Richard J Servatius

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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128 papers 4,148 citations

33 h-index 55 g-index

129 all docs

129 docs citations

129 times ranked 4697 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	<i>APOL1</i> Risk Variants, Acute Kidney Injury, and Death in Participants With African Ancestry Hospitalized With COVID-19 From the Million Veteran Program. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2022, 182, 386.	5.1	31
2	History of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury Affects Static Balance under Complex Multisensory Manipulations. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2022, 39, 821-828.	3.4	4
3	Acute neurocognitive deficits in active duty service members following subconcussive blast exposure. Applied Neuropsychology Adult, 2021, 28, 297-309.	1.2	11
4	Toward an assessment of escape/avoidance coping in depression. Behavioural Brain Research, 2020, 381, 112363.	2.2	22
5	Cardiorespiratory Response to Moderate Hypercapnia in Female College Students Expressing Behaviorally Inhibited Temperament. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 588813.	2.8	6
6	Partial Predictability in Avoidance Acquisition and Expression of Wistar-Kyoto and Sprague-Dawley Rats: Implications for Anxiety Vulnerability in Uncertain Situations. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2020, 11 , 848.	2.6	3
7	Enhanced Acquisition and Retention of Conditioned Eyeblink Responses in Veterans Expressing PTSD Symptoms: Modulation by Lifetime History of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 595007.	2.0	2
8	Discovery of 318 new risk loci for type 2 diabetes and related vascular outcomes among 1.4 million participants in a multi-ancestry meta-analysis. Nature Genetics, 2020, 52, 680-691.	21.4	445
9	Gender Differences in Demographic and Health Characteristics of the Million Veteran Program Cohort. Women's Health Issues, 2019, 29, S56-S66.	2.0	41
10	Reduced avoidance coping in male, but not in female rats, after mild traumatic brain injury: Implications for depression. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 373, 112064.	2.2	4
11	Harmonizing Genetic Ancestry and Self-identified Race/Ethnicity in Genome-wide Association Studies. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 105, 763-772.	6.2	169
12	Inhibited Personality Temperaments Translated Through Enhanced Avoidance and Associative Learning Increase Vulnerability for PTSD. Frontiers in Psychology, 2019, 10, 496.	2.1	13
13	Avoidance learning and classical eyeblink conditioning as model systems to explore a learning diathesis model of PTSD. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2019, 100, 370-386.	6.1	6
14	The distressed (Type D) personality factor of social inhibition, but not negative affectivity, enhances eyeblink conditioning. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 345, 93-103.	2.2	11
15	Neurocognitive and Fine Motor Deficits in Asymptomatic Adolescents during the Subacute Period after Concussion. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 1008-1014.	3.4	17
16	US alone trials presented during acquisition do not disrupt classical eyeblink conditioning: Empirical and computational findings. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 338, 101-108.	2.2	6
17	Facilitated acquisition of the classically conditioned eyeblink response in active duty military expressing posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 339, 106-113.	2.2	13
18	Healthy Active Duty Military with Lifetime Experience of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury Exhibits Subtle Deficits in Sensory Reactivity and Sensory Integration During Static Balance. Military Medicine, 2018, 183, 313-320.	0.8	9

