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	Rapid fluctuations in brain oxygenation during glucose-drinking behavior in trained rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2022, 127, 384-392.	1.8	2
2	Functional role of peripheral vasoconstriction: not only thermoregulation but much more. Journal of Integrative Neuroscience, 2021, 20, 755.	1.7	7
3	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
4	Effects of alcohol on brain oxygenation and brain hypoxia induced by intravenous heroin. Neuropharmacology, 2021, 197, 108713.	4.1	5
5	The Critical Role of Peripheral Targets in Triggering Rapid Neural Effects of Intravenous Cocaine. Neuroscience, 2020, 451, 240-254.	2.3	3
6	Cocaine added to heroin fails to affect heroin-induced brain hypoxia. Brain Research, 2020, 1746, 147008.	2.2	9
7	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
8	The Role of Peripheral Opioid Receptors in Triggering Heroin-induced Brain Hypoxia. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 833.	3.3	6
9	Intravenous Cocaine Increases Oxygen Entry into Brain Tissue: Critical Role of Peripheral Drug Actions. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2019, 10, 1923-1928.	3.5	6
10	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
11	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
12	Interactions of benzodiazepines with heroin: Respiratory depression, temperature effects, and behavior. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 158, 107677.	4.1	16
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 and its role in physiology and pathophysiology: Lessons from 20 years of thermorecording. Temperature, 2019, 6, 271-333.	3.0	52
15	PHYSIOLOGICAL AND DRUG-INDUCED FLUCTUATIONS IN BRAIN OXYGEN AND GLUCOSE ASSESSED BY SUBSTRATESELECTIVE SENSORS COUPLED WITH HIGH-SPEED AMPEROMETRY. , 2019, , 219-250.		4
16	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
17	Fentanyl-Induced Brain Hypoxia Triggers Brain Hyperglycemia and Biphasic Changes in Brain Temperature. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 43, 810-819.	5.4	22
18	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

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19	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
20	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
21	Opposing mechanisms underlying differential changes in brain oxygen and temperature induced by intravenous morphine. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 120, 2513-2521.	1.8	8
22	Brain temperature effects of intravenous heroin: State dependency, environmental modulation, and the effects of dose. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 126, 271-280.	4.1	16
23	Brain Hyperglycemia Induced by Heroin: Association with Metabolic Neural Activation. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2017, 8, 265-271.	3.5	6
24	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
25	Intravenous Heroin Induces Rapid Brain Hypoxia and Hyperglycemia that Precede Brain Metabolic Response. ENeuro, 2017, 4, ENEURO.0151-17.2017.	1.9	36
26	Heroin Contaminated with Fentanyl Dramatically Enhances Brain Hypoxia and Induces Brain Hypothermia. ENeuro, 2017, 4, ENEURO.0323-17.2017.	1.9	30
27	Robust Brain Hyperglycemia during General Anesthesia: Relationships with Metabolic Brain Inhibition and Vasodilation. Frontiers in Physiology, 2016, 7, 39.	2.8	13
28	Neural Effects of Nicotine. , 2016, , 348-360.		0
29	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
30	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
31	Clinically Relevant Pharmacological Strategies That Reverse MDMA-Induced Brain Hyperthermia Potentiated by Social Interaction. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 549-559.	5.4	16
32	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
33	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
34	Central and peripheral contributions to dynamic changes in nucleus accumbens glucose induced by intravenous cocaine. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 42.	2.8	13
35	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
36	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

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37	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
38	Temperature in the spotlight of drug abuse research. Temperature, 2015, 2, 27-28.	3.0	0
39	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
40	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
41	Parsing Glucose Entry into the Brain: Novel Findings Obtained with Enzyme-Based Glucose Biosensors. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2015, 6, 108-116.	3.5	25
42	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
43	Brain temperature could affect neurochemical evaluations. Temperature, 2014, 1, 12-13.	3.0	3
44	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
45	State-dependent and environmental modulation of brain hyperthermic effects of psychoactive drugs of abuse. Temperature, 2014, 1, 201-213.	3.0	7
46	Clubbing with ecstasy. Temperature, 2014, 1, 160-161.	3.0	3
47	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
48	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
49	The hidden side of drug action: brain temperature changes induced by neuroactive drugs. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 225, 765-780.	3.1	35
50	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
51	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
52	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
53	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
54	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

