

Timothy J Carroll

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7545130/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

110
papers

4,952
citations

94433

37
h-index

106344

65
g-index

125
all docs

125
docs citations

125
times ranked

4248
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	When “Deep Faking” Results Means “Improving Diagnosis” Radiology, 2022, , 212939.	7.3	0
2	Engagement of the contralateral limb can enhance the facilitation of motor output by loud acoustic stimuli. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2022, 127, 840-855.	1.8	0
3	QSM in canine model of acute cerebral ischemia: A pilot study. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2021, 85, 1602-1610.	3.0	4
4	The influence of temporal predictability on express visuomotor responses. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2021, 125, 731-747.	1.8	20
5	Plantar flexor voluntary activation capacity, strength and function in cerebral palsy. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2021, 121, 1733-1741.	2.5	8
6	Cyclic eccentric stretching induces more damage and improved subsequent protection than stretched isometric contractions in the lower limb. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2021, 121, 3349-3360.	2.5	3
7	Trial-by-trial modulation of express visuomotor responses induced by symbolic or barely detectable cues. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2021, 126, 1507-1523.	1.8	14
8	Rapid recalibration of temporal order judgements: Response bias accounts for contradictory results. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 51, 1697-1710.	2.6	7
9	Task Feedback Processing Differs Between Young and Older Adults in Visuomotor Rotation Learning Despite Similar Initial Adaptation and Savings. Neuroscience, 2020, 451, 79-98.	2.3	9
10	Impact of Lower Limb Active Movement Training in Individuals With Spastic Type Cerebral Palsy on Neuromuscular Control Outcomes: A Systematic Review. Frontiers in Neurology, 2020, 11, 581892.	2.4	8
11	Task Errors Drive Memories That Improve Sensorimotor Adaptation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 3075-3088.	3.6	54
12	Using Dynamic Contrast-enhanced MRI as an Imaging Biomarker for Migraine: Proceed with Caution. Radiology, 2019, 292, 721-722.	7.3	4
13	Interlimb transfer and generalisation of learning in the context of persistent failure to accomplish a visuomotor task. Experimental Brain Research, 2019, 237, 1077-1092.	1.5	1
14	Rapid Visuomotor Responses Reflect Value-Based Decisions. Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 39, 3906-3920.	3.6	45
15	Increased preparation time reduces, but does not abolish, action history bias of saccadic eye movements. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2019, 121, 1478-1490.	1.8	8
16	Motor Strategies Learned during Pain Are Sustained upon Pain-free Reexposure to Task. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2019, 51, 2334-2343.	0.4	9
17	Pushing attention to one side: Force field adaptation alters neural correlates of orienting and disengagement of spatial attention. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 49, 120-136.	2.6	3
18	It Pays to Prepare: Human Motor Preparation Depends on the Relative Value of Potential Response Options. Neuroscience, 2018, 374, 223-235.	2.3	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Use-dependent directional bias does not transfer to the untrained limb during bimanual contractions. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 47, 33-39.	2.6	1
20	Task errors contribute to implicit aftereffects in sensorimotor adaptation. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 48, 3397-3409.	2.6	66
21	Unilateral movement preparation causes task-specific modulation of TMS responses in the passive, opposite limb. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2018, 596, 3725-3738.	2.9	12
22	The repeated bout effect can occur without mechanical and neuromuscular changes after a bout of eccentric exercise. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2018, 28, 2123-2134.	2.9	18
23	Greater neural responses to trajectory errors are associated with superior force field adaptation in older adults. <i>Experimental Gerontology</i> , 2018, 110, 105-117.	2.8	23
24	Unexpected acoustic stimulation during action preparation reveals gradual re-specification of movement direction. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 348, 23-32.	2.3	20
25	Estimating the implicit component of visuomotor rotation learning by constraining movement preparation time. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2017, 118, 666-676.	1.8	68
26	Recovery of central and peripheral neuromuscular fatigue after exercise. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 122, 1068-1076.	2.5	164
27	Distinct coordinate systems for adaptations of movement direction and extent. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2017, 118, 2670-2686.	1.8	11
28	Action history influences subsequent movement via two distinct processes. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	6.0	37
29	Cerebellar anodal tDCS increases implicit learning when strategic re-aiming is suppressed in sensorimotor adaptation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0179977.	2.5	21
30	Neural Adaptations Associated with Interlimb Transfer in a Ballistic Wrist Flexion Task. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 10, 204.	2.0	17
31	Motor Adaptations to Pain during a Bilateral Plantarflexion Task: Does the Cost of Using the Non-Painful Limb Matter?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0154524.	2.5	8
32	Effect of coordinate frame compatibility on the transfer of implicit and explicit learning across limbs. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 116, 1239-1249.	1.8	36
33	Motor learning and cross-limb transfer rely upon distinct neural adaptation processes. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 116, 575-586.	1.8	15
34	Savings for visuomotor adaptation require prior history of error, not prior repetition of successful actions. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 116, 1603-1614.	1.8	48
35	Feedforward compensation for novel dynamics depends on force field orientation but is similar for the left and right arms. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 116, 2260-2271.	1.8	14
36	Strength Training Biases Goal-Directed Aiming. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 1835-1846.	0.4	14

