

Cardiac output and end-tidal carbon dioxide

Critical Care Medicine

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Noninvasive monitoring in emergency resuscitation. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1986, 15, 1434-1436.	0.3	9
2	End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1987, 257, 512.	3.8	224
3	Selective venous hypercarbia during human CPR: Implications regarding blood flow. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1987, 16, 527-530.	0.3	31
4	Expired carbon dioxide: a noninvasive monitor of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.. <i>Circulation</i> , 1988, 77, 234-239.	1.6	307
5	End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Concentration during Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1988, 318, 607-611.	13.9	440
6	Effects of Tromethamine and Sodium Bicarbonate Buffers During Cardiac Resuscitation. <i>Journal of Clinical Pharmacology</i> , 1988, 28, 594-599.	1.0	43
7	Noninvasive Carbon Dioxide Monitoring. <i>Critical Care Clinics</i> , 1988, 4, 511-526.	1.0	35
8	Carbon Dioxide Monitoring. <i>Anaesthesia and Intensive Care</i> , 1988, 16, 41-44.	0.2	28
9	Exhaled Gas Analysis: Technical and Clinical Aspects of Capnography and Oxygen Consumption. <i>Critical Care Nursing Clinics of North America</i> , 1989, 1, 669-679.	0.4	5
10	Myocardial acidosis associated with CO2 production during cardiac arrest and resuscitation.. <i>Circulation</i> , 1989, 80, 684-692.	1.6	124
11	End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1989, 262, 1347.	3.8	224
12	Acidosis In Cardiopulmonary Arrest. <i>Journal of Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 1989, 4, 240-242.	1.3	0
13	Mechanism of Blood Flow Generated by Precordial Compression during CPR. <i>Chest</i> , 1989, 95, 1092-1099.	0.4	74
14	Hypercarbic arterial acidemia following resuscitation from severe hemorrhagic shock. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1989, 17, 55-61.	1.3	91
15	The effect of applied chest compression force on systemic arterial pressure and endtidal carbon dioxide concentration during CPR in human beings. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1989, 18, 732-737.	0.3	114
16	Capnometry in emergency medicine. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1989, 18, 1287-1290.	0.3	71
17	Dose-dependent vasopressor response to epinephrine during CPR in human beings. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1989, 18, 920-926.	0.3	144
18	Capnographic waveforms in esophageal intubation: Effect of carbonated beverages. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1989, 18, 387-390.	0.3	40

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19	A comparison of interposed abdominal compression CPR and standard CPR by monitoring end-tidal PCO ₂ . <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1989, 18, 831-837.	0.3	77
20	Changes in expired end-tidal carbon dioxide during cardiopulmonary resuscitation in dogs: A prognostic guide for resuscitation efforts. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 1989, 13, 1184-1189.	1.2	101
21	Hemodynamic effects of the intra-aortic balloon pump during experimental cardiac arrest. <i>American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1989, 7, 378-383.	0.7	18
22	Exacerbation of hypercapnia and acidosis of central venous blood and tissue following administration of sodium bicarbonate during cardiopulmonary resuscitation.. <i>Japanese Circulation Journal</i> , 1989, 53, 298-306.	1.0	7
23	Relationship between cardiac output and the end-tidal carbon dioxide tension. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1990, 19, 1104-1106.	0.3	147
24	End-tidal CO ₂ measurement in the detection of esophageal intubation during cardiac arrest. <i>Annals of Emergency Medicine</i> , 1990, 19, 857-860.	0.3	47
25	Dye circulation times during cardiac arrest. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 1990, 19, 53-60.	1.3	2
26	Measurement of end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration during cardiopulmonary resuscitation.. <i>Emergency Medicine Journal</i> , 1990, 7, 129-134.	0.4	43
27	End-Tidal Pco ₂ During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1990, 263, 814.	3.8	5
28	Echocardiographic Assessment of Mitral Valve Function During Mechanical Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation in Pigs. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1990, 70, 350-356.	1.1	29
29	Capnography in the Intensive Care Unit. <i>Journal of Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 1990, 5, 209-223.	1.3	5
30	End-tidal CO ₂ pressure in the monitoring of cardiac output during canine hemorrhagic shock. <i>Journal of Critical Care</i> , 1990, 5, 42-46.	1.0	11
31	The clinical rationale of cardiac resuscitation. <i>Disease-a-Month</i> , 1990, 36, 426-468.	0.4	7
32	The Art and Science of Mechanical Ventilator Adjustments. <i>Critical Care Nursing Clinics of North America</i> , 1991, 3, 575-583.	0.4	0
33	End-tidal carbon dioxide tension as a monitor of native blood flow during resuscitation by extracorporeal circulation. <i>Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery</i> , 1991, 101, 984-988.	0.4	23
34	Can Changes in End-Tidal Pco ₂ Measure Changes in Cardiac Output?. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1991, 73, 808-814.	1.1	135
35	Sensitivity of a disposable end-tidal carbon dioxide detector. <i>Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing</i> , 1991, 7, 268-270.	0.6	10
36	Clinical utility of a colorimetric end-tidal CO ₂ detector in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency intubation. <i>Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing</i> , 1991, 7, 289-293.	0.6	61

