# Anne-NoÃ«l Samaha

List of Publications by Year
in descending order



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|---|---|---|---|
| 42 papers | 2,109 citations | 331670 21 h-index | 315739 38 g-index |
| 56 all docs | 56 docs citations | 56 times ranked | 1864 citing authors |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | â€œBreakthroughâ€•Dopamine Supersensitivity during Ongoing Antipsychotic Treatment Leads to Treatment Failure over Time. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 2979-2986. | 3.6 | 235 |
| 2 | Amphetamine or cocaine limits the ability of later experience to promote structural plasticity in the neocortex and nucleus accumbens. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 10523-10528. | 7.1 | 207 |
| 3 | Antipsychotic-Induced Dopamine Supersensitivity Psychosis: Pharmacology, Criteria, and Therapy. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 2017, 86, 189-219. | 8.8 | 199 |
| 4 | Why does the rapid delivery of drugs to the brain promote addiction?. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2005, 26, 82-87. | 8.7 | 184 |
| 5 | How fast and how often: The pharmacokinetics of drug use are decisive in addiction. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 56, 166-179. | 6.1 | 160 |
| 6 | The Rate of Cocaine Administration Alters Gene Regulation and Behavioral Plasticity: Implications for Addiction. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 6362-6370. | 3.6 | 107 |
| 7 | Less Is More: Antipsychotic Drug Effects Are Greater with Transient Rather Than Continuous Delivery. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 145-152. | 1.3 | 104 |
| 8 | The Rate of Intravenous Cocaine Administration Determines Susceptibility to Sensitization. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 3244-3250. | 3.6 | 72 |
| 9 | Rapid delivery of nicotine promotes behavioral sensitization and alters its neurobiological impact. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 57, 351-360. | 1.3 | 70 |
| 10 | Sex differences in cocaine selfâ€administration behaviour under long access versus intermittent access conditions. Addiction Biology, 2020, 25, e12809. | 2.6 | 64 |
| 11 | Revisiting longâ€access versus shortâ€access cocaine selfâ€administration in rats: intermittent intake promotes addiction symptoms independent of session length. Addiction Biology, 2019, 24, 641-651. | 2.6 | 59 |
| 12 | The transition to cocaine addiction: the importance of pharmacokinetics for preclinical models. Psychopharmacology, 2019, 236, 1145-1157. | 3.1 | 55 |
| 13 | Intermittent intake of rapid cocaine injections promotes robust psychomotor sensitization, increased incentive motivation for the drug and mGlu2/3 receptor dysregulation. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 117, 227-237. | 4.1 | 53 |
| 14 | High and escalating levels of cocaine intake are dissociable from subsequent incentive motivation for the drug in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 317-328. | 3.1 | 51 |
| 15 | Dopamine â€˜ups and downsâ€™ in addiction revisited. Trends in Neurosciences, 2021, 44, 516-526. | 8.6 | 49 |
| 16 | Can antipsychotic treatment contribute to drug addiction in schizophrenia?. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 52, 9-16. | 4.8 | 42 |
| 17 | Hypofunctional Dopamine Uptake and Antipsychotic Treatment-Resistant Schizophrenia. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2019, 10, 314. | 2.6 | 36 |
| 18 | Continuous, but not Intermittent, Antipsychotic Drug Delivery Intensifies the Pursuit of Reward Cues. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 1248-1259. | 5.4 | 35 |

