

Xavier Monnet

List of Publications by Citations

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

194
papers

11,856
citations

57
h-index

106
g-index

216
ext. papers

14,898
ext. citations

7.5
avg, IF

7.22
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
194	Passive leg raising predicts fluid responsiveness in the critically ill. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2006 , 34, 1402-7.	7.4	1088
193	Esophageal Doppler monitoring predicts fluid responsiveness in critically ill ventilated patients. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2005 , 31, 1195-201	14.5	708
192	Cardiac filling pressures are not appropriate to predict hemodynamic response to volume challenge. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2007 , 35, 64-8	1.4	537
191	Effect of Tocilizumab vs Usual Care in Adults Hospitalized With COVID-19 and Moderate or Severe Pneumonia: A Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2021 , 181, 32-40	11.5	407
190	Hemodynamic parameters to guide fluid therapy. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2011 , 1, 1	8.9	381
189	Clinical characteristics and day-90 outcomes of 4244 critically ill adults with COVID-19: a prospective cohort study. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2021 , 47, 60-73	14.5	260
188	Echocardiographic prediction of volume responsiveness in critically ill patients with spontaneously breathing activity. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2007 , 33, 1125-1132	14.5	252
187	Prediction of fluid responsiveness: an update. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2016 , 6, 111	8.9	249
186	Passive leg raising. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2008 , 34, 659-63	14.5	227
185	Predicting volume responsiveness by using the end-expiratory occlusion in mechanically ventilated intensive care unit patients. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2009 , 37, 951-6	1.4	217
184	Assessing pulmonary permeability by transpulmonary thermodilution allows differentiation of hydrostatic pulmonary edema from ALI/ARDS. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2007 , 33, 448-53	14.5	200
183	Principles of fluid management and stewardship in septic shock: it is time to consider the four D's and the four phases of fluid therapy. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2018 , 8, 66	8.9	196
182	Passive leg raising for predicting fluid responsiveness: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016 , 42, 1935-1947	14.5	186
181	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. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2018 , 44, 281-299	14.5	183
180	Extravascular lung water is an independent prognostic factor in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013 , 41, 472-80	1.4	168
179	Passive leg raising for predicting fluid responsiveness: importance of the postural change. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2009 , 35, 85-90	14.5	163
178	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. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013 , 41, 1412-20	1.4	156

177	Passive leg-raising and end-expiratory occlusion tests perform better than pulse pressure variation in patients with low respiratory system compliance. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012 , 40, 152-7	1.4	156
176	Four-Month Clinical Status of a Cohort of Patients After Hospitalization for COVID-19. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2021 , 325, 1525-1534	27.4	152
175	Less invasive hemodynamic monitoring in critically ill patients. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2016 , 42, 1350-9	14.5	149
174	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. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2008 , 36, 434-40	1.4	141
173	Precision of the transpulmonary thermodilution measurements. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2011 , 15, R204	10.8	134
172	Hemodynamic impact of a positive end-expiratory pressure setting in acute respiratory distress syndrome: importance of the volume status. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2010 , 38, 802-7	1.4	122
171	Beneficial hemodynamic effects of prone positioning in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013 , 188, 1428-33	10.2	117
170	Critical care management and outcome of severe <i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i> in patients with and without HIV infection. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2008 , 12, R28	10.8	117
169	Early administration of norepinephrine increases cardiac preload and cardiac output in septic patients with life-threatening hypotension. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2010 , 14, R142	10.8	116
168	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. <i>Lancet Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2021 , 9, 295-304	35.1	116
167	Effect of graded heart rate reduction with ivabradine on myocardial oxygen consumption and diastolic time in exercising dogs. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2004 , 308, 236-40	4.7	114
166	Effects of norepinephrine on mean systemic pressure and venous return in human septic shock. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012 , 40, 3146-53	1.4	113
165	Transpulmonary thermodilution: advantages and limits. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2017 , 21, 147	10.8	109
164	Incidence and prognostic value of right ventricular failure in acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2009 , 35, 69-76	14.5	109
163	Arterial pressure-based cardiac output in septic patients: different accuracy of pulse contour and uncalibrated pressure waveform devices. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2010 , 14, R109	10.8	107
162	Norepinephrine increases cardiac preload and reduces preload dependency assessed by passive leg raising in septic shock patients. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011 , 39, 689-94	1.4	106
161	Contributions of heart rate and contractility to myocardial oxygen balance during exercise. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2003 , 284, H676-82	5.2	105
160	End-tidal carbon dioxide is better than arterial pressure for predicting volume responsiveness by the passive leg raising test. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2013 , 39, 93-100	14.5	100

