Eugene A Kiyatkin

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

143 papers	4,779 citations	94433 37 h-index	123424 61 g-index
143 all docs	143 docs citations	143 times ranked	3473 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Dopaminergic modulation of glutamate-induced excitations of neurons in the neostriatum and nucleus accumbens of awake, unrestrained rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 1996, 75, 142-153.	1.8	242
2	Permeability of the bloodâ€“brain barrier depends on brain temperature. Neuroscience, 2009, 161, 926-939.	2.3	178
3	Electrochemical monitoring of extracellular dopamine in nucleus accumbens of rats lever-pressing for food. Brain Research, 1994, 652, 225-234.	2.2	172
4	Brain temperature homeostasis: physiological fluctuations and pathological shifts. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2010, 15, 73.	3.0	164
5	Brain temperature fluctuation: a reflection of functional neural activation. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 164-168.	2.6	161
6	Brain edema and breakdown of the bloodâ€“brain barrier during methamphetamine intoxication: critical role of brain hyperthermia. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 26, 1242-1253.	2.6	119
7	Drug- and behavior-associated changes in dopamine-related electrochemical signals during intravenous heroin self-administration in rats. Synapse, 1993, 14, 60-72.	1.2	118
8	Functional significance of mesolimbic dopamine. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1995, 19, 573-598.	6.1	114
9	Rapid morphological brain abnormalities during acute methamphetamine intoxication in the rat: An experimental study using light and electron microscopy. Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy, 2009, 37, 18-32.	2.1	112
10	Brain hyperthermia as physiological and pathological phenomena. Brain Research Reviews, 2005, 50, 27-56.	9.0	110
11	Heterogeneity of ventral tegmental area neurons: Single-unit recording and iontophoresis in awake, unrestrained rats. Neuroscience, 1998, 85, 1285-1309.	2.3	101
12	Brain hyperthermia induced by MDMA (â€˜ecstasyâ€™): modulation by environmental conditions. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 20, 51-58.	2.6	101
13	Respiratory depression and brain hypoxia induced by opioid drugs: Morphine, oxycodone, heroin, and fentanyl. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 151, 219-226.	4.1	94
14	Brain temperature fluctuations during physiological and pathological conditions. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 101, 3-17.	2.5	93
15	Striatal Neuronal Activity and Responsiveness to Dopamine and Glutamate after Selective Blockade of D1 and D2 Dopamine Receptors in Freely Moving Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 3594-3609.	3.6	92
16	Brain and body temperature homeostasis during sodium pentobarbital anesthesia with and without body warming in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2005, 84, 563-570.	2.1	86
17	Acute Methamphetamine Intoxication. International Review of Neurobiology, 2009, 88, 65-100.	2.0	76
18	Brain Hyperthermia Is Induced by Methamphetamine and Exacerbated by Social Interaction. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 3924-3929.	3.6	75

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19	Fluctuations in nucleus accumbens dopamine during cocaine self-administration behavior: An in vivo electrochemical study. Neuroscience, 1995, 64, 599-617.	2.3	72
20	Impulse activity of ventral tegmental area neurons during heroin self-administration in rats. Neuroscience, 2001, 102, 565-580.	2.3	68
21	Modulation of striatal neuronal activity by glutamate and GABA: iontophoresis in awake, unrestrained rats. Brain Research, 1999, 822, 88-106.	2.2	64
22	Conditioned changes in nucleus accumbens dopamine signal established by intravenous cocaine in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1996, 211, 73-76.	2.1	57
23	Phasic inhibition of dopamine uptake in nucleus accumbens induced by intravenous cocaine in freely behaving rats. Neuroscience, 2000, 98, 729-741.	2.3	53
24	Brain temperature and its role in physiology and pathophysiology: Lessons from 20 years of thermorecording. Temperature, 2019, 6, 271-333.	3.0	52
25	Brain Hyperthermia During Physiological and Pathological Conditions: Causes, Mechanisms, and Functional Implications. Current Neurovascular Research, 2004, 1, 77-90.	1.1	49
