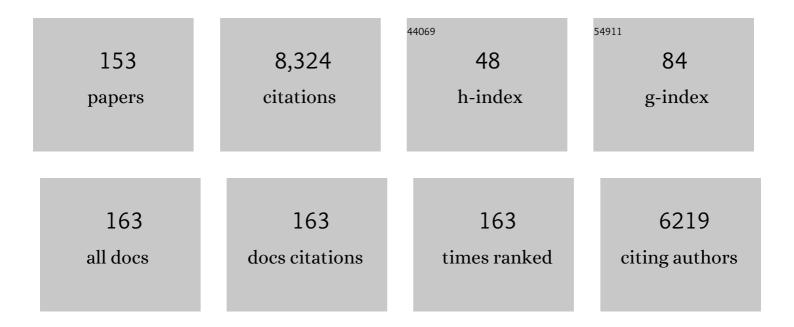
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sight restoration in congenitally blind humans does not restore visual brain structure. Cerebral Cortex, 2023, 33, 2152-2161.	2.9	4
2	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
3	Editorial: Cross-Modal Learning: Adaptivity, Prediction and Interaction. Frontiers in Neurorobotics, 2022, 16, 889911.	2.8	2
4	Event-related potential correlates of visuo-tactile motion processing in congenitally deaf humans. Neuropsychologia, 2022, 170, 108209.	1.6	2
5	Audiovisual spatial recalibration but not integration is shaped by early sensory experience. IScience, 2022, 25, 104439.	4.1	5
6	Typical resting-state activity of the brain requires visual input during an early sensitive period. Brain Communications, 2022, 4, .	3.3	5
7	Neural mechanisms of visual sensitive periods in humans. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2021, 120, 86-99.	6.1	26
8	The interaction of the visuo-spatial and the vestibular system depends on sensory experience in development. Neuropsychologia, 2021, 152, 107736.	1.6	4
9	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
10	The size-weight illusion is unimpaired in individuals with a history of congenital visual deprivation. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 6693.	3.3	10
11	Visual experience dependent plasticity in humans. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2021, 67, 155-162.	4.2	21
12	The Effects of Cue Reliability on Crossmodal Recalibration in Adults and Children. Multisensory Research, 2021, 34, 743-761.	1.1	8
13	The effect of congenital blindness on resting-state functional connectivity revisited. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 12433.	3.3	4
14	Steady state evoked potentials indicate changes in nonlinear neural mechanisms of vision in sight recovery individuals. Cortex, 2021, 144, 15-28.	2.4	9
15	Balance Expertise Is Associated with Superior Spatial Perspective-Taking Skills. Brain Sciences, 2021, 11, 1401.	2.3	1
16	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
17	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
18	An electrophysiological biomarker for the classification of cataract-reversal patients: A case-control study. EClinicalMedicine, 2020, 27, 100559.	7.1	8

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19	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
20	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
21	A Survey on Probabilistic Models in Human Perception and Machines. Frontiers in Robotics and AI, 2020, 7, 85.	3.2	3
22	Post-training Load-Related Changes of Auditory Working Memory – An EEG Study. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 72.	2.0	2
23	Multisensory Integration Develops Prior to Crossmodal Recalibration. Current Biology, 2020, 30, 1726-1732.e7.	3.9	33
24	Crossmodal associations modulate multisensory spatial integration. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2020, 82, 3490-3506.	1.3	17
25	Biological Action Identification Does Not Require Early Visual Input for Development. ENeuro, 2020, 7, ENEURO.0534-19.2020.	1.9	11
26	Sensory experience during early sensitive periods shapes cross-modal temporal biases. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	16
27	Visual and Proprioceptive Influences on Tactile Spatial Processing in Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorders. Autism Research, 2019, 12, 1745-1757.	3.8	5
28	A Protracted Sensitive Period Regulates the Development of Cross-Modal Sound–Shape Associations in Humans. Psychological Science, 2019, 30, 1473-1482.	3.3	23
29	Neural correlates of semantic and syntactic processing in German Sign Language. Neurolmage, 2019, 200, 231-241.	4.2	7
30	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
31	Improved balance performance accompanied by structural plasticity in blind adults after training. Neuropsychologia, 2019, 129, 318-330.	1.6	11
32	Working memory training integrates visual cortex into beta-band networks in congenitally blind individuals. NeuroImage, 2019, 194, 259-271.	4.2	11
33	Tactile motion biases visual motion perception in binocular rivalry. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2019, 81, 1715-1724.	1.3	6
34	Feeling a Touch to the Hand on the Foot. Current Biology, 2019, 29, 1491-1497.e4.	3.9	40
35	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
36	Color vision in sight recovery individuals. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2019, 37, 583-590.	0.7	11

