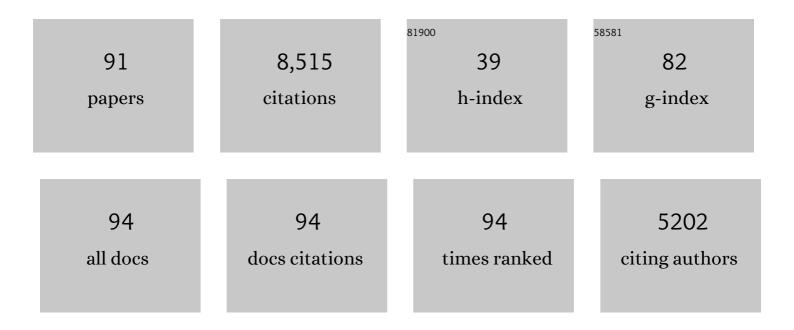
Gitendra Uswatte

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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CITENDRA LISWATTE

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effect of Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy on Upper Extremity Function 3 to 9 Months After Stroke. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2006, 296, 2095.	7.4	1,608
2	New treatments in neurorehabiliation founded on basic research. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2002, 3, 228-236.	10.2	592
3	The reliability of the Wolf Motor Function Test for assessing upper extremity function after stroke. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2001, 82, 750-755.	0.9	459
4	Reliability and Validity of the Upper-Extremity Motor Activity Log-14 for Measuring Real-World Arm Use. Stroke, 2005, 36, 2493-2496.	2.0	437
5	A Placebo-Controlled Trial of Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy for Upper Extremity After Stroke. Stroke, 2006, 37, 1045-1049.	2.0	392
6	Remodeling the Brain. Stroke, 2008, 39, 1520-1525.	2.0	355
7	Retention of upper limb function in stroke survivors who have received constraint-induced movement therapy: the EXCITE randomised trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2008, 7, 33-40.	10.2	306
8	Constraint-induced movement therapy: A new approach to treatment in physical rehabilitation Rehabilitation Psychology, 1998, 43, 152-170.	1.3	237
9	Methods for a Multisite Randomized Trial to Investigate the Effect of Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy in Improving Upper Extremity Function among Adults Recovering from a Cerebrovascular Stroke. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2003, 17, 137-152.	2.9	226
10	Gratitude and hedonic and eudaimonic well-being in Vietnam war veterans. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2006, 44, 177-199.	3.1	215
11	Validity of Accelerometry for Monitoring Real-World Arm Activity in Patients With Subacute Stroke: Evidence From the Extremity Constraint-Induced Therapy Evaluation Trial. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2006, 87, 1340-1345.	0.9	205
12	Ambulatory Monitoring of Arm Movement Using Accelerometry: An Objective Measure of Upper-Extremity Rehabilitation in Persons With Chronic Stroke. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2005, 86, 1498-1501.	0.9	196
13	Objective Measurement of Functional Upper-Extremity Movement Using Accelerometer Recordings Transformed With a Threshold Filter. Stroke, 2000, 31, 662-667.	2.0	195
14	The EXCITE Stroke Trial. Stroke, 2010, 41, 2309-2315.	2.0	192
15	Method for Enhancing Real-World Use of a More Affected Arm in Chronic Stroke. Stroke, 2013, 44, 1383-1388.	2.0	156
16	Distributed form of constraint-induced movement therapy improves functional outcome and quality of life after stroke. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2005, 86, 204-209.	0.9	148
17	AutoCITE. Stroke, 2005, 36, 1301-1304.	2.0	115
18	Pediatric CI therapy for stroke-induced hemiparesis in young children. Developmental Neurorehabilitation, 2007, 10, 3-18.	1.1	102