26	Critical Role of Peripheral Vasoconstriction in Fatal Brain Hyperthermia Induced by MDMA (Ecstasy) under Conditions That Mimic Human Drug Use. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 7754-7762.	3.6	48
27	Activity of presumed dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area during heroin self-administration. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 2581-2585.	1.2	46
28	Fluctuations in brain temperature during sexual interaction in male rats: an approach for evaluating neural activity underlying motivated behavior. Neuroscience, 2003, 119, 1169-1183.	2.3	46
29	Rapid fluctuations in extracellular brain glucose levels induced by natural arousing stimuli and intravenous cocaine: fueling the brain during neural activation. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2012, 108, 1669-1684.	1.8	46
30	Dopamine in the nucleus accumbens: cellular actions, drug- and behavior-associated fluctuations, and a possible role in an organism's adaptive activity. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 137, 27-46.	2.2	45
31	GABA, Not Glutamate, Controls the Activity of Substantia Nigra Reticulata Neurons in Awake, Unrestrained Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 6751-6754.	3.6	43
32	Differentiating the rapid actions of cocaine. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2011, 12, 479-484.	10.2	43
33	Ascorbate modulates glutamate-induced excitations of striatal neurons. Brain Research, 1998, 812, 14-22.	2.2	41
34	Severe brain hypothermia as a factor underlying behavioral immobility during cold-water forced swim. Brain Research, 2003, 975, 244-247.	2.2	40
35	Dopamine-independent action of cocaine on striatal and accumbal neurons. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 1789-1800.	2.6	39
36	Physiological Fluctuations in Brain Temperature as a Factor Affecting Electrochemical Evaluations of Extracellular Glutamate and Glucose in Behavioral Experiments. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2013, 4, 652-665.	3.5	39

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37	Rapid changes in extracellular glutamate induced by natural arousing stimuli and intravenous cocaine in the nucleus accumbens shell and core. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2012, 108, 285-299.	1.8	38
38	Fluctuations in neural activity during cocaine self-administration: clues provided by brain thermorecording. Neuroscience, 2003, 116, 525-538.	2.3	36
39	Effects of Social Interaction and Warm Ambient Temperature on Brain Hyperthermia Induced by the Designer Drugs Methylone and MDPV. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 40, 436-445.	5.4	36
40	Intravenous Heroin Induces Rapid Brain Hypoxia and Hyperglycemia that Precede Brain Metabolic Response. ENeuro, 2017, 4, ENEURO.0151-17.2017.	1.9	36
41	Brain and Body Hyperthermia Associated with Heroin Self-Administration in Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 1072-1080.	3.6	35
42	The hidden side of drug action: brain temperature changes induced by neuroactive drugs. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 225, 765-780.	3.1	35
43	Dopamine action in the substantia nigra pars reticulata: iontophoretic studies in awake, unrestrained rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 1385-1394.	2.6	33
44	Behavioral and temperature effects of delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in human-relevant doses in rats. Brain Research, 2008, 1228, 145-160.	2.2	33
45	Rapid EEG desynchronization and EMG activation induced by intravenous cocaine in freely moving rats: a peripheral, nondopamine neural triggering. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 298, R285-R300.	1.8	33
46	Procedure of rectal temperature measurement affects brain, muscle, skin, and body temperatures and modulates the effects of intravenous cocaine. Brain Research, 2007, 1154, 61-70.	2.2	31
47	In a Rat Model of Opioid Maintenance, the G Proteinâ€“Biased Mu Opioid Receptor Agonist TRV130 Decreases Relapse to Oxycodone Seeking and Taking and Prevents Oxycodone-Induced Brain Hypoxia. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 88, 935-944.	1.3	30
48	Heroin Contaminated with Fentanyl Dramatically Enhances Brain Hypoxia and Induces Brain Hypothermia. ENeuro, 2017, 4, ENEURO.0323-17.2017.	1.9	30
