

Wade S Kingery

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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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	Autonomic Regulation of Nociceptive and Immunologic Changes in a Mouse Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2022, 23, 472-486.	1.4	10
2	Mice lacking substance P have normal bone modeling but diminished bone formation, increased resorption, and accelerated osteopenia with aging. <i>Bone</i> , 2021, 144, 115806.	2.9	6
3	Dimethyl Fumarate Reduces Oxidative Stress and Pronociceptive Immune Responses in a Murine Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2021, 132, 1475-1485.	2.2	6
4	IL-6 signaling mediates the germinal center response, IgM production and nociceptive sensitization in male mice after tibia fracture. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2021, 94, 148-158.	4.1	14
5	C5a complement and cytokine signaling mediate the pronociceptive effects of complex regional pain syndrome patient IgM in fracture mice. <i>Pain</i> , 2021, 162, 1400-1415.	4.2	13
6	Complex regional pain syndrome patient immunoglobulin M has pronociceptive effects in the skin and spinal cord of tibia fracture mice. <i>Pain</i> , 2020, 161, 797-809.	4.2	27
7	Germinal center formation, immunoglobulin production and hindlimb nociceptive sensitization after tibia fracture. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2020, 88, 725-734.	4.1	10
8	Morphine Exacerbates Postfracture Nociceptive Sensitization, Functional Impairment, and Microglial Activation in Mice. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2019, 130, 292-308.	2.5	24
9	Sex differences in the temporal development of pronociceptive immune responses in the tibia fracture mouse model. <i>Pain</i> , 2019, 160, 2013-2027.	4.2	20
10	The Rodent Tibia Fracture Model: A Critical Review and Comparison With the Complex Regional Pain Syndrome Literature. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2018, 19, 1102.e1-1102.e19.	1.4	36
11	Oxidative Stress Contributes to Fracture/Cast-Induced Inflammation and Pain in a Rat Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2018, 19, 1147-1156.	1.4	24
12	Exercise Reverses Nociceptive Sensitization, Upregulated Neuropeptide Signaling, Inflammatory Changes, Anxiety, and Memory Impairment in a Mouse Tibia Fracture Model. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2018, 129, 557-575.	2.5	28
13	Neuropeptide regulation of adaptive immunity in the tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2018, 15, 105.	7.2	31
14	Autoinflammatory and autoimmune contributions to complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Molecular Pain</i> , 2018, 14, 174480691879912.	2.1	64
15	Passive transfer autoimmunity in a mouse model of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Pain</i> , 2017, 158, 2410-2421.	4.2	32
16	Identification of KRT16 as a target of an autoantibody response in complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 287, 14-20.	4.1	27
17	Bisphosphonates Inhibit Pain, Bone Loss, and Inflammation in a Rat Tibia Fracture Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2016, 123, 1033-1045.	2.2	42
18	Acute versus chronic phase mechanisms in a rat model of CRPS. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2016, 13, 14.	7.2	58