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38	Buffer Solutions May Compromise Cardiac Resuscitation by Reducing Coronary Perfusion Pressure. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1991, 266, 2121.	3.8	116
39	A Study of Chest Compression Rates During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation in Humans. Archives of Internal Medicine, 1992, 152, 145.	4.3	144
40	Active Compression-Decompression. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1992, 267, 2916.	3.8	174
41	Extracorporeal Circulation as an Alternative to Open-Chest Cardiac Compression for Cardiac Resuscitation. Chest, 1992, 102, 1846-1852.	0.4	15
42	Multicenter study of a portable, hand-size, colorimetric end-tidal carbon dioxide detection device. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 1992, 21, 518-523.	0.3	155
43	Arterial blood gases during cardiac arrest: markers of blood flow in a canine model. Resuscitation, 1992, 23, 101-111.	1.3	18
44	Capnometry and anaesthesia. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 1992, 39, 617-632.	0.7	209
45	Correlation of end-tidal CO ₂ to cerebral perfusion during CPR. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 1992, 21, 1131-1134.	0.3	62
46	Continuous cardiac output monitoring by the Fick method. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Diagnosis, 1993, 28, 89-92.	0.7	4
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49	A comparison of chest compressions between mechanical and manual CPR by monitoring end-tidal Pco ₂ during human cardiac arrest. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 1993, 22, 669-674.	0.3	105
50	Practical CO ₂ monitoring in anaesthesia. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 1993, 40, R40-R49.	0.7	11
51	Physiology of blood flow during cardiopulmonary resuscitation. A transesophageal echocardiographic study.. Circulation, 1993, 88, 534-542.	1.6	83
52	Arteriovenous Differences in P _{CO₂} and pH are Good Indicators of Critical Hypoperfusion. The American Review of Respiratory Disease, 1993, 148, 867-871.	2.9	156
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54	Factors Affecting Outcome following Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, 1994, 22, 647-658.	0.2	33

