

# Roser Nadal

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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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	Stress-related biomarkers and cognitive functioning in adolescents with ADHD: Effect of childhood maltreatment. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2022, 149, 217-225.	3.1	8
2	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. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2021, 125, 105127.	2.7	4
3	Sex differences in fear memory consolidation via Tac2 signaling in mice. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 2496.	12.8	24
4	Non-communicable diseases among women survivors of intimate partner violence: Critical review from a chronic stress framework. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2021, 128, 720-734.	6.1	6
5	Male long-Evans rats: An outbred model of marked hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal hyperactivity. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2021, 15, 100355.	4.0	12
6	Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Activity of the Offspring in Humans: a Systematic Review. <i>Current Addiction Reports</i> , 2021, 8, 81-88.	3.4	1
7	Neuropeptide Y receptor deficiency affects sex-specific modulation of safety learning by pre-exposure to electric stimuli. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2020, 19, e12621.	2.2	14
8	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. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2020, 126, 104865.	2.1	4
9	The Role of Sleep Quality, Trait Anxiety and Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Measures in Cognitive Abilities of Healthy Individuals. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 7600.	2.6	18
10	Modulation of KDM1A with vafidemstat rescues memory deficit and behavioral alterations. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0233468.	2.5	29
11	Focusing attention on biological markers of acute stressor intensity: Empirical evidence and limitations. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2020, 111, 95-103.	6.1	17
12	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). <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 10, e036561.	1.9	0
13	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). <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 10, e036561.	1.9	3
14	Controllability affects endocrine response of adolescent male rats to stress as well as impulsivity and behavioral flexibility during adulthood. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 3180.	3.3	11
15	Sex-specific association between the cortisol awakening response and obsessive-compulsive symptoms in healthy individuals. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2019, 10, 55.	4.1	6
16	Tratamiento con levotiroxina de los síntomas cognitivos persistentes en depresión mayor. <i>Revista De Psiquiatría Y Salud Mental</i> , 2019, 12, 199-200.	1.8	0
17	Brain c-fos expression patterns induced by emotional stressors differing in nature and intensity. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2018, 223, 2213-2227.	2.3	18
18	Neuronal Activation After Prolonged Immobilization: Do the Same or Different Neurons Respond to a Novel Stressor?. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2018, 28, 1233-1244.	2.9	3

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19	Sex differences in the relationship between prolactin levels and impaired processing speed in early psychosis. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 52, 585-595.	2.3	11
20	Clinical correlates of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis measures in individuals at risk for psychosis and with first-episode psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 265, 284-291.	3.3	8
21	Early life stress in rats sex-dependently affects remote endocrine rather than behavioral consequences of adult exposure to contextual fear conditioning. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2018, 103, 7-18.	2.1	10
22	Sex-dependent impact of early-life stress and adult immobilization in the attribution of incentive salience in rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0190044.	2.5	18
23	Lithium-induced malaise does not interfere with adaptation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis to stress. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 75, 77-83.	4.8	2
24	Psychostimulants and forced swim stress interaction: how activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and stress-induced hyperglycemia are affected. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 234, 2859-2869.	3.1	8
25	Text mining and expert curation to develop a database on psychiatric diseases and their genes. <i>Database: the Journal of Biological Databases and Curation</i> , 2017, 2017, .	3.0	11
26	Nalmefene is effective at reducing alcohol seeking, treating alcohol-cocaine interactions and reducing alcohol-induced histone deacetylases gene expression in blood. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 173, 2490-2505.	5.4	17
27	Critical features of acute stress-induced cross-sensitization identified through the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis output. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 31244.	3.3	25
28	Depressive- and anxiety-like behaviors and stress-related neuronal activation in vasopressin-deficient female Brattleboro rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2016, 158, 100-111.	2.1	31
29	Maternal separation induces neuroinflammation and long-lasting emotional alterations in mice. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 65, 104-117.	4.8	110
30	The neuroendocrine response to stress under the effect of drugs: Negative synergy between amphetamine and stressors. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2016, 63, 94-101.	2.7	9
31	Adaptation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis to daily repeated stress does not follow the rules of habituation: A new perspective. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2015, 56, 35-49.	6.1	48
32	Histone Deacetylase Gene Expression Following Binge Alcohol Consumption in Rats and Humans. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2015, 39, 1939-1950.	2.4	31
33	Stress-induced sensitization: the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and beyond. <i>Stress</i> , 2015, 18, 269-279.	1.8	93
34	Comparison of the effects of single and daily repeated immobilization stress on resting activity and heterotypic sensitization of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis. <i>Stress</i> , 2014, 17, 176-185.	1.8	25
35	Sex-dependent effects of an early life treatment in rats that increases maternal care: vulnerability or resilience?. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 56.	2.0	39
36	Sex differences in the long-lasting effects of a single exposure to immobilization stress in rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2014, 66, 793-801.	2.1	14