159	Extravascular lung water in critical care: recent advances and clinical applications. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2015 , 5, 38	8.9	94
158	Assessment of volume responsiveness during mechanical ventilation: recent advances. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2013 , 17, 217	10.8	91
157	Third-generation FloTrac/Vigileo does not reliably track changes in cardiac output induced by norepinephrine in critically ill patients. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2012 , 108, 615-22	5.4	91
156	The Changes in Pulse Pressure Variation or Stroke Volume Variation After a "Tidal Volume Challenge" Reliably Predict Fluid Responsiveness During Low Tidal Volume Ventilation. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2017 , 45, 415-421	1.4	90
155	Prediction of fluid responsiveness by a continuous non-invasive assessment of arterial pressure in critically ill patients: comparison with four other dynamic indices. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2012 , 109, 330-8	5.4	90
154	Prediction of volume responsiveness in critically ill patients with spontaneous breathing activity. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2008 , 14, 334-9	3.5	89
153	<i>Corynebacterium ulcerans</i> in an immunocompromised patient with diphtheria and her dog. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2005 , 43, 999-1001	9.7	86
152	Volume responsiveness. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2007 , 13, 549-53	3.5	83
151	Differential effects of heart rate reduction and beta-blockade on left ventricular relaxation during exercise. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2002 , 282, H672-9	5.2	80
150	Correction: Critical care management and outcome of severe <i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i> in patients with and without HIV infection. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2009 , 13, 407	10.8	78
149	Arterial pressure allows monitoring the changes in cardiac output induced by volume expansion but not by norepinephrine. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011 , 39, 1394-9	1.4	76
148	Extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: a registry study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2020 , 41, 1961-1971	9.5	76
147	Bioreactance is not reliable for estimating cardiac output and the effects of passive leg raising in critically ill patients. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2013 , 111, 961-6	5.4	73
146	The estimation of cardiac output by the Nexfin device is of poor reliability for tracking the effects of a fluid challenge. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2012 , 16, R212	10.8	72
145	Measuring aortic diameter improves accuracy of esophageal Doppler in assessing fluid responsiveness. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2007 , 35, 477-82	1.4	68
144	Determinants of long-term outcome in ICU survivors: results from the FROG-ICU study. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2018 , 22, 8	10.8	64
143	Pleth variability index is a weak predictor of fluid responsiveness in patients receiving norepinephrine. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2013 , 110, 207-13	5.4	64
142	Monitoring volume and fluid responsiveness: from static to dynamic indicators. <i>Baillieres Best Practice and Research in Clinical Anaesthesiology</i> , 2013 , 27, 177-85	4	61

141	Relationship between the tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion and right and left ventricular function in critically ill patients. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2007 , 33, 2143-9	14.5	59
140	Current use of vasopressors in septic shock. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2019 , 9, 20	8.9	58
139	Heart rate reduction during exercise-induced myocardial ischaemia and stunning. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2004 , 25, 579-86	9.5	57
138	Characteristics and outcomes of asthmatic patients with COVID-19 pneumonia who require hospitalisation. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2020 , 56,	13.6	57
137	Cardiac function index provided by transpulmonary thermodilution behaves as an indicator of left ventricular systolic function. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2009 , 37, 2913-8	1.4	55
136	Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation network organisation and clinical outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic in Greater Paris, France: a multicentre cohort study. <i>Lancet Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2021 , 9, 851-862	35.1	54
135	Hemolysis and schistocytosis in the emergency department: consider pseudothrombotic microangiopathy related to vitamin B12 deficiency. <i>QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians</i> , 2013 , 106, 1017-22	2.7	53
134	Changes in cardiac arrest patients' temperature management after the 2013 "TTM" trial: results from an international survey. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2016 , 6, 4	8.9	52
133	End-expiratory occlusion test predicts preload responsiveness independently of positive end-expiratory pressure during acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2013 , 41, 1692-701	1.4	52
132	Pulmonary artery catheter monitoring in 2011. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2011 , 17, 296-302	3.5	48
131	Alternatives to the Swan-Ganz catheter. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2018 , 44, 730-741	14.5	47
130	Predicting Fluid Responsiveness in Critically Ill Patients by Using Combined End-Expiratory and End-Inspiratory Occlusions With Echocardiography. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2017 , 45, e1131-e1138	1.4	47
129	Arterial Pulse Pressure Variation with Mechanical Ventilation. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2019 , 199, 22-31	10.2	44
128	Norepinephrine exerts an inotropic effect during the early phase of human septic shock. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2018 , 120, 517-524	5.4	42
127	Should We Perform an Immediate Coronary Angiogram in All Patients After Cardiac Arrest?: Insights From a Large French Registry. <i>JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions</i> , 2018 , 11, 249-256	5	41
126	Invasive measures of left ventricular preload. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2006 , 12, 235-40	3.5	41
125	Comparison of pulse contour analysis by Pulsioflex and Vigileo to measure and track changes of cardiac output in critically ill patients. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2015 , 114, 235-43	5.4	40
124	Weaning failure of cardiac origin: recent advances. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2010 , 14, 211	10.8	40