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55	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation by precordial compression but without mechanical ventilation.. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1994, 150, 1709-1713.	2.5	95
56	Effect of ventilation on resuscitation in an animal model of cardiac arrest.. Circulation, 1994, 90, 3063-3069.	1.6	92
57	Lack of uniform definitions and reporting in laboratory models of cardiac arrest: A review of the literature and a proposal for guidelines. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 1994, 23, 9-16.	0.3	21
58	End-tidal carbon dioxide during extremely low cardiac output. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 1994, 23, 568-572.	0.3	94
59	ETCO2 monitoring during low flow states: clinical aims and limits. Resuscitation, 1994, 27, 1-8.	1.3	37
60	Arteriovenous differences in PCO2 and cardiac output during CPR in the dog. Resuscitation, 1994, 27, 255-259.	1.3	13
61	Alveolar dead space ventilation during bilateral lung transplantation determined by the arterial to end-tidal CO2 tension difference. Acta Chirurgica Austriaca, 1994, 26, 47-50.	0.2	2
62	Inâ€vitro Comparison of Bagâ€Valveâ€Mask and the Manually Triggered Oxygenâ€powered Breathing Device. Academic Emergency Medicine, 1994, 1, 29-33.	0.8	23
63	Practical uses of end-tidal carbon dioxide monitoring in the emergency department. Journal of Emergency Medicine, 1994, 12, 633-644.	0.3	33
64	Effect of epinephrine on end-tidal carbon dioxide pressure during prehospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 1994, 12, 267-270.	0.7	66
65	Response of end-tidal CO/sub 2/ to atrial and ventricular paced tachycardias in a canine model: basis for an automatic physiologically responsive external defibrillator. , 0, , .		0
66	Predictors of Outcome From Critical Illness: Shock and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. Critical Care Clinics, 1994, 10, 179-195.	1.0	37
67	Detection of Tissue Hypoxia by Arteriovenous Gradient for PCO2 and pH in Anesthetized Dogs During Progressive Hemorrhage. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1995, 80, 269-275.	1.1	49
68	Compression Rates in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation: How Fast Is Fast Enough?. Academic Emergency Medicine, 1995, 2, 673-674.	0.8	4
69	Chest Compression and Ventilation Rates during Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation: The Effects of Audible Tone Guidance. Academic Emergency Medicine, 1995, 2, 708-713.	0.8	166
70	Do changes in cardiac output affect the inspiratory to endâ€tidal oxygen difference?. Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 1995, 39, 1075-1079.	0.7	2
71	Non-invasive continuous haemodynamic and PetCO2 monitoring during peroperative cardiac arrest. Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, 1995, 42, 910-913.	0.7	27
72	Use of End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide to Predict Outcome in Prehospital Cardiac Arrest. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 1995, 25, 762-767.	0.3	123

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73	Capnography for Adults. Critical Care Clinics, 1995, 11, 219-232.	1.0	28
74	Detection of Tissue Hypoxia by Arteriovenous Gradient for PCO ₂ and pH in Anesthetized Dogs During Progressive Hemorrhage. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1995, 80, 269-275.	1.1	80
75	Active decompression improves the haemodynamic state during cardiopulmonary resuscitation.. Heart, 1995, 73, 372-376.	1.2	38
76	Comparison of pediatric end-tidal CO ₂ measured with nasal/oral cannula circuit and capillary Pco ₂ . American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 1995, 13, 30-33.	0.7	21
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78	CARDIAC ARREST. Emergency Medicine Clinics of North America, 1996, 14, 57-81.	0.5	2
79	End-tidal carbon dioxide during preclinical CPR: Correlation with primary outcome. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 1996, 14, 109-111.	0.7	6
80	ST segment elevations without myocardial infarction in a patient on clozapine. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 1996, 14, 111-112.	0.7	18
81	End-Tidal carbon dioxide changes during cardiopulmonary resuscitation after experimental asphyxial cardiac arrest. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 1996, 14, 349-350.	0.7	86
82	Efficacy of tracheal gas insufflation in acute respiratory distress syndrome with permissive hypercapnia.. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1996, 154, 612-616.	2.5	37
83	Relationship between Arterial and End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Pressure during Controlled Ventilation in Porcine Neonates.. Experimental Animals, 1996, 45, 195-198.	0.7	4
84	Effects of various degrees of compression and active decompression on haemodynamics, end-tidal CO ₂ , and ventilation during cardiopulmonary resuscitation of pigs. Resuscitation, 1996, 31, 45-57.	1.3	53
85	A comparison of prolonged manual and mechanical external chest compression after cardiac arrest in dogs. Resuscitation, 1996, 32, 241-250.	1.3	14
87	Firm myocardium in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Resuscitation, 1996, 33, 101-106.	1.3	51
88	Doppler measurement of cardiac output during cardiopulmonary resuscitation.. Emergency Medicine Journal, 1996, 13, 379-382.	0.4	8
89	End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide and Outcome of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. New England Journal of Medicine, 1997, 337, 301-306.	13.9	398
90	Capnography in Critical Care Medicine. Journal of Intensive Care Medicine, 1997, 12, 18-32.	1.3	0
91	The inspiratory to end-tidal oxygen difference during exercise. Journal of Clinical Monitoring and Computing, 1997, 14, 217-223.	0.3	1

