

Heidi E Day

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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44
papers

3,187
citations

186265
28
h-index

254184
43
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all docs

44
docs citations

44
times ranked

3463
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of maternal separation on serotonergic systems in the dorsal and median raphe nuclei of adult male Tph2-deficient mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2019, 373, 112086.	2.2	15
2	Preimmunization with a heat-killed preparation of <i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> enhances fear extinction in the fear-potentiated startle paradigm. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2017, 66, 70-84.	4.1	43
3	Evidence for the Integration of Stress-Related Signals by the Rostral Posterior Hypothalamic Nucleus in the Regulation of Acute and Repeated Stress-Evoked Hypothalamo-Pituitary-Adrenal Response in Rat. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 795-805.	3.6	21
4	Voluntary exercise during extinction of auditory fear conditioning reduces the relapse of fear associated with potentiated activity of striatal direct pathway neurons. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2015, 125, 224-235.	1.9	26
5	Wheel running alters patterns of uncontrollable stress-induced <i>cfos</i> mRNA expression in rat dorsal striatum direct and indirect pathways: A possible role for plasticity in adenosine receptors. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 272, 252-263.	2.2	21
6	Sex differences in activated corticotropin-releasing factor neurons within stress-related neurocircuitry and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical axis hormones following restraint in rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 234, 40-52.	2.3	112
7	Central gene expression changes associated with enhanced neuroendocrine and autonomic response habituation to repeated noise stress after voluntary wheel running in rats. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2013, 4, 341.	2.8	15
8	Sex and estradiol influence glial pro-inflammatory responses to lipopolysaccharide in rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2012, 37, 1688-1699.	2.7	166
9	Cannabinoid receptor type 1 antagonism significantly modulates basal and loud noise induced neural and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis responses in male Sprague-Dawley rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 204, 64-73.	2.3	45
10	Auditory cortex lesions do not disrupt habituation of HPA axis responses to repeated noise stress. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2012, 1443, 18-26.	2.2	19
11	Evidence for a lack of phasic inhibitory properties of habituated stressors on HPA axis responses in rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2012, 105, 568-575.	2.1	16
12	Long-term voluntary wheel running is rewarding and produces plasticity in the mesolimbic reward pathway. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2011, 217, 354-362.	2.2	296
13	Little Exercise, Big Effects: Reversing Aging and Infection-Induced Memory Deficits, and Underlying Processes. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 11578-11586.	3.6	128
14	Lack of contextual modulation of habituated neuroendocrine responses to repeated audiogenic stress. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 124, 810-820.	1.2	14
15	Stress rapidly increases alpha 1d adrenergic receptor mRNA in the rat dentate gyrus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1323, 109-118.	2.2	15
16	Physical activity, but not environmental complexity, facilitates HPA axis response habituation to repeated audiogenic stress despite neurotrophin mRNA regulation in both conditions. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1362, 68-77.	2.2	23
17	Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis Responses to Low-Intensity Stressors are Reduced After Voluntary Wheel Running in Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2010, 22, 872-888.	2.6	61
18	Accessory and main olfactory systems influences on predator odor-induced behavioral and endocrine stress responses in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2010, 207, 70-77.	2.2	26

