

# Marco Diana

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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121  
papers

5,540  
citations

66343

42  
h-index

85541

71  
g-index

126  
all docs

126  
docs citations

126  
times ranked

4440  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The hypodopaminergic state ten years after: transcranial magnetic stimulation as a tool to test the dopamine hypothesis of drug addiction. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 56, 61-67.	3.5	15
2	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation: A review about its efficacy in the treatment of alcohol, tobacco and cocaine addiction. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2021, 114, 106760.	3.0	38
3	New insights into methoxetamine mechanisms of action: Focus on serotonergic 5-HT <sub>2</sub> receptors in pharmacological and behavioral effects in the rat. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021, 345, 113836.	4.1	4
4	Editorial: The Therapeutic Potential of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Addiction. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 614642.	2.8	1
5	Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation: Re-wiring the alcoholic human brain. <i>Alcohol</i> , 2019, 74, 113-124.	1.7	10
6	Intermittent Theta Burst Stimulation of the Prefrontal Cortex in Cocaine Use Disorder: A Pilot Study. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 13, 765.	2.8	35
7	Transcranial electrical and magnetic stimulation (tES and TMS) for addiction medicine: A consensus paper on the present state of the science and the road ahead. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2019, 104, 118-140.	6.1	198
8	Dopamine Restores Limbic Memory Loss, Dendritic Spine Structure, and NMDAR-Dependent LTD in the Nucleus Accumbens of Alcohol-Withdrawn Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 39, 929-943.	3.6	24
9	A Preliminary Investigation on Smokeless Tobacco Use and Its Cognitive Effects Among Athletes. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 9, 216.	3.5	12
10	Transcranial magnetic stimulation for the treatment of cocaine addiction: evidence to date. <i>Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation</i> , 2018, Volume 9, 11-21.	4.8	26
11	In situ forming biodegradable poly( $\epsilon$ -caprolactone) microsphere systems: a challenge for transarterial embolization therapy. <i>In vitro and preliminary ex vivo studies</i> . <i>Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery</i> , 2017, 14, 453-465.	5.0	7
12	NMDA-receptor-dependent plasticity in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis triggers long-term anxiolysis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 14456.	12.8	39
13	Deep Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation of the Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex in Alcohol Use Disorder Patients: Effects on Dopamine Transporter Availability and Alcohol Intake. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 27, 450-461.	0.7	62
14	Rehabilitating the addicted brain with transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 18, 685-693.	10.2	184
15	Deep transcranial magnetic stimulation of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex in alcohol use disorder patients: Effects on dopamine transporter availability and alcohol intake. <i>Digestive and Liver Disease</i> , 2017, 49, e240.	0.9	1
16	On the Accuracy of In Vivo Ethanol and Acetaldehyde Monitoring, a Key Tile in the Puzzle of Acetaldehyde as a Neuroactive Agent. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 97.	2.0	4
17	Bilateral Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation of the Prefrontal Cortex Reduces Cocaine Intake: A Pilot Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 7, 133.	2.6	66
18	Cannabis and the Mesolimbic System. , 2016, , 795-803.		1

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19	Drug addiction: An affective-cognitive disorder in need of a cure. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2016, 65, 341-361.	6.1	44
20	The novel cannabinoid antagonist SM-11 reduces hedonic aspect of food intake through a dopamine-dependent mechanism. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2016, 113, 108-115.	7.1	12
21	Opioid antagonists block acetaldehyde-induced increments in dopamine neurons activity. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2016, 158, 172-176.	3.2	6
22	Morphofunctional alterations in ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons in acute and prolonged opiates withdrawal. A computational perspective. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 322, 195-207.	2.3	8
23	SY02-5DOPAMINE HASTENS LTD IN THE NACC OF ETHANOL-DEPENDENT RATS. <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , 2015, 50, i4.2-i4.	1.6	0
24	Ventral Subiculum Stimulation Promotes Persistent Hyperactivity of Dopamine Neurons and Facilitates Behavioral Effects of Cocaine. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2015, 13, 2287-2296.	6.4	29
25	Cocaine Dependence and Stroke: Pathogenesis and Management. <i>Current Neurovascular Research</i> , 2015, 12, 163-172.	1.1	37
26	Co-Transplantation of Endothelial Progenitor Cells and Pancreatic Islets to Induce Long-Lasting Normoglycemia in Streptozotocin-Treated Diabetic Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e94783.	2.5	30
27	Hampered long-term depression and thin spine loss in the nucleus accumbens of ethanol-dependent rats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, E3745-54.	7.1	82
28	Nicotine-induced increase of dopaminergic mesoaccumbal neuron activity is prevented by acute restraint stress. In vivo electrophysiology in rats. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 24, 1175-1180.	0.7	5
29	Preface. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2014, 211, ix.	1.4	1
30	A robust, state-of-the-art amperometric microbiosensor for glutamate detection. <i>Biosensors and Bioelectronics</i> , 2014, 61, 526-531.	10.1	14
31	The "addicted" spine. <i>Frontiers in Neuroanatomy</i> , 2014, 8, 110.	1.7	53
32	Acute restraint stress prevents nicotine-induced mesolimbic dopaminergic activation via a corticosterone-mediated mechanism: A microdialysis study in the rat. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2013, 127, 8-14.	3.2	9
33	Alpha-Lipoic Acid Reduces Ethanol Self-Administration in Rats. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2013, 37, 1816-1822.	2.4	15
34	The Addicted Brain. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 4, 40.	2.6	8
35	Ethanol-derived acetaldehyde: pleasure and pain of alcohol mechanism of action. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 87.	2.0	12
36	Novel Therapeutic Strategies for Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Focus on GABA, Ion Channels and Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 37, 163-177.	5.4	74

