 302. | 2.5 | 23 |
| 126 | Metrology part 1: definition of quality criteria. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2021, 35, 17-25. | 0.7 | 22 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 127 | Conversion of post-systolic wall thickening into ejectional thickening by selective heart rate reduction during myocardial stunning. European Heart Journal, 2007, 28, 872-879. | 1.0 | 21 |
| 128 | Diagnostic accuracy of inferior vena caval respiratory variation in detecting fluid unresponsiveness. European Journal of Anaesthesiology, 2018, 35, 831-839. | 0.7 | 21 |
| 129 | One-Year Prognosis of Kidney Injury at Discharge From the ICU: A Multicenter Observational Study. Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 47, e953-e961. | 0.4 | 21 |
| 130 | Effects of Prone Positioning on Venous Return in Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 49, 781-789. | 0.4 | 20 |
| 131 | Nosocomial spread of ESBL-positive Enterobacter cloacae co-expressing plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance Qnr determinants in one hospital in France. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2009, 64, 653-654. | 1.3 | 19 |
| 132 | Transpulmonary Thermodilution Enables to Detect Small Short-Term Changes in Extravascular Lung Water Induced by a Bronchoalveolar Lavage. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, 1869-1873. | 0.4 | 19 |
| 133 | Executive summary on the use of ultrasound in the critically ill: consensus report from the 3rd Course on Acute Care Ultrasound (CACU). Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy, 2017, 49, 393-411. | 0.4 | 19 |
| 134 | Estimating the rapid haemodynamic effects of passive leg raising in critically ill patients using bioreactance. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2018, 121, 567-573. | 1.5 | 18 |
| 135 | Impact of oversedation prevention in ventilated critically ill patients: a randomized trialâ€"the AWARE study. Annals of Intensive Care, 2018, 8, 93. | 2.2 | 18 |
| 136 | Multidisciplinary approach for post-acute COVID-19 syndrome: time to break down the walls. European Respiratory Journal, 2021, 58, 2101090. | 3.1 | 18 |
| 137 | Transpulmonary thermodilution detects rapid and reversible increases in lung water induced by positive end-expiratory pressure in acute respiratory distress syndrome. Annals of Intensive Care, 2020, 10, 28. | 2.2 | 17 |
| 138 | Prediction of fluid responsiveness in spontaneously breathing patients. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2020, 8, 790-790. | 0.7 | 16 |
| 139 | Changes in pulse pressure variation to assess preload responsiveness in mechanically ventilated patients with spontaneous breathing activity: an observational study. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2021, 127, 532-538. | 1.5 | 16 |
| 140 | Respiratory symptoms and radiological findings in post-acute COVID-19 syndrome. ERJ Open Research, 2022, 8, 00479-2021. | 1.1 | 16 |
| 141 | Evolving concepts of hemodynamic monitoring for critically ill patients. Indian Journal of Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 19, 220-226. | 0.3 | 15 |
| 142 | Validation and Critical Evaluation of the Effective Arterial Elastance in Critically Ill Patients. Critical Care Medicine, 2019, 47, e317-e324. | 0.4 | 15 |
| 143 | Changes in the Plethysmographic Perfusion Index During an End-Expiratory Occlusion Detect a Positive Passive Leg Raising Test*. Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 49, e151-e160. | 0.4 | 15 |
| 144 | Implementing sepsis bundles. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2016, 4, 332-332. | 0.7 | 14 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 145 | Transpulmonary thermodilution techniques in the haemodynamically unstable patient. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2019, 25, 273-279. | 1.6 | 14 |
| 146 | Interchangeability of cardiac output measurements between non-invasive photoplethysmography and bolus thermodilution: A systematic review and individual patient data meta-analysis. Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine, 2020, 39, 75-85. | 0.6 | 14 |
| 147 | Early prone positioning in acute respiratory distress syndrome related to COVID-19: a propensity score analysis from the multicentric cohort COVID-ICU networkâ€"the ProneCOVID study. Critical Care, 2022, 26, 71. | 2.5 | 14 |