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Atrophy of Spared Gray Matter Tissue Predicts Poorer Motor Recovery and Rehabilitation Response in Chronic Stroke. Stroke, 2012, 43, 453-457.	2.0	100
20	Constraint-induced movement therapy: bridging from the primate laboratory to the stroke rehabilitation laboratory. Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2003, 35, 34-40.	1.1	99
21	Social anxiety and posttraumatic stress in combat veterans: Relations to well-being and character strengths. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2006, 44, 561-583.	3.1	97
22	Constraint-Induced Movement therapy: Answers and questions after two decades of research. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 93-95.	1.3	97
23	Implications of the learned nonuse formulation for measuring rehabilitation outcomes: Lessons from constraint-induced movement therapy Rehabilitation Psychology, 2005, 50, 34-42.	1.3	95
24	Treatment of Congenital Hemiparesis With Pediatric Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy. Journal of Child Neurology, 2011, 26, 1163-1173.	1.4	92
25	Constraint-induced movement therapy for recovery of upper-limb function following traumatic brain injury. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 2005, 42, 769.	1.6	87
26	Contribution of the shaping and restraint components of Constraint-Induced Movement therapy to Treatment Outcome. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 147-156.	1.3	82
27	Improved motor recovery after stroke and massive cortical reorganization following Constraint-Induced Movement therapy. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinics of North America, 2003, 14, S77-S91.	1.3	79
28	Minimal Detectable Change Scores for the Wolf Motor Function Test. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2009, 23, 662-667.	2.9	77
29	Automated Constraint-Induced Therapy Extension (AutoCITE) for movement deficits after stroke. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 2004, 41, 249.	1.6	77
30	Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy Combined With Conventional Neurorehabilitation Techniques in Chronic Stroke Patients With Plegic Hands: A Case Series. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2013, 94, 86-94.	0.9	74
31	Structural Neuroplastic Change After Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy in Children With Cerebral Palsy. Pediatrics, 2013, 131, e1664-e1669.	2.1	74
32	A telerehabilitation approach to delivery of constraint-induced movement therapy. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 2006, 43, 391.	1.6	68
33	Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy and Massed Practice. Stroke, 2000, 31, 983-991.	2.0	67
34	Video Game Rehabilitation for Outpatient Stroke (VIGoROUS): protocol for a multi-center comparative effectiveness trial of in-home gamified constraint-induced movement therapy for rehabilitation of chronic upper extremity hemiparesis. BMC Neurology, 2017, 17, 109.	1.8	65
35	Fragile self-esteem and affective instability in posttraumatic stress disorder. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2006, 44, 1609-1619.	3.1	64
36	The Pediatric Motor Activity Log-Revised: Assessing real-world arm use in children with cerebral palsy Rehabilitation Psychology, 2012, 57, 149-158.	1.3	61

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37	Measurement Structure of the Wolf Motor Function Test: Implications for Motor Control Theory. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2010, 24, 791-801.	2.9	54
38	The functional significance of cortical reorganization and the parallel development of CI therapy. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 396.	2.0	49
39	Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy. Progress in Brain Research, 2013, 207, 379-401.	1.4	41
40	Diffusion Tensor Imaging Study of the Response to Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy of Children With Hemiparetic Cerebral Palsy and Adults With Chronic Stroke. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2014, 95, 506-514.e1.	0.9	40
41	The Pediatric SmartShoe: Wearable Sensor System for Ambulatory Monitoring of Physical Activity and Gait. IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering, 2018, 26, 477-486.	4.9	40
42	Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy for the Lower Extremities in Multiple Sclerosis: Case Series With 4-Year Follow-Up. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2013, 94, 753-760.	0.9	38
43	Improvement After Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy Is Independent of Infarct Location in Chronic Stroke Patients. Stroke, 2009, 40, 2468-2472.	2.0	37
44	A behavioral observation system for quantifying arm activity in daily life after stroke Rehabilitation Psychology, 2009, 54, 398-403.	1.3	35
45	An Enhanced Protocol for Constraint-Induced Aphasia Therapy II: A Case Series. American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 2014, 23, 60-72.	1.8	33
46	A treatment for a chronic stroke patient with a plegic hand combining CI therapy with conventional rehabilitation procedures: Case report. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 167-176.	1.3	32
47	Comparison of reproducibility of single voxel spectroscopy and wholeâ€brain magnetic resonance spectroscopy imaging at 3T. NMR in Biomedicine, 2018, 31, e3898.	2.8	32
48	Caregiver characteristics predict stroke survivor quality of life at 4 months and 1 year. Research in Nursing and Health, 2009, 32, 592-605.	1.6	29
49	Contribution of the shaping and restraint components of Constraint-Induced Movement therapy to treatment outcome. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 147-56.	1.3	29
50	Rehabilitation of stroke patients with plegic hands: Randomized controlled trial of expanded Constraint-Induced Movement therapy. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2018, 36, 225-244.	0.7	24
51	Everyday movement and use of the arms: Relationship in children with hemiparesis differs from adults. Journal of Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine, 2015, 8, 197-206.	0.5	22
52	Phase II Randomized Controlled Trial of Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy in Multiple Sclerosis. Part 2: Effect on White Matter Integrity. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2018, 32, 233-241.	2.9	21
53	Phase II Randomized Controlled Trial of Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy in Multiple Sclerosis. Part 1: Effects on Real-World Function. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2018, 32, 223-232.	2.9	21
54	Sensor-Enabled RFID System for Monitoring Arm Activity: Reliability and Validity. IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering, 2012, 20, 771-777.	4.9	20

