Roser Nadal

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

96 papers	2,931 citations	159585 30 h-index	197818 49 g-index
100 all docs	100 docs citations	100 times ranked	3309 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Long-term neuroendocrine and behavioural effects of a single exposure to stress in adult animals. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2008, 32, 1121-1135.	6.1	130
2	Maternal separation induces neuroinflammation and long-lasting emotional alterations in mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 65, 104-117.	4.8	110
3	Acute effects of ketamine in the holeboard, the elevated-plus maze, and the social interaction test in Wistar rats. Depression and Anxiety, 1997, 5, 29-33.	4.1	105
4	7,8â€dihydroxyflavone, a TrkB receptor agonist, blocks longâ€term spatial memory impairment caused by immobilization stress in rats. Hippocampus, 2012, 22, 399-408.	1.9	102
5	Positive relationship between activity in a novel environment and operant ethanol self-administration in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 162, 333-338.	3.1	96
6	Stress-induced sensitization: the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis and beyond. Stress, 2015, 18, 269-279.	1.8	93
7	Environmental enrichment effects in social investigation in rats are gender dependent. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 174, 181-187.	2.2	88
8	A single exposure to immobilization causes long-lasting pituitary-adrenal and behavioral sensitization to mild stressors. Hormones and Behavior, 2008, 54, 654-661.	2.1	75
9	Sexâ€dependent effects of maternal deprivation and adolescent cannabinoid treatment on adult rat behaviour. Addiction Biology, 2011, 16, 624-637.	2.6	71
10	Sex differences in the behavioural and hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal response to contextual fear conditioning in rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2014, 66, 713-723.	2.1	71
11	Maternal deprivation and adolescent cannabinoid exposure impact hippocampal astrocytes, CB1 receptors and brain-derived neurotrophic factor in a sexually dimorphic fashion. Neuroscience, 2012, 204, 90-103.	2.3	65
12	Repeated exposure to immobilization or two different footshock intensities reveals differential adaptation of the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 103, 125-133.	2.1	64
13	Influence of reactivity to novelty and anxiety on hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal and prolactin responses to two different novel environments in adult male rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 168, 13-22.	2.2	61
14	Characterization of central and peripheral components of the hypothalamusâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis in the inbred Roman rat strains. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2008, 33, 437-445.	2.7	60
15	Litter size affects emotionality in adult male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2007, 92, 708-716.	2.1	58
16	The hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal and glucose responses to daily repeated immobilisation stress in rats: individual differences. Neuroscience, 2004, 123, 601-612.	2.3	56
17	What can We Know from Pituitaryâ€"Adrenal Hormones About the Nature and Consequences of Exposure to Emotional Stressors?. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 749-758.	3.3	54
18	Individual differences and the characterization of animal models of psychopathology: a strong challenge and a good opportunity. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2013, 4, 137.	3.5	52