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37	Effect of l-cysteine on acetaldehyde self-administration. <i>Alcohol</i> , 2012, 46, 489-497.	1.7	18
38	The Dopamine Hypothesis of Drug Addiction and Its Potential Therapeutic Value. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 2, 64.	2.6	175
39	l-cysteine Prevents Ethanol-Induced Stimulation of Mesolimbic Dopamine Transmission. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2011, 35, 862-869.	2.4	19
40	Simultaneous Golgi-Cox and immunofluorescence using confocal microscopy. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2011, 216, 171-182.	2.3	40
41	Altered Mesolimbic Dopamine System in THC Dependence. <i>Current Neuropharmacology</i> , 2011, 9, 200-204.	2.9	15
42	Turning the Clock Ahead: Potential Preclinical and Clinical Neuropharmacological Targets for Alcohol Dependence. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2010, 16, 2159-2181.	1.9	31
43	l-Cysteine reduces oral ethanol self-administration and reinstatement of ethanol-drinking behavior in rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2010, 94, 431-437.	2.9	31
44	PRECLINICAL STUDY: FULL ARTICLE: Altered architecture and functional consequences of the mesolimbic dopamine system in cannabis dependence. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2010, 15, 266-276.	2.6	51
45	Acetaldehyde-reinforcing effects: a study on oral self-administration behavior. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 1, 23.	2.6	31
46	Reduction of Ethanolâ€Derived Acetaldehyde Induced Motivational Properties by l-Cysteine. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2009, 33, 43-48.	2.4	31
47	Ethanol and acetaldehyde action on central dopamine systems: mechanisms, modulation, and relationship to stress. <i>Alcohol</i> , 2009, 43, 531-539.	1.7	56
48	Acetaldehyde sequestering prevents ethanol-induced stimulation of mesolimbic dopamine transmission. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2009, 100, 265-271.	3.2	60
49	Addiction and Cognitive Functions. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2008, 1139, 299-306.	3.8	23
50	Crucial Role of Acetaldehyde in Alcohol Activation of the Mesolimbic Dopamine System. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2008, 1139, 307-317.	3.8	39
51	Key Role of Ethanolâ€Derived Acetaldehyde in the Motivational Properties Induced by Intragastric Ethanol: A Conditioned Place Preference Study in the Rat. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2008, 32, 249-258.	2.4	71
52	Morphine withdrawal increases metabotropic glutamate 2/3 receptors expression in nucleus accumbens. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2008, 19, 911-914.	1.2	5
53	Acetaldehyde mediates alcohol activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 26, 2824-2833.	2.6	91
54	Impaired decision-making in opiate-dependent subjects: Effect of pharmacological therapies. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2006, 83, 163-168.	3.2	131

