Gf Gebhart

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

73 papers	7,663 citations	53751 45 h-index	91828 69 g-index
73 all docs	73 docs citations	73 times ranked	3393 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Peripheral and Central P2X3 Receptor Contributions to Colon Mechanosensitivity and Hypersensitivity in the Mouse. Gastroenterology, 2009, 137, 2096-2104.	0.6	61
2	Visceral Pain. , 2009, , 189-194.		0
3	Hind Paw Incision in the Rat Produces Long-Lasting Colon Hypersensitivity. Journal of Pain, 2008, 9, 246-253.	0.7	33
4	Visceral Pain. , 2008, , 543-569.		3
5	Neural Upregulation in Interstitial Cystitis. Urology, 2007, 69, S24-S33.	0.5	171
6	Itâ€™s Chickens and Eggs All Over Again: Is Central Reorganization the Result or Cause of Persistent Visceral Pain?. Gastroenterology, 2007, 132, 1618-1620.	0.6	13
7	Dolor visceral. , 2007, , 741-758.		1
8	Visceral pain: basic mechanisms. , 2006, , 721-736.		9
9	Descending modulation of pain. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2004, 27, 729-737.	2.9	503
10	Models of Visceral Pain: Colorectal Distension (CRD). Current Protocols in Pharmacology, 2004, 25, Unit 5.36.	4.0	6
11	Activation of lamina I spinal cord neurons that express the substance P receptor in visceral nociception and hyperalgesia. Journal of Pain, 2002, 3, 3-11.	0.7	44
12	The role of CNS NMDA receptors and nitric oxide in visceral hyperalgesia. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2001, 429, 319-325.	1.7	28
13	Role of sensitized pelvic nerve afferents from the inflamed rat colon in the maintenance of visceral hyperalgesia. Progress in Brain Research, 2000, 129, 375-387.	0.9	21
14	Role of neurokinin 3 receptors on responses to colorectal distention in the rat: Electrophysiological and behavioral studies. Gastroenterology, 1999, 116, 1124-1131.	0.6	73
15	Chapter 27 The glutamate synapse: A target in the pharmacological management of hyperalgesic pain states. Progress in Brain Research, 1998, 116, 407-420.	0.9	25
16	Responses of primary afferents and spinal dorsal horn neurons to thermal and mechanical stimuli before and during zymosan-induced inflammation of the rat hindpaw. Brain Research, 1997, 772, 135-148.	1.1	30
17	Intraplantar zymosan as a reliable, quantifiable model of thermal and mechanical hyperalgesia in the rat. European Journal of Pain, 1997, 1, 43-52.	1.4	100
18	Chapter 14 Acute mechanical hyperalgesia in the rat can be produced by coactivation of spinal ionotropic AMPA and metabotropic glutamate receptors, activation of phospholipase A2 and generation of cyclooxygenase products. Progress in Brain Research, 1996, 110, 177-192.	0.9	26