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19	Does Behavioral Inhibition Affect the Breathing Response to Elevated CO 2 ? Implications for a Respiratory Stress Response FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, .	0.5	o
20	Startle suppression after mild traumatic brain injury is associated with an increase in pro-inflammatory cytokines, reactive gliosis and neuronal loss in the caudal pontine reticular nucleus. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 61, 353-364.	4.1	20
21	Stress-Related Mental Health Symptoms in Coast Guard: Incidence, Vulnerability, and Neurocognitive Performance. Frontiers in Psychology, 2017, 8, 1513.	2.1	15
22	Exaggerated Acquisition and Resistance to Extinction of Avoidance Behavior in Treated Heroin-Dependent Men. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2016, 77, 386-394.	2.2	27
23	Editorial: Avoidance: From Basic Science to Psychopathology. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 15.	2.0	30
24	Brain and Serum Androsterone Is Elevated in Response to Stress in Rats with Mild Traumatic Brain Injury. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 379.	2.8	11
25	Exposure to morphine-associated cues increases mu opioid receptor mRNA expression in the nucleus accumbens of Wistar Kyoto rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2016, 313, 208-213.	2.2	11
26	Uncertainty of trial timing enhances acquisition of conditioned eyeblinks in anxiety vulnerable individuals. Behavioural Brain Research, 2016, 304, 86-91.	2.2	17
27	Paired-housing selectively facilitates within-session extinction of avoidance behavior, and increases c-Fos expression in the medial prefrontal cortex, in anxiety vulnerable Wistar-Kyoto rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2016, 164, 198-206.	2.1	9
28	Watch what I do, not what I say I do: Computer-based avatars to assess behavioral inhibition, a vulnerability factor for anxiety disorders. Computers in Human Behavior, 2016, 55, 804-816.	8.5	10
29	Dysfunction in amygdala–prefrontal plasticity and extinction-resistant avoidance: A model for anxiety disorder vulnerability. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 275, 59-68.	4.1	31
30	Individual differences in resting-state functional connectivity with the executive network: support for a cerebellar role in anxiety vulnerability. Brain Structure and Function, 2016, 221, 3081-3093.	2.3	41
31	Cerebellar response to familiar and novel stimuli: An fMRI study Behavioral Neuroscience, 2016, 130, 585-592.	1.2	3
32	Avoidance expression in rats as a function of signal-shock interval: strain and sex differences. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 168.	2.0	10
33	Altered activity of the medial prefrontal cortex and amygdala during acquisition and extinction of an active avoidance task. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 249.	2.0	22
34	Investigating the Role of Hippocampal BDNF in Anxiety Vulnerability Using Classical Eyeblink Conditioning. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2015, 6, 106.	2.6	29
35	Testing the role of reward and punishment sensitivity in avoidance behavior: A computational modeling approach. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 283, 121-138.	2.2	34
36	Increased generalization of learned associations is related to re-experiencing symptoms in veterans with symptoms of post-traumatic stress. Stress, 2015, 18, 484-489.	1.8	16

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37	Long-Lasting Suppression of Acoustic Startle Response after Mild Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 801-810.	3.4	23
38	Facilitated acquisition of standard but not long delay classical eyeblink conditioning in behaviorally inhibited adolescents. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 278, 476-481.	2.2	12
39	Absence of ââ,¬Å"Warm-Upââ,¬Â•during Active Avoidance Learning in a Rat Model of Anxiety Vulnerability: Insights from Computational Modeling. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 283.	2.0	11
40	Effects of Psychotropic Agents on Extinction of Lever-Press Avoidance in a Rat Model of Anxiety Vulnerability. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 322.	2.0	6
41	Acquisition and Extinction of Human Avoidance Behavior: Attenuating Effect of Safety Signals and Associations with Anxiety Vulnerabilities. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 323.	2.0	50
42	Avoidance prone individuals self reporting behavioral inhibition exhibit facilitated acquisition and altered extinction of conditioned eyeblinks with partial reinforcement schedules. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 347.	2.0	26
43	ITI-Signals and Prelimbic Cortex Facilitate Avoidance Acquisition and Reduce Avoidance Latencies, Respectively, in Male WKY Rats. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 403.	2.0	12
44	Acquired Equivalence in U.S. Veterans With Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress: Reexperiencing Symptoms Are Associated With Greater Generalization. Journal of Traumatic Stress, 2014, 27, 717-720.	1.8	21
45	GABAergic neurons in the medial septum-diagonal band of Broca (MSDB) are important for acquisition of the classically conditioned eyeblink response. Brain Structure and Function, 2014, 219, 1231-1237.	2.3	11
46	Medial Septum-Diagonal Band of Broca (MSDB) GABAergic Regulation of Hippocampal Acetylcholine Efflux Is Dependent on Cognitive Demands. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 506-514.	3.6	67
47	Behaviorally inhibited individuals demonstrate significantly enhanced conditioned response acquisition under non-optimal learning conditions. Behavioural Brain Research, 2014, 261, 49-55.	2.2	24
48	Behaviourally inhibited temperament and female sex, two vulnerability factors for anxiety disorders, facilitate conditioned avoidance (also) in humans. Behavioural Processes, 2014, 103, 228-235.	1.1	47
49	Avoidance as expectancy in rats: sex and strain differences in acquisition. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 334.	2.0	14
50	Why trace and delay conditioning are sometimes (but not always) hippocampal dependent: A computational model. Brain Research, 2013, 1493, 48-67.	2.2	27
51	Activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) and î"FosB in emotion-associated neural circuitry after asymptotic levels of active avoidance behavior are attained. Brain Research Bulletin, 2013, 98, 102-110.	3.0	16
52	Toll-like receptor 9 deficiency impacts sensory and motor behaviors. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2013, 32, 164-172.	4.1	22
53	A model of amygdala–hippocampal–prefrontal interaction in fear conditioning and extinction in animals. Brain and Cognition, 2013, 81, 29-43.	1.8	94
54	Respiratory and Cardiovascular Response during Electronic Control Device Exposure in Law Enforcement Trainees. Frontiers in Physiology, 2013, 4, 78.	2.8	10