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Protection from Muscle Damage in the Absence of Changes in Muscle Mechanical Behavior. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 1495-1505.	0.4	14
38	Electric and acoustic stimulation during movement preparation can facilitate movement execution in healthy participants and stroke survivors. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2016, 618, 134-138.	2.1	26
39	Enhanced crosslimb transfer of force-field learning for dynamics that are identical in extrinsic and joint-based coordinates for both limbs. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 115, 445-456.	1.8	15
40	The facilitation of motor actions by acoustic and electric stimulation. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2015, 52, 1698-1710.	2.4	18
41	Contrast-Enhanced MR Angiography. , 2015, , 283-295.		0
42	Advances and Innovations in Brain Arteriovenous Malformation Surgery. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2014, 74, S60-S73.	1.1	60
43	RAZER: A pulse sequence for whole-brain bolus tracking at high frame rates. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2014, 71, 2127-2138.	3.0	6
44	New visuomotor maps are immediately available to the opposite limb. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2014, 111, 2232-2243.	1.8	27
45	Visual Spatial Attention Has Opposite Effects on Bidirectional Plasticity in the Human Motor Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 1475-1480.	3.6	26
46	Muscle fascicle strains in human gastrocnemius during backward downhill walking. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2014, 116, 1455-1462.	2.5	29
47	Inter-limb transfer of ballistic motor skill following non-dominant limb training in young and older adults. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2013, 227, 19-29.	1.5	36
48	Transfer of ballistic motor skill between bilateral and unilateral contexts in young and older adults: neural adaptations and behavioral implications. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2013, 109, 2963-2971.	1.8	13
49	Short-interval intracortical inhibition in knee extensors during locomotor cycling. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2013, 207, 194-201.	3.8	33
50	Ipsilateral corticospinal responses to ballistic training are similar for various intensities and timings of <scp>TMS</scp>. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2013, 207, 385-396.	3.8	14
51	Corticospinal Responses to Sustained Locomotor Exercises: Moving Beyond Single-Joint Studies of Central Fatigue. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2013, 43, 437-449.	6.5	54
52	Characterizing Changes in the Excitability of Corticospinal Projections to Proximal Muscles of the Upper Limb. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2013, 6, 760-768.	1.6	60
53	Twitch interpolation: superimposed twitches decline progressively during a tetanic contraction of human adductor pollicis. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2013, 591, 1373-1383.	2.9	32
54	Bilateral tremor responses to unilateral loading and fatiguing muscle contractions. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2013, 110, 431-440.	1.8	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Sustained Cycling Exercise Increases Intracortical Inhibition. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2013, 45, 654-662.	0.4	34
56	Are muscle synergies useful for neural control?. <i>Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 19.	2.1	86
57	Safety of spinal angiography. <i>Nature Reviews Neurology</i> , 2012, 8, 10-11.	10.1	1
58	Visual Attentional Load Influences Plasticity in the Human Motor Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 7001-7008.	3.6	60
59	A systematic method to quantify the presence of cross-talk in stimulus-evoked EMG responses: Implications for TMS studies. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2012, 112, 259-265.	2.5	34
60	A comparison of two Hill-type skeletal muscle models on the construction of medial gastrocnemius length-tension curves in humans in vivo. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2012, 113, 90-96.	2.5	24
61	Motor cortex excitability does not increase during sustained cycling exercise to volitional exhaustion. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2012, 113, 401-409.	2.5	57
62	Corticospinal contributions to lower limb muscle activity during cycling in humans. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 107, 306-314.	1.8	53
63	Changes in wrist muscle activity with forearm posture: implications for the study of sensorimotor transformations. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 108, 2884-2895.	1.8	16
64	Virtual biomechanics: a new method for online reconstruction of force from EMG recordings. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 108, 3333-3341.	1.8	14
65	Emerging evidence that exercise-induced improvements in muscular strength are partly due to adaptations in the brain. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2012, 206, 96-97.	3.8	4
66	Combined renal MRA and perfusion with a single dose of contrast. <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2012, 30, 878-885.	1.8	6
67	Muscle Coordination Is Habitual Rather than Optimal. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 7384-7391.	3.6	197
68	Magnetization spoiling in radial FLASH contrast-enhanced MR digital subtraction angiography. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2012, 36, 249-258.	3.4	8
69	Cortical and Spinal Excitability during and after Lengthening Contractions of the Human Plantar Flexor Muscles Performed with Maximal Voluntary Effort. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e49907.	2.5	46
70	Absence of cross-limb transfer of performance gains following ballistic motor practice in older adults. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2011, 110, 166-175.	2.5	75
71	Early neural responses to strength training. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2011, 111, 367-375.	2.5	72
72	Neural adaptations to strength training: Moving beyond transcranial magnetic stimulation and reflex studies. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2011, 202, 119-140.	3.8	128

