Wade S Kingery

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

77 papers	5,382 citations	61984 43 h-index	82547 72 g-index
77 all docs	77 docs citations	77 times ranked	4059 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A critical review of controlled clinical trials for peripheral neuropathic pain and complex regional pain syndromes. Pain, 1997, 73, 123-139.	4.2	590
2	Clinical features and pathophysiology of complex regional pain syndrome. Lancet Neurology, The, 2011, 10, 637-648.	10.2	553
3	Osteocytes as mechanosensors in the inhibition of bone resorption due to mechanical loading. Bone, 2008, 42, 172-179.	2.9	298
4	Substance P signaling contributes to the vascular and nociceptive abnormalities observed in a tibial fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. Pain, 2004, 108, 95-107.	4.2	178
5	Calcitonin-gene-related peptide stimulates stromal cell osteogenic differentiation and inhibits RANKL induced NF-ÎºB activation, osteoclastogenesis and bone resorption. Bone, 2010, 46, 1369-1379.	2.9	157
6	Capsaicin-Sensitive Sensory Neurons Contribute to the Maintenance of Trabecular Bone Integrity. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2004, 20, 257-267.	2.8	140
7	Substance P stimulates bone marrow stromal cell osteogenic activity, osteoclast differentiation, and resorption activity in vitro. Bone, 2009, 45, 309-320.	2.9	136
8	Antinociceptive Action of Nitrous Oxide Is Mediated by Stimulation of Noradrenergic Neurons in the Brainstem and Activation of Î±_{2B}Adrenoceptors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 9242-9251.	3.6	130
9	The Analgesic Potency of Dexmedetomidine Is Enhanced After Nerve Injury. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 1998, 87, 941-948.	2.2	122
10	Activation of Cutaneous Immune Responses in Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Journal of Pain, 2014, 15, 485-495.	1.4	111
11	Substance P Signaling Controls Mast Cell Activation, Degranulation, and Nociceptive Sensitization in a Rat Fracture Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Anesthesiology, 2012, 116, 882-895.	2.5	109
12	Effect of anti-NGF antibodies in a rat tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. Pain, 2008, 138, 47-60.	4.2	106
13	Role of substance P signaling in enhanced nociceptive sensitization and local cytokine production after incision. Pain, 2009, 145, 341-349.	4.2	97
14	The development of chronic mechanical hyperalgesia, autotomy and collateral sprouting following sciatic nerve section in rat. Pain, 1989, 38, 321-332.	4.2	94
15	The role of enhanced cutaneous IL-1Î² signaling in a rat tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome. Pain, 2009, 144, 303-313.	4.2	86
16	TNF signaling contributes to the development of nociceptive sensitization in a tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. Pain, 2008, 137, 507-519.	4.2	82
17	Post-junctional facilitation of Substance P signaling in a tibia fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. Pain, 2009, 144, 278-286.	4.2	79
18	Keratinocytes express cytokines and nerve growth factor in response to neuropeptide activation of the ERK1/2 and JNK MAPK transcription pathways. Regulatory Peptides, 2013, 186, 92-103.	1.9	79