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55	Persistent and Reversible Morphine Withdrawal-Induced Morphological Changes in the Nucleus Accumbens. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2006, 1074, 446-457.	3.8	50
56	Morphine withdrawal-induced morphological changes in the nucleus accumbens. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 22, 2332-2340.	2.6	80
57	Is Ethanol a Pro-Drug? Acetaldehyde Contribution to Brain Ethanol Effects. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2005, 29, 1514-1521.	2.4	24
58	The Dopamine Hypothesis of Drug Addiction: Hypodopaminergic State. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2005, 63, 101-154.	2.0	228
59	Acetaldehyde Increases Dopaminergic Neuronal Activity in the VTA. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 29, 530-536.	5.4	155
60	Ethanol Effects on Dopaminergic Reward Neurons in the Ventral Tegmental Area and the Mesolimbic Pathway. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2004, 28, 1768-1778.	2.4	9
61	ACETALDEHYDE INCREASES DOPAMINERGIC NEURONAL ACTIVITY: A POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR ACETALDEHYDE REINFORCING EFFECTS.. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2004, 28, 82A.	2.4	0
62	EFFECTS OF CHRONIC ETHANOL AND WITHDRAWAL ON DOPAMINERGIC VENTRAL TEGMENTAL AREA NEURONS.. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2004, 28, 71A.	2.4	0
63	Morphine withdrawal-induced abnormalities in the VTA: confocal laser scanning microscopy. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 17, 605-612.	2.6	63
64	Co-release of noradrenaline and dopamine in the prefrontal cortex after acute morphine and during morphine withdrawal. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 160, 220-224.	3.1	63
65	Electrophysiological Pharmacology of Mesencephalic Dopaminergic Neurons. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2002, , 1-61.	1.8	13
66	Electrophysiological Effects of Cannabinoids in the Basal Ganglia. <i>Advances in Behavioral Biology</i> , 2002, , 275-296.	0.2	0
67	Clonidine fails to modify dopaminergic neuronal activity during morphine withdrawal. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 158, 1-6.	3.1	13
68	Effects of cannabinoids on prefrontal neuronal responses to ventral tegmental area stimulation. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 14, 96-102.	2.6	78
69	Drug Dependence as a Disorder of Neural Plasticity: Focus on Dopamine and Glutamate. <i>Reviews in the Neurosciences</i> , 2001, 12, 141-58.	2.9	76
70	Dissociation of Haloperidol, Clozapine, and Olanzapine Effects on Electrical Activity of Mesocortical Dopamine Neurons and Dopamine Release in the Prefrontal Cortex. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2000, 22, 642-649.	5.4	97
71	Cyclo-oxygenase-inhibitors increase morphine effects on mesolimbic dopamine neurons. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 387, R1-R3.	3.5	9
72	The cyclo-oxygenase inhibitor nimesulide induces conditioned place preference in rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 406, 75-77.	3.5	6

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73	Different mechanisms for dopaminergic excitation induced by opiates and cannabinoids in the rat midbrain. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2000, 24, 993-1006.	4.8	104
74	Lasting reduction in mesolimbic dopamine neuronal activity after morphine withdrawal. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 11, 1037-1041.	2.6	106
75	Clozapine potently stimulates mesocortical dopamine neurons. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 366, R11-R13.	3.5	26
76	Increase in meso-prefrontal dopaminergic activity after stimulation of CB1 receptors by cannabinoids. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 10, 2825-2830.	2.6	124
77	Haloperidol does not produce dopamine cell depolarization-block in paralyzed, unanesthetized rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1998, 783, 127-132.	2.2	22
78	Clozapine does activate nigrostriatal dopamine neurons in unanesthetized rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 363, 135-138.	3.5	8
79	In vitro excitatory actions of corticotropin-releasing factor on rat colonic motility. <i>Autonomic and Autacoid Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 18, 319-324.	0.6	42
80	Cannabinoids activate mesolimbic dopamine neurons by an action on cannabinoid CB1 receptors. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 341, 39-44.	3.5	333
81	Mesolimbic dopaminergic decline after cannabinoid withdrawal. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1998, 95, 10269-10273.	7.1	187
82	Increase in meso-prefrontal dopaminergic activity after stimulation of CB1 receptors by cannabinoids. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 10, 2825-2830.	2.6	91
83	Drugs of Abuse and Dopamine Cell Activity. <i>Advances in Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 42, 998-1001.	2.0	13
84	Spontaneous bursting activity of dopaminergic neurons in midbrain slices from immature rats: role of N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1997, 77, 1029-1036.	2.3	38
85	Effects of acute, chronic ethanol and withdrawal on dorsal raphe neurons: electrophysiological studies. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1997, 79, 171-176.	2.3	33
86	Mesolimbic dopaminergic reduction outlasts ethanol withdrawal syndrome: Evidence of protracted abstinence. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 71, 411-415.	2.3	131
87	Repeated naltrexone administration accelerates resolution of morphine somatic withdrawal signs in morphine-dependent rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 301, R9-R10.	3.5	5
88	Chronic administration of l-sulpiride at low doses reduces A10 but not A9 somatodendritic dopamine autoreceptor sensitivity. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 312, 179-181.	3.5	2
89	Dopaminergic Neurotransmission and Drug Withdrawal. <i>Advances in Behavioral Biology</i> , 1996, , 123-130.	0.2	4
90	Reduction of mesolimbic dopaminergic activity outlasts ethanol withdrawal syndrome in rats. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 1995, 6, 90.	1.7	0

