

# Cole Vonder Haar

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

30  
papers

626  
citations

623734

14  
h-index

610901

24  
g-index

30  
all docs

30  
docs citations

30  
times ranked

734  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Lateral Fluid Percussion Injury Causes Sex-Specific Deficits in Anterograde but Not Retrograde Memory. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 16, 806598.	2.0	6
2	Repeat Closed-Head Injury in Male Rats Impairs Attention but Causes Heterogeneous Outcomes in Multiple Measures of Impulsivity and Glial Pathology. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 16, 809249.	2.0	3
3	Large-N Rat Data Enables Phenotyping of Risky Decision-Making: A Retrospective Analysis of Brain Injury on the Rodent Gambling Task. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 16, 837654.	2.0	5
4	Exposure to uncertainty mediates the effects of traumatic brain injury on probabilistic decision-making in rats. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2020, 34, 140-148.	1.2	1
5	Challenges and opportunities in animal models of gambling-like behavior. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2020, 31, 42-47.	3.9	3
6	Choice-based assessments outperform traditional measures for chronic depressive-like behaviors in rats after brain injury. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2020, 395, 112879.	2.2	2
7	Traumatic brain injury substantially reduces the conditioned reinforcing effects of environmental cues in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2020, 1748, 147084.	2.2	2
8	Unilateral parietal brain injury increases risk-taking on a rat gambling task. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2020, 327, 113217.	4.1	8
9	Cocaine self-administration is increased after frontal traumatic brain injury and associated with neuroinflammation. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 50, 2134-2145.	2.6	25
10	Cathodal Transcranial Direct-Current Stimulation Selectively Decreases Impulsivity after Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 2827-2830.	3.4	9
11	Repetitive closed-head impact model of engineered rotational acceleration (CHIMERA) injury in rats increases impulsivity, decreases dopaminergic innervation in the olfactory tubercle and generates white matter inflammation, tau phosphorylation and degeneration. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019, 317, 87-99.	4.1	19
12	Prior Exposure to Salient Win-Paired Cues in a Rat Gambling Task Increases Sensitivity to Cocaine Self-Administration and Suppresses Dopamine Efflux in Nucleus Accumbens: Support for the Reward Deficiency Hypothesis of Addiction. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 39, 1842-1854.	3.6	29
13	Frontal brain injury chronically impairs timing behavior in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2019, 356, 408-414.	2.2	4
14	Long-term deficits in risky decision-making after traumatic brain injury on a rat analog of the Iowa gambling task. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2019, 1704, 103-113.	2.2	25
15	Executive (dys)function after traumatic brain injury: special considerations for behavioral pharmacology. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 29, 617-637.	1.7	48
16	Executive (dys)function after stroke: special considerations for behavioral pharmacology. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 29, 638-653.	1.7	31
17	Frontal Traumatic Brain Injury Increases Impulsive Decision Making in Rats: A Potential Role for the Inflammatory Cytokine Interleukin-12. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 2790-2800.	3.4	37
18	The potential for animal models to provide insight into mild traumatic brain injury: Translational challenges and strategies. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2017, 76, 396-414.	6.1	125

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19	Deep-Brain Stimulation of the Subthalamic Nucleus Selectively Decreases Risky Choice in Risk-Preferring Rats. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2017, 4, ENEURO.0094-17.2017.	1.9	28
20	Minor Functional Deficits in Basic Response Patterns for Reinforcement after Frontal Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2016, 33, 1892-1900.	3.4	10
21	Frontal Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats Causes Long-Lasting Impairments in Impulse Control That Are Differentially Sensitive to Pharmacotherapeutics and Associated with Chronic Neuroinflammation. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 7, 1531-1542.	3.5	35
22	Effect of Traumatic Brain Injury, Erythropoietin, and Anakinra on Hepatic Metabolizing Enzymes and Transporters in an Experimental Rat Model. <i>AAPS Journal</i> , 2015, 17, 1255-1267.	4.4	12
23	Simple tone discriminations are disrupted following experimental frontal traumatic brain injury in rats. <i>Brain Injury</i> , 2014, 28, 235-243.	1.2	8
24	Comparison of the Effect of Minocycline and Simvastatin on Functional Recovery and Gene Expression in a Rat Traumatic Brain Injury Model. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014, 31, 961-975.	3.4	29
25	Deficits in Discrimination after Experimental Frontal Brain Injury Are Mediated by Motivation and Can Be Improved by Nicotinamide Administration. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014, 31, 1711-1720.	3.4	28
26	Successive bilateral frontal controlled cortical impact injuries show behavioral savings. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 240, 153-159.	2.2	10
27	The Dig Task: A Simple Scent Discrimination Reveals Deficits Following Frontal Brain Damage. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2013, , .	0.3	12
28	Chronic folic acid administration confers no treatment effects in either a high or low dose following unilateral controlled cortical impact injury in the rat. <i>Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 30, 291-302.	0.7	10
29	A Discrimination Task Used as a Novel Method of Testing Decision-Making Behavior following Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2012, 29, 2505-2512.	3.4	25
30	Continuous nicotinamide administration improves behavioral recovery and reduces lesion size following bilateral frontal controlled cortical impact injury. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2011, 224, 311-317.	2.2	37