49	Physiological and pathological brain hyperthermia. Progress in Brain Research, 2007, 162, 219-243.	1.4	29
50	Brain temperature change and movement activation induced by intravenous cocaine delivered at various injection speeds in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 181, 299-308.	3.1	28
51	Behavioral and pharmacological modulation of ventral tegmental dendritic dopamine release. Brain Research, 1994, 656, 59-70.	2.2	27
52	Striatal hyperthermia associated with arousal: intracranial thermorecordings in behaving rats. Brain Research, 2001, 918, 141-152.	2.2	27
53	Dopamine-dependent and dopamine-independent actions of cocaine as revealed by brain thermorecording in freely moving rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 22, 930-938.	2.6	27
54	Expression of heat shock protein (HSP 72ÂkDa) during acute methamphetamine intoxication depends on brain hyperthermia: neurotoxicity or neuroprotection?. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2011, 118, 47-60.	2.8	27

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55	State-Dependent Peculiarities of Cocaine-Induced Behavioral Sensitization and their Possible Reasons. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1992, 67, 93-103.	1.6	26
56	Iontophoresis of amphetamine in the neostriatum and nucleus accumbens of awake, unrestrained rats. Brain Research, 1997, 771, 14-24.	2.2	25
57	General anesthesia as a factor affecting impulse activity and neuronal responses to putative neurotransmitters. Brain Research, 2006, 1086, 104-116.	2.2	25
58	Rapid Sensitization of Physiological, Neuronal, and Locomotor Effects of Nicotine: Critical Role of Peripheral Drug Actions. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 9937-9949.	3.6	25
59	A Subpopulation of Neurochemically-Identified Ventral Tegmental Area Dopamine Neurons Is Excited by Intravenous Cocaine. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 1965-1978.	3.6	25
60	Parsing Glucose Entry into the Brain: Novel Findings Obtained with Enzyme-Based Glucose Biosensors. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2015, 6, 108-116.	3.5	25
61	Biphasic changes in mesolimbic dopamine signal during cocaine self-administration. NeuroReport, 1994, 5, 1005-1008.	1.2	24
62	Brain temperature fluctuations during passive vs. active cocaine administration: clues for understanding the pharmacological determination of drug-taking behavior. Brain Research, 2004, 1005, 101-116.	2.2	24
63	Modulation of physiological brain hyperthermia by environmental temperature and impaired blood outflow in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2004, 83, 467-474.	2.1	24
64	I.v. cocaine induces rapid, transient excitation of striatal neurons via its action on peripheral neural elements: Single-cell, iontophoretic study in awake and anesthetized rats. Neuroscience, 2007, 148, 978-995.	2.3	24
65	Critical role of peripheral drug actions in experienceâ€dependent changes in nucleus accumbens glutamate release induced by intravenous cocaine. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2014, 128, 672-685.	3.9	23
66	Rapid Physiological Fluctuations in Nucleus Accumbens Oxygen Levels Induced by Arousing Stimuli: Relationships with Changes in Brain Glucose and Metabolic Neural Activation. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 9.	2.1	23
67	Intravenous nicotine injection induces rapid, experienceâ€dependent sensitization of glutamate release in the ventral tegmental area and nucleus accumbens. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2013, 127, 541-551.	3.9	22
68	Exacerbation of Methamphetamine Neurotoxicity in Cold and Hot Environments: Neuroprotective Effects of an Antioxidant Compound H-290/51. Molecular Neurobiology, 2015, 52, 1023-1033.	4.0	22
69	Fentanyl-Induced Brain Hypoxia Triggers Brain Hyperglycemia and Biphasic Changes in Brain Temperature. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 43, 810-819.	5.4	22
70	Cocaine Enhances the Changes in Extracellular Dopamine in Nucleus Accumbens Associated with Reinforcing Stimuli: A High-speed Chronoamperometric Study in Freely Moving Rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1993, 5, 284-291.	2.6	21