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37	Effects of topiramate on ethanolâ€œcocaine interactions and <scp>DNA</scp> methyltransferase gene expression in the rat prefrontal cortex. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 171, 3023-3036.	5.4	14
38	Sex differences in the behavioural and hypothalamicâ€œpituitaryâ€œadrenal response to contextual fear conditioning in rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2014, 66, 713-723.	2.1	71
39	Behavioral and neuroendocrine consequences of juvenile stress combined with adult immobilization in male rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2014, 66, 475-486.	2.1	24
40	Prior exposure to repeated immobilization or chronic unpredictable stress protects from some negative sequels of an acute immobilization. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 265, 155-162.	2.2	21
41	Adaptation of the pituitary-adrenal axis to daily repeated forced swim exposure in rats is dependent on the temperature of water. <i>Stress</i> , 2013, 16, 698-705.	1.8	15
42	Individual differences and the characterization of animal models of psychopathology: a strong challenge and a good opportunity. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 4, 137.	3.5	52
43	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. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 6, 69.	2.0	12
44	Acute stressâ€œinduced sensitization of the pituitaryâ€œadrenal response to heterotypic stressors: Independence of glucocorticoid release and activation of CRH1 receptors. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2012, 62, 515-524.	2.1	21
45	Maternal neglect with reduced depressive-like behavior and blunted c-fos activation in Brattleboro mothers, the role of central vasopressin. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2012, 62, 539-551.	2.1	39
46	Maternal deprivation and adolescent cannabinoid exposure impact hippocampal astrocytes, CB1 receptors and brain-derived neurotrophic factor in a sexually dimorphic fashion. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 204, 90-103.	2.3	65
47	What can We Know from Pituitaryâ€œAdrenal Hormones About the Nature and Consequences of Exposure to Emotional Stressors?. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2012, 32, 749-758.	3.3	54
48	Chronic cocaine selfâ€œadministration modulates ERK1/2 and CREB responses to dopamine receptor agonists in striatal slices. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2012, 17, 565-575.	2.6	17
49	Adolescent preâ€œexposure to ethanol and 3,4â€œmethylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) increases conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA and drugâ€œinduced reinstatement. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2012, 17, 588-600.	2.6	22
50	Adrenocortical and behavioural response to chronic restraint stress in neurokinin-1 receptor knockout mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2012, 105, 669-675.	2.1	14
51	7,8â€œdihydroxyflavone, a TrkB receptor agonist, blocks longâ€œterm spatial memory impairment caused by immobilization stress in rats. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2012, 22, 399-408.	1.9	102
52	Repeated exposure to immobilization or two different footshock intensities reveals differential adaptation of the hypothalamicâ€œpituitaryâ€œadrenal axis. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2011, 103, 125-133.	2.1	64
53	Adaptation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and glucose to repeated immobilization or restraint stress is not influenced by associative signals. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2011, 217, 232-239.	2.2	19
54	Behavioral and Endocrine Consequences of Simultaneous Exposure to Two Different Stressors in Rats: Interaction or Independence?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e21426.	2.5	27

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55	Sex-dependent effects of maternal deprivation and adolescent cannabinoid treatment on adult rat behaviour. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2011, 16, 624-637.	2.6	71
56	Mecanismos de susceptibilidad al estrés. <i>Hipertension Y Riesgo Vascular</i> , 2010, 27, 117-124.	0.6	1
57	Do odors from different cats induce equivalent unconditioned and conditioned responses in rats?. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 99, 388-394.	2.1	22
58	The brain pattern of c-fos induction by two doses of amphetamine suggests different brain processing pathways and minor contribution of behavioural traits. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 168, 691-705.	2.3	35
59	A single footshock causes long-lasting hypoactivity in unknown environments that is dependent on the development of contextual fear conditioning. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2010, 94, 183-190.	1.9	29
60	Repeated amphetamine administration in rats revealed consistency across days and a complete dissociation between locomotor and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis effects of the drug. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 207, 447-459.	3.1	4
61	Cat odor causes long-lasting contextual fear conditioning and increased pituitary-adrenal activation, without modifying anxiety. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2009, 56, 465-471.	2.1	28
62	Long-term neuroendocrine and behavioural effects of a single exposure to stress in adult animals. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2008, 32, 1121-1135.	6.1	130
63	Exposure to Severe Stressors Causes Long-lasting Dysregulation of Resting and Stress-induced Activation of the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2008, 1148, 165-173.	3.8	38
64	Characterization of central and peripheral components of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis in the inbred Roman rat strains. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2008, 33, 437-445.	2.7	60
65	Marked dissociation between hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal activation and long-term behavioral effects in rats exposed to immobilization or cat odor. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2008, 33, 1139-1150.	2.7	47
66	A single exposure to immobilization causes long-lasting pituitary-adrenal and behavioral sensitization to mild stressors. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2008, 54, 654-661.	2.1	75
67	Previous exposure to immobilisation and repeated exposure to a novel environment demonstrate a marked dissociation between behavioral and pituitary-adrenal responses. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2008, 187, 239-245.	2.2	49
68	Litter size affects emotionality in adult male rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 92, 708-716.	2.1	58
69	Differential effects of stress and amphetamine administration on Fos-like protein expression in corticotropin releasing factor-neurons of the rat brain. <i>Developmental Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 67, 702-714.	3.0	30
70	Influence of reactivity to novelty and anxiety on hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal and prolactin responses to two different novel environments in adult male rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2006, 168, 13-22.	2.2	61
71	Environmental enrichment effects in social investigation in rats are gender dependent. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2006, 174, 181-187.	2.2	88
72	Responsiveness of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis to different novel environments is a consistent individual trait in adult male outbred rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2005, 30, 179-187.	2.7	43