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55	Enhanced avoidance learning in behaviorally inhibited young men and women. Stress, 2013, 16, 289-299.	1.8	27
56	Learning to Obtain Reward, but Not Avoid Punishment, Is Affected by Presence of PTSD Symptoms in Male Veterans: Empirical Data and Computational Model. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e72508.	2.5	44
57	Facilitated acquisition of eyeblink conditioning in those vulnerable to anxiety disorders. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 348.	2.0	29
58	Behaviorally inhibited temperament is associated with severity of post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and faster eyeblink conditioning in veterans. Stress, 2012, 15, 31-44.	1.8	54
59	Individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder show a selective deficit in generalization of associative learning Neuropsychology, 2012, 26, 758-767.	1.3	38
60	Behavioral inhibition and PTSD symptoms in veterans. Psychiatry Research, 2012, 196, 271-276.	3.3	50
61	Differential effects of progesterone and medroxyprogesterone on delay eyeblink conditioning in ovariectomized rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2012, 97, 148-155.	1.9	5
62	Enhanced conditioned eyeblink response acquisition and proactive interference in anxiety vulnerable individuals. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2012, 6, 76.	2.0	18
63	Damage of GABAergic neurons in the medial septum impairs spatial working memory and extinction of active avoidance: Effects on proactive interference. Hippocampus, 2011, 21, 835-846.	1.9	81
64	Deficient proactive interference of eyeblink conditioning in Wistar-Kyoto rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 216, 59-65.	2.2	21
65	Facilitated acquisition of the classically conditioned eyeblink response in females is augmented in those taking oral contraceptives. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 216, 301-307.	2.2	22
66	Classical and instrumental conditioning of eyeblink responses in Wistar–Kyoto and Sprague–Dawley rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 216, 414-418.	2.2	24
67	Avoidance perseveration during extinction training in Wistar-Kyoto rats: An interaction of innate vulnerability and stressor intensity. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 221, 98-107.	2.2	59
68	Vulnerability factors in anxiety: Strain and sex differences in the use of signals associated with non-threat during the acquisition and extinction of active-avoidance behavior. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 35, 1659-1670.	4.8	36
69	Cardiovascular Evaluation of Electronic Control Device Exposure in Law Enforcement Trainees: A Multisite Study. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2010, 52, 197-201.	1.7	22
70	Vulnerability factors in anxiety determined through differences in active-avoidance behavior. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 34, 852-860.	4.8	46
71	Wistar–Kyoto rats as an animal model of anxiety vulnerability: Support for a hypervigilance hypothesis. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 204, 162-168.	2.2	83
72	Brief intermittent light stimulation disrupts saccadic oculomotor control. Ophthalmic and Physiological Optics, 2008, 28, 354-364.	2.0	2