123	The passive leg raising test to guide fluid removal in critically ill patients. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2016 , 6, 46	8.9	38
122	Impact of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or receptor blockers on post-ICU discharge outcome in patients with acute kidney injury. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2018 , 44, 598-605	14.5	38
121	What is the lowest change in cardiac output that transthoracic echocardiography can detect?. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2019 , 23, 116	10.8	37
120	Assessment of fluid responsiveness: recent advances. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2018 , 24, 190-195	3.5	37
119	Pressure Waveform Analysis. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2018 , 126, 1930-1933	3.9	37
118	Cardiac dysfunction induced by weaning from mechanical ventilation: incidence, risk factors, and effects of fluid removal. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2016 , 20, 369	10.8	37
117	Pulsus paradoxus. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2013 , 42, 1696-705	13.6	37
116	Extravascular lung water, B-type natriuretic peptide, and blood volume contraction enable diagnosis of weaning-induced pulmonary edema. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2014 , 42, 1882-9	1.4	36
115	The effects of passive leg raising may be detected by the plethysmographic oxygen saturation signal in critically ill patients. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2019 , 23, 19	10.8	35
114	Weaning the cardiac patient from mechanical ventilation. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2014 , 20, 493-8	3.5	34
113	Subendocardial viability ratio estimated by arterial tonometry: a critical evaluation in elderly hypertensive patients with increased aortic stiffness. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2008 , 35, 909-15	3	33
112	Rapid and beneficial hemodynamic effects of activated protein C in septic shock patients. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2005 , 31, 1573-6	14.5	33
111	Management of myocardial dysfunction in severe sepsis. <i>Seminars in Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2011 , 32, 206-14	3.9	31
110	Effects of passive leg raising and volume expansion on mean systemic pressure and venous return in shock in humans. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2015 , 19, 411	10.8	30
109	Increase in plasma protein concentration for diagnosing weaning-induced pulmonary oedema. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2008 , 34, 1231-8	14.5	30
108	Pulse oximeter as a sensor of fluid responsiveness: do we have our finger on the best solution?. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2005 , 9, 429-30	10.8	29
107	Lung ultrasound allows the diagnosis of weaning-induced pulmonary oedema. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2019 , 45, 601-608	14.5	28
106	My patient has received fluid. How to assess its efficacy and side effects?. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2018 , 8, 54	8.9	28

105	Hemodynamic management of cardiovascular failure by using PCO(2) venous-arterial difference. <i>Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing</i> , 2012 , 26, 367-74	2	28
104	Passive leg raising performed before a spontaneous breathing trial predicts weaning-induced cardiac dysfunction. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2015 , 41, 487-94	14.5	27
103	Detecting volume responsiveness and unresponsiveness in intensive care unit patients: two different problems, only one solution. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2009 , 13, 175	10.8	27
102	How can CO-derived indices guide resuscitation in critically ill patients?. <i>Journal of Thoracic Disease</i> , 2019 , 11, S1528-S1537	2.6	26
101	Intra-Abdominal Hypertension Is Responsible for False Negatives to the Passive Leg Raising Test. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2019 , 47, e639-e647	1.4	26
100	Fluid Therapy: Double-Edged Sword during Critical Care?. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2015 , 2015, 729075	3	25
99	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. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2009 , 36, 413-8	3	25
98	Contribution of arterial stiffness and stroke volume to peripheral pulse pressure in ICU patients: an arterial tonometry study. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2007 , 33, 1931-7	14.5	25
97	Cardiopulmonary interactions in patients with heart failure. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2007 , 13, 6-11	3.5	24
96	Use of 'tidal volume challenge' to improve the reliability of pulse pressure variation. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2017 , 21, 60	10.8	23
95	Minimally invasive monitoring. <i>Critical Care Clinics</i> , 2015 , 31, 25-42	4.5	23
94	Rapid onset honeycombing fibrosis in spontaneously breathing patient with COVID-19. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2020 , 56,	13.6	23
93	Prediction of fluid responsiveness in ventilated patients. <i>Annals of Translational Medicine</i> , 2018 , 6, 352	3.2	22
92	Monitoring: from cardiac output monitoring to echocardiography. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2015 , 21, 395-401	3.5	20
91	Transpulmonary thermodilution measurements are not affected by continuous veno-venous hemofiltration at high blood pump flow. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2012 , 38, 1162-8	14.5	20
90	Conversion of post-systolic wall thickening into ejectional thickening by selective heart rate reduction during myocardial stunning. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2007 , 28, 872-9	9.5	19
89	Esophageal Doppler Can Predict Fluid Responsiveness Through End-Expiratory and End-Inspiratory Occlusion Tests. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2019 , 47, e96-e102	1.4	19
88	Less or more hemodynamic monitoring in critically ill patients. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2018 , 24, 309-315	3.5	17