71	Modulatory action of acetylcholine on striatal neurons: microiontophoretic study in awake, unrestrained rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 17, 613-622.	2.6	21
72	Leakage of the blood-brain barrier followed by vasogenic edema as the ultimate cause of death induced by acute methamphetamine overdose. International Review of Neurobiology, 2019, 146, 189-207.	2.0	21

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73	Naloxone depresses cocaine self-administration and delays its initiation on the following day. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 251-255.	1.2	20
74	Breakdown of Blood-Brain and Blood-Spinal Cord Barriers During Acute Methamphetamine Intoxication: Role of Brain Temperature. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2016, 15, 1129-1138.	1.4	20
75	Dopamine Mechanisms of Cocaine Addiction. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1994, 78, 75-101.	1.6	19
76	Brain temperature: from physiology and pharmacology to neuropathology. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2018, 157, 483-504.	1.8	19
77	Relationships between locomotor activation and alterations in brain temperature during selective blockade and stimulation of dopamine transmission. Neuroscience, 2007, 145, 335-343.	2.3	18
78	Behavioral and brain temperature responses to salient environmental stimuli and intravenous cocaine in rats: effects of diazepam. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 196, 343-356.	3.1	18
79	Fluctuations in central and peripheral temperatures associated with feeding behavior in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2008, 295, R1415-R1424.	1.8	18
80	Not Just the Brain: Methamphetamine Disrupts Blood-Spinal Cord Barrier and Induces Acute Glial Activation and Structural Damage of Spinal Cord Cells. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2015, 14, 282-294.	1.4	18
81	Morphine-Induced Modification of the Functional Properties of Ventral Tegmental Area Neurons in Conscious Rat. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1988, 41, 57-70.	1.6	17
82	Behavior-associated changes in blood pressure during heroin self-administration. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1993, 46, 561-567.	2.9	17
83	Behavior-associated and post-consumption glucose entry into the nucleus accumbens extracellular space during glucose free-drinking in trained rats. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 173.	2.0	17
84	Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV) mimics cocaine in its physiological and behavioral effects but induces distinct changes in NAc glucose. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 324.	2.8	17
85	Clinically Relevant Pharmacological Strategies That Reverse MDMA-Induced Brain Hyperthermia Potentiated by Social Interaction. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 549-559.	5.4	16
86	Brain temperature effects of intravenous heroin: State dependency, environmental modulation, and the effects of dose. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 126, 271-280.	4.1	16
87	Interactions of benzodiazepines with heroin: Respiratory depression, temperature effects, and behavior. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 158, 107677.	4.1	16
88	Environmental Conditions Modulate Neurotoxic Effects of Psychomotor Stimulant Drugs of Abuse. International Review of Neurobiology, 2012, 102, 147-171.	2.0	15
89	Fluctuations in nucleus accumbens extracellular glutamate and glucose during motivated glucoseâ€drinking behavior: dissecting the neurochemistry of reward. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2015, 132, 327-341.	3.9	15
90	Brain hyperthermia and temperature fluctuations during sexual interaction in female rats. Brain Research, 2004, 1000, 110-122.	2.2	14

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91	The role of peripheral Na+ channels in triggering the central excitatory effects of intravenous cocaine. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 1182-1192.	2.6	14
92	Sensory effects of intravenous cocaine on dopamine and non-dopamine ventral tegmental area neurons. Brain Research, 2008, 1218, 230-249.	2.2	14
93	Nociceptive Sensitivity/Behavioral Reactivity Regulation in Rats During Aversive States of Different Nature: Its Mediation by Opioid Peptides. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1989, 44, 91-110.	1.6	13