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19	Facilitated spinal neuropeptide signaling and upregulated inflammatory mediator expression contribute to postfracture nociceptive sensitization. <i>Pain</i> , 2015, 156, 1852-1863.	4.2	33
20	Differential Efficacy of Ketamine in the Acute <i>versus</i> Chronic Stages of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome in Mice. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2015, 123, 1435-1447.	2.5	35
21	Sex differences in a Murine Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2015, 123, 100-109.	1.9	53
22	Autoimmunity contributes to nociceptive sensitization in a mouse model of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Pain</i> , 2014, 155, 2377-2389.	4.2	75
23	Immobilization Contributes to Exaggerated Neuropeptide Signaling, Inflammatory Changes, and Nociceptive Sensitization After Fracture in Rats. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2014, 15, 1033-1045.	1.4	57
24	Activation of Cutaneous Immune Responses in Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2014, 15, 485-495.	1.4	111
25	Brain Neuroplastic Changes Accompany Anxiety and Memory Deficits in a Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2014, 121, 852-865.	2.5	70
26	Keratinocytes express cytokines and nerve growth factor in response to neuropeptide activation of the ERK1/2 and JNK MAPK transcription pathways. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2013, 186, 92-103.	1.9	79
27	Acute and Chronic Phases of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome in Mice are Accompanied by Distinct Transcriptional Changes in the Spinal Cord. <i>Molecular Pain</i> , 2013, 9, 1744-8069-9-40.	2.1	32
28	Changes Resembling Complex Regional Pain Syndrome Following Surgery and Immobilization. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2013, 14, 516-524.	1.4	54
29	Epidermal adrenergic signaling contributes to inflammation and pain sensitization in a rat model of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Pain</i> , 2013, 154, 1224-1236.	4.2	62
30	Preprotachykinin-A Gene Disruption Attenuates Nociceptive Sensitivity After Opioid Administration and Incision by Peripheral and Spinal Mechanisms in Mice. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2012, 13, 997-1007.	1.4	17
31	Keratinocyte expression of inflammatory mediators plays a crucial role in substance P-induced acute and chronic pain. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2012, 9, 181.	7.2	55
32	Neuropeptide Deficient Mice Have Attenuated Nociceptive, Vascular, and Inflammatory Changes in a Tibia Fracture Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Molecular Pain</i> , 2012, 8, 1744-8069-8-85.	2.1	61
33	Substance P Signaling Controls Mast Cell Activation, Degranulation, and Nociceptive Sensitization in a Rat Fracture Model of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2012, 116, 882-895.	2.5	109
34	Clinical features and pathophysiology of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Lancet Neurology</i> , The, 2011, 10, 637-648.	10.2	553
35	Neuropeptides Contribute to Peripheral Nociceptive Sensitization by Regulating Interleukin-1 β Production in Keratinocytes. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2011, 113, 175-183.	2.2	61
36	Fracture induces keratinocyte activation, proliferation, and expression of pro-nociceptive inflammatory mediators. <i>Pain</i> , 2010, 151, 843-852.	4.2	63

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37	Role of Neuropeptide, Cytokine, and Growth Factor Signaling in Complex Regional Pain Syndrome. <i>Pain Medicine</i> , 2010, 11, 1239-1250.	1.9	44
38	Calcitonin-gene-related peptide stimulates stromal cell osteogenic differentiation and inhibits RANKL induced NF- κ B activation, osteoclastogenesis and bone resorption. <i>Bone</i> , 2010, 46, 1369-1379.	2.9	157
39	The NALP1 inflammasome controls cytokine production and nociception in a rat fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 147, 277-286.	4.2	65
40	Pentoxifylline attenuates nociceptive sensitization and cytokine expression in a tibia fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>European Journal of Pain</i> , 2009, 13, 253-262.	2.8	58
41	Substance P stimulates bone marrow stromal cell osteogenic activity, osteoclast differentiation, and resorption activity in vitro. <i>Bone</i> , 2009, 45, 309-320.	2.9	136
42	Post-junctional facilitation of Substance P signaling in a tibia fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 144, 278-286.	4.2	79
43	The role of enhanced cutaneous IL-1 β signaling in a rat tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 144, 303-313.	4.2	86
44	Role of substance P signaling in enhanced nociceptive sensitization and local cytokine production after incision. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 145, 341-349.	4.2	97
45	TNF signaling contributes to the development of nociceptive sensitization in a tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. <i>Pain</i> , 2008, 137, 507-519.	4.2	82
46	Effect of anti-NGF antibodies in a rat tibia fracture model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. <i>Pain</i> , 2008, 138, 47-60.	4.2	106
47	Bone microstructure and its associated genetic variability in 12 inbred mouse strains: $\hat{1}/4$ CT study and in silico genome scan. <i>Bone</i> , 2008, 42, 439-451.	2.9	35
48	Osteocytes as mechanosensors in the inhibition of bone resorption due to mechanical loading. <i>Bone</i> , 2008, 42, 172-179.	2.9	298
49	Glucocorticoid inhibition of vascular abnormalities in a tibia fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. <i>Pain</i> , 2006, 121, 158-167.	4.2	53
50	Chronic pain and genetic background interact and influence opioid analgesia, tolerance, and physical dependence. <i>Pain</i> , 2006, 121, 232-240.	4.2	68
51	Sensitivity, specificity, and variability of nerve conduction velocity measurements in carpal tunnel syndrome. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2005, 86, 12-16.	0.9	61
52	Capsaicin-Sensitive Sensory Neurons Contribute to the Maintenance of Trabecular Bone Integrity. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2004, 20, 257-267.	2.8	140
53	Substance P signaling contributes to the vascular and nociceptive abnormalities observed in a tibial fracture rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type I. <i>Pain</i> , 2004, 108, 95-107.	4.2	178
54	A substance P receptor (NK1) antagonist enhances the widespread osteoporotic effects of sciatic nerve section. <i>Bone</i> , 2003, 33, 927-936.	2.9	65