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92	Prehospital point of care testing of blood gases and electrolytes - an evaluation of IRMA. Critical Care, 1997, 1, 79.	2.5	21
93	Physiologic response of end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration to paced and induced tachycardias in human beings: Basis for design of an automatic external physiologic defibrillator. American Heart Journal, 1997, 133, 375-377.	1.2	0
94	Truncus arteriosus with a single left ventricle: Case report of a previously unrecognized entity. American Heart Journal, 1997, 133, 377-380.	1.2	12
95	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation: A promise as yet largely unfulfilled. Disease-a-Month, 1997, 43, 431-501.	0.4	28
96	Recommended Guidelines for Reviewing, Reporting, and Conducting Research on In-Hospital Resuscitation: The In-Hospital "Utstein Style". Academic Emergency Medicine, 1997, 4, 603-627.	0.8	13
97	Recommended Guidelines for Reviewing, Reporting, and Conducting Research on In-Hospital Resuscitation: The In-Hospital "Utstein Style". Annals of Emergency Medicine, 1997, 29, 650-679.	0.3	86
98	The relationship between airway carbon dioxide excretion and cardiac output during cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Resuscitation, 1997, 34, 263-270.	1.3	10
99	The relationship of carbon dioxide excretion during cardiopulmonary resuscitation to regional blood flow and survival. Resuscitation, 1997, 35, 135-143.	1.3	8
100	A comparison of the end-tidal-CO2 documented by capnometry and the arterial pCO2 in emergency patients. Resuscitation, 1997, 35, 145-148.	1.3	63
101	Recommended guidelines for reviewing, reporting, and conducting research on in-hospital resuscitation: the in-hospital "Utstein style". Resuscitation, 1997, 34, 151-183.	1.3	206
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103	End-tidal Carbon Dioxide Monitoring in Emergency Medicine, Part 2: Clinical Applications. Academic Emergency Medicine, 1998, 5, 637-646.	0.8	77
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105	Der innerklinische Utstein-Style (Teil II). Notfall Und Rettungsmedizin, 1998, 1, 157-175.	0.2	2
106	Effect of different compression-decompression cycles on haemodynamics during ACD-CPR in pigs. Resuscitation, 1998, 36, 123-131.	1.3	27
107	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation: a review for clinicians. Resuscitation, 1998, 36, 133-145.	1.3	28
108	Improved haemodynamics with increased compression-decompression rates during ACD-CPR in pigs. Resuscitation, 1998, 39, 197-205.	1.3	23
109	Blood transfusion and acute intravascular volume loss. Air Medical Journal, 1998, 17, 108-110.	0.3	2

