List of Publications by Year in descending order

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DEDDV N FUCHS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Against Neo-Cartesianism: Neurofunctional Resilience and Animal Pain. Philosophical Psychology, 2021, 34, 474-501.	0.9	2
2	Evaluating the impact of age and inflammatory duration on behavioral assessments of nociception. Neuroscience Letters, 2021, 756, 135966.	2.1	2
3	The Use of an FR1 Schedule Operant Approach-Avoidance Paradigm to Measure the Aversiveness of Neuropathic and Inflammatory Pain. Frontiers in Pain Research, 2021, 2, 793958.	2.0	0
4	A model of pain behaviors in freely moving rats generated by controllable electrical stimulation of the peripheral nerve. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2019, 311, 13-16.	2.5	1
5	Assessing the aversive nature of pain with an operant approach/avoidance paradigm. Physiology and Behavior, 2018, 189, 59-63.	2.1	4
6	Pain and Decision-Making: Interrelated Through Homeostasis. Open Pain Journal, 2018, 11, 31-40.	0.4	6
7	Minocycline inhibits neurogenic inflammation by blocking the effects of tumor necrosis factorâ€ <i>α</i> . Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2015, 42, 940-949.	1.9	17
8	Pain Inhibition by Optogenetic Activation of Specific Anterior Cingulate Cortical Neurons. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0117746.	2.5	76
9	Disruption of neurogenesis and cortical development in transgenic mice misexpressing Olig2, a gene in the Down syndrome critical region. Neurobiology of Disease, 2015, 77, 106-116.	4.4	19
10	Behavioral neuroscience of psychological pain. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 48, 53-69.	6.1	72
11	The anterior cingulate cortex and pain processing. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 35.	2.1	216
12	The elusive rat model of conditioned placebo analgesia. Pain, 2014, 155, 2022-2032.	4.2	21
13	Assessment of avoidance behaviors in mouse models of muscle pain. Neuroscience, 2013, 248, 54-60.	2.3	26
14	An Overview of Animal Models of Pain: Disease Models and Outcome Measures. Journal of Pain, 2013, 14, 1255-1269.	1.4	318
15	Role of the ventrolateral orbital cortex and medial prefrontal cortex in incentive downshift situations. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 244, 120-129.	2.2	18
16	The place escape/avoidance paradigm: A novel method to assess nociceptive processing. Journal of Integrative Neuroscience, 2012, 11, 61-72.	1.7	43
17	A direct comparison of affective pain processing underlying two traditional pain modalities in rodents. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 507, 57-61.	2.1	10
18	Evaluating underlying neuronal activity associated with escape/avoidance behavior in response to noxious stimulation in adult rats. Brain Research, 2012, 1433, 56-61.	2.2	16

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19	Pain affect in the absence of pain sensation: Evidence of asomaesthesia after somatosensory cortex lesions in the rat. Pain, 2012, 153, 885-892.	4.2	31
20	Impairment of recovery from incentive downshift after lesions of the anterior cingulate cortex: Emotional or cognitive deficits?. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2011, 125, 988-995.	1.2	24
21	Chronic administration of phencyclidine produces decreased sensitivity to mechanical stimulation in the absence of altered affective behavior: Implications for pain processing in schizophrenia. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 498, 153-157.	2.1	4
22	Chronic inflammatory pain does not attenuate the development of tolerance to chronic morphine in adult male rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2011, 98, 325-330.	2.9	5
23	Peripheral pain enhances the effects of incentive downshifts. Learning and Motivation, 2011, 42, 203-209.	1.2	22
24	Hyperbaric oxygen treatment decreases pain in two nerve injury models. Neuroscience Research, 2010, 66, 279-283.	1.9	30
25	Maternal separation stress leads to enhanced emotional responses to noxious stimuli in adult rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 212, 208-212.	2.2	38
26	Naltrexone fails to increase pain affect in response to inflammatory pain in a novel escape/avoidance paradigm. Physiology and Behavior, 2009, 98, 263-267.	2.1	8
27	Differential effects of paclitaxel treatment on cognitive functioning and mechanical sensitivity. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 453, 170-174.	2.1	26
28	Examining the role of the medial thalamus in modulating the affective dimension of pain. Brain Research, 2008, 1229, 90-99.	2.2	23
29	Alterations in attentional mechanisms in response to acute inflammatory pain and morphine administration. Neuroscience, 2008, 151, 558-563.	2.3	53
30	The biopsychosocial approach to chronic pain: Scientific advances and future directions Psychological Bulletin, 2007, 133, 581-624.	6.1	2,314
31	Role of gender norms and group identification on hypothetical and experimental pain tolerance. Pain, 2007, 129, 122-129.	4.2	78
32	The relationship between basal level of anxiety and the affective response to inflammation. Physiology and Behavior, 2007, 90, 506-511.	2.1	23
33	GABAA but not GABAB receptors in the rostral anterior cingulate cortex selectively modulate pain-induced escape/avoidance behavior. Experimental Neurology, 2007, 204, 182-194.	4.1	61
34	Hyperbaric Oxygen Treatment Is Comparable to Acetylsalicylic Acid Treatment in an Animal Model of Arthritis. Journal of Pain, 2007, 8, 924-930.	1.4	33
35	Selective regulation of pain affect following activation of the opioid anterior cingulate cortex system. Experimental Neurology, 2006, 197, 22-30.	4.1	110
36	Organizational and activational effects of testosterone on carrageenan-induced inflammatory pain and morphine analgesia. Neuroscience, 2006, 143, 885-893.	2.3	34