94	Brain temperature responses to salient stimuli persist during dopamine receptor blockade despite a blockade of locomotor responses. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2008, 91, 233-242.	2.9	13
95	Critical Role of Peripheral Actions of Intravenous Nicotine in Mediating Its Central Effects. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 2125-2138.	5.4	13
96	Central and peripheral contributions to dynamic changes in nucleus accumbens glucose induced by intravenous cocaine. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 42.	2.8	13
97	Robust Brain Hyperglycemia during General Anesthesia: Relationships with Metabolic Brain Inhibition and Vasodilation. Frontiers in Physiology, 2016, 7, 39.	2.8	13
98	6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM), Not Morphine, Is Responsible for the Rapid Neural Effects Induced by Intravenous Heroin. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2019, 10, 3409-3414.	3.5	13
99	Neurobiological Background of Pain and Analgesia: The Attempt at Revaluation According to Position of the Organism's Adaptive Activity. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1990, 52, 125-188.	1.6	11
100	Morphine: Some Puzzles of Well-Known Substance. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1989, 45, 231-246.	1.6	10
101	The role of peripheral and central sodium channels in mediating brain temperature fluctuations induced by intravenous cocaine. Brain Research, 2006, 1117, 38-53.	2.2	10
102	Intravenous saline injection as an interoceptive signal in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 217, 387-396.	3.1	10
103	Neurophysiology and Neurochemistry of Drug Dependence: A Review. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1989, 44, 283-316.	1.6	9
104	State-dependent action of cocaine on brain temperature and movement activity: implications for movement sensitization. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 77, 823-837.	2.9	9
105	Experienceâ€dependent escalation of glucose drinking and the development of glucose preference over fructose â€“ association with glucose entry into the brain. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 43, 1422-1430.	2.6	9
106	Central and Peripheral Mechanisms Underlying Physiological and Drug-Induced Fluctuations in Brain Oxygen in Freely-Moving Rats. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 44.	2.1	9
107	Cocaine added to heroin fails to affect heroin-induced brain hypoxia. Brain Research, 2020, 1746, 147008.	2.2	9
108	Relationships between oxygen changes in the brain and periphery following physiological activation and the actions of heroin and cocaine. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 6355.	3.3	9

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109	Reinforcing Properties of Morphine Chronically Used in Aversive Life Conditions: Place-Preference Paradigm, Long-Term Changes in Behavioral Reactivity. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1991, 57, 193-203.	1.6	8
110	Enhanced locomotor reactivity to apomorphine following repeated cocaine treatment. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 49, 247-251.	2.9	8
111	Changes in dopamine-dependent electrochemical signal in the nucleus accumbens associated with repeated cocaine injections in rats. Brain Research, 1994, 642, 228-236.	2.2	8
112	MDMA, Methylone, and MDPV: Drug-Induced Brain Hyperthermia and Its Modulation by Activity State and Environment. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2016, 32, 183-207.	1.7	8
113	Changes in brain oxygen and glucose induced by oxycodone: Relationships with brain temperature and peripheral vascular tone. Neuropharmacology, 2018, 133, 481-490.	4.1	8
114	Inflow of oxygen and glucose in brain tissue induced by intravenous norepinephrine: relationships with central metabolic and peripheral vascular responses. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 119, 499-508.	1.8	8
115	Opposing mechanisms underlying differential changes in brain oxygen and temperature induced by intravenous morphine. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 120, 2513-2521.	1.8	8
116	Dopaminergic Involvement in Nociceptive Sensitivity/Behavioral Reactivity Regulation During Aversive States of Different Nature in the Rat. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1989, 44, 111-133.	1.6	7
