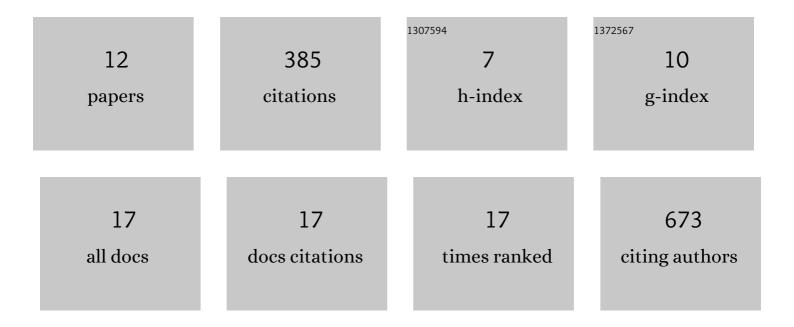
Mario Widmer

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1289571/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Separable systems for recovery of finger strength and control after stroke. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 118, 1151-1163.	1.8	94
2	Rethinking interhemispheric imbalance as a target for stroke neurorehabilitation. Annals of Neurology, 2019, 85, 502-513.	5.3	85
3	What can the monetary incentive delay task tell us about the neural processing of reward and punishment?. Neuroscience and Neuroeconomics, 0, , 33.	0.9	54
4	Evidence for a subcortical origin of mirror movements after stroke: a longitudinal study. Brain, 2018, 141, 837-847.	7.6	47
5	Comparing a Novel Neuroanimation Experience to Conventional Therapy for High-Dose Intensive Upper-Limb Training in Subacute Stroke: The SMARTS2 Randomized Trial. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2021, 35, 393-405.	2.9	36
6	Does motivation matter in upper-limb rehabilitation after stroke? ArmeoSenso-Reward: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2017, 18, 580.	1.6	19
7	Reduced striatal activation in response to rewarding motor performance feedback after stroke. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2019, 24, 102036.	2.7	13
8	Reward During Arm Training Improves Impairment and Activity After Stroke: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2022, 36, 140-150.	2.9	12
9	Elderly adults show higher ventral striatal activation in response to motor performance related rewards than young adults. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 661, 18-22.	2.1	6
10	No evidence for motor-recovery-related cortical connectivity changes after stroke using resting-state fMRI. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2022, 127, 637-650.	1.8	5
11	Thermodilution-determined Internal Jugular Venous Flow. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 661-668.	0.4	3
12	Reply: Further evidence for a non-cortical origin of mirror movements after stroke. Brain, 2019, 142, e2-e2.	7.6	0