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91	No reduction of spontaneously active mesolimbic dopaminergic neurons in ethanol withdrawn rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 80.	1.7	0
92	Long lasting reduction of mesolimbic dopaminergic neuronal activity after morphine withdrawal. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 85.	1.7	3
93	Plasticity changes in dopamine autoreceptor function after chronic L-sulpiride. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 19.	1.7	0
94	Effects of 7-OH-DPAT on the rat mesolimbic dopaminergic system. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 71.	1.7	1
95	Decrease of serotonergic neuronal activity during ethanol withdrawal syndrome in rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 89.	1.7	0
96	In vitro excitatory action of corticotropin-releasing factor on rat colonic motility. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 153.	1.7	0
97	Biochemical and electrophysiological effects of 7-OH-DPAT on the mesolimbic dopaminergic system. Synapse, 1995, 20, 153-155.	1.2	25
98	Ethanol withdrawal does not induce a reduction in the number of spontaneously active dopaminergic neurons in the mesolimbic system. Brain Research, 1995, 682, 29-34.	2.2	25
99	Depolarization inactivation of dopamine neurons: an artifact?. Journal of Neuroscience, 1995, 15, 1144-1149.	3.6	42
100	Central Dopaminergic Mechanisms of Alcohol and Opiate Withdrawal Syndromes. , 1995, , 19-26.		5
101	Profound decrease of mesolimbic dopaminergic neuronal activity in morphine withdrawn rats. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1995, 272, 781-5.	2.5	131
102	Failure of chronic haloperidol to induce depolarization inactivation of dopamine neurons in unanesthetized rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1994, 264, 449-453.	3.5	21
103	Lack of tolerance to ethanol-induced dopamine release in the rat ventral striatum. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1993, 231, 203-207.	3.5	20
104	Heterogeneous responses of substantia nigra pars reticulata neurons to $\hat{1}^3$ -hydroxybutyric acid administration. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1993, 230, 363-365.	3.5	9
105	Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) for treatment of ethanol dependence. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 1993, 3, 224-225.	0.7	5
106	Profound decrement of mesolimbic dopaminergic neuronal activity during ethanol withdrawal syndrome in rats: electrophysiological and biochemical evidence.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1993, 90, 7966-7969.	7.1	283
107	Rewarding and aversive effects of ethanol: interplay of GABA, glutamate and dopamine. Alcohol and Alcoholism Supplement, 1993, 2, 315-9.	0.0	17
108	Alcohol Withdrawal in Rats Is Associated with a Marked Fall in Extraneuronal Dopamine. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1992, 16, 529-532.	2.4	100

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109	Haloperidol-induced vacuous chewing in rats: suppression by $\hat{1}\pm$ -methyl-tyrosine. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 211, 415-419.	3.5	24
110	Marked decrease of A10 dopamine neuronal firing during ethanol withdrawal syndrome in rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 221, 403-404.	3.5	50
111	Lack of tolerance to ethanol-induced stimulation of mesolimbic dopamine system. <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , 1992, 27, 329-33.	1.6	34
112	Suppression of voluntary alcohol intake in rats and alcoholics by gamma-hydroxybutyric acid: a non-GABAergic mechanism. <i>Advances in Biochemical Psychopharmacology</i> , 1992, 47, 281-8.	0.1	14
113	Flunarizine attenuates cocaine-induced inhibition of A dopaminergic neurons. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 1991, 24, 197-203.	7.1	8
114	Modulation of dopaminergic terminal excitability by D1 selective agents: Further characterization. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1991, 42, 441-449.	2.3	11
115	Low doses of $\hat{1}^3$ -hydroxybutyric acid stimulate the firing rate of dopaminergic neurons in unanesthetized rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 566, 208-211.	2.2	69
116	Dopamine D1 Receptors and Terminal Excitability in the Striatonigral and Nigrostriatal Systems. <i>Advances in Behavioral Biology</i> , 1991, , 249-258.	0.2	0
117	Calcium receptor antagonists modify cocaine effects in the central nervous system differently. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1990, 190, 217-221.	3.5	92
118	Electrophysiological analysis of dopamine cells from the substantia nigra pars compacta of circling rats. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 1989, 74, 625-30.	1.5	53
119	Dopamine D1 heteroreceptors on striatonigral axons are not stimulated by endogeneous dopamine either tonically or after amphetamine: evidence from terminal excitability. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 1989, 77, 161-5.	1.5	13
120	Modulation of dopaminergic terminal excitability by D1 selective agents. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 1989, 28, 99-101.	4.1	14
121	Wire electrodes for chronic single unit recording of dopamine cells in substantia nigra pars compacta of awake rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 1987, 21, 71-79.	2.5	13