87	Transpulmonary thermodilution enables to detect small short-term changes in extravascular lung water induced by a bronchoalveolar lavage. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2014 , 42, 1869-73	1.4	17
86	Changes in pulse pressure following fluid loading: a comparison between aortic root (non-invasive tonometry) and femoral artery (invasive recordings). <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2011 , 37, 942-9	14.5	17
85	Fluid resuscitation during early sepsis: a need for individualization. <i>Minerva Anestesiologica</i> , 2018 , 84, 987-992	1.9	15
84	Nosocomial spread of ESBL-positive <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> co-expressing plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance Qnr determinants in one hospital in France. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2009 , 64, 653-4	5.1	15
83	Diagnostic accuracy of inferior vena caval respiratory variation in detecting fluid unresponsiveness: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>European Journal of Anaesthesiology</i> , 2018 , 35, 831-839	2.3	13
82	Parameters of fluid responsiveness. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2020 , 26, 319-326	3.5	13
81	Estimating the rapid haemodynamic effects of passive leg raising in critically ill patients using bioimpedance. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2018 , 121, 567-573	5.4	12
80	Life threatening steroid-resistant autoimmune anemia successfully treated with rituximab: a case report. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2009 , 84, 193	7.1	12
79	The end-expiratory occlusion test for detecting preload responsiveness: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2020 , 10, 65	8.9	12
78	How to detect a positive response to a fluid bolus when cardiac output is not measured?. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2019 , 9, 138	8.9	12
77	One-Year Prognosis of Kidney Injury at Discharge From the ICU: A Multicenter Observational Study. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2019 , 47, e953-e961	1.4	12
76	Impact of oversedation prevention in ventilated critically ill patients: a randomized trial-the AWARE study. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2018 , 8, 93	8.9	12
75	Carotid and femoral Doppler do not allow the assessment of passive leg raising effects. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2018 , 8, 67	8.9	12
74	Passive leg raising: keep it easy!. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2010 , 36, 1445; author reply 446	14.5	11
73	Current use of inotropes in circulatory shock. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2021 , 11, 21	8.9	11
72	Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome.. <i>European Respiratory Review</i> , 2022 , 31,	9.8	11
71	COVID-19 ARDS is characterized by higher extravascular lung water than non-COVID-19 ARDS: the PiCCOVID study. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2021 , 25, 186	10.8	10
70	Validation and Critical Evaluation of the Effective Arterial Elastance in Critically Ill Patients. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2019 , 47, e317-e324	1.4	10