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37	Reduced multisensory integration of self-initiated stimuli. Cognition, 2019, 182, 349-359.	2.2	9
38	Spatial and frequency specificity of the ventriloquism aftereffect revisited. Psychological Research, 2019, 83, 1400-1415.	1.7	17
39	Feedback Modulates Audio-Visual Spatial Recalibration. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 74.	2.1	14
40	Repeated but not incremental training enhances cross-modal recalibration Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2019, 45, 435-440.	0.9	13
41	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	Ο
42	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
43	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
44	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
45	Transfer of Audio-Visual Temporal Training to Temporal and Spatial Audio-Visual Tasks. Multisensory Research, 2018, 31, 556-578.	1.1	11
46	Motion processing after sight restoration: No competition between visual recovery and auditory compensation. Neurolmage, 2018, 167, 284-296.	4.2	30
47	Exercise-induced neuroplasticity: Balance training increases cortical thickness in visual and vestibular cortical regions. NeuroImage, 2018, 179, 471-479.	4.2	72
48	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
49	Visual–tactile processing in primary somatosensory cortex emerges before crossâ€modal experience. Synapse, 2017, 71, e21958.	1.2	13
50	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
51	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
52	Experience with crossmodal statistics reduces the sensitivity for audio-visual temporal asynchrony. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 1486.	3.3	16
53	The role of auditory cortex in the spatial ventriloquism aftereffect. NeuroImage, 2017, 162, 257-268.	4.2	38
54	Balance training improves memory and spatial cognition in healthy adults. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 5661.	3.3	79

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55	Multisensory emotion perception in congenitally, early, and late deaf CI users. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0185821.	2.5	9
56	Task demands affect spatial reference frame weighting during tactile localization in sighted and congenitally blind adults. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0189067.	2.5	14
57	Infants are superior in implicit crossmodal learning and use other learning mechanisms than adults. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	13
58	The Effects of Acute Physical Exercise on Memory, Peripheral BDNF, and Cortisol in Young Adults. Neural Plasticity, 2016, 2016, 1-12.	2.2	116
59	Sight restoration after congenital blindness does not reinstate alpha oscillatory activity in humans. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 24683.	3.3	33
60	Persisting Cross-Modal Changes in Sight-Recovery Individuals Modulate Visual Perception. Current Biology, 2016, 26, 3096-3100.	3.9	66
61	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
62	The Effect of Early Visual Deprivation on the Neural Bases of Auditory Processing. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 1620-1630.	3.6	23
63	Neural correlates of tactile perception during pre-, peri-, and post-movement. Experimental Brain Research, 2016, 234, 1293-1305.	1.5	13
64	Disentangling the External Reference Frames Relevant to Tactile Localization. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0158829.	2.5	16
65	Sensory recalibration integrates information from the immediate and the cumulative past. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 12739.	3.3	62
66	Increased visual cortical thickness in sightâ€recovery individuals. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 5265-5274.	3.6	19
67	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
68	The effect of early visual deprivation on the neural bases of multisensory processing. Brain, 2015, 138, 1499-1504.	7.6	65
69	Flexibly weighted integration of tactile reference frames. Neuropsychologia, 2015, 70, 367-374.	1.6	41
70	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
71	Tactile remapping: from coordinate transformation to integration in sensorimotor processing. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2015, 19, 251-258.	7.8	102
72	The neural development of the biological motion processing system does not rely on early visual input. Cortex, 2015, 71, 359-367.	2.4	32