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73	Estrus cycle stage modifies the presentation of stress-induced startle suppression in female Sprague–Dawley rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2008, 93, 1019-1023.	2.1	14
74	Rapid avoidance acquisition in Wistar–Kyoto rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 192, 191-197.	2.2	90
75	Facilitated acquisition of the classically conditioned eyeblink response in women taking oral contraceptives. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2008, 19, 821-828.	1.7	34
76	Preclinical Investigation of the Functional Effects of Memantine and Memantine Combined with Galantamine or Donepezil. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 1284-1294.	5.4	35
77	Noncholinergic Lesions of the Medial Septum Impair Sequential Learning of Different Spatial Locations. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 299-303.	3.6	48
78	Cytokine Levels during Pregnancy Influence Immunological Profiles and Neurobehavioral Patterns of the Offspring. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1107, 118-128.	3.8	91
79	Nonlethal suppression: from basic science to operationally relevant experimentation. , 2006, , .		1
80	Virtual targeting in three-dimensional space with sound and light interference., 2006,,.		0
81	Suppression through acoustics. , 2006, , .		0
82	Synthetic fog as a non-lethal obscurant. , 2006, , .		0
83	Blunt impact as deterrent: human approach-avoidance behaviors and other stress responses studied within a paintball gaming context. , 2006, 6219, 123.		2
84	Ambulatory monitoring of physiology and behavior utilizing the PDA platform. , 2006, , .		2
85	Developing psychophysiological profiles for monitoring stress. , 2006, 6219, 155.		1
86	Suppression: sound and light interference with targeting. , 2006, 6219, 144.		2
87	Interleukin-1beta as a Mechanism for Stress-Induced Startle Suppression in Females. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1071, 534-537.	3.8	9
88	Cholinergic overstimulation supports conditioned-facilitated startle but not conditioned hyperalgesia. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2006, 84, 400-405.	2.9	1
89	Predator odor exposure facilitates acquisition of a leverpress avoidance response in rats. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, 2006, 2, 65-9.	2.2	7
90	Mild Interoceptive Stressors Affect Learning and Reactivity to Contextual Cues: Toward Understanding the Development of Unexplained Illnesses. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 1483-1491.	5.4	15

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91	Blockage of glucocorticoid, but not mineralocorticoid receptors prevents the persistent increase in circulating basal corticosterone concentrations following stress in the rat. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 374, 25-28.	2.1	21
92	Stress-induced reductions of sensory reactivity in female rats depend on ovarian hormones and the application of a painful stressor. Hormones and Behavior, 2005, 47, 532-539.	2.1	9
93	A stress-induced anxious state in male rats: Corticotropin-releasing hormone induces persistent changes in associative learning and startle reactivity. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 57, 865-872.	1.3	52
94	Stress-induced increases in avoidance responding: an animal model of post-traumatic stress disorder behavior?. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, 2005, 1, 69-72.	2.2	11
95	Proinflammatory cytokines differentially affect leverpress avoidance acquisition in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 153, 351-355.	2.2	28
96	Facilitated acquisition of the classically conditioned eyeblink response in male rats after systemic IL- $1\hat{l}^2$. Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, 2003, 38, 169-178.	0.3	20
97	Stress and cytokine effects on learning: What does sex have to do with it?. Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, 2003, 38, 179-188.	0.3	16
98	Stress interacts with peripheral cholinesterase inhibitors to cause central nervous system effects. Life Sciences, 2003, 73, 41-51.	4.3	16
99	Low doses of interleukin-1β improve the leverpress avoidance performance of Sprague–Dawley rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2003, 80, 168-171.	1.9	47
100	Developmental sensitivity of associative learning to cholesterol synthesis inhibitors. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 129, 141-152.	2.2	26
101	Leverpress escape/avoidance conditioning in rats: Safety signal length and avoidance performance. Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, 2002, 38, 36-44.	0.3	20
102	Effects of stress on nonassociative learning processes in male and female rats. Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, 2002, 37, 128-139.	0.3	20
103	Stress Facilitates Acquisition of the Classically Conditioned Eyeblink Response at Both Long and Short Interstimulus Intervals. Learning and Motivation, 2001, 32, 178-192.	1.2	33
104	Persistent Hormonal Effects of Stress Are Not Due to Reduced Food Intake or Exposure to Stressed Rats. Endocrine, 2001, 14, 181-188.	2.2	12
105	Central Nervous System Effects from a Peripherally Acting Cholinesterase Inhibiting Agent: Interaction with Stress or Genetics. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2001, 933, 310-314.	3.8	17
106	Eyeblink conditioning in the freely moving rat: square-wave stimulation as the unconditioned stimulus. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2000, 102, 35-42.	2.5	23
107	Differential stress responsivity in diet-induced obese and resistant rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R1357-R1364.	1.8	82
108	CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME BEGINNING SUDDENLY OCCURS SEASONALLY OVER THE YEAR. Chronobiology International, 2000, 17, 95-99.	2.0	13