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19	A substance P receptor (NK1) antagonist can reverse vascular and nociceptive abnormalities in a rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type II. Pain, 2003, 104, 75-84.	4.2	78
20	Autoimmunity contributes to nociceptive sensitization in a mouse model of complex regional pain syndrome. Pain, 2014, 155, 2377-2389.	4.2	75
21	The Î±2A adrenoceptor and the sympathetic postganglionic neuron contribute to the development of neuropathic heat hyperalgesia in mice. Pain, 2000, 85, 345-358.	4.2	71
22	Brain Neuroplastic Changes Accompany Anxiety and Memory Deficits in a Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Anesthesiology, 2014, 121, 852-865.	2.5	70
23	Chronic pain and genetic background interact and influence opioid analgesia, tolerance, and physical dependence. Pain, 2006, 121, 232-240.	4.2	68
24	Methylprednisolone prevents the development of autotomy and neuropathic edema in rats, but has no effect on nociceptive thresholds. Pain, 1999, 80, 555-566.	4.2	65
25	A substance P receptor (NK1) antagonist enhances the widespread osteoporotic effects of sciatic nerve section. Bone, 2003, 33, 927-936.	2.9	65
26	The NALP1 inflammasome controls cytokine production and nociception in a rat fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome. Pain, 2009, 147, 277-286.	4.2	65
27	Autoinflammatory and autoimmune contributions to complex regional pain syndrome. Molecular Pain, 2018, 14, 174480691879912.	2.1	64
28	Fracture induces keratinocyte activation, proliferation, and expression of pro-nociceptive inflammatory mediators. Pain, 2010, 151, 843-852.	4.2	63
29	Epidermal adrenergic signaling contributes to inflammation and pain sensitization in a rat model of complex regional pain syndrome. Pain, 2013, 154, 1224-1236.	4.2	62
30	Sensitivity, specificity, and variability of nerve conduction velocity measurements in carpal tunnel syndrome. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2005, 86, 12-16.	0.9	61
31	Neuropeptides Contribute to Peripheral Nociceptive Sensitization by Regulating Interleukin-1Î² Production in Keratinocytes. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2011, 113, 175-183.	2.2	61
32	Neuropeptide Deficient Mice Have Attenuated Nociceptive, Vascular, and Inflammatory Changes in a Tibia Fracture Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Molecular Pain, 2012, 8, 1744-8069-8-85.	2.1	61
33	Pentoxifylline attenuates nociceptive sensitization and cytokine expression in a tibia fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome. European Journal of Pain, 2009, 13, 253-262.	2.8	58
34	Acute versus chronic phase mechanisms in a rat model of CRPS. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 14.	7.2	58
35	Immobilization Contributes to Exaggerated Neuropeptide Signaling, Inflammatory Changes, and Nociceptive Sensitization After Fracture in Rats. Journal of Pain, 2014, 15, 1033-1045.	1.4	57
36	Keratinocyte expression of inflammatory mediators plays a crucial role in substance P-induced acute and chronic pain. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 181.	7.2	55

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37	Changes Resembling Complex Regional Pain Syndrome Following Surgery and Immobilization. Journal of Pain, 2013, 14, 516-524.	1.4	54
38	Glucocorticoid inhibition of vascular abnormalities in a tibia fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. Pain, 2006, 121, 158-167.	4.2	53
39	Sex differences in a Murine Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2015, 123, 100-109.	1.9	53
40	The resolution of neuropathic hyperalgesia following motor and sensory functional recovery in sciatic axonotmetic mononeuropathies. Pain, 1994, 58, 157-168.	4.2	50
41	Glucocorticoid Inhibition of Neuropathic Hyperalgesia and Spinal Fos Expression. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2001, 92, 476-482.	2.2	46
42	Role of Neuropeptide, Cytokine, and Growth Factor Signaling in Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Pain Medicine, 2010, 11, 1239-1250.	1.9	44
43	THE EFFECT OF ICE ON INTRA-ARTICULAR TEMPERATURE IN THE KNEE OF THE DOG. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1991, 70, 181-185.	1.4	43
44	A loose ligature-induced mononeuropathy produces hyperalgesias mediated by both the injured sciatic nerve and the adjacent saphenous nerve. Pain, 1993, 55, 297-304.	4.2	43
45	Bisphosphonates Inhibit Pain, Bone Loss, and Inflammation in a Rat Tibia Fracture Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2016, 123, 1033-1045.	2.2	42
46	Adjacent neuropathic hyperalgesia in rats: A model for sympathetic independent pain. Neuroscience Letters, 1991, 133, 241-244.	2.1	37
47	The Natural Resolution of a Lumbar Spontaneous Epidural Hematoma and Associated Radiculopathy. Spine, 1994, 19, 67-69.	2.0	36
48	The Rodent Tibia Fracture Model: A Critical Review and Comparison With the Complex Regional Pain Syndrome Literature. Journal of Pain, 2018, 19, 1102.e1-1102.e19.	1.4	36
49	Bone microstructure and its associated genetic variability in 12 inbred mouse strains: Î¼CT study and in silico genome scan. Bone, 2008, 42, 439-451.	2.9	35
50	Differential Efficacy of Ketamine in the Acute <i>versus</i> Chronic Stages of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome in Mice. Anesthesiology, 2015, 123, 1435-1447.	2.5	35
51	Glucocorticoid inhibition of neuropathic limb edema and cutaneous neurogenic extravasation. Brain Research, 2001, 913, 140-148.	2.2	34
52	Facilitated spinal neuropeptide signaling and upregulated inflammatory mediator expression contribute to postfracture nociceptive sensitization. Pain, 2015, 156, 1852-1863.	4.2	33
53	Acute and Chronic Phases of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome in Mice are Accompanied by Distinct Transcriptional Changes in the Spinal Cord. Molecular Pain, 2013, 9, 1744-8069-9-40.	2.1	32
54	Passive transfer autoimmunity in a mouse model of complex regional pain syndrome. Pain, 2017, 158, 2410-2421.	4.2	32