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19	Effects of Nicotine and Mecamylamine Microinjections into the Nucleus Accumbens on Ethanol and Sucrose Self-Administration. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1998, 22, 1190-1198.	2.4	51
20	Previous exposure to immobilisation and repeated exposure to a novel environment demonstrate a marked dissociation between behavioral and pituitaryâ€“adrenal responses. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 187, 239-245.	2.2	49
21	Adaptation of the hypothalamusâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis to daily repeated stress does not follow the rules of habituation: A new perspective. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 56, 35-49.	6.1	48
22	Marked dissociation between hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal activation and long-term behavioral effects in rats exposed to immobilization or cat odor. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2008, 33, 1139-1150.	2.7	47
23	Responsiveness of the hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis to different novel environments is a consistent individual trait in adult male outbred rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2005, 30, 179-187.	2.7	43
24	Acute effects of ketamine in the holeboard, the elevated-plus maze, and the social interaction test in Wistar rats. Depression and Anxiety, 1997, 5, 29-33.	4.1	43
25	Maternal neglect with reduced depressive-like behavior and blunted c-fos activation in Brattleboro mothers, the role of central vasopressin. Hormones and Behavior, 2012, 62, 539-551.	2.1	39
26	Sex-dependent effects of an early life treatment in rats that increases maternal care: vulnerability or resilience?. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 56.	2.0	39
27	Exposure to Severe Stressors Causes Longâ€lasting Dysregulation of Resting and Stressâ€induced Activation of the Hypothalamicâ€Pituitaryâ€Adrenal Axis. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2008, 1148, 165-173.	3.8	38
28	The brain pattern of c-fos induction by two doses of amphetamine suggests different brain processing pathways and minor contribution of behavioural traits. Neuroscience, 2010, 168, 691-705.	2.3	35
29	Operant Ethanol Self-Administration After Nicotine Treatment and Withdrawal. Alcohol, 1999, 17, 139-147.	1.7	34
30	Histone Deacetylase Gene Expression Following Binge Alcohol Consumption in Rats and Humans. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2015, 39, 1939-1950.	2.4	31
31	Depressive- and anxiety-like behaviors and stress-related neuronal activation in vasopressin-deficient female Brattleboro rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2016, 158, 100-111.	2.1	31
32	Differential effects of stress and amphetamine administration on Fos-like protein expression in corticotropin releasing factor-neurons of the rat brain. Developmental Neurobiology, 2007, 67, 702-714.	3.0	30
33	Opposite effects of ethanol and ketamine in the elevated plus-maze test in Wistar rats undergoing a chronic oral voluntary consumption procedure. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2002, 16, 305-312.	4.0	29
34	A single footshock causes long-lasting hypoactivity in unknown environments that is dependent on the development of contextual fear conditioning. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2010, 94, 183-190.	1.9	29
35	Modulation of KDM1A with vafidemstat rescues memory deficit and behavioral alterations. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0233468.	2.5	29
36	Nucleus basalis magnocellularis electrical stimulation facilitates two-way active avoidance retention, in rats. Brain Research, 2001, 900, 337-341.	2.2	28

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37	Cat odor causes long-lasting contextual fear conditioning and increased pituitary-adrenal activation, without modifying anxiety. Hormones and Behavior, 2009, 56, 465-471.	2.1	28
38	Effects Of ketamine, a noncompetitive NMDA antagonist, on the acquisition of the lever-press response in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 389-392.	2.1	27
39	Effects of Fimbria Lesions on Trace Two-Way Active Avoidance Acquisition and Retention in Rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2002, 78, 406-425.	1.9	27
40	Behavioral and Endocrine Consequences of Simultaneous Exposure to Two Different Stressors in Rats: Interaction or Independence?. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e21426.	2.5	27
41	Electrolytic and ibotenic acid lesions of the nucleus basalis magnocellularis interrupt long-term retention, but not acquisition of two-way active avoidance, in rats. Experimental Brain Research, 2002, 142, 52-66.	1.5	26
42	Perseverance of exploration in novel environments predicts morphine place conditioning in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2005, 165, 72-79.	2.2	25
43	Comparison of the effects of single and daily repeated immobilization stress on resting activity and heterotypic sensitization of the hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis. Stress, 2014, 17, 176-185.	1.8	25
44	Critical features of acute stress-induced cross-sensitization identified through the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis output. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 31244.	3.3	25
45	Effects of pretraining paradoxical sleep deprivation upon two-way active avoidance. Behavioural Brain Research, 1995, 72, 181-183.	2.2	24
46	Behavioral and neuroendocrine consequences of juvenile stress combined with adult immobilization in male rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2014, 66, 475-486.	2.1	24
47	Sex differences in fear memory consolidation via Tac2 signaling in mice. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 2496.	12.8	24
48	Effects of nicotine and mecamylamine microinjections into the nucleus accumbens on ethanol and sucrose self-administration. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1998, 22, 1190-8.	2.4	24
49	Do odors from different cats induce equivalent unconditioned and conditioned responses in rats?. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 99, 388-394.	2.1	22
50	Adolescent preâ€exposure to ethanol and 3,4â€methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) increases conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA and drugâ€induced reinstatement. Addiction Biology, 2012, 17, 588-600.	2.6	22
51	Pharmacology of the Atypical Antipsychotic Remoxipride, a Dopamine D₂ Receptor Antagonist. CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, 2001, 7, 265-282.	4.0	21
52	Acute stressâ€induced sensitization of the pituitaryâ€“adrenal response to heterotypic stressors: Independence of glucocorticoid release and activation of CRH1 receptors. Hormones and Behavior, 2012, 62, 515-524.	2.1	21
53	Prior exposure to repeated immobilization or chronic unpredictable stress protects from some negative sequels of an acute immobilization. Behavioural Brain Research, 2014, 265, 155-162.	2.2	21
54	Effects of oral ethanol self-administration on the inhibition of the lever-press response in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 43, 589-595.	2.9	20