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37	Chronic Pain: the Diathesis-Stress Model. , 2006, , 333-341.		Ο
38	Decreased Pain and Improved Quality of Life in Fibromyalgia Patients Treated with Olanzapine, an Atypical Neuroleptic. Pain Practice, 2006, 6, 112-118.	1.9	27
39	Hyperbaric oxygen treatment decreases inflammation and mechanical hypersensitivity in an animal model of inflammatory pain. Brain Research, 2006, 1098, 126-128.	2.2	55
40	Electrical stimulation of the primary somatosensory cortex inhibits spinal dorsal horn neuron activity. Brain Research, 2005, 1057, 134-140.	2.2	20
41	Electrical Stimulation of the Anterior Cingulate Cortex Reduces Responses of Rat Dorsal Horn Neurons to Mechanical Stimuli. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2005, 94, 845-851.	1.8	50
42	Attenuation of negative pain affect produced by unilateral spinal nerve injury in the rat following anterior cingulate cortex activation. Neuroscience, 2005, 136, 311-322.	2.3	66
43	Differential effect of anterior cingulate cortex lesion on mechanical hypersensitivity and escape/avoidance behavior in an animal model of neuropathic pain. Experimental Neurology, 2004, 188, 139-148.	4.1	142
44	Effect of chronic vincristine treatment on mechanical withdrawal response and pre-pulse inhibition in the rat. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 364, 110-113.	2.1	7
45	Behavioral evidence for competing motivational drives of nociception and hunger. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 372, 30-34.	2.1	26
46	Decreased L5 spinal nerve ligation nociceptive behavior following L4 spinal nerve transection. Brain Research, 2003, 990, 227-230.	2.2	8
47	Psychophysical evidence that central sensitization contributes to secondary mechanical hyperalgesia in human subjects. Seminars in Pain Medicine, 2003, 1, 132-138.	0.4	2
48	Pain activation of human supraspinal opioid pathways as demonstrated by [11C]-carfentanil and positron emission tomography (PET). Pain, 2002, 99, 589-598.	4.2	116
49	Catecholamine depletion by reserpine blocks the anxiolytic actions of ethanol in the rat. Alcohol, 2002, 26, 55-59.	1.7	21
50	Heat, but not mechanical hyperalgesia, following adrenergic injections in normal human skin. Pain, 2001, 90, 15-23.	4.2	52
51	Enhanced formalin nociceptive responses following L5 nerve ligation in the rat reveals neuropathy-induced inflammatory hyperalgesia. Pain, 2001, 94, 59-63.	4.2	22
52	The anxiolytic effect of acute ethanol or diazepam exposure is unaltered in μ-opioid receptor knockout mice. Brain Research Bulletin, 2001, 55, 755-760.	3.0	24
53	Low dose aspirin attenuates escape/avoidance behavior, but does not reduce mechanical hyperalgesia in a rodent model of inflammatory pain. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 304, 137-140.	2.1	39
54	A comparison of chronic aspartame exposure to aspirin on inflammation, hyperalgesia and open field activity following carrageenan-induced monoarthritis. Life Sciences, 2001, 69, 443-454.	4.3	23

