Brigitte RÃ¶der

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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153	8,324	44069	54911
papers	citations	48 h-index	84 g-index

163	163	163	6219
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Beneficial effects of physical exercise on neuroplasticity and cognition. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2013, 37, 2243-2257.	6.1	651
2	Improved auditory spatial tuning in blind humans. Nature, 1999, 400, 162-166.	27.8	568
3	Early Vision Impairs Tactile Perception in the Blind. Current Biology, 2004, 14, 121-124.	3.9	353
4	Speech processing activates visual cortex in congenitally blind humans. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 930-936.	2.6	317
5	Brain Activation Modulated by the Comprehension of Normal and Pseudo-word Sentences of Different Processing Demands: A Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Study. NeuroImage, 2002, 15, 1003-1014.	4.2	237
6	The Human Dorsal Action Control System Develops in the Absence of Vision. Cerebral Cortex, 2009, 19, 1-12.	2.9	226
7	Slow negative brain potentials as reflections of specific modular resources of cognition. Biological Psychology, 1997, 45, 109-141.	2.2	195
8	Parsing of Sentences in a Language with Varying Word Order: Word-by-Word Variations of Processing Demands Are Revealed by Event-Related Brain Potentials. Journal of Memory and Language, 1998, 38, 150-176.	2.1	179
9	Developmental vision determines the reference frame for the multisensory control of action. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 4753-4758.	7.1	159
10	Auditory memory in congenitally blind adults: a behavioral-electrophysiological investigation. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 11, 289-303.	3.0	153
11	Event-related potentials during auditory language processing in congenitally blind and sighted people. Neuropsychologia, 2000, 38, 1482-1502.	1.6	149
12	Early processing stages are modulated when auditory stimuli are presented at an attended moment in time: An event-related potential study. Psychophysiology, 2003, 40, 806-817.	2.4	147
13	Early visual deprivation impairs multisensory interactions in humans. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 1243-1245.	14.8	147
14	Spatial remapping of touch: Confusion of perceived stimulus order across hand and foot. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 11808-11813.	7.1	136
15	Event-related potentials during auditory and somatosensory discrimination in sighted and blind human subjects. Cognitive Brain Research, 1996, 4, 77-93.	3.0	135
16	Memory for environmental sounds in sighted, congenitally blind and late blind adults: evidence for cross-modal compensation. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2003, 50, 27-39.	1.0	130
17	Multisensory processing in the redundant-target effect: A behavioral and event-related potential study. Perception & Psychophysics, 2005, 67, 713-726.	2.3	130
18	Corticocortical Connections Mediate Primary Visual Cortex Responses to Auditory Stimulation in the Blind. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 12798-12805.	3.6	130

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19	Orienting Attention to Points in Time Improves Stimulus Processing Both within and across Modalities. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2006, 18, 715-729.	2.3	120
20	The Effects of Acute Physical Exercise on Memory, Peripheral BDNF, and Cortisol in Young Adults. Neural Plasticity, 2016, 2016, 1-12.	2.2	116
21	Early vision impairs tactile perception in the blind. Current Biology, 2004, 14, 121-4.	3.9	109
22	Hearing Cheats Touch, but Less in Congenitally Blind Than in Sighted Individuals. Psychological Science, 2004, 15, 60-64.	3.3	108
23	Semantic confusion regarding the development of multisensory integration: a practical solution. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 31, 1713-1720.	2.6	107
24	Tactile remapping: from coordinate transformation to integration in sensorimotor processing. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2015, 19, 251-258.	7.8	102
25	Cardiovascular fitness modulates brain activation associated with spatial learning. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 3003-3014.	4.2	94
26	Auditory Spatial Tuning in Late-onset Blindness in Humans. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2006, 18, 149-157.	2.3	92
27	Common Anatomical and External Coding for Hands and Feet in Tactile Attention: Evidence from Event-related Potentials. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2010, 22, 184-202.	2.3	92
28	Audiotactile temporal order judgments. Acta Psychologica, 2005, 118, 277-291.	1.5	91
29	Auditory and auditory-tactile processing in congenitally blind humans. Hearing Research, 2009, 258, 165-174.	2.0	91
30	On the relationship between slow cortical potentials and BOLD signal changes in humans. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2008, 67, 252-261.	1.0	89
31	Effects of interstimulus interval on auditory event-related potentials in congenitally blind and normally sighted humans. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 264, 53-56.	2.1	87
32	Different cortical activation patterns in blind and sighted humans during encoding and transformation of haptic images. Psychophysiology, 1997, 34, 292-307.	2.4	86
33	Crossmodal and intermodal attention modulate event-related brain potentials to tactile and auditory stimuli. Experimental Brain Research, 2003, 148, 26-37.	1.5	80
34	Balance training improves memory and spatial cognition in healthy adults. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 5661.	3.3	79
35	Sensitive periods for the functional specialization of the neural system for human face processing. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 16760-16765.	7.1	73
36	Early visual deprivation affects the development of face recognition and of audio-visual speech perception. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2010, 28, 251-257.	0.7	72