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Force synchrony enhances the stability of rhythmic multi-joint arm coordination. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2011, 213, 117-124.	1.5	0
74	Timeâ€resolved magnetic resonance angiography: Evaluation of intrapulmonary circulation parameters in pulmonary arterial hypertension. <i>Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2011, 33, 225-231.	3.4	27
75	Changes in muscle directional tuning parallel feedforward adaptation to a visuomotor rotation. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2010, 203, 701-709.	1.5	11
76	The ipsilateral motor cortex contributes to crossâ€limb transfer of performance gains after ballistic motor practice. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2010, 588, 201-212.	2.9	152
77	Three-Dimensional Phase-Sensitive Inversion-Recovery Turbo FLASH Sequence for the Evaluation of Left Ventricular Myocardial Scar. <i>American Journal of Roentgenology</i> , 2009, 193, W381-W388.	2.2	48
78	4D Radial Acquisition Contrast-Enhanced MR Angiography and Intracranial Arteriovenous Malformations. <i>Stroke</i> , 2009, 40, 2749-2753.	2.0	62
79	Radial slidingâ€window magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) with highlyâ€constrained projection reconstruction (HYPR). <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2009, 61, 1103-1113.	3.0	18
80	Cortical voluntary activation of the human knee extensors can be reliably estimated using transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2009, 39, 186-196.	2.2	108
81	The effect of strength training on the force of twitches evoked by corticospinal stimulation in humans. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2009, 197, 161-173.	3.8	38
82	Unilateral strength training increases voluntary activation of the opposite untrained limb. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 120, 802-808.	1.5	109
83	Short-Term Strength Training Does Not Change Cortical Voluntary Activation. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2009, 41, 1452-1460.	0.4	41
84	Three-Dimensional T2-Weighted MRI of the Human Femoral Arterial Vessel Wall at 3.0 Tesla. <i>Investigative Radiology</i> , 2009, 44, 619-626.	6.2	67
85	Increases in corticospinal responsiveness during a sustained submaximal plantar flexion. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2009, 107, 112-120.	2.5	37
86	Locomotor exercise induces long-lasting impairments in the capacity of the human motor cortex to voluntarily activate knee extensor muscles. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2009, 106, 556-565.	2.5	104
87	Neuromuscular and biomechanical factors codetermine the solution to motor redundancy in rhythmic multijoint arm movement. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2008, 189, 421-434.	1.5	9
88	No evidence for preferential activation of vastus medialis at extended knee angles. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2008, 194, 175-175.	3.8	0
89	The effect of mechanical context on attentional cost in unimanual coordination. <i>Human Movement Science</i> , 2008, 27, 53-64.	1.4	0
90	Cortical voluntary activation can be reliably measured in human wrist extensors using transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2008, 119, 1130-1138.	1.5	38

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Vertebral artery dissection: not a rare cause of stroke in the young. <i>Age and Ageing</i> , 2008, 37, 345-346.	1.6	9
92	Unilateral practice of a ballistic movement causes bilateral increases in performance and corticospinal excitability. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2008, 104, 1656-1664.	2.5	81
93	Rhythmic leg cycling modulates forearm muscle H-reflex amplitude and corticospinal tract excitability. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2007, 419, 10-14.	2.1	54
94	Cross Education. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2007, 37, 1-14.	6.5	259
95	4D radial contrast-enhanced MR angiography with sliding subtraction. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 2007, 58, 962-972.	3.0	26
96	Ankle position and voluntary contraction alter maximal M waves in soleus and tibialis anterior. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2007, 35, 756-766.	2.2	69
97	Contralateral effects of unilateral strength training: evidence and possible mechanisms. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2006, 101, 1514-1522.	2.5	375
98	Corticospinal Excitability Is Lower During Rhythmic Arm Movement Than During Tonic Contraction. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 95, 914-921.	1.8	50
99	The amplitude of Mmax in human wrist flexors varies during different muscle contractions despite constant posture. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2005, 149, 95-100.	2.5	23
100	Modulation of cutaneous reflexes in human upper limb muscles during arm cycling is independent of activity in the contralateral arm. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2005, 161, 133-144.	1.5	34
101	Task dependent gain regulation of spinal circuits projecting to the human flexor carpi radialis. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2005, 161, 299-306.	1.5	11
102	Constraints on the spatiotemporal accuracy of interceptive action: effects of target size on hitting a moving target. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2004, 155, 509-526.	1.5	44
103	Possible contributions of CPG activity to the control of rhythmic human arm movement. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 82, 556-568.	1.4	109
104	Temporal precision of interceptive action: differential effects of target size and speed. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2003, 148, 425-438.	1.5	38
105	The sites of neural adaptation induced by resistance training in humans. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2002, 544, 641-652.	2.9	185
106	Neural Adaptations to Resistance Training. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2001, 31, 829-840.	6.5	174
107	Corticospinal Responses to Motor Training Revealed by Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2001, 29, 54-59.	3.0	29
108	Reliability of the input-output properties of the cortico-spinal pathway obtained from transcranial magnetic and electrical stimulation. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2001, 112, 193-202.	2.5	200

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Resistance training enhances the stability of sensorimotor coordination. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2001, 268, 221-227.	2.6	65
110	Resistance training frequency: strength and myosin heavy chain responses to two and three bouts per week. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 78, 270-275.	2.5	49