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73	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
74	Short-term plasticity of visuo-haptic object recognition. Frontiers in Psychology, 2014, 5, 274.	2.1	7
75	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
76	Brain systems mediating voice identity processing in blind humans. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 4607-4619.	3.6	38
77	Motor coordination uses external spatial coordinates independent of developmental vision. Cognition, 2014, 132, 1-15.	2.2	21
78	Crossmodal plasticity in the fusiform gyrus of late blind individuals during voice recognition. NeuroImage, 2014, 103, 374-382.	4.2	27
79	ERP correlates of German Sign Language processing in deaf native signers. BMC Neuroscience, 2014, 15, 62.	1.9	17
80	Development of the spatial coding of touch: ability vs. automaticity. Developmental Science, 2014, 17, 944-945.	2.4	7
81	Both developmental and adult vision shape body representations. Scientific Reports, 2014, 4, 6622.	3.3	18
82	Tactile Acuity Charts: A Reliable Measure of Spatial Acuity. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87384.	2.5	24
83	Audio-Tactile Integration in Congenitally and Late Deaf Cochlear Implant Users. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e99606.	2.5	30
84	Partial recovery of visual–spatial remapping of touch after restoring vision in a congenitally blind man. Neuropsychologia, 2013, 51, 1119-1123.	1.6	71
85	Beneficial effects of physical exercise on neuroplasticity and cognition. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2013, 37, 2243-2257.	6.1	651
86	The implicit use of spatial information develops later for crossmodal than for intramodal temporal processing. Cognition, 2013, 126, 301-306.	2.2	20
87	Experience-dependent emergence of functional asymmetries. Laterality, 2013, 18, 407-415.	1.0	6
88	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
89	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
90	Differential cognitive effects of cycling versus stretching/coordination training in middle-aged adults Health Psychology, 2012, 31, 145-155.	1.6	55

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91	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
92	Basic Multisensory Functions Can Be Acquired After Congenital Visual Pattern Deprivation in Humans. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2012, 37, 697-711.	1.4	30
93	Functionally specific oscillatory activity correlates between visual and auditory cortex in the blind. Brain, 2012, 135, 922-934.	7.6	42
94	Cardiovascular fitness modulates brain activation associated with spatial learning. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 3003-3014.	4.2	94
95	Audiotactile integration is reduced in congenital blindness in a spatial ventriloquism task. Neuropsychologia, 2012, 50, 36-43.	1.6	20
96	The superiority in voice processing of the blind arises from neural plasticity at sensory processing stages. Neuropsychologia, 2012, 50, 2056-2067.	1.6	40
97	Visuotactile interactions in the congenitally acallosal brain: Evidence for early cerebral plasticity. Neuropsychologia, 2011, 49, 3908-3916.	1.6	8
98	Crossmodal interaction of facial and vocal person identity information: An event-related potential study. Brain Research, 2011, 1385, 229-245.	2.2	29
99	Adaptation and maladaptation. Progress in Brain Research, 2011, 191, 177-194.	1.4	44
100	The Body in a Multisensory World. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2011, , 557-580.	0.0	3
101	The Body in a Multisensory World. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2011, , 557-580.	0.0	2
102	Unimodal and Crossmodal Gradients of Spatial Attention: Evidence from Event-related Potentials. Brain Topography, 2010, 23, 1-13.	1.8	6
103	The neural basis of lip-reading capabilities is altered by early visual deprivation. Neuropsychologia, 2010, 48, 2158-2166.	1.6	23
104	Semantic confusion regarding the development of multisensory integration: a practical solution. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 31, 1713-1720.	2.6	107
105	Visual target selection and motor planning define attentional enhancement at perceptual processing stages. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2010, 4, 14.	2.0	19
106	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
107	Corticocortical Connections Mediate Primary Visual Cortex Responses to Auditory Stimulation in the Blind. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 12798-12805.	3.6	130
108	Increased amygdala activation to emotional auditory stimuli in the blind. Brain, 2010, 133, 1729-1736.	7.6	68