117	Electrophysiological evaluation of the time-course of dopamine uptake inhibition induced by intravenous cocaine at a reinforcing dose. Neuroscience, 2008, 151, 824-835.	2.3	7
118	Phasic and tonic fluctuations in brain, muscle, and skin temperatures during motivated drinking behavior in rats: Physiological correlates of motivation and reward. Brain Research, 2010, 1310, 87-102.	2.2	7
119	Fluctuations in Brain Temperature Induced by Lypopolysaccharides: Central and Peripheral Contributions. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2010, 3, 332-341.	4.0	7
120	Fluctuations in central and peripheral temperatures induced by intravenous nicotine: Central and peripheral contributions. Brain Research, 2011, 1383, 141-153.	2.2	7
121	State-dependent and environmental modulation of brain hyperthermic effects of psychoactive drugs of abuse. Temperature, 2014, 1, 201-213.	3.0	7
122	Functional role of peripheral vasoconstriction: not only thermoregulation but much more. Journal of Integrative Neuroscience, 2021, 20, 755.	1.7	7
123	Brain Hyperglycemia Induced by Heroin: Association with Metabolic Neural Activation. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2017, 8, 265-271.	3.5	6
124	Intravenous Cocaine Increases Oxygen Entry into Brain Tissue: Critical Role of Peripheral Drug Actions. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2019, 10, 1923-1928.	3.5	6
125	The Role of Peripheral Opioid Receptors in Triggering Heroin-induced Brain Hypoxia. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 833.	3.3	6
126	Activation-induced changes in evoked and slow brain potentials: Effects of cocaine in awake rabbit. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1991, 56, 151-159.	1.6	5

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127	Modulatory action of dopamine on acetylcholine-responsive striatal and accumbal neurons in awake, unrestrained rats. Brain Research, 1996, 713, 70-78.	2.2	5
128	Differential effects of dopamine and opioid receptor blockade on motivated Coca-Cola drinking behavior and associated changes in brain, skin and muscle temperatures. Neuroscience, 2010, 167, 439-455.	2.3	5
129	Effects of alcohol on brain oxygenation and brain hypoxia induced by intravenous heroin. Neuropharmacology, 2021, 197, 108713.	4.1	5
130	Cocaine action on peripheral, non-monoamine neural substrates as a trigger of electroencephalographic desynchronization and electromyographic activation following i.v. administration in freely moving rats. Neuroscience, 2010, 165, 500-514.	2.3	4
131	On the speed of cocaine. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2011, 12, 700-700.	10.2	4
132	Critical role of peripheral sensory systems in mediating the neural effects of nicotine following its acute and repeated exposure. Reviews in the Neurosciences, 2014, 25, 207-21.	2.9	4
133	PHYSIOLOGICAL AND DRUG-INDUCED FLUCTUATIONS IN BRAIN OXYGEN AND GLUCOSE ASSESSED BY SUBSTRATESELECTIVE SENSORS COUPLED WITH HIGH-SPEED AMPEROMETRY. , 2019, , 219-250.		4
134	Stability of substantia nigra pars reticulata neuronal discharge rates during dopamine receptor blockade and its possible mechanisms. NeuroReport, 2006, 17, 1071-1075.	1.2	3
135	Brain temperature could affect neurochemical evaluations. Temperature, 2014, 1, 12-13.	3.0	3
136	Clubbing with ecstasy. Temperature, 2014, 1, 160-161.	3.0	3
137	The Critical Role of Peripheral Targets in Triggering Rapid Neural Effects of Intravenous Cocaine. Neuroscience, 2020, 451, 240-254.	2.3	3
138	Long-Term Changes of Striatal D-2 Receptors in Rats Chronically Exposed to Morphine Under Aversive Life Conditions. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1991, 58, 55-61.	1.6	2
139	Rapid fluctuations in brain oxygenation during glucose-drinking behavior in trained rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2022, 127, 384-392.	1.8	2
140	Activation-induced changes in evoked and slow brain potentials: Effect of cocaine in rabbits previously subchronically treated by cocaine. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1991, 59, 213-218.	1.6	1
141	Temperature in the spotlight of drug abuse research. Temperature, 2015, 2, 27-28.	3.0	0
142	Neural Effects of Nicotine. , 2016, , 348-360.		0
143	Brain Temperature Regulation During Normal Neural Function and Neuropathology. , 2009, , 46-68.		0