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55	Environmental Conditions Modulate Neurotoxic Effects of Psychomotor Stimulant Drugs of Abuse. International Review of Neurobiology, 2012, 102, 147-171.	2.0	15
56	Differentiating the rapid actions of cocaine. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2011, 12, 479-484.	10.2	43
57	Fluctuations in central and peripheral temperatures induced by intravenous nicotine: Central and peripheral contributions. Brain Research, 2011, 1383, 141-153.	2.2	7
58	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
59	Intravenous saline injection as an interoceptive signal in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 217, 387-396.	3.1	10
60	On the speed of cocaine. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2011, 12, 700-700.	10.2	4
61	Critical Role of Peripheral Actions of Intravenous Nicotine in Mediating Its Central Effects. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 2125-2138.	5.4	13
62	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
63	Fluctuations in Brain Temperature Induced by Lypopolysaccharides: Central and Peripheral Contributions. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2010, 3, 332-341.	4.0	7
64	Brain temperature homeostasis: physiological fluctuations and pathological shifts. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2010, 15, 73.	3.0	164
65	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
66	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
67	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
68	Acute Methamphetamine Intoxication. International Review of Neurobiology, 2009, 88, 65-100.	2.0	76
69	Permeability of the bloodâ€“brain barrier depends on brain temperature. Neuroscience, 2009, 161, 926-939.	2.3	178
70	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
71	Brain Temperature Regulation During Normal Neural Function and Neuropathology. , 2009, , 46-68.		0
72	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

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73	Sensory effects of intravenous cocaine on dopamine and non-dopamine ventral tegmental area neurons. Brain Research, 2008, 1218, 230-249.	2.2	14
74	Behavioral and temperature effects of delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in human-relevant doses in rats. Brain Research, 2008, 1228, 145-160.	2.2	33
75	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
76	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
77	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
78	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
79	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
80	Physiological and pathological brain hyperthermia. Progress in Brain Research, 2007, 162, 219-243.	1.4	29
81	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
82	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
83	Brain temperature fluctuations during physiological and pathological conditions. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 101, 3-17.	2.5	93
84	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
85	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
86	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
87	General anesthesia as a factor affecting impulse activity and neuronal responses to putative neurotransmitters. Brain Research, 2006, 1086, 104-116.	2.2	25
88	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
89	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
90	Brain hyperthermia as physiological and pathological phenomena. Brain Research Reviews, 2005, 50, 27-56.	9.0	110

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91	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
92	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
93	Brain Hyperthermia During Physiological and Pathological Conditions: Causes, Mechanisms, and Functional Implications. Current Neurovascular Research, 2004, 1, 77-90.	1.1	49
94	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
95	Brain hyperthermia induced by MDMA (â€˜ecstasyâ€™): modulation by environmental conditions. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 20, 51-58.	2.6	101
96	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
97	Brain hyperthermia and temperature fluctuations during sexual interaction in female rats. Brain Research, 2004, 1000, 110-122.	2.2	14
98	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
99	Modulation of physiological brain hyperthermia by environmental temperature and impaired blood outflow in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2004, 83, 467-474.	2.1	24
100	Severe brain hypothermia as a factor underlying behavioral immobility during cold-water forced swim. Brain Research, 2003, 975, 244-247.	2.2	40
101	Modulatory action of acetylcholine on striatal neurons: microiontophoretic study in awake, unrestrained rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 17, 613-622.	2.6	21
102	Fluctuations in neural activity during cocaine self-administration: clues provided by brain thermorecording. Neuroscience, 2003, 116, 525-538.	2.3	36
103	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
104	Naloxone depresses cocaine self-administration and delays its initiation on the following day. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 251-255.	1.2	20
105	Brain Hyperthermia Is Induced by Methamphetamine and Exacerbated by Social Interaction. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 3924-3929.	3.6	75
106	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
107	Brain and Body Hyperthermia Associated with Heroin Self-Administration in Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 1072-1080.	3.6	35
108	Brain temperature fluctuation: a reflection of functional neural activation. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 164-168.	2.6	161