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19	Reversible inactivation of the auditory thalamus disrupts HPA axis habituation to repeated loud noise stress exposures. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1276, 123-130.	2.2	22
20	Disruption of neuroendocrine stress responses to acute ferret odor by medial, but not central amygdala lesions in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1288, 79-87.	2.2	23
21	Exercise and Stress Resistance: Neural-Immune Mechanisms. , 2009, , 87-107.		1
22	Acute and chronic effects of ferret odor exposure in Spragueâ€Dawley rats. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2008, 32, 1277-1286.	6.1	49
23	Regulation of hippocampal \pm 1d adrenergic receptor mRNA by corticosterone in adrenalectomized rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1218, 132-140.	2.2	6
24	Conditioned fear inhibits c-fos mRNA expression in the central extended amygdala. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1229, 137-146.	2.2	38
25	Long-term habituation to repeated loud noise is impaired by relatively short interstressor intervals in rats.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 122, 210-223.	1.2	43
26	Expression of fibroblast growth factor-2 and brain-derived neurotrophic factor mRNA in the medial prefrontal cortex and hippocampus after uncontrollable or controllable stress. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 144, 1219-1228.	2.3	69
27	Elevated central monoamine receptor mRNA in rats bred for high endurance capacity: Implications for central fatigue. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2006, 174, 132-142.	2.2	39
28	Non-associative defensive responses of rats to ferret odor. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2006, 87, 72-81.	2.1	50
29	Modulation of the hypothalamoâ€Pituitaryâ€Adrenocortical axis by caffeine. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2006, 31, 493-500.	2.7	37
30	Inhibition of the central extended amygdala by loud noise and restraint stress. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 21, 441-454.	2.6	70
31	A detailed characterization of loud noise stress: Intensity analysis of hypothalamoâ€Pituitaryâ€Adrenocortical axis and brain activation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1062, 63-73.	2.2	104
32	Wheel running alters serotonin (5-HT) transporter, 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B, and alpha1b-adrenergic receptor mRNA in the rat raphe nuclei. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 57, 559-568.	1.3	121
33	The pattern of brain c-fos mRNA induced by a component of fox odor, 2,5-dihydro-2,4,5-Trimethylthiazoline (TMT), in rats, suggests both systemic and processive stress characteristics. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2004, 1025, 139-151.	2.2	200
34	Differential expression of 5HT-1A, β 1b adrenergic, CRF-R1, and CRF-R2 receptor mRNA in serotonergic, γ -aminobutyric acidergic, and catecholaminergic cells of the rat dorsal raphe nucleus. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2004, 474, 364-378.	1.6	187
35	Acute Glucocorticoid Pretreatment Suppresses Stressâ€Induced Hypothalamicâ€Pituitaryâ€Adrenal Axis Hormone Secretion and Expression of Corticotropinâ€Releasing Hormone hnRNA but Does Not Affect β 1b-adrenergic mRNA or Fos Protein Expression in the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2003, 15, 1075-1083.	2.6	79
36	Voluntary freewheel running selectively modulates catecholamine content in peripheral tissue and c-fos expression in the central sympathetic circuit following exposure to uncontrollable stress in rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 120, 269-281.	2.3	74

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37	A 6-Hydroxydopamine lesion of the mesostriatal dopamine system decreases the expression of corticotropin releasing hormone and neurotensin mRNAs in the amygdala and bed nucleus of the stria terminalis. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2002, 945, 151-159.	2.2	35
38	Environmental context modulates the ability of cocaine and amphetamine to induce c-fos mRNA expression in the neocortex, caudate nucleus, and nucleus accumbens. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 920, 106-116.	2.2	90
39	Temporal and anatomical distribution of nitric oxide synthase mRNA expression and nitric oxide production during central nervous system inflammation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2000, 852, 239-246.	2.2	53
40	Distinct neurochemical populations in the rat central nucleus of the amygdala and bed nucleus of the stria terminalis: Evidence for their selective activation by interleukin-1?. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1999, 413, 113-128.	1.6	214
41	Environmental modulation of amphetamine-induced c-fos expression in D1 versus D2 striatal neurons. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1999, 103, 203-209.	2.2	113
42	PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHONEUROENDOCRINOLOGY. <i>Psychiatric Clinics of North America</i> , 1998, 21, 259-276.	1.3	19
43	Distribution of α_1 -, α_2 - and α_3 -adrenergic receptor mRNA in the rat brain and spinal cord. <i>Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy</i> , 1997, 13, 115-139.	2.1	269
44	Differential Pattern of c-fos mRNA in Rat Brain following Central and Systemic Administration of Interleukin-1-Beta: Implications for Mechanism of Action. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 1996, 63, 207-218.	2.5	120