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110	Sublingual Capnometry for Diagnosis and Quantitation of Circulatory Shock. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 157, 1838-1843.	2.5	582
111	The Arterial to End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Gradient Increases with Uncorrected but Not with Temperature-Corrected PaCO ₂ Determination During Mild to Moderate Hypothermia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1998, 86, 1131-1136.	1.1	17
112	The Arterial to End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide Gradient Increases with Uncorrected but Not with Temperature-Corrected PaCO ₂ Determination During Mild to Moderate Hypothermia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1998, 86, 1131-1136.	1.1	32
113	Hemodynamic Effects of Simultaneous Sterno-Thoracic Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (SST-CPR) in Canine Model of Cardiac Arrest. Sunhwan'gi, 1999, 29, 1105.	0.3	1
114	Cardiopulmonary cerebral resuscitation - present and future perspectives. Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, 1999, 43, 526-535.	0.7	2
115	Utility of colorimetric end-tidal carbon dioxide detector for monitoring during prehospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation. American Journal of Emergency Medicine, 1999, 17, 203-206.	0.7	31
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118	Regional Capnometry with Air-Automated Tonometry Detects Circulatory Failure Earlier Than Conventional Hemodynamics After Cardiac Surgery. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1999, 89, 1084-1090.	1.1	75
119	Accuracy and Reliability of the Self-inflating Bulb to Verify Tracheal Intubation in Out-of-hospital Cardiac Arrest Patients. Anesthesiology, 2000, 93, 1432-1436.	1.3	63
120	Effectiveness of end-tidal carbon dioxide tension for monitoring of thrombolytic therapy in acute pulmonary embolism. Critical Care Medicine, 2000, 28, 3588-3592.	0.4	28
121	Part 6: Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support. Resuscitation, 2000, 46, 127-134.	1.3	13
122	The effects of epinephrine/norepinephrine on end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration, coronary perfusion pressure and pulmonary arterial blood flow during cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Resuscitation, 2000, 43, 129-140.	1.3	60
123	Atemnotanfälle im Rettungsdienst. Notfall Und Rettungsmedizin, 2000, 3, 492-503.	0.2	0
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126	Part 10: Pediatric Advanced Life Support. Circulation, 2000, 102, I-291-I-342.	1.6	6
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128	Endothelin-1 Vasoconstriction During Swine Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Improves Coronary Perfusion Pressures but Worsens Postresuscitation Outcome. <i>Circulation</i> , 2000, 101, 2097-2102.	1.6	42
129	Part 10: Pediatric Advanced Life Support. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2000, 46, 343-399.	1.3	33
130	CARDIOPULMONARY AND CEREBRAL RESUSCITATION. <i>Critical Care Clinics</i> , 2000, 16, 659-679.	1.0	7
131	Survival with full neurologic recovery and no cerebral pathology after prolonged cardiopulmonary resuscitation with vasopressin in pigs. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2000, 35, 527-533.	1.2	142
132	Noninvasive monitoring of oxygen and carbon dioxide. <i>American Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2001, 19, 141-146.	0.7	51
133	END-TIDAL CARBON DIOXIDE MONITORING IN THE PREHOSPITAL SETTING. <i>Prehospital Emergency Care</i> , 2001, 5, 208-213.	1.0	49
134	The Effect of Cardiac Output Changes on End-Tidal Volatile Anaesthetic Concentrations. <i>Anaesthesia and Intensive Care</i> , 2001, 29, 535-538.	0.2	7
135	Does the end-tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO ₂) concentration have prognostic value during out-of-hospital cardiac arrest?. <i>European Journal of Emergency Medicine</i> , 2001, 8, 263-269.	0.5	125
136	Carbon dioxide, critical closing pressure and cerebral haemodynamics prior to vasovagal syncope in humans. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2001, 101, 351-358.	1.8	55
137	Carbon dioxide, critical closing pressure and cerebral haemodynamics prior to vasovagal syncope in humans. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2001, 101, 351.	1.8	23
138	Probability of successful defibrillation as a monitor during CPR in out-of-hospital cardiac arrested patients. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2001, 48, 245-254.	1.3	37
139	Monitoring of end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure changes during infrarenal aortic cross-clamping: a non-invasive method to predict unclamping hypotension. <i>Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica</i> , 2001, 45, 188-193.	0.7	9
140	Cardiac arrest and monitoring. <i>Anesthesiology Clinics</i> , 2001, 19, 717-726.	1.4	2
141	Securing the child's airway in the emergency department. <i>Pediatric Emergency Care</i> , 2002, 18, 108-121.	0.5	14
142	Transport of the mechanically ventilated pediatric patient. <i>Respiratory Care Clinics of North America</i> , 2002, 8, 83-104.	0.5	6
143	Comparison of end-tidal CO ₂ and PaCO ₂ in children receiving mechanical ventilation. <i>Pediatric Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2002, 3, 244-249.	0.2	50
144	Anesthesia-related cardiac arrest in children: An update. <i>Anesthesiology Clinics</i> , 2002, 20, 1-28.	1.4	34
145	Capnography: Beyond the numbers. <i>Air Medical Journal</i> , 2002, 21, 43-48.	0.3	12