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55	Electrolytic lesion of the anterior cingulate cortex decreases inflammatory, but not neuropathic nociceptive behavior in rats. Brain Research, 2001, 897, 131-138.	2.2	90
56	Olanzapine for the Treatment of Fibromyalgia Symptoms. Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, 2001, 22, 704-708.	1.2	37
57	Aspirin attenuates the anxiolytic actions of ethanol. Alcohol, 2000, 21, 287-290.	1.7	13
58	Stress-induced analgesia in μ-opioid receptor knockout mice reveals normal function of the δ-opioid receptor system. Brain Research, 2000, 869, 1-5.	2.2	67
59	Beyond Reflexive Measures to Examine Higher Order Pain Processing in Rats. Pain Research and Management, 2000, 5, 215-219.	1.8	12
60	A Behavioral Test Paradigm to Measure the Aversive Quality of Inflammatory and Neuropathic Pain in Rats. Experimental Neurology, 2000, 163, 490-494.	4.1	185
61	Intradermal injection of norepinephrine evokes pain in patients with sympathetically maintained pain. Pain, 2000, 88, 161-168.	4.2	196
62	Secondary hyperalgesia persists in capsaicin desensitized skin. Pain, 2000, 84, 141-149.	4.2	69
63	Mechanical and thermal hypersensitivity develops following kainate lesion of the ventral posterior lateral thalamus in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 290, 79-83.	2.1	27
64	Morphine and gabapentin decrease mechanical hyperalgesia and escape/avoidance behavior in a rat model of neuropathic pain. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 290, 137-140.	2.1	57
65	Characterization of mechanical withdrawal responses and effects of μ-, Î′- and κ-opioid agonists in normal and μ-opioid receptor knockout mice. Brain Research, 1999, 821, 480-486.	2.2	64
66	Topical EMLA® pre-treatment fails to decrease the pain induced by 1% topical capsaicin. Pain, 1999, 80, 637-642.	4.2	17
67	Sympathectomy Decreases Formalin-Induced Nociceptive Responses Independent of Changes in Peripheral Blood Flow. Experimental Neurology, 1999, 155, 95-102.	4.1	7
68	Repeated Cold Water Swim Produces Delayed Nociceptive Responses, but Not Analgesia, for Tonic Pain in the Rat. Experimental Neurology, 1997, 145, 303-307.	4.1	3
69	Chronic Use of Opioids for Nonmalignant pain: A Prospective Study. Pain Research and Management, 1997, 2, 101-107.	1.8	2
70	Delayed Nociceptive Response Following Cold-Water Swim in the Formalin Test: Possible Mechanisms of Action. Experimental Neurology, 1996, 139, 291-298.	4.1	4
71	Restraint Reduces Formalin-Test Pain but the Effect Is Not Influenced by Lesions of the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus. Experimental Neurology, 1996, 139, 299-305.	4.1	20
72	Acute amitriptyline treatment produces non-opioid-mediated analgesia in the formalin and bee venom tests. Pathophysiology, 1996, 3, 227-231.	2.2	5

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73	Possible Nonopioid-Mediated Analgesia Produced by Methotrimeprazine in Rats. Pain Research and Management, 1996, 1, 207-211.	1.8	0
74	Positive intrasurgical suggestion fails to affect postsurgical pain. Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, 1996, 11, 103-107.	1.2	7
75	Electrical stimulation of the cingulum bundle and surrounding cortical tissue reduces formalin-test pain in the rat. Brain Research, 1996, 743, 116-123.	2.2	43
76	Analgesia Induced by Morphine Microinjection into the Lateral Hypothalamus of the Rat. Experimental Neurology, 1995, 134, 277-280.	4.1	19
77	Hypophysectomy Produces Analgesia and Paraventricular Lesions Have No Effect on Formalin-Induced Pain. Experimental Neurology, 1995, 135, 74-79.	4.1	7
78	The Visibility of Symbolic Highway Signs Can Be Increased among Drivers of All Ages. Human Factors, 1993, 35, 25-34.	3.5	41
79	Habenula lesions attenuate lateral hypothalamic analgesia in the formalin test. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 121-124.	1.2	24
80	Cognitive impairment: basic science. , 0, , 60-69.		0