| 148 | Life threatening steroidâ€resistant autoimmune anemia successfully treated with rituximab: A case report. American Journal of Hematology, 2009, 84, 193-193. | 2.0 | 13 |
| 149 | Prospective assessment of a score for assessing basic critical-care transthoracic echocardiography skills in ventilated critically ill patients. Annals of Intensive Care, 2014, 4, 12. | 2.2 | 13 |
| 150 | Could resuscitation be based on microcirculation data? We are not sure. Intensive Care Medicine, 2018, 44, 950-953. | 3.9 | 13 |
| 151 | Bioactive Adrenomedullin, Organ Support Therapies, and Survival in the Critically Ill. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, 49-55. | 0.4 | 13 |
| 152 | Passive leg raising: keep it easy!. Intensive Care Medicine, 2010, 36, 1445-1445. | 3.9 | 12 |
| 153 | Lactate-guided resuscitation saves lives: no. Intensive Care Medicine, 2016, 42, 470-471. | 3.9 | 12 |
| 154 | Cardiac output monitoring: throw it outâ€¦ or keep it?. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 35. | 2.5 | 12 |
| 155 | Influence of changes in ventricular systolic function and loading conditions on pulse contour analysis-derived femoral dP/dtmax. Annals of Intensive Care, 2019, 9, 61. | 2.2 | 12 |
| 156 | Extravascular lung water levels are associated with mortality: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Critical Care, 2022, 26, . | 2.5 | 12 |
| 157 | Phenotypic adaptation of the late preconditioned heart: Myocardial oxygen consumption is reduced. Cardiovascular Research, 2006, 70, 391-398. | 1.8 | 11 |
| 158 | Metrology part 2: Procedures for the validation of major measurement quality criteria and measuring instrument properties. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 2021, 35, 27-37. | 0.7 | 11 |
| 159 | FTc is not an accurate predictor of fluid responsiveness. Intensive Care Medicine, 2006, 32, 1090-1091. | 3.9 | 10 |
| 160 | Predicting the determinants of volume responsiveness. Intensive Care Medicine, 2015, 41, 354-356. | 3.9 | 10 |
| 161 | Assessment of tissue oxygenation to personalize mean arterial pressure target in patients with septic shock. Microvascular Research, 2020, 132, 104068. | 1.1 | 10 |
| 162 | Tidal volume challenge to predict preload responsiveness in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome under prone position. Critical Care, 2022, 26, . | 2.5 | 10 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | Regional and temporal heterogeneity of postsystolic wall thickening is associated with left ventricular asynchrony in normal and experimental stunned myocardium. Basic Research in Cardiology, 2008, 103, 385-396. | 2.5 | 9 |
| 164 | Results of questionable management protocols are inherently questionable. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 2536. | 0.4 | 9 |
| 165 | Optimizing the circulation in the prone patient. Current Opinion in Critical Care, 2016, 22, 239-245. | 1.6 | 9 |
| 166 | Increase in Central Venous Pressure During Passive Leg Raising Cannot Detect Preload Unresponsiveness. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, e684-e689. | 0.4 | 9 |
| 167 | Reduction in postsystolic wall thickening during late preconditioning. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2007, 292, H158-H164. | 1.5 | 7 |
| 168 | Can the â€œFloTracâ€•really track flow in septic patients?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 183-185. | 3.9 | 7 |
| 169 | End-Expiratory Occlusion Test to Predict Fluid Responsiveness Is Not Suitable for Laparotomic Surgery. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2020, 130, 151-158. | 1.1 | 7 |
| 170 | New Method to Estimate Central Systolic Blood Pressure From Peripheral Pressure: A Proof of Concept and Validation Study. Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2021, 8, 772613. | 1.1 | 7 |
| 171 | Rapid ventricular pacing induces delayed cardioprotection against myocardial stunning. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2005, 39, 849-855. | 0.9 | 6 |
| 172 | The inotropic adaptation during late preconditioning against myocardial stunning is associated with an increase in FKBP12.6. Cardiovascular Research, 2007, 73, 560-567. | 1.8 | 6 |
| 173 | Pulse pressure variation. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 1691-1692. | 0.4 | 6 |
| 174 | The dynamic arterial elastance: a call for a cautious interpretation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 1438-1439. | 3.9 | 6 |
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