Shalini Narayana

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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60 papers	2,101 citations	257450 24 h-index	243625 44 g-index
64 all docs	64 docs citations	64 times ranked	2774 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Image-guided TMS is safe in a predominately pediatric clinical population. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2022, 137, 193-206.	1.5	6
2	Immediate and longâ€term effects of speech treatment targets and intensive dosage on Parkinson's disease dysphonia and the speech motor network: Randomized controlled trial. Human Brain Mapping, 2022, , .	3.6	8
3	Plasticity in the developing brain: neurophysiological basis for lesion-induced motor reorganization. Brain Communications, 2022, 4, fcab300.	3.3	2
4	Acoustic Analysis of Intonation in Persons With Parkinson's Disease Receiving Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation and Intensive Voice Treatment. Journal of Voice, 2021, , .	1.5	3
5	Clinical Utility of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) in the Presurgical Evaluation of Motor, Speech, and Language Functions in Young Children With Refractory Epilepsy or Brain Tumor: Preliminary Evidence. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 650830.	2.4	12
6	Presurgical language mapping in bilingual children using transcranial magnetic stimulation: illustrative case. Journal of Neurosurgery Case Lessons, 2021, 2, .	0.3	0
7	Noninvasive Localization of Language Cortex in an Awake 4-Year-Old Child with Rasmussen Encephalitis: A Case Report. Operative Neurosurgery, 2020, 18, E175-E180.	0.8	2
8	Focality of the Induced E-Field Is a Contributing Factor in the Choice of TMS Parameters: Evidence from a 3D Computational Model of the Human Brain. Brain Sciences, 2020, 10, 1010.	2.3	12
9	The Clinical Utility of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Determining Hemispheric Dominance for Language: A Magnetoencephalography Comparison Study. Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology, 2020, 37, 90-103.	1.7	11
10	Concordance Between Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation and Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Derived Localization of Language in a Clinical Cohort. Journal of Child Neurology, 2020, 35, 363-379.	1.4	5
11	Mapping typical and hypokinetic dysarthric speech production network using a connected speech paradigm in functional MRI. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2020, 27, 102285.	2.7	5
12	Neuroimaging and Neuropsychological Studies in Sports-Related Concussions in Adolescents: Current State and Future Directions. Frontiers in Neurology, 2019, 10, 538.	2.4	13
13	Predicting postoperative language outcome using presurgical fMRI, MEG, TMS, and high gamma ECoG. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2018, 129, 560-571.	1.5	27
14	On the relative merits of invasive and non-invasive pre-surgical brain mapping: New tools in ablative epilepsy surgery. Epilepsy Research, 2018, 142, 153-155.	1.6	21
15	The Role of the Primary Sensory Cortices in Early Language Processing. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2017, 29, 1755-1765.	2.3	7
16	Successful motor mapping with transcranial magnetic stimulation in an infant: A case report. Neurology, 2017, 89, 2115-2117.	1.1	10
17	Concordance of the Resting State Networks in Typically Developing, 6-to 7-Year-Old Children and Healthy Adults. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 199.	2.0	10
18	Brain activation profiles during kinesthetic and visual imagery: An fMRI study. Brain Research, 2016, 1646, 249-261.	2.2	44

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19	Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Educes Frequency-Specific Causal Relationships in the Motor Network. Brain Stimulation, 2016, 9, 406-414.	1.6	20
20	Language mapping using high gamma electrocorticography, fMRI, and TMS versus electrocortical stimulation. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2016, 127, 1822-1836.	1.5	73
21	Modeling the effective connectivity of the visual network in healthy and photosensitive, epileptic baboons. Brain Structure and Function, 2016, 221, 2023-2033.	2.3	12
22	Computational and experimental analysis of TMS-induced electric field vectors critical to neuronal activation. Journal of Neural Engineering, 2015, 12, 046014.	3.5	44
23	Assessing Motor Function in Young Children With Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. Pediatric Neurology, 2015, 52, 94-103.	2.1	26
24	Clinical Applications of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Pediatric Neurology. Journal of Child Neurology, 2015, 30, 1111-1124.	1.4	33
25	Assessment of hemispheric dominance for receptive language in pediatric patients under sedation using magnetoencephalography. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 657.	2.0	24
26	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. , 2014, , .		1
27	Variation in the topography of the speech production cortex verified by cortical stimulation and high gamma activity. NeuroReport, 2014, 25, 1411-1417.	1.2	18
28	Is it time to replace the Wada test and put awake craniotomy to sleep?. Epilepsia, 2014, 55, 629-632.	5.1	60
29	Concurrent TMS to the primary motor cortex augments slow motor learning. NeuroImage, 2014, 85, 971-984.	4.2	29
30	Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Elicits Rate-Dependent Brain Network Responses in Non-Human Primates. Brain Stimulation, 2013, 6, 777-787.	1.6	19
31	PET-Based Confirmation of Orientation Sensitivity of TMS-Induced Cortical Activation in Humans. Brain Stimulation, 2013, 6, 898-904.	1.6	50
32	Technical Tips: MEG and EEG with Sedation. Neurodiagnostic Journal,the, 2013, 53, 229-240.	0.1	16
33	Electrophysiological and functional connectivity of the human supplementary motor area. NeuroImage, 2012, 62, 250-265.	4.2	46
34	Abnormal resting state corticolimbic blood flow in depressed unmedicated patients with major depression: A ¹⁵Oâ€H₂O PET study. Human Brain Mapping, 2012, 33, 272-279.	3.6	58
35	Functional neuroimaging of the baboon during concurrent image-guided transcranial magnetic stimulation. NeuroImage, 2011, 57, 1393-1401.	4.2	21
36	Changes occur in resting state network of motor system during 4weeks of motor skill learning. NeuroImage, 2011, 58, 226-233.	4.2	134