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109	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
110	The Human Dorsal Action Control System Develops in the Absence of Vision. Cerebral Cortex, 2009, 19, 1-12.	2.9	226
111	Neural Correlates of Cross-modally Induced Changes in Tactile Awareness. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2009, 21, 2445-2461.	2.3	10
112	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
113	Crossmodal processing. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 198, 107-111.	1.5	35
114	Change of reference frame for tactile localization during child development. Developmental Science, 2009, 12, 929-937.	2.4	62
115	Auditory and auditory-tactile processing in congenitally blind humans. Hearing Research, 2009, 258, 165-174.	2.0	91
116	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
117	Emotional salience changes the focus of spatial attention. Brain Research, 2008, 1214, 94-104.	2.2	9
118	On the relationship between slow cortical potentials and BOLD signal changes in humans. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2008, 67, 252-261.	1.0	89
119	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
120	Early visual deprivation impairs multisensory interactions in humans. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 1243-1245.	14.8	147
121	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
122	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
123	Reduced EEG alpha activity over parieto-occipital brain areas in congenitally blind adults. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2006, 117, 1560-1573.	1.5	36
124	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
125	A new method for detecting interactions between the senses in event-related potentials. Brain Research, 2006, 1073-1074, 389-397.	2.2	53
126	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

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127	Auditory Spatial Tuning in Late-onset Blindness in Humans. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2006, 18, 149-157.	2.3	92
128	Multisensory processing in the redundant-target effect: A behavioral and event-related potential study. Perception & Psychophysics, 2005, 67, 713-726.	2.3	130
129	Audiotactile temporal order judgments. Acta Psychologica, 2005, 118, 277-291.	1.5	91
130	Hearing Cheats Touch, but Less in Congenitally Blind Than in Sighted Individuals. Psychological Science, 2004, 15, 60-64.	3.3	108
131	Early Vision Impairs Tactile Perception in the Blind. Current Biology, 2004, 14, 121-124.	3.9	353
132	The redundant target effect is affected by modality switch costs. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2004, 11, 307-313.	2.8	62
133	Altered auditory-tactile interactions in congenitally blind humans: an event-related potential study. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 159, 370-381.	1.5	63
134	Kompensatorische PlastizitĤbei blinden Menschen. Zeitschrift Für Neuropsychologie = Journal of Neuropsychology, 2004, 15, 243-264.	0.6	1
135	Early vision impairs tactile perception in the blind. Current Biology, 2004, 14, 121-4.	3.9	109
136	Crossmodal and intermodal attention modulate event-related brain potentials to tactile and auditory stimuli. Experimental Brain Research, 2003, 148, 26-37.	1.5	80
137	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
138	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
139	Semantic and morpho-syntactic priming in auditory word recognition in congenitally blind adults. Language and Cognitive Processes, 2003, 18, 1-20.	2.2	35
140	Influence of visual information on the auditory median plane of the head. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 1627-1629.	1.2	18
141	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
142	Assessing the effect of posture change on tactile inhibition-of-return. Experimental Brain Research, 2002, 143, 453-462.	1.5	38
143	Speech processing activates visual cortex in congenitally blind humans. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 930-936.	2.6	317
144	Auditory memory in congenitally blind adults: a behavioral-electrophysiological investigation. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 11, 289-303.	3.0	153

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145	Inhibition of return and oculomotor control in the blind. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 3043-3045.	1.2	21
146	Event-related potentials during auditory language processing in congenitally blind and sighted people. Neuropsychologia, 2000, 38, 1482-1502.	1.6	149
147	Improved auditory spatial tuning in blind humans. Nature, 1999, 400, 162-166.	27.8	568
148	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
149	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
150	Slow negative brain potentials as reflections of specific modular resources of cognition. Biological Psychology, 1997, 45, 109-141.	2.2	195
151	Different cortical activation patterns in blind and sighted humans during encoding and transformation of haptic images. Psychophysiology, 1997, 34, 292-307.	2.4	86
152	Event-related potentials during auditory and somatosensory discrimination in sighted and blind human subjects. Cognitive Brain Research, 1996, 4, 77-93.	3.0	135
153	Blindness: A Source and Case of Neuronal Plasticity. , 0, , 134-158.		1