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55	Adaptation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and glucose to repeated immobilization or restraint stress is not influenced by associative signals. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 217, 232-239.	2.2	19
56	Brain c-fos expression patterns induced by emotional stressors differing in nature and intensity. Brain Structure and Function, 2018, 223, 2213-2227.	2.3	18
57	The Role of Sleep Quality, Trait Anxiety and Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Measures in Cognitive Abilities of Healthy Individuals. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 7600.	2.6	18
58	Sex-dependent impact of early-life stress and adult immobilization in the attribution of incentive salience in rats. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0190044.	2.5	18
59	Effects of bromocriptine on self-administration of sweetened ethanol solutions in rats. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 128, 45-53.	3.1	17
60	Chronic cocaine selfâ€administration modulates ERK1/2 and CREB responses to dopamine receptor agonists in striatal slices. Addiction Biology, 2012, 17, 565-575.	2.6	17
61	Nalmefene is effective at reducing alcohol seeking, treating alcoholâ€cocaine interactions and reducing alcoholâ€induced histone deacetylases gene expression in blood. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2016, 173, 2490-2505.	5.4	17
62	Focusing attention on biological markers of acute stressor intensity: Empirical evidence and limitations. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 111, 95-103.	6.1	17
63	EtOH self-administration on shuttle box avoidance learning and extinction in rats. Alcohol, 1997, 14, 503-509.	1.7	16
64	Adaptation of the pituitary-adrenal axis to daily repeated forced swim exposure in rats is dependent on the temperature of water. Stress, 2013, 16, 698-705.	1.8	15
65	Conditioned place preference for ethanol and individual differences in rats. Personality and Individual Differences, 1992, 13, 287-294.	2.9	14
66	Oral intake of sweetened or sweetened alcoholic beverages and open-field behavior. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1996, 54, 739-743.	2.9	14
67	Adrenocortical and behavioural response to chronic restraint stress in neurokinin-1 receptor knockout mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 669-675.	2.1	14
68	Sex differences in the long-lasting effects of a single exposure to immobilization stress in rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2014, 66, 793-801.	2.1	14
69	Effects of topiramate on ethanolâ€cocaine interactions and <scp>DNA</scp> methyltransferase gene expression in the rat prefrontal cortex. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2014, 171, 3023-3036.	5.4	14
70	Neuropeptideâ€Sâ€receptor deficiency affects sexâ€specific modulation of safety learning by preâ€exposure to electric stimuli. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2020, 19, e12621.	2.2	14
71	Not all stressors are equal: behavioral and endocrine evidence for development of contextual fear conditioning after a single session of footshocks but not of immobilization. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2012, 6, 69.	2.0	12
72	Male long-Evans rats: An outbred model of marked hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal hyperactivity. Neurobiology of Stress, 2021, 15, 100355.	4.0	12