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37	Native Experience with a Tone Language Enhances Pitch Discrimination and the Timing of Neural Responses to Pitch Change. Frontiers in Psychology, 2011, 2, 146.	2.1	52
38	Neuroimaging evidence of white matter inflammation in newly diagnosed systemic lupus erythematosus. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2011, 63, 3048-3057.	6.7	55
39	Functional PET Evaluation of the Photosensitive Baboon. Open Neuroimaging Journal, 2011, 5, 206-215.	0.2	15
40	Neural correlates of efficacy of voice therapy in Parkinson's disease identified by performanceâ€“correlation analysis. Human Brain Mapping, 2010, 31, 222-236.	3.6	77
41	Changes in regional activity are accompanied with changes in inter-regional connectivity during 4Âweeks motor learning. Brain Research, 2010, 1318, 64-76.	2.2	130
42	Force sensing system for automated assessment of motor performance during fMRI. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2010, 190, 92-94.	2.5	7
43	Automated-parameterization of the motor evoked potential and cortical silent period induced by transcranial magnetic stimulation. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2009, 120, 1577-1587.	1.5	19
44	Long-term motor training induced changes in regional cerebral blood flow in both task and resting states. NeuroImage, 2009, 45, 75-82.	4.2	89
45	A Noninvasive Imaging Approach to Understanding Speech Changes Following Deep Brain Stimulation in Parkinsonâ€™s Disease. American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 2009, 18, 146-161.	1.8	45
46	â€œRestingâ€•CBF in the epileptic baboon: Correlation with ketamine dose and interictal epileptic discharges. Epilepsy Research, 2008, 82, 57-63.	1.6	16
47	Modeling motor connectivity using TMS/PET and structural equation modeling. NeuroImage, 2008, 41, 424-436.	4.2	50
48	Brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Newly Diagnosed Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. Journal of Rheumatology, 2008, 35, 2348-2354.	2.0	70
49	PET Imaging in the Photosensitive Baboon: Case-controlled Study. Epilepsia, 2007, 48, 245-253.	5.1	30
50	Intensity modulation of TMS-induced cortical excitation: Primary motor cortex. Human Brain Mapping, 2006, 27, 478-487.	3.6	56
51	Column-based model of electric field excitation of cerebral cortex. Human Brain Mapping, 2004, 22, 1-14.	3.6	208
52	Evaluation of an image-guided, robotically positioned transcranial magnetic stimulation system. Human Brain Mapping, 2004, 22, 329-340.	3.6	63
53	CBF changes during brain activation: fMRI vs. PET. NeuroImage, 2004, 22, 443-446.	4.2	89
54	Estimation of the local statistical noise in positron emission tomography revisited: practical implementation. NeuroImage, 2003, 19, 442-456.	4.2	11

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55	Positron emission tomography during transcranial magnetic stimulation does not require Î¼-metal shielding. NeuroImage, 2003, 19, 1812-1819.	4.2	8
56	CNS Resident Award: role of the lateral premotor cortex in articulation. Clinical Neurosurgery, 2003, 50, 341-9.	0.2	5
57	710 TMS-PET as a Measure of Functional Effective Connectivity of the Human Supplementary Motor Area. Neurosurgery, 2000, 47, 502-502.	1.1	0
58	Construction of a whole body blood flow model for use in positron emission tomography imaging with [15O]water. Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics, 1997, 25, 539-568.	0.6	6
59	Dosimetry of [15 O]water: A physiologic approach. Medical Physics, 1996, 23, 159-168.	3.0	5
60	Effects of Timing and Duration of Cognitive Activation in [¹⁵O]Water PET Studies. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1994, 14, 423-430.	4.3	108