

Luiz Schenberg

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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394421

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Daily maternal separations during stress hypo-responsive period decrease the thresholds of panic-like behaviors to electrical stimulation of the dorsal periaqueductal gray of the adult rat. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2018, 344, 132-144.	2.2	11
2	On the verge of a respiratory-type panic attack: Selective activations of rostralateral and caudoventral periaqueductal gray matter following short-lasting escape to a low dose of potassium cyanide. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 348, 228-240.	2.3	8
3	Methamidophos, an Organophosphorus Insecticide, Induces Pro-aggressive Behaviour in Mice. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2017, 32, 398-408.	2.7	5
4	Effects of alprazolam and cannabinoid-related compounds in an animal model of panic attack. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2017, 317, 508-514.	2.2	6
5	Galanin subtype 1 and subtype 2 receptors mediate opposite anxiety-like effects in the rat dorsal raphe nucleus. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 314, 125-133.	2.2	12
6	Galanin microinjection into the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter produces paradigm-dependent anxiolytic effects. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2016, 121, 42-47.	3.0	6
7	In a rat model of panic, corticotropin responses to dorsal periaqueductal gray stimulation depend on physical exertion. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2015, 53, 136-147.	2.7	10
8	Serotonin in the dorsal periaqueductal gray inhibits panic-like defensive behaviors in rats exposed to acute hypoxia. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 307, 191-198.	2.3	28
9	Evidence That the Periaqueductal Gray Matter Mediates the Facilitation of Panic-Like Reactions in Neonatally-Isolated Adult Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e90726.	2.5	23
10	Evidence of a suffocation alarm system sensitive to clinically-effective treatments with the panicolytics clonazepam and fluoxetine. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 28, 1184-1188.	4.0	17
11	Long-lasting marked inhibition of periaqueductal gray-evoked defensive behaviors in inescapably-shocked rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 39, 275-286.	2.6	7
12	Evidence of a suffocation alarm system within the periaqueductal gray matter of the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 200, 59-73.	2.3	68
13	Role of pulmonary stretch receptors and sympathetic system in the inhibition of reflex bradycardia produced by chemical stimulation of the periaqueductal gray matter of the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 210, 222-233.	2.3	10
14	Acute exposure to the insecticide O,S-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate (methamidophos) leads to impairment of cardiovascular reflexes in rats. <i>Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety</i> , 2012, 80, 203-207.	6.0	13
15	Involvement of the purinergic system in central cardiovascular modulation at the level of the nucleus ambiguus of anaesthetized rats. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2011, 96, 262-274.	2.0	8
16	Dorsal periaqueductal gray matter-evoked panic-like behaviors are markedly inhibited by a low peripheral dose of thyrotropin releasing hormone. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2010, 35, 262-271.	2.7	5
17	Methimazole-induced hypothyroidism inhibits the panic-like behaviors produced by electrical stimulation of dorsal periaqueductal gray matter of rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2010, 35, 706-716.	2.7	3
18	Short-term full kindling of the amygdala dissociates natural and periaqueductal gray-evoked flight behaviors of the rat. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 199, 247-256.	2.2	9

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19	A panic attack-like unusual stress reaction. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2008, 54, 584-591.	2.1	23
20	Elevated T-maze evaluation of anxiety and memory effects of NMDA/glycine-B site ligands injected into the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter and the superior colliculus of rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2006, 51, 203-212.	4.1	16
21	Functional specializations within the tectum defense systems of the rat. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2005, 29, 1279-1298.	6.1	80
22	Organization of electrically and chemically evoked defensive behaviors within the deeper collicular layers as compared to the periaqueductal gray matter of the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 133, 873-892.	2.3	85
23	Organization of single components of defensive behaviors within distinct columns of periaqueductal gray matter of the rat: role of N-METHYL-D-aspartic acid glutamate receptors. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 125, 71-89.	2.3	125
24	Acute effects of clomipramine and fluoxetine on dorsal periaqueductal grey-evoked unconditioned defensive behaviours of the rat. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 159, 138-144.	3.1	21
25	Long-term effects of clomipramine and fluoxetine on dorsal periaqueductal grey-evoked innate defensive behaviours of the rat. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 155, 260-268.	3.1	51
26	Modeling panic attacks. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2001, 25, 647-659.	6.1	187
27	Micturition and defensive behaviors are controlled by distinct neural networks within the dorsal periaqueductal gray and deep gray layer of the superior colliculus of the rat. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2000, 280, 45-48.	2.1	39
28	I-type calcium channels selectively control the defensive behaviors induced by electrical stimulation of dorsal periaqueductal gray and overlying collicular layers. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2000, 111, 175-185.	2.2	20
29	Cardiovascular changes following acute and chronic chemical lesions of the dorsal periaqueductal gray in conscious rats. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1999, 76, 99-107.	1.9	13
30	NMDA-coupled periaqueductal gray glycine receptors modulate anxioselective drug effects on plus-maze performance. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1998, 90, 157-165.	2.2	34
31	Modulation of the cardiovascular defence response by low frequency stimulation of a deep somatic nerve in rats. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1995, 50, 347-354.	1.9	18
32	Role of Periaqueductal Gray Matter in Hypertension in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 1995, 26, 1125-1128.	2.7	16
33	Neurons in the medullary raphe nuclei attenuate the cardiovascular responses evoked from the dorsolateral periaqueductal grey matter. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 651, 236-240.	2.2	10
34	Cardiac baroreflex dynamics during the defence reaction in freely moving rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 621, 50-58.	2.2	65
35	Thresholds of electrically induced defence reaction of the rat: Short- and long-term adaptation mechanisms. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1993, 58, 141-154.	2.2	50
36	Logistic analysis of the defense reaction induced by electrical stimulation of the rat mesencephalic tectum. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 1990, 14, 473-479.	6.1	38

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37	GABA modulation of the defense reaction induced by brain electrical stimulation. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1983, 31, 429-437.	2.1	62
38	Neuroeffector mechanisms of the defense reaction in the rat. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1983, 31, 439-444.	2.1	27
39	Role of the periaqueductal gray substance in the antianxiety action of benzodiazepines. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1978, 9, 287-295.	2.9	115