

Gabrielle Todd

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

52
papers

3,312
citations

236925

25
h-index

189892

50
g-index

52
all docs

52
docs citations

52
times ranked

3095
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Measurement of the adult human midbrain with transcranial ultrasound. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0247920.	2.5	5
2	Adults with a history of recreational cannabis use have altered speech production. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 227, 108963.	3.2	3
3	Diagnostic accuracy of the appearance of Nigrosome-1 on magnetic resonance imaging in Parkinson's disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2020, 78, 12-20.	2.2	30
4	What is the effect of bodily illusions on corticomotoneuronal excitability? A systematic review. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219754.	2.5	14
5	Prevalence of self-reported movement dysfunction among young adults with a history of ecstasy and methamphetamine use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 205, 107595.	3.2	4
6	Use of illicit amphetamines is associated with long-lasting changes in hand circuitry and control. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2019, 130, 655-665.	1.5	4
7	Upper limb function in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Journal of Neural Transmission, 2018, 125, 713-726.	2.8	17
8	History of cannabis use is associated with altered gait. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 178, 215-222.	3.2	11
9	Hyperechogenicity of the Substantia Nigra in Parkinson's Disease: Insights from Two Brothers with Markedly Different Disease Durations. Case Reports in Neurological Medicine, 2017, 2017, 1-4.	0.4	0
10	History of Illicit Stimulant Use Is Not Associated with Long-Lasting Changes in Learning of Fine Motor Skills in Humans. Neural Plasticity, 2016, 2016, 1-11.	2.2	4
11	Adults with a history of illicit amphetamine use exhibit abnormal substantia nigra morphology and parkinsonism. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2016, 25, 27-32.	2.2	35
12	Measurement of voluntary activation based on transcranial magnetic stimulation over the motor cortex. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 121, 678-686.	2.5	69
13	Movement Dysfunction as a Neuropathology of Illicit Stimulant Abuse. , 2016, , 219-228.		0
14	Continuous passive movement does not influence motor maps in healthy adults. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 230.	2.0	5
15	Upper limb function is normal in patients with restless legs syndrome (Willis-Ekbom Disease). Clinical Neurophysiology, 2015, 126, 736-742.	1.5	3
16	Does intramuscular thermal feedback modulate eccrine sweating in exercising humans?. Acta Physiologica, 2014, 212, 86-96.	3.8	51
17	Hand function is impaired in healthy older adults at risk of Parkinson's disease. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2014, 121, 1377-1386.	2.8	3
18	Hand Function is Altered in Individuals with a History of Illicit Stimulant Use. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e115771.	2.5	7

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	rTMS over human motor cortex can modulate tremor during movement. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 37, 323-329.	2.6	4
20	Abnormal maximal finger tapping in abstinent cannabis users. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 28, 612-614.	1.5	7
21	Illicit Stimulant Use Is Associated with Abnormal Substantia Nigra Morphology in Humans. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e56438.	2.5	44
22	Motor cortex and corticospinal excitability in humans with a history of illicit stimulant use. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2012, 113, 1486-1494.	2.5	19
23	Transcranial magnetic stimulation and peristimulus frequencygram. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 123, 1002-1009.	1.5	11
24	Anisotropy and spatial tactile acuity on human lips. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 123, 1593-1598.	1.5	5
25	Training in a ballistic task but not a visuomotor task increases responses to stimulation of human corticospinal axons. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 107, 2485-2492.	1.8	19
26	Illicit Stimulant Use in Humans Is Associated with a Long-Term Increase in Tremor. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e52025.	2.5	28
27	Corticomotor excitability and plasticity following complex visuomotor training in young and old adults. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 34, 1847-1856.	2.6	99
28	Change in manipulation with muscle fatigue. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 32, 1686-1694.	2.6	17
29	Pathophysiology of Transcranial Sonography Signal Changes in the Human Substantia Nigra. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 90, 107-120.	2.0	8
30	Substantia nigra echomorphology and motor cortex excitability. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2010, 50, 1351-1356.	4.2	11
31	The response to repetitive stimulation of human motor cortex is influenced by the history of synaptic activity. <i>Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 28, 459-467.	0.7	11
32	Reduced motor cortex plasticity following inhibitory rTMS in older adults. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, 121, 441-447.	1.5	90
33	Voluntary movement and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation over human motor cortex. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2009, 106, 1593-1603.	2.5	38
34	Priming theta-burst repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation with low- and high-frequency stimulation. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2009, 195, 307-315.	1.5	72
35	Recovery from supraspinal fatigue is slowed in old adults after fatiguing maximal isometric contractions. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2008, 105, 1199-1209.	2.5	93
36	A study using transcranial magnetic stimulation to investigate motor mechanisms in psychomotor retardation in depression. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 11, 935-46.	2.1	15

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37	Use of motor cortex stimulation to measure simultaneously the changes in dynamic muscle properties and voluntary activation in human muscles. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2007, 102, 1756-1766.	2.5	53
38	Passive mechanical properties of human gastrocnemius muscleâ€“tendon units, muscle fascicles and tendons<i>in vivo</i>. <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2007, 210, 4159-4168.	1.7	92
39	Decreased input to the motor cortex increases motor cortical excitability. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 117, 2496-2503.	1.5	18
40	EVIDENCE FOR A SUPRASPINAL CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN MUSCLE FATIGUE. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2006, 33, 400-405.	1.9	238
41	The effect of sustained low-intensity contractions on supraspinal fatigue in human elbow flexor muscles. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2006, 573, 511-523.	2.9	239
42	Low-intensity repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation decreases motor cortical excitability in humans. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2006, 101, 500-505.	2.5	45
43	Supraspinal fatigue does not explain the sex difference in muscle fatigue of maximal contractions. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2006, 101, 1036-1044.	2.5	181
44	Cutaneous Receptors Contribute to Kinesthesia at the Index Finger, Elbow, and Knee. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2005, 94, 1699-1706.	1.8	360
45	A new method for measuring passive lengthâ€“tension properties of human gastrocnemius muscle in vivo. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2005, 38, 1333-1341.	2.1	94
46	Hyperthermia: a failure of the motor cortex and the muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2005, 563, 621-631.	2.9	199
47	Measurement and reproducibility of strength and voluntary activation of lower-limb muscles. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2004, 29, 834-842.	2.2	123
48	Reproducible measurement of voluntary activation of human elbow flexors with motor cortical stimulation. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2004, 97, 236-242.	2.5	99
49	The effect of a contralateral contraction on maximal voluntary activation and central fatigue in elbow flexor muscles. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2003, 150, 308-313.	1.5	75
50	Measurement of voluntary activation of fresh and fatigued human muscles using transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2003, 551, 661-671.	2.9	308
51	Changes in Segmental and Motor Cortical Output With Contralateral Muscle Contractions and Altered Sensory Inputs in Humans. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2003, 90, 2451-2459.	1.8	246
52	Effects of prolonged low doses of recombinant human erythropoietin during submaximal and maximal exercise. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2002, 86, 442-449.	2.5	86