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37	Exercise-induced neuroplasticity: Balance training increases cortical thickness in visual and vestibular cortical regions. NeuroImage, 2018, 179, 471-479.	4.2	72
38	Partial recovery of visualâ€“spatial remapping of touch after restoring vision in a congenitally blind man. Neuropsychologia, 2013, 51, 1119-1123.	1.6	71
39	Spatial coordinate systems for tactile spatial attention depend on developmental vision: evidence from eventâ€related potentials in sighted and congenitally blind adult humans. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 475-483.	2.6	69
40	Increased amygdala activation to emotional auditory stimuli in the blind. Brain, 2010, 133, 1729-1736.	7.6	68
41	Persisting Cross-Modal Changes in Sight-Recovery Individuals Modulate Visual Perception. Current Biology, 2016, 26, 3096-3100.	3.9	66
42	The effect of early visual deprivation on the neural bases of multisensory processing. Brain, 2015, 138, 1499-1504.	7.6	65
43	Altered auditory-tactile interactions in congenitally blind humans: an event-related potential study. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 159, 370-381.	1.5	63
44	The redundant target effect is affected by modality switch costs. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2004, 11, 307-313.	2.8	62
45	Change of reference frame for tactile localization during child development. Developmental Science, 2009, 12, 929-937.	2.4	62
46	Sensory recalibration integrates information from the immediate and the cumulative past. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 12739.	3.3	62
47	Differential cognitive effects of cycling versus stretching/coordination training in middle-aged adults.. Health Psychology, 2012, 31, 145-155.	1.6	55
48	A new method for detecting interactions between the senses in event-related potentials. Brain Research, 2006, 1073-1074, 389-397.	2.2	53
49	Adaptation and maladaptation. Progress in Brain Research, 2011, 191, 177-194.	1.4	44
50	Functionally specific oscillatory activity correlates between visual and auditory cortex in the blind. Brain, 2012, 135, 922-934.	7.6	42
51	Flexibly weighted integration of tactile reference frames. Neuropsychologia, 2015, 70, 367-374.	1.6	41
52	The superiority in voice processing of the blind arises from neural plasticity at sensory processing stages. Neuropsychologia, 2012, 50, 2056-2067.	1.6	40
53	Feeling a Touch to the Hand on the Foot. Current Biology, 2019, 29, 1491-1497.e4.	3.9	40
54	Assessing the effect of posture change on tactile inhibition-of-return. Experimental Brain Research, 2002, 143, 453-462.	1.5	38