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147	A comparison of β_2 -methylnorepinephrine, vasopressin and epinephrine for cardiac resuscitation. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2003, 57, 93-100.	1.3	35
148	Difference in end-tidal CO ₂ between asphyxia cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation/pulseless ventricular tachycardia cardiac arrest in the prehospital setting. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2003, 7, R139.	2.5	92
149	Anesthesia Outside the Operating Room: General Overview and Monitoring Standards. <i>International Anesthesiology Clinics</i> , 2003, 41, 1-15.	0.3	23
150	Stroke volumes and end-tidal carbon dioxide generated by precordial compression during ventricular fibrillation. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2003, 31, 1819-1823.	0.4	47
151	Measurement of End-tidal Carbon Dioxide in Patients with Cardiogenic Shock Treated Using a Percutaneous Cardiopulmonary Assist System. <i>Journal of Nippon Medical School</i> , 2004, 71, 160-166.	0.3	4
153	Time-dependent interventions. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2004, 8, 11.	2.5	1
154	Critères de jugement de l'efficacité du remplissage vasculaire [champ 5]. <i>Reanimation: Journal De La Societe De Reanimation De Langue Francaise</i> , 2004, 13, 311-315.	0.1	1
155	Monitoring d'urgence. <i>EMC - Medecine</i> , 2004, 1, 569-579.	0.0	0
156	The value of end-tidal carbon dioxide monitoring during systemic-to-pulmonary artery shunt insertion in cyanotic children. <i>Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia</i> , 2004, 18, 152-155.	0.6	15
157	Spontaneous gasping generates cardiac output during cardiac arrest. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2004, 32, 238-240.	0.4	49
158	Early Aerobic Training Increases End-Tidal CO ₂ Pressure During Exercise in Patients After Acute Myocardial Infarction. <i>Circulation Journal</i> , 2004, 68, 778-783.	0.7	18
159	Increased cortical cerebral blood flow with LUCAS; a new device for mechanical chest compressions compared to standard external compressions during experimental cardiopulmonary resuscitation. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2005, 65, 357-363.	1.3	189
160	Noninvasive assessment of cardiac output. <i>Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Annual</i> , 2005, 8, 12-21.	0.5	94
161	Ventilatory Support of the Critically Ill Foal. <i>Veterinary Clinics of North America Equine Practice</i> , 2005, 21, 457-486.	0.3	36
162	Clinical review: Devices and drugs for cardiopulmonary resuscitation – opportunities and restraints. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2005, 9, 287.	2.5	8
163	Clinical review: New technologies -- venturing out of the intensive care unit. <i>Critical Care</i> , 2005, 9, 296.	2.5	1
164	Monitoring during mechanical ventilation. <i>Paediatric Respiratory Reviews</i> , 2006, 7, S37-S38.	1.2	0

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166	Haemodynamics of cardiac arrest and resuscitation. <i>Current Opinion in Critical Care</i> , 2006, 12, 198-203.	1.6	84
167	Microvascular blood flow during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is predictive of outcome. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2006, 71, 248-253.	1.3	65
169	The Quality of Chest Compressions During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Overrides Importance of Timing of Defibrillation. <i>Chest</i> , 2007, 132, 70-75.	0.4	109
170	Sidestream end-tidal carbon dioxide monitoring during helicopter transport. <i>Air Medical Journal</i> , 2007, 26, 55-59.	0.3	3
172	Oxygenation Monitoring of Tissue Vasculature by Resonance Raman Spectroscopy. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2007, 79, 1514-1518.	3.2	35
173	Hemodynamics of cardiac arrest. , 0, , 347-368.		4
174	Acidâ€“base considerations and buffer therapy. , 0, , 674-697.		1
175	Out-of-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation with the AutoPulseâ„¢ system: A prospective observational study with a new load-distributing band chest compression device. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2007, 73, 86-95.	1.3	66
176	Spontaneous gasping produces carotid blood flow during untreated cardiac arrest. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2007, 75, 366-371.	1.3	29
177	Miniaturized mechanical chest compressor: A new option for cardiopulmonary resuscitation. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2008, 76, 191-197.	1.3	9
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