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55	Neuropeptide regulation of adaptive immunity in the tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2018, 15, 105.	7.2	31
56	Exercise Reverses Nociceptive Sensitization, Upregulated Neuropeptide Signaling, Inflammatory Changes, Anxiety, and Memory Impairment in a Mouse Tibia Fracture Model. Anesthesiology, 2018, 129, 557-575.	2.5	28
57	Identification of KRT16 as a target of an autoantibody response in complex regional pain syndrome. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 287, 14-20.	4.1	27
58	Complex regional pain syndrome patient immunoglobulin M has pronociceptive effects in the skin and spinal cord of tibia fracture mice. Pain, 2020, 161, 797-809.	4.2	27
59	Oxidative Stress Contributes to Fracture/Cast-Induced Inflammation and Pain in a Rat Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Journal of Pain, 2018, 19, 1147-1156.	1.4	24
60	Morphine Exacerbates Postfracture Nociceptive Sensitization, Functional Impairment, and Microglial Activation in Mice. Anesthesiology, 2019, 130, 292-308.	2.5	24
61	Sex differences in the temporal development of pronociceptive immune responses in the tibia fracture mouse model. Pain, 2019, 160, 2013-2027.	4.2	20
62	Preprotachykinin-A Gene Disruption Attenuates Nociceptive Sensitivity After Opioid Administration and Incision by Peripheral and Spinal Mechanisms in Mice. Journal of Pain, 2012, 13, 997-1007.	1.4	17
63	High intensity magnetic stimulation over the lumbosacral spine evokes antinociception in rats. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 1006-1012.	1.5	16
64	THE ABSENCE OF BRACHIAL PLEXUS INJURY IN STROKE. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1993, 72, 127-135.	1.4	15
65	Capsaicin sensitive afferents mediate the development of heat hyperalgesia and hindpaw edema after sciatic section in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 318, 39-43.	2.1	14
66	IL-6 signaling mediates the germinal center response, IgM production and nociceptive sensitization in male mice after tibia fracture. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 94, 148-158.	4.1	14
67	ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC MOTOR TINEL??S SIGN IN ULNAR MONONEUROPATHIES AT THE ELBOW. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1995, 74, 419-426.	1.4	13
68	An electrophysiological demonstration of polysegmental innervation in the lumbar medial paraspinal muscles. Muscle and Nerve, 1997, 20, 113-115.	2.2	13
69	C5a complement and cytokine signaling mediate the pronociceptive effects of complex regional pain syndrome patient IgM in fracture mice. Pain, 2021, 162, 1400-1415.	4.2	13
70	Germinal center formation, immunoglobulin production and hindlimb nociceptive sensitization after tibia fracture. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2020, 88, 725-734.	4.1	10
71	Autonomic Regulation of Nociceptive and Immunologic Changes in a Mouse Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Journal of Pain, 2022, 23, 472-486.	1.4	10
72	An unusual presentation of a traumatic ulnar mononeuropathy with a Martin-Gruber anastomosis. , 1996, 19, 920-922.		6

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Mice lacking substance P have normal bone modeling but diminished bone formation, increased resorption, and accelerated osteopenia with aging. Bone, 2021, 144, 115806.	2.9	6
74	Dimethyl Fumarate Reduces Oxidative Stress and Pronociceptive Immune Responses in a Murine Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2021, 132, 1475-1485.	2.2	6
75	THORACODORSAL NERVE CONDUCTION STUDY1. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1998, 77, 296-298.	1.4	5
76	Reply to Bonicalzi and Canavero. Pain, 1999, 79, 318-319.	4.2	1
77	Conduction velocity is inversely related to axonal length in the median sensory nerve. , 1998, 21, 262-263.		0