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55	Brain systems mediating voice identity processing in blind humans. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 4607-4619.	3.6	38
56	The role of auditory cortex in the spatial ventriloquism aftereffect. NeuroImage, 2017, 162, 257-268.	4.2	38
57	Reduced EEG alpha activity over parieto-occipital brain areas in congenitally blind adults. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2006, 117, 1560-1573.	1.5	36
58	Semantic and morpho-syntactic priming in auditory word recognition in congenitally blind adults. Language and Cognitive Processes, 2003, 18, 1-20.	2.2	35
59	Crossmodal processing. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 198, 107-111.	1.5	35
60	Sight restoration after congenital blindness does not reinstate alpha oscillatory activity in humans. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 24683.	3.3	33
61	Multisensory Integration Develops Prior to Crossmodal Recalibration. Current Biology, 2020, 30, 1726-1732.e7.	3.9	33
62	Tight covariation of BOLD signal changes and slow ERPs in the parietal cortex in a parametric spatial imagery task with haptic acquisition. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 23, 1910-1918.	2.6	32
63	The neural development of the biological motion processing system does not rely on early visual input. Cortex, 2015, 71, 359-367.	2.4	32
64	Basic Multisensory Functions Can Be Acquired After Congenital Visual Pattern Deprivation in Humans. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2012, 37, 697-711.	1.4	30
65	Oscillatory activity reflects differential use of spatial reference frames by sighted and blind individuals in tactile attention. NeuroImage, 2015, 117, 417-428.	4.2	30
66	Integration of anatomical and external response mappings explains crossing effects in tactile localization: A probabilistic modeling approach. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2016, 23, 387-404.	2.8	30
67	Motion processing after sight restoration: No competition between visual recovery and auditory compensation. NeuroImage, 2018, 167, 284-296.	4.2	30
68	Audio-Tactile Integration in Congenitally and Late Deaf Cochlear Implant Users. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e99606.	2.5	30
69	Crossmodal interaction of facial and vocal person identity information: An event-related potential study. Brain Research, 2011, 1385, 229-245.	2.2	29
70	Crossmodal plasticity in the fusiform gyrus of late blind individuals during voice recognition. NeuroImage, 2014, 103, 374-382.	4.2	27
71	Neural mechanisms of visual sensitive periods in humans. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2021, 120, 86-99.	6.1	26
72	Long-Term Effects of Physical Exercise on Verbal Learning and Memory in Middle-Aged Adults: Results of a One-Year Follow-Up Study. Brain Sciences, 2012, 2, 332-346.	2.3	25

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73	Tactile Acuity Charts: A Reliable Measure of Spatial Acuity. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87384.	2.5	24
74	The neural basis of lip-reading capabilities is altered by early visual deprivation. Neuropsychologia, 2010, 48, 2158-2166.	1.6	23
75	The Effect of Early Visual Deprivation on the Neural Bases of Auditory Processing. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 1620-1630.	3.6	23
76	A Protracted Sensitive Period Regulates the Development of Cross-Modal Soundâ€“Shape Associations in Humans. Psychological Science, 2019, 30, 1473-1482.	3.3	23
77	EEG frequency-tagging demonstrates increased left hemispheric involvement and crossmodal plasticity for face processing in congenitally deaf signers. NeuroImage, 2020, 223, 117315.	4.2	23
78	Inhibition of return and oculomotor control in the blind. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 3043-3045.	1.2	21
79	Motor coordination uses external spatial coordinates independent of developmental vision. Cognition, 2014, 132, 1-15.	2.2	21
80	Evidence of a retinotopic organization of early visual cortex but impaired extrastriate processing in sight recovery individuals. Journal of Vision, 2018, 18, 22.	0.3	21
81	Visual experience dependent plasticity in humans. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2021, 67, 155-162.	4.2	21
82	Audiotactile integration is reduced in congenital blindness in a spatial ventriloquism task. Neuropsychologia, 2012, 50, 36-43.	1.6	20
83	The implicit use of spatial information develops later for crossmodal than for intramodal temporal processing. Cognition, 2013, 126, 301-306.	2.2	20
84	Congenitally blind humans use different stimulus selection strategies in hearing: an ERP study of spatial and temporal attention. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 311-22.	0.7	20
85	Visual target selection and motor planning define attentional enhancement at perceptual processing stages. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2010, 4, 14.	2.0	19
86	Increased visual cortical thickness in sightâ€recovery individuals. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 5265-5274.	3.6	19
87	Influence of visual information on the auditory median plane of the head. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 1627-1629.	1.2	18
88	Both developmental and adult vision shape body representations. Scientific Reports, 2014, 4, 6622.	3.3	18
89	ERP correlates of German Sign Language processing in deaf native signers. BMC Neuroscience, 2014, 15, 62.	1.9	17
90	Spatial and frequency specificity of the ventriloquism aftereffect revisited. Psychological Research, 2019, 83, 1400-1415.	1.7	17