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55	A substance P receptor (NK1) antagonist can reverse vascular and nociceptive abnormalities in a rat model of complex regional pain syndrome type II. <i>Pain</i> , 2003, 104, 75-84.	4.2	78
56	High intensity magnetic stimulation over the lumbosacral spine evokes antinociception in rats. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2002, 113, 1006-1012.	1.5	16
57	Capsaicin sensitive afferents mediate the development of heat hyperalgesia and hindpaw edema after sciatic section in rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2002, 318, 39-43.	2.1	14
58	Glucocorticoid inhibition of neuropathic limb edema and cutaneous neurogenic extravasation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 913, 140-148.	2.2	34
59	Glucocorticoid Inhibition of Neuropathic Hyperalgesia and Spinal Fos Expression. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2001, 92, 476-482.	2.2	46
60	Antinociceptive Action of Nitrous Oxide Is Mediated by Stimulation of Noradrenergic Neurons in the Brainstem and Activation of α_2 Adrenoceptors. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 9242-9251.	3.6	130
61	The α_2 adrenoceptor and the sympathetic postganglionic neuron contribute to the development of neuropathic heat hyperalgesia in mice. <i>Pain</i> , 2000, 85, 345-358.	4.2	71
62	Reply to Bonicalzi and Canavero. <i>Pain</i> , 1999, 79, 318-319.	4.2	1
63	Methylprednisolone prevents the development of autotomy and neuropathic edema in rats, but has no effect on nociceptive thresholds. <i>Pain</i> , 1999, 80, 555-566.	4.2	65
64	Conduction velocity is inversely related to axonal length in the median sensory nerve. , 1998, 21, 262-263.		0
65	The Analgesic Potency of Dexmedetomidine Is Enhanced After Nerve Injury. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 1998, 87, 941-948.	2.2	122
66	THORACODORSAL NERVE CONDUCTION STUDY1. <i>American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 1998, 77, 296-298.	1.4	5
67	A critical review of controlled clinical trials for peripheral neuropathic pain and complex regional pain syndromes. <i>Pain</i> , 1997, 73, 123-139.	4.2	590
68	An electrophysiological demonstration of polysegmental innervation in the lumbar medial paraspinal muscles. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 1997, 20, 113-115.	2.2	13
69	An unusual presentation of a traumatic ulnar mononeuropathy with a Martin-Gruber anastomosis. , 1996, 19, 920-922.		6
70	ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC MOTOR TINEL'S SIGN IN ULNAR MONONEUROPATHIES AT THE ELBOW. <i>American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 1995, 74, 419-426.	1.4	13
71	The resolution of neuropathic hyperalgesia following motor and sensory functional recovery in sciatic axonotmetic mononeuropathies. <i>Pain</i> , 1994, 58, 157-168.	4.2	50
72	The Natural Resolution of a Lumbar Spontaneous Epidural Hematoma and Associated Radiculopathy. <i>Spine</i> , 1994, 19, 67-69.	2.0	36

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73	A loose ligature-induced mononeuropathy produces hyperalgesias mediated by both the injured sciatic nerve and the adjacent saphenous nerve. <i>Pain</i> , 1993, 55, 297-304.	4.2	43
74	THE ABSENCE OF BRACHIAL PLEXUS INJURY IN STROKE. <i>American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 1993, 72, 127-135.	1.4	15
75	Adjacent neuropathic hyperalgesia in rats: A model for sympathetic independent pain. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1991, 133, 241-244.	2.1	37
76	THE EFFECT OF ICE ON INTRA-ARTICULAR TEMPERATURE IN THE KNEE OF THE DOG. <i>American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 1991, 70, 181-185.	1.4	43
77	The development of chronic mechanical hyperalgesia, autotomy and collateral sprouting following sciatic nerve section in rat. <i>Pain</i> , 1989, 38, 321-332.	4.2	94