69	Metrology part 1: definition of quality criteria. <i>Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing</i> , 2021 , 35, 17-25	2	10
68	Incidence and Outcome of Subclinical Acute Kidney Injury Using penKid in Critically Ill Patients. <i>American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2020 , 202, 822-829	10.2	9
67	Evolving concepts of hemodynamic monitoring for critically ill patients. <i>Indian Journal of Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2015 , 19, 220-6	1.3	9
66	FTc is not an accurate predictor of fluid responsiveness. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2006 , 32, 1090-1091	14.5	9
65	Implementing sepsis bundles. <i>Annals of Translational Medicine</i> , 2016 , 4, 332	3.2	9
64	Transpulmonary thermodilution techniques in the haemodynamically unstable patient. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2019 , 25, 273-279	3.5	9
63	Effects of Prone Positioning on Venous Return in Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2021 , 49, 781-789	1.4	9
62	Cardiac output monitoring: throw it out or keep it?. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2018 , 22, 35	10.8	8
61	Prospective assessment of a score for assessing basic critical-care transthoracic echocardiography skills in ventilated critically ill patients. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2014 , 4, 12	8.9	8
60	Regional and temporal heterogeneity of postsystolic wall thickening is associated with left ventricular asynchrony in normal and experimental stunned myocardium. <i>Basic Research in Cardiology</i> , 2008 , 103, 385-96	11.8	8
59	Executive summary on the use of ultrasound in the critically ill: consensus report from the 3rd Course on Acute Care Ultrasound (CACU). <i>Anaesthesiology Intensive Therapy</i> , 2017 , 49, 393-411	1.7	8
58	Bioactive Adrenomedullin, Organ Support Therapies, and Survival in the Critically Ill: Results from the French and European Outcome Registry in ICU Study. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2020 , 48, 49-55	1.4	8
57	Influence of changes in ventricular systolic function and loading conditions on pulse contour analysis-derived femoral dP/dt. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2019 , 9, 61	8.9	7
56	Results of questionable management protocols are inherently questionable. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012 , 40, 2536; author reply 2536-7	1.4	7
55	Reduction in postsystolic wall thickening during late preconditioning. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2007 , 292, H158-64	5.2	7
54	Phenotypic adaptation of the late preconditioned heart: myocardial oxygen consumption is reduced. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2006 , 70, 391-8	9.9	7
53	Interchangeability of cardiac output measurements between non-invasive photoplethysmography and bolus thermodilution: A systematic review and individual patient data meta-analysis. <i>Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Medicine</i> , 2020 , 39, 75-85	3	7
52	Could resuscitation be based on microcirculation data? We are not sure. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2018 , 44, 950-953	14.5	6

51	Pulse pressure variation. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2012 , 40, 1691-1692	1.4	6
50	The inotropic adaptation during late preconditioning against myocardial stunning is associated with an increase in FKBP12.6. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2007 , 73, 560-7	9.9	6
49	Rapid ventricular pacing induces delayed cardioprotection against myocardial stunning. <i>Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology</i> , 2005 , 39, 849-55	5.8	6
48	Changes in the Plethysmographic Perfusion Index During an End-Expiratory Occlusion Detect a Positive Passive Leg Raising Test. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2021 , 49, e151-e160	1.4	6
47	Vasopressors in septic shock: which, when, and how much?. <i>Annals of Translational Medicine</i> , 2020 , 8, 794	3.2	6
46	Metrology part 2: Procedures for the validation of major measurement quality criteria and measuring instrument properties. <i>Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing</i> , 2021 , 35, 27-37	2	6
45	The dynamic arterial elastance: a call for a cautious interpretation : Discussion on "Predicting vasopressor needs using dynamic parameters". <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2017 , 43, 1438-1439	14.5	5
44	Transpulmonary thermodilution detects rapid and reversible increases in lung water induced by positive end-expiratory pressure in acute respiratory distress syndrome. <i>Annals of Intensive Care</i> , 2020 , 10, 28	8.9	5
43	Increase in Central Venous Pressure During Passive Leg Raising Cannot Detect Preload Unresponsiveness. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2020 , 48, e684-e689	1.4	5
42	Current practice and evolving concepts in septic shock resuscitation.. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2021 , 48, 148	14.5	5
41	What's new with hypertensive crises?. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2015 , 41, 127-30	14.5	4
40	End-tidal carbon dioxide and arterial pressure for predicting volume responsiveness by the passive leg raising test: reply to Piagnerelli and Biston. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2013 , 39, 1165	14.5	4
39	Early fluid resuscitation. <i>Current Infectious Disease Reports</i> , 2010 , 12, 354-60	3.9	4
38	Prediction of fluid responsiveness in spontaneously breathing patients. <i>Annals of Translational Medicine</i> , 2020 , 8, 790	3.2	4
37	Assessment of tissue oxygenation to personalize mean arterial pressure target in patients with septic shock. <i>Microvascular Research</i> , 2020 , 132, 104068	3.7	4
36	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?. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2021 , 25, 110	10.8	4
35	Optimizing the circulation in the prone patient. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2016 , 22, 239-45	3.5	4
34	Changes in pulse pressure variation to assess preload responsiveness in mechanically ventilated patients with spontaneous breathing activity: an observational study. <i>British Journal of Anaesthesia</i> , 2021 , 127, 532-538	5.4	4

33	End-Expiratory Occlusion Test to Predict Fluid Responsiveness Is Not Suitable for Laparotomic Surgery. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2020 , 130, 151-158	3.9	3
32	Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2018 , 320, 305	27.4	2
31	Measurement of cardiac index by transpulmonary thermodilution using an implanted central venous access port: a prospective study in patients scheduled for oncologic high-risk surgery. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014 , 9, e104369	3.7	2
30	Norepinephrine potentiates the efficacy of volume expansion on mean systemic pressure in septic shock. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2021 , 25, 302	10.8	2
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