

# Rk Dishman

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/12206157/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

8  
papers

628  
citations

1163117  
8  
h-index

1588992  
8  
g-index

8  
all docs

8  
docs citations

8  
times ranked

652  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Chronic activity wheel running reduces the severity of kainic acid-induced seizures in the rat: Possible role of galanin. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1266, 54-63.	2.2	45
2	Factorial Invariance and Latent Mean Structure of Questionnaires Measuring Social-Cognitive Determinants of Physical Activity among Black and White Adolescent Girls. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2002, 34, 100-108.	3.4	95
3	Factorial Validity and Invariance of Questionnaires Measuring Social-Cognitive Determinants of Physical Activity among Adolescent Girls. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2000, 31, 584-594.	3.4	211
4	Treadmill exercise training augments brain norepinephrine response to familiar and novel stress. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2000, 52, 337-342.	3.0	94
5	Failure of neonatal clomipramine treatment to alter forced swim immobility chronic treadmill or activity-wheel running and imipramine. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2000, 70, 407-411.	2.1	12
6	Activity-wheel running blunts suppression of splenic natural killer cell cytotoxicity after sympathectomy and footshock. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2000, 71, 297-304.	2.1	11
7	Activity Wheel Running Blunts Increased Plasma Adrenocorticotrophin (ACTH) after Footshock and Cage-Switch Stress 11 Research was conducted in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and other Federal statutes and regulations relating to animals and experiments involving animals and adheres to principles stated in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, NIH Publication 86â€“23, 1985 edition. The views of the authors do not purport to reflect the position of the Department of the Army or the Depart. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1998, 63, 911-917.	2.1	48
8	Activity Wheel Running Reduces Escape Latency and Alters Brain Monoamine Levels After Footshock. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1997, 42, 399-406.	3.0	112