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Acute thermal hyperalgesia in the rat is produced by activation of N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors and protein kinase c and production of nitric oxide. Neuroscience, 1996, 71, 327-335.	1.1	82
20	Differential c-Fos expression in the nucleus of the solitary tract and spinal cord following noxious gastric distention in the rat. Neuroscience, 1996, 74, 873-884.	1.1	148
21	Expression of nitric oxide synthase type II in the spinal cord under conditions producing thermal hyperalgesia. Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy, 1996, 10, 221-229.	1.0	24
22	Chapter 6. Visceral polymodal receptors. Progress in Brain Research, 1996, 113, 101-112.	0.9	26
23	Intracolonic zymosan produces visceral hyperalgesia in the rat that is mediated by spinal NMDA and non-NMDA receptors. Brain Research, 1996, 736, 7-15.	1.1	159
24	Effects of intracolonic acetic acid on responses to colorectal distension in the rat. Brain Research, 1995, 672, 77-82.	1.1	70
25	Attenuation of c-Fos expression in the rat lumbosacral spinal cord by morphine or tramadol following noxious colorectal distention. Brain Research, 1995, 701, 175-182.	1.1	40
26	Spinal cord NADPH-diaphorase histochemical staining but not nitric oxide synthase immunoreactivity increases following carrageenan-produced hindpaw inflammation in the rat. Brain Research, 1994, 668, 204-210.	1.1	57
27	NMDA and quisqualate modulation of visceral nociception in the rat. Brain Research, 1994, 651, 215-226.	1.1	55
28	NADPH-diaphorase histochemistry provides evidence for a bilateral, somatotopically inappropriate response to unilateral hindpaw inflammation in the rat. Brain Research, 1994, 647, 113-123.	1.1	44
29	The possible role of glia in nociceptive processing and hyperalgesia in the spinal cord of the rat. Neuropharmacology, 1994, 33, 1471-1478.	2.0	319
30	Noxious distention of viscera results in differential c-Fos expression in second order sensory neurons receiving â€˜sympatheticâ€™ or â€˜parasympatheticâ€™ input. Neuroscience Letters, 1994, 180, 71-75.	1.0	80
31	N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor-mediated changes in thermal nociception: Allosteric modulation at glycine and polyamine recognition sites. Neuroscience, 1994, 63, 925-936.	1.1	53
32	The role of nitric oxide in the development and maintenance of the hyperalgesia produced by intraplantar injection of carrageenan in the rat. Neuroscience, 1994, 60, 367-374.	1.1	225
33	Spinal Mediators of Hyperalgesia. Drugs, 1994, 47, 10-20.	4.9	57
34	Basic and clinical aspects of visceral hyperalgesia. Gastroenterology, 1994, 107, 271-293.	0.6	875
35	Ethanol dose-dependently attenuates NMDA-mediated thermal hyperalgesia in the rat. Neuroscience Letters, 1993, 154, 137-140.	1.0	11
36	Characterization of the role of spinal n-methyl-d-aspartate receptors in thermal nociception in the rat. Neuroscience, 1993, 57, 385-395.	1.1	61

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Nitric oxide mediates the thermal hyperalgesia produced in a model of neuropathic pain in the rat. Neuroscience, 1992, 50, 7-10.	1.1	358
38	Vagal afferent modulation of nociception. Brain Research Reviews, 1992, 17, 77-99.	9.1	268
39	Production of endogenous nitric oxide and activation of soluble guanylate cyclase are required for N-methyl-D-aspartate-produced facilitation of the nociceptive tail-flick reflex. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1992, 214, 93-96.	1.7	254
40	Antinociception and cardiovascular responses produced by intravenous morphine: the role of vagal afferents. Brain Research, 1991, 543, 256-270.	1.1	69
41	Evidence that spinal 5-HT1, 5-HT2 and 5-HT3 receptor subtypes modulate responses to noxious colorectal distension in the rat. Brain Research, 1991, 538, 64-75.	1.1	108
42	Spinal serotonin receptors mediate descending facilitation of a nociceptive reflex from the nuclei reticularis gigantocellularis and gigantocellularis pars alpha in the rat. Brain Research, 1991, 550, 35-48.	1.1	147
43	The peripheral nociceptive actions of intravenously administered 5-HT in the rat requires dual activation of both 5-HT2 and 5-HT3 receptor subtypes. Brain Research, 1991, 561, 61-68.	1.1	48
44	Intrathecal coadministration of clonidine with serotonin receptor agonists produces supra-additive visceral antinociception in the rat. Brain Research, 1991, 555, 35-42.	1.1	28
45	Neonatal capsaicin treatment abolishes the nociceptive responses to intravenous 5-HT in the rat. Brain Research, 1991, 542, 212-218.	1.1	20
46	Further behavioral evidence that colorectal distension is a â€˜noxiousâ€™ visceral stimulus in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1991, 131, 113-116.	1.0	103
47	Production of Reversible Local Blockage of Neuronal Function. Methods in Neurosciences, 1991, , 122-138.	0.5	5
48	Vagal afferent-mediated inhibition of a nociceptive reflex by intravenous serotonin i the rat. I. Characterization. Brain Research, 1990, 524, 90-100.	1.1	46
49	Is there a role for an endothelium-derived relaxing factor in nociception?. Brain Research, 1990, 531, 342-345.	1.1	42
50	Spinal cholinergic and monoaminergic receptors mediate descending inhibition from the nuclei reticularis gigantocellularis and gigantocellularis pars alpha in the rat. Brain Research, 1990, 535, 67-78.	1.1	78
51	Characterization of superficial T13-L2 dorsal horn neurons encoding for colorectal distension in the rat: comparison with neurons in deep laminae. Brain Research, 1989, 486, 301-309.	1.1	52
52	Vagal afferent modulation of a nociceptive reflex in rats: involvement of spinal opioid and monoamine receptors. Brain Research, 1988, 446, 285-294.	1.1	97
53	Brainstem and spinal pathways mediating descending inhibition from the medullary lateral reticular nucleus in the rat. Brain Research, 1988, 440, 109-122.	1.1	51
54	Colorectal distension as a noxious visceral stimulus: physiologic and pharmacologic characterization of pseudaffective reflexes in the rat. Brain Research, 1988, 450, 153-169.	1.1	636