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109	Persistent stress-induced elevations of urinary corticosterone in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2000, 71, 441-446.	2.1	35
110	Effects of inescapable stress and treatment with pyridostigmine bromide on plasma butyrylcholinesterase and the acoustic startle response in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2000, 69, 239-246.	2.1	24
111	Persistent Neuroendocrine Changes in Multiple Hormonal Axes after a Single or Repeated Stressor Exposures. Stress, 2000, 3, 263-274.	1.8	37
112	Relationship between abnormal cholesterol synthesis and retarded learning in rats. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 1998, 47, 878-882.	3.4	35
113	Impaired associative learning in chronic fatigue syndrome. NeuroReport, 1998, 9, 1153-1157.	1.2	12
114	Vagal activity predicts eyeblink conditioning in human subjects. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 1203-1207.	1.2	13
115	The Contribution of Stressor Intensity, Duration, and Context to the Stress-Induced Facilitation of Associative Learning. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 1997, 68, 92-96.	1.9	91
116	Early acquisition, but not retention, of the classically conditioned eyeblink response is N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor dependent Behavioral Neuroscience, 1996, 110, 1040-1048.	1.2	74
117	Stress-induced sensitization and facilitated learning require NMDA receptor activation. NeuroReport, 1995, 6, 677-680.	1.2	84
118	Delayed startle sensitization distinguishes rats exposed to one or three stress sessions: Further evidence toward an animal model of PTSD. Biological Psychiatry, 1995, 38, 539-546.	1.3	130
119	Enhanced glutamatergic neurotransmission facilitates classical conditioning in the freely moving rat. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 186, 153-156.	2.1	75
120	Repeated stress persistently elevates morning, but not evening, plasma corticosterone levels in male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 55, 337-340.	2.1	60
121	Persistent stress-induced sensitization of adrenocortical and startle responses. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 56, 945-954.	2.1	67
122	A comparison of the effects of repeated stressor exposures and corticosterone injections on plasma cholesterol, thyroid hormones and corticosterone levels in rats. Life Sciences, 1994, 55, 1611-1617.	4.3	19
123	Exposure to inescapable stress persistently facilitates associative and nonassociative learning in rats Behavioral Neuroscience, 1994, 108, 1101-1106.	1.2	124
124	Persistent plasma cholesterol elevations are produced by one or three stressor exposures in rats fed a normal laboratory diet. Physiology and Behavior, 1993, 53, 1101-1104.	2.1	17
125	Effect of life in a constant light environment on the course of hypertension in Dahl rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1993, 53, 1219-1222.	2.1	4
126	Effect of stress and food restriction on blood pressure and lifespan of Dahl salt-sensitive rats. Journal of Hypertension, 1992, 10, 1457-1462.	0.5	8

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127	A chronic stress state in rats: Effects of repeated stress on basal corticosterone and behavior. Physiology and Behavior, 1992, 51, 689-698.	2.1	102
128	Association of Kidney Comorbidities and Acute Kidney Failure With Unfavorable Outcomes After COVID-19 in Individuals With the Sickle Cell Trait. JAMA Internal Medicine, 0, , .	5.1	15