| # | Article | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Intermittent intake of rapid cocaine injections promotes the risk of relapse and increases mesocorticolimbic BDNF levels during abstinence. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 44, 1027-1035. | 5.4 | 30 |
| 20 | The Speed of Cocaine Delivery Determines the Subsequent Motivation to Self-Administer the Drug. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 2644-2656. | 5.4 | 27 |
| 21 | Prior Haloperidol, but not Olanzapine, Exposure Augments the Pursuit of Reward Cues: Implications for Substance Abuse in Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2013, 39, 692-702. | 4.3 | 26 |
| 22 | 5-HT2 receptors modulate the expression of antipsychotic-induced dopamine supersensitivity. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 25, 2381-2393. | 0.7 | 26 |
| 23 | Antipsychotic-evoked dopamine supersensitivity. Neuropharmacology, 2020, 163, 107630. | 4.1 | 25 |
| 24 | Optogenetic Activation of the Basolateral Amygdala Promotes Both Appetitive Conditioning and the Instrumental Pursuit of Reward Cues. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 1732-1743. | 3.6 | 25 |
| 25 | Cues Paired with either Rapid or Slower Self-Administered Cocaine Injections Acquire Similar Conditioned Rewarding Properties. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e26481. | 2.5 | 25 |
| 26 | Neurotensin in the nucleus accumbens reverses dopamine supersensitivity evoked by antipsychotic treatment. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 123, 10-21. | 4.1 | 19 |
| 27 | The self-administration of rapidly delivered cocaine promotes increased motivation to take the drug: contributions of prior levels of operant responding and cocaine intake. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 4241-4252. | 3.1 | 18 |
| 28 | Varying the rate of intravenous cocaine infusion influences the temporal dynamics of both drug and dopamine concentrations in the striatum. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 50, 2054-2064. | 2.6 | 18 |
| 29 | Antipsychotic treatment leading to dopamine supersensitivity persistently alters nucleus accumbens function. Neuropharmacology, 2015, 99, 715-725. | 4.1 | 16 |
| 30 | Amphetamine maintenance therapy during intermittent cocaine self-administration in rats attenuates psychomotor and dopamine sensitization and reduces addiction-like behavior. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 46, 305-315. | 5.4 | 14 |
| 31 | Role of the orbitofrontal cortex and the dorsal striatum in incentive motivation for cocaine. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 372, 112026. | 2.2 | 13 |
| 32 | Taking Rapid and Intermittent Cocaine Infusions Enhances Both Incentive Motivation for the Drug and Cocaine-induced Gene Regulation in Corticostriatal Regions. Neuroscience, 2020, 442, 314-328. | 2.3 | 9 |
| 33 | Continuous versus extended antipsychotic dosing in schizophrenia: Less is more. Behavioural Brain Research, 2021, 401, 113076. | 2.2 | 9 |
| 34 | Effects of dopamine receptor antagonism and amphetamine-induced psychomotor sensitization on sign- and goal-tracking after extended training. Behavioural Brain Research, 2021, 407, 113238. | 2.2 | 4 |
| 35 | Does vendor breeding colony influence sign- and goal-tracking in Pavlovian conditioned approach? A preregistered empirical replication. Neuroanatomy and Behaviour, 0, 4, e46-e46. | 1.5 | 4 |
| 36 | Drugs of abuse and psychiatric disorders: Neurobiological and clinical aspects. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 52, 1-3. | 4.8 | 3 |

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| 37 | Sugar now or cocaine later?. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 46, 271-272. | 5.4 | 2 |
| 38 | Metabotropic group II glutamate receptors in the basolateral amygdala mediate cue-triggered increases in incentive motivation. Psychopharmacology, 2021, 238, 2905-2917. | 3.1 | 2 |
| 39 | Dopaminergic mechanisms underlying the expression of antipsychotic-induced dopamine supersensitivity in rats. Neuropharmacology, 2021, 197, 108747. | 4.1 | 2 |
| 40 | Metabotropic group II glutamate receptors mediate cue-triggered increases in reward-seeking behaviour. Psychopharmacology, 2023, 240, 515-529. | 3.1 | 1 |
| 41 | Studying dopamine in addiction: the cart should follow the horse. Trends in Neurosciences, 2021, 44, 595-596. | 8.6 | 0 |
| 42 | Drug Self-Administration as a Model to Study the. Neuromethods, 2021, , 209-232. | 0.3 | 0 |