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73	Text mining and expert curation to develop a database on psychiatric diseases and their genes. Database: the Journal of Biological Databases and Curation, 2017, 2017, .	3.0	11
74	Sex differences in the relationship between prolactin levels and impaired processing speed in early psychosis. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 52, 585-595.	2.3	11
75	Controllability affects endocrine response of adolescent male rats to stress as well as impulsivity and behavioral flexibility during adulthood. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 3180.	3.3	11
76	Early life stress in rats sex-dependently affects remote endocrine rather than behavioral consequences of adult exposure to contextual fear conditioning. Hormones and Behavior, 2018, 103, 7-18.	2.1	10
77	The neuroendocrine response to stress under the effect of drugs: Negative synergy between amphetamine and stressors. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2016, 63, 94-101.	2.7	9
78	Differential effects of parafascicular electrical stimulation on active avoidance depending on the retention time, in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2000, 52, 419-426.	3.0	8
79	Psychostimulants and forced swim stress interaction: how activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and stress-induced hyperglycemia are affected. Psychopharmacology, 2017, 234, 2859-2869.	3.1	8
80	Clinical correlates of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis measures in individuals at risk for psychosis and with first-episode psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2018, 265, 284-291.	3.3	8
81	Stress-related biomarkers and cognitive functioning in adolescents with ADHD: Effect of childhood maltreatment. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2022, 149, 217-225.	3.1	8
82	Sex-specific association between the cortisol awakening response and obsessive-compulsive symptoms in healthy individuals. Biology of Sex Differences, 2019, 10, 55.	4.1	6
83	Non-communicable diseases among women survivors of intimate partner violence: Critical review from a chronic stress framework. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2021, 128, 720-734.	6.1	6
84	Parafascicular electrical stimulation attenuates nucleus basalis magnocellularis lesion-induced active avoidance retention deficit. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 144, 37-48.	2.2	5
85	Repeated amphetamine administration in rats revealed consistency across days and a complete dissociation between locomotor and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis effects of the drug. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 207, 447-459.	3.1	4
86	Acute exposure of rats to a severe stressor alters the circadian pattern of corticosterone and sensitizes to a novel stressor: Relationship to pre-stress individual differences in resting corticosterone levels. Hormones and Behavior, 2020, 126, 104865.	2.1	4
87	Individual differences in the neuroendocrine response of male rats to emotional stressors are not trait-like and strongly depend on the intensity of the stressors. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2021, 125, 105127.	2.7	4
88	Neuronal Activation After Prolonged Immobilization: Do the Same or Different Neurons Respond to a Novel Stressor?. Cerebral Cortex, 2018, 28, 1233-1244.	2.9	3
89	Adaptability to acute stress among women survivors of intimate partner violence: protocol for a mixed-methods cross-sectional study in a laboratory setting (BRAW study). BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e036561.	1.9	3
90	Effects of ethanol, caffeine, and clorazepate on hypertonic NaCl solution intake in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 113-116.	2.1	2

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91	Lithium-induced malaise does not interfere with adaptation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis to stress. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 75, 77-83.	4.8	2
92	Mecanismos de susceptibilidad al estrÃ©s. Hipertension Y Riesgo Vascular, 2010, 27, 117-124.	0.6	1
93	Searching for Biological Markers of Personality: Are There Neuroendocrine Markers of Anxiety?. , 0, , .		1
94	Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Activity of the Offspring in Humans: a Systematic Review. Current Addiction Reports, 2021, 8, 81-88.	3.4	1
95	Tratamiento con levotiroxina de los sÃntomas cognitivos persistentes en depresiÃ³n mayor. Revista De PsiquiatrÃa Y Salud Mental, 2019, 12, 199-200.	1.8	0
96	Adaptability to acute stress among women survivors of intimate partner violence: protocol for a mixed-methods cross-sectional study in a laboratory setting (BRAW study). BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e036561.	1.9	0