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91	Crossmodal associations modulate multisensory spatial integration. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2020, 82, 3490-3506.	1.3	17
92	Spatial attention affects the processing of tactile and visual stimuli presented at the tip of a tool: an event-related potential study. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 193, 119-128.	1.5	16
93	Experience with crossmodal statistics reduces the sensitivity for audio-visual temporal asynchrony. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 1486.	3.3	16
94	Disentangling the External Reference Frames Relevant to Tactile Localization. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0158829.	2.5	16
95	Sensory experience during early sensitive periods shapes cross-modal temporal biases. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	16
96	Balance, gait, and navigation performance are related to physical exercise in blind and visually impaired children and adolescents. Experimental Brain Research, 2021, 239, 1111-1123.	1.5	15
97	Task demands affect spatial reference frame weighting during tactile localization in sighted and congenitally blind adults. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0189067.	2.5	14
98	The sensory-deprived brain as a unique tool to understand brain development and function. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 108, 78-82.	6.1	14
99	Feedback Modulates Audio-Visual Spatial Recalibration. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 74.	2.1	14
100	Neuronal spoken word recognition: The time course of processing variation in the speech signal. Language and Cognitive Processes, 2012, 27, 159-183.	2.2	13
101	Neural correlates of tactile perception during pre-, peri-, and post-movement. Experimental Brain Research, 2016, 234, 1293-1305.	1.5	13
102	Visualâ€“tactile processing in primary somatosensory cortex emerges before crossâ€modal experience. Synapse, 2017, 71, e21958.	1.2	13
103	Working memory training in congenitally blind individuals results in an integration of occipital cortex in functional networks. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 348, 31-41.	2.2	13
104	Repeated but not incremental training enhances cross-modal recalibration.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2019, 45, 435-440.	0.9	13
105	Infants are superior in implicit crossmodal learning and use other learning mechanisms than adults. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	13
106	Activation in the angular gyrus and in the pSTS is modulated by face primes during voice recognition. Human Brain Mapping, 2017, 38, 2553-2565.	3.6	12
107	Uni- and crossmodal refractory period effects of event-related potentials provide insights into the development of multisensory processing. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 552.	2.0	11
108	Transfer of Audio-Visual Temporal Training to Temporal and Spatial Audio-Visual Tasks. Multisensory Research, 2018, 31, 556-578.	1.1	11

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109	Improved balance performance accompanied by structural plasticity in blind adults after training. Neuropsychologia, 2019, 129, 318-330.	1.6	11
110	Working memory training integrates visual cortex into beta-band networks in congenitally blind individuals. NeuroImage, 2019, 194, 259-271.	4.2	11
111	Color vision in sight recovery individuals. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2019, 37, 583-590.	0.7	11
112	Biological Action Identification Does Not Require Early Visual Input for Development. ENeuro, 2020, 7, ENEURO.0534-19.2020.	1.9	11
113	Neural Correlates of Cross-modally Induced Changes in Tactile Awareness. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2009, 21, 2445-2461.	2.3	10
114	Alpha-band oscillations reflect external spatial coding for tactile stimuli in sighted, but not in congenitally blind humans. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 9215.	3.3	10
115	The size-weight illusion is unimpaired in individuals with a history of congenital visual deprivation. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 6693.	3.3	10
116	Emotional salience changes the focus of spatial attention. Brain Research, 2008, 1214, 94-104.	2.2	9
117	Neural plasticity of voice processing: Evidence from event-related potentials in late-onset blind and sighted individuals. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2015, 33, 15-30.	0.7	9
118	Multisensory emotion perception in congenitally, early, and late deaf CI users. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0185821.	2.5	9
119	Event-Related Potentials Reveal Evidence for Late Integration of Emotional Prosody and Facial ExpressionÂin Dynamic Stimuli: An ERP Study. Multisensory Research, 2019, 32, 473-497.	1.1	9
120	Reduced multisensory integration of self-initiated stimuli. Cognition, 2019, 182, 349-359.	2.2	9
121	Steady state evoked potentials indicate changes in nonlinear neural mechanisms of vision in sight recovery individuals. Cortex, 2021, 144, 15-28.	2.4	9
122	Visuotactile interactions in the congenitally acallosal brain: Evidence for early cerebral plasticity. Neuropsychologia, 2011, 49, 3908-3916.	1.6	8
123	An electrophysiological biomarker for the classification of cataract-reversal patients: A case-control study. EClinicalMedicine, 2020, 27, 100559.	7.1	8
124	The Effects of Cue Reliability on Crossmodal Recalibration in Adults and Children. Multisensory Research, 2021, 34, 743-761.	1.1	8
125	Short-term plasticity of visuo-haptic object recognition. Frontiers in Psychology, 2014, 5, 274.	2.1	7
126	Development of the spatial coding of touch: ability vs. automaticity. Developmental Science, 2014, 17, 944-945.	2.4	7