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73	Perseverance of exploration in novel environments predicts morphine place conditioning in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005, 165, 72-79.	2.2	25
74	The hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal and glucose responses to daily repeated immobilisation stress in rats: individual differences. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 123, 601-612.	2.3	56
75	Parafascicular electrical stimulation attenuates nucleus basalis magnocellularis lesion-induced active avoidance retention deficit. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2003, 144, 37-48.	2.2	5
76	Opposite effects of ethanol and ketamine in the elevated plus-maze test in Wistar rats undergoing a chronic oral voluntary consumption procedure. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 16, 305-312.	4.0	29
77	Effects of Fimbria Lesions on Trace Two-Way Active Avoidance Acquisition and Retention in Rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2002, 78, 406-425.	1.9	27
78	Positive relationship between activity in a novel environment and operant ethanol self-administration in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 162, 333-338.	3.1	96
79	Electrolytic and ibotenic acid lesions of the nucleus basalis magnocellularis interrupt long-term retention, but not acquisition of two-way active avoidance, in rats. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2002, 142, 52-66.	1.5	26
80	Nucleus basalis magnocellularis electrical stimulation facilitates two-way active avoidance retention, in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 900, 337-341.	2.2	28
81	Pharmacology of the Atypical Antipsychotic Remoxipride, a Dopamine D <sub>2</sub> Receptor Antagonist. <i>CNS Neuroscience &amp; Therapeutics</i> , 2001, 7, 265-282.	4.0	21
82	Differential effects of parafascicular electrical stimulation on active avoidance depending on the retention time, in rats. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2000, 52, 419-426.	3.0	8
83	Operant Ethanol Self-Administration After Nicotine Treatment and Withdrawal. <i>Alcohol</i> , 1999, 17, 139-147.	1.7	34
84	Effects of Nicotine and Mecamylamine Microinjections into the Nucleus Accumbens on Ethanol and Sucrose Self-Administration. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 1998, 22, 1190-1198.	2.4	51
85	Effects of nicotine and mecamylamine microinjections into the nucleus accumbens on ethanol and sucrose self-administration. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 1998, 22, 1190-8.	2.4	24
86	EtOH self-administration on shuttle box avoidance learning and extinction in rats. <i>Alcohol</i> , 1997, 14, 503-509.	1.7	16
87	Acute effects of ketamine in the holeboard, the elevated-plus maze, and the social interaction test in Wistar rats. <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 1997, 5, 29-33.	4.1	105
88	Acute effects of ketamine in the holeboard, the elevated-plus maze, and the social interaction test in Wistar rats. <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 1997, 5, 29-33.	4.1	43
89	Oral intake of sweetened or sweetened alcoholic beverages and open-field behavior. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1996, 54, 739-743.	2.9	14
90	Effects of bromocriptine on self-administration of sweetened ethanol solutions in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1996, 128, 45-53.	3.1	17

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91	Effects of pretraining paradoxical sleep deprivation upon two-way active avoidance. Behavioural Brain Research, 1995, 72, 181-183.	2.2	24
92	Effects of ethanol, caffeine, and clorazepate on hypertonic NaCl solution intake in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 113-116.	2.1	2
93	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
94	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
95	Conditioned place preference for ethanol and individual differences in rats. Personality and Individual Differences, 1992, 13, 287-294.	2.9	14
96	Searching for Biological Markers of Personality: Are There Neuroendocrine Markers of Anxiety?. , 0, , .		1