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109	Impulse activity of ventral tegmental area neurons during heroin self-administration in rats. Neuroscience, 2001, 102, 565-580.	2.3	68
110	Striatal hyperthermia associated with arousal: intracranial thermorecordings in behaving rats. Brain Research, 2001, 918, 141-152.	2.2	27
111	Dopamine-independent action of cocaine on striatal and accumbal neurons. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 1789-1800.	2.6	39
112	Phasic inhibition of dopamine uptake in nucleus accumbens induced by intravenous cocaine in freely behaving rats. Neuroscience, 2000, 98, 729-741.	2.3	53
113	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
114	Modulation of striatal neuronal activity by glutamate and GABA: iontophoresis in awake, unrestrained rats. Brain Research, 1999, 822, 88-106.	2.2	64
115	Ascorbate modulates glutamate-induced excitations of striatal neurons. Brain Research, 1998, 812, 14-22.	2.2	41
116	Heterogeneity of ventral tegmental area neurons: Single-unit recording and iontophoresis in awake, unrestrained rats. Neuroscience, 1998, 85, 1285-1309.	2.3	101
117	Activity of presumed dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area during heroin self-administration. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 2581-2585.	1.2	46
118	Iontophoresis of amphetamine in the neostriatum and nucleus accumbens of awake, unrestrained rats. Brain Research, 1997, 771, 14-24.	2.2	25
119	Conditioned changes in nucleus accumbens dopamine signal established by intravenous cocaine in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1996, 211, 73-76.	2.1	57
120	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
121	Modulatory action of dopamine on acetylcholine-responsive striatal and accumbal neurons in awake, unrestrained rats. Brain Research, 1996, 713, 70-78.	2.2	5
122	Functional significance of mesolimbic dopamine. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1995, 19, 573-598.	6.1	114
123	Fluctuations in nucleus accumbens dopamine during cocaine self-administration behavior: An in vivo electrochemical study. Neuroscience, 1995, 64, 599-617.	2.3	72
124	Dopamine Mechanisms of Cocaine Addiction. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1994, 78, 75-101.	1.6	19
125	Enhanced locomotor reactivity to apomorphine following repeated cocaine treatment. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 49, 247-251.	2.9	8
126	Behavioral and pharmacological modulation of ventral tegmental dendritic dopamine release. Brain Research, 1994, 656, 59-70.	2.2	27

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127	Electrochemical monitoring of extracellular dopamine in nucleus accumbens of rats lever-pressing for food. Brain Research, 1994, 652, 225-234.	2.2	172
128	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
129	Biphasic changes in mesolimbic dopamine signal during cocaine self-administration. NeuroReport, 1994, 5, 1005-1008.	1.2	24
130	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
131	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
132	Behavior-associated changes in blood pressure during heroin self-administration. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1993, 46, 561-567.	2.9	17
133	State-Dependent Peculiarities of Cocaine-Induced Behavioral Sensitization and their Possible Reasons. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1992, 67, 93-103.	1.6	26
134	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
135	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
136	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
137	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
138	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
139	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
140	Neurophysiology and Neurochemistry of Drug Dependence: A Review. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1989, 44, 283-316.	1.6	9
141	Morphine: Some Puzzles of Well-Known Substance. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1989, 45, 231-246.	1.6	10
142	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
143	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