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127	Exploring the temporal dynamics of sustained and transient spatial attention using steady-state visual evoked potentials. Experimental Brain Research, 2017, 235, 1575-1591.	1.5	7
128	Neural correlates of semantic and syntactic processing in German Sign Language. NeuroImage, 2019, 200, 231-241.	4.2	7
129	Differential effects of the temporal and spatial distribution of audiovisual stimuli on crossâ€modal spatial recalibration. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 52, 3763-3775.	2.6	7
130	Unimodal and Crossmodal Gradients of Spatial Attention: Evidence from Event-related Potentials. Brain Topography, 2010, 23, 1-13.	1.8	6
131	Experience-dependent emergence of functional asymmetries. Laterality, 2013, 18, 407-415.	1.0	6
132	Tactile motion biases visual motion perception in binocular rivalry. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2019, 81, 1715-1724.	1.3	6
133	Short-term visual deprivation reduces interference effects of task-irrelevant facial expressions on affective prosody judgments. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 31.	2.1	5
134	Task-irrelevant sounds influence both temporal order and apparent-motion judgments about tactile stimuli applied to crossed and uncrossed hands. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2018, 80, 773-783.	1.3	5
135	Visual and Proprioceptive Influences on Tactile Spatial Processing in Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorders. Autism Research, 2019, 12, 1745-1757.	3.8	5
136	Audiovisual spatial recalibration but not integration is shaped by early sensory experience. IScience, 2022, 25, 104439.	4.1	5
137	Typical resting-state activity of the brain requires visual input during an early sensitive period. Brain Communications, 2022, 4, .	3.3	5
138	The interaction of the visuo-spatial and the vestibular system depends on sensory experience in development. Neuropsychologia, 2021, 152, 107736.	1.6	4
139	The effect of congenital blindness on resting-state functional connectivity revisited. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 12433.	3.3	4
140	Developmental experiences alter the temporal processing characteristics of the visual cortex: Evidence from deaf and hearing native signers. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2022, 55, 1629-1644.	2.6	4
141	Sight restoration in congenitally blind humans does not restore visual brain structure. Cerebral Cortex, 2023, 33, 2152-2161.	2.9	4
142	A Survey on Probabilistic Models in Human Perception and Machines. Frontiers in Robotics and AI, 2020, 7, 85.	3.2	3
143	The Body in a Multisensory World. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2011, , 557-580.	0.0	3
144	Post-training Load-Related Changes of Auditory Working Memory â€“ An EEG Study. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 72.	2.0	2

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145	The Body in a Multisensory World. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2011, , 557-580.	0.0	2
146	Editorial: Cross-Modal Learning: Adaptivity, Prediction and Interaction. Frontiers in Neurorobotics, 2022, 16, 889911.	2.8	2
147	Event-related potential correlates of visuo-tactile motion processing in congenitally deaf humans. Neuropsychologia, 2022, 170, 108209.	1.6	2
148	Blindness: A Source and Case of Neuronal Plasticity. , 0, , 134-158.		1
149	Early Sign Language Experience Goes Along with an Increased Cross-modal Gain for Affective Prosodic Recognition in Congenitally Deaf CI Users. Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education, 2018, 23, 164-172.	1.2	1
150	Kompensatorische PlastizitÃt bei blinden Menschen. Zeitschrift FÃ¼r Neuropsychologie = Journal of Neuropsychology, 2004, 15, 243-264.	0.6	1
151	Balance Expertise Is Associated with Superior Spatial Perspective-Taking Skills. Brain Sciences, 2021, 11, 1401.	2.3	1
152	The Effects of Acute Cardiovascular Exercise on Memory and Its Associations With Exercise-Induced Increases in Neurotrophic Factors. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2021, 13, 750401.	3.4	1
153	Steady-state visual evoked potentials in deaf and hearing individuals indicate an experience-dependence of the optimal driving rate. Journal of Vision, 2019, 19, 96.	0.3	0