## **Christer Sinderby**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9119873/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

46 4,333 26 44 papers citations h-index g-index

46 46 46 1302 all docs docs citations times ranked citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Titration and Implementation of Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist in Critically III Patients. Chest, 2009, 135, 695-703.	0.8	736
2	Inspiratory Muscle Unloading by Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist During Maximal Inspiratory Efforts in Healthy Subjects. Chest, 2007, 131, 711-717.	0.8	729
3	Neural control of mechanical ventilation in respiratory failure. Nature Medicine, 1999, 5, 1433-1436.	30.7	573
4	Patient-Ventilator Interaction During Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist in Low Birth Weight Infants. Pediatric Research, 2009, 65, 663-668.	2.3	195
5	Patient-ventilator interaction during pressure support ventilation and neurally adjusted ventilatory assist*. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 518-526.	0.9	194
6	Voluntary activation of the human diaphragm in health and disease. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 2146-2158.	2.5	192
7	Electrical Activity of the Diaphragm during Pressure Support Ventilation in Acute Respiratory Failure. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 164, 419-424.	5.6	179
8	Diaphragm Activation during Exercise in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 163, 1637-1641.	5.6	160
9	Effects of lung volume on diaphragm EMG signal strength during voluntary contractions. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 1123-1134.	2.5	139
10	A novel non-invasive method to detect excessively high respiratory effort and dynamic transpulmonary driving pressure during mechanical ventilation. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 346.	5.8	104
11	Improved Synchrony and Respiratory Unloading by Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (NAVA) in Lung-Injured Rabbits. Pediatric Research, 2007, 61, 289-294.	2.3	92
12	An automated and standardized neural index to quantify patient-ventilator interaction. Critical Care, 2013, 17, R239.	5.8	88
13	Neuroventilatory efficiency and extubation readiness in critically ill patients. Critical Care, $2012, 16, R143.$	5.8	86
14	Proportional Assist Ventilation and Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assistâ€"Better Approaches to Patient Ventilator Synchrony?. Clinics in Chest Medicine, 2008, 29, 329-342.	2.1	81
15	Diaphragm Electrical Activity During Expiration in Mechanically Ventilated Infants. Pediatric Research, 2006, 59, 705-710.	2.3	72
16	Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist decreases ventilator-induced lung injury and non-pulmonary organ dysfunction in rabbits with acute lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2009, 35, 1979-89.	8.2	70
17	Non-invasive neurally adjusted ventilatory assist in rabbits with acute lung injury. Intensive Care Medicine, 2008, 34, 316-323.	8.2	64
18	Physiological response to increasing levels of neurally adjusted ventilatory assist (NAVA). Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 166, 117-124.	1.6	58

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Physiologic Response to Changing Positive End-Expiratory Pressure During Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist in Sedated, Critically Ill Adults. Chest, 2010, 138, 578-587.	0.8	52
20	Diaphragmatic neuromechanical coupling and mechanisms of hypercapnia during inspiratory loading. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2014, 198, 32-41.	1.6	47
21	Crural diaphragm activation during dynamic contractions at various inspiratory flow rates. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 451-458.	2.5	45
22	Diaphragm interference pattern EMG and compound muscle action potentials: effects of chest wall configuration. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1997, 82, 520-530.	2.5	37
23	Changes in Respiratory Effort Sensation Over Time Are Linked to the Frequency Content of Diaphragm Electrical Activity. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2001, 163, 905-910.	5.6	32
24	Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist in patients with critical illness-associated polyneuromyopathy. Intensive Care Medicine, 2011, 37, 1951-1961.	8.2	31
25	Patient–ventilator asynchrony during conventional mechanical ventilation in children. Annals of Intensive Care, 2017, 7, 122.	4.6	29
26	Assessment of patient–ventilator breath contribution during neurally adjusted ventilatory assist. Intensive Care Medicine, 2012, 38, 1224-1232.	8.2	26
27	Control of respiratory drive by extracorporeal CO2 removal in acute exacerbation of COPD breathing on non-invasive NAVA. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 135.	5.8	24
28	Neural versus pneumatic control of pressure support in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases at different levels of positive end expiratory pressure: a physiological study. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 244.	5.8	22
29	A diaphragmatic electrical activity-based optimization strategy during pressure support ventilation improves synchronization but does not impact work of breathing. Critical Care, 2017, 21, 21.	5.8	20
30	Effects of levosimendan on respiratory muscle function in patients weaning from mechanical ventilation. Intensive Care Medicine, 2019, 45, 1372-1381.	8.2	20
31	Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist in Newborns. Clinics in Perinatology, 2021, 48, 783-811.	2.1	15
32	Heart–lung interactions during neurally adjusted ventilatory assist. Critical Care, 2014, 18, 499.	5.8	14
33	Duration of diaphragmatic inactivity after endotracheal intubation of critically ill patients. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 26.	5.8	14
34	Lung protection during non-invasive synchronized assist versus volume control in rabbits. Critical Care, 2014, 18, R22.	5.8	13
35	Assessment of patient-ventilator breath contribution during neurally adjusted ventilatory assist in patients with acute respiratory failure. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 43.	5.8	13
36	Electromyographical evidence for exercise-induced diaphragm fatigue in patients with chronic cervical cord injury or prior poliomyelitis infection. Spinal Cord, 1996, 34, 594-601.	1.9	12

#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
37	Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist and Pressure Support Ventilation in Small Species and the Impact of Instrumental Dead Space. Neonatology, 2010, 97, 279-285.	2.0	11
38	Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist as a weaning mode for adults with invasive mechanical ventilation: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Critical Care, 2021, 25, 222.	5.8	11
39	Neural control of ventilation prevents both over-distension and de-recruitment of experimentally injured lungs. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 237, 57-67.	1.6	10
40	Feasibility of neurally adjusted positive end-expiratory pressure in rabbits with early experimental lung injury. BMC Anesthesiology, 2015, 15, 124.	1.8	8
41	Continuous neurally adjusted ventilation: a feasibility study in preterm infants. Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 2020, 105, 640-645.	2.8	8
42	Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist: First indications of clinical outcomes. Journal of Critical Care, 2014, 29, 666-667.	2.2	3
43	Feasibility of neurally synchronized and proportional negative pressure ventilation in a small animal model. Physiological Reports, 2020, 8, e14499.	1.7	3
44	Use of High-Rate Ventilation Results in Enhanced Recellularization of Bioengineered Lung Scaffolds. Tissue Engineering - Part C: Methods, 2021, 27, 661-671.	2.1	1
45	How to compare clinical outcome of complementary modes of mechanical ventilation?. Intensive Care Medicine, 2017, 43, 293-295.	8.2	O
46	Spontaneous breathing during high-frequency oscillation revealed by diaphragm electrical activity. Pediatrics and Neonatology, 2021, , .	0.9	O