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Brain-stem relays mediating stimulation-produced antinociception from the lateral hypothalamus in the rat. Journal of Neuroscience, 1988, 8, 2652-2663.	1.7	73
56	Characterization of antinociception produced by glutamate microinjection in the nucleus tractus solitarius and the nucleus reticularis ventralis. Journal of Neuroscience, 1988, 8, 4675-4684.	1.7	49
57	Spinal monoamine mediation of stimulation-produced antinociception from the lateral hypothalamus. Brain Research, 1987, 403, 290-300.	1.1	49
58	Effect of spinal norepinephrine depletion on descending inhibition of the tail flick reflex from the locus coeruleus and lateral reticular nucleus in the rat. Brain Research, 1987, 400, 40-52.	1.1	64
59	Dissociation of antinociceptive from cardiovascular effects of stimulation in the lateral reticular nucleus in the rat. Brain Research, 1987, 405, 140-149.	1.1	26
60	Medullary substrates of descending spinal inhibition activated by intravenous administration of [d-Ala2]methionine enkephalinamide in the rat. Brain Research, 1987, 411, 236-247.	1.1	18
61	A distension control device useful for quantitative studies of hollow organ sensation. Physiology and Behavior, 1987, 41, 635-638.	1.0	57
62	Spinal monoaminergic receptors mediate the antinociception produced by glutamate in the medullary lateral reticular nucleus. Journal of Neuroscience, 1987, 7, 2862-2873.	1.7	50
63	Opioid, cholinergic and Î±-adrenergic influences on the modulation of nociception from the lateral reticular nucleus of the rat. Brain Research, 1986, 384, 282-293.	1.1	48
64	Characterization of coeruleospinal inhibition of the nociceptive tail-flick reflex in the rat: Mediation by spinal Î±2-adrenoceptors. Brain Research, 1986, 364, 315-330.	1.1	193
65	Stimulation-produced spinal inhibition from the midbrain in the rat is mediated by an excitatory amino acid neurotransmitter in the medial medulla. Journal of Neuroscience, 1986, 6, 1803-1813.	1.7	134
66	Characterization of inhibition of the spinal nociceptive tail-flick reflex in the rat from the medullary lateral reticular nucleus. Journal of Neuroscience, 1986, 6, 701-713.	1.7	124
67	Locus coeruleus lesions in the rat enhance the antinociceptive potency of centrally administered clonidine but not morphine. Brain Research, 1985, 341, 320-330.	1.1	40
68	Characterization of inhibition of a spinal nociceptive reflex by stimulation medially and laterally in the midbrain and medulla in the pentobarbital-anesthetized rat. Brain Research, 1984, 305, 67-76.	1.1	191
69	Relative contributions of the nucleus raphe magnus and adjacent medullary reticular formation to the inhibition by stimulation in the periaqueductal gray of a spinal nociceptive reflex in the pentobarbital-anesthetized rat. Brain Research, 1984, 305, 77-87.	1.1	248
70	Lesion in nucleus reticularis gigantocellularis: effect on the antinociception produced by micro-injection of morphine and focal electrical stimulation in the periaqueductal gray matter. Brain Research, 1982, 231, 143-152.	1.1	42
71	ATTENUATION OF PETHIDINEâ€INDUCED ANTINOCICEPTION BY ZIMELIDINE, AN INHIBITOR OF 5â€HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE REUPTAKE. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1980, 70, 411-414.	2.7	13
72	An evaluation of stimulation-produced analgesia in the cat. Experimental Neurology, 1978, 62, 570-579.	2.0	69

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Evaluation of the periaqueductal central gray (PAG) as a morphine-specific locus of action and examination of morphine-induced and stimulation-produced analgesia at coincident PAG loci. Brain Research, 1977, 124, 283-303.	1.1	232