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55	Ethnic and minority issues in rehabilitation psychology Rehabilitation Psychology, 1997, 42, 61-71.	1.3	18
56	Pediatric Arm Function Test. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2012, 91, 1060-1069.	1.4	18
57	The influence of neuropsychological characteristics on the use of CI therapy with persons with traumatic brain injury. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 131-137.	1.3	17
58	Video game rehabilitation for outpatient stroke (VIGoROUS): A multi-site randomized controlled trial of in-home, self-managed, upper-extremity therapy. EClinicalMedicine, 2022, 43, 101239.	7.1	17
59	MRI infarction load and CI therapy outcomes for chronic post-stroke hemiparesis. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2008, 26, 13-33.	0.7	17
60	Constraint-induced movement therapy based on behavioral neuroscience , 2000, , 475-496.		16
61	A telerehabilitation platform for home-based automated therapy of arm function. , 2011, 2011, 1819-22.		15
62	Reproducibility of wholeâ€brain temperature mapping and metabolite quantification using proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy. NMR in Biomedicine, 2020, 33, e4313.	2.8	15
63	Employment in households with stroke after Constraint-Induced Movement therapy. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 157-165.	1.3	12
64	Implications of CI therapy for visual deficit training. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 78.	2.1	10
65	A Positive Psychology of Physical Disability. , 2013, , .		9
66	Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial of CI Therapy for Rehabilitation of Upper Extremity Motor Deficit: The Bringing Rehabilitation to American Veterans Everywhere Project. Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation, 2019, 34, 268-279.	1.7	9
67	Tele-rehabilitation of upper-extremity hemiparesis after stroke: Proof-of-concept randomized controlled trial of in-home Constraint-Induced Movement therapy. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2021, 39, 303-318.	0.7	9
68	A treatment for a chronic stroke patient with a plegic hand combining CI therapy with conventional rehabilitation procedures: case report. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 167-76.	1.3	9
69	Motor recovery from constraint induced movement therapy is not constrained by extent of tissue damage following stroke. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2014, 32, 755-765.	0.7	8
70	Importance for CP Rehabilitation of Transfer of Motor Improvement to Everyday Life. Pediatrics, 2014, 133, e215-e217.	2.1	7
71	Assessing the Amount of Spontaneous Real-World Spoken Language in Aphasia: Validation of Two Methods. American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 2017, 26, 316-326.	1.8	7
72	Article 16: Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy for Rehabilitating Arm Use in Stroke Survivors With Plegic Hands. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2008, 89, e5.	0.9	6

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73	Brain parenchymal fraction predicts motor improvement following intensive task-oriented motor rehabilitation for chronic stroke. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2012, 30, 355-361.	0.7	6
74	Reliability and Validity of the Lower Extremity Motor Activity Log for Measuring Real-World Leg Use in Adults With Multiple Sclerosis. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2021, 102, 626-632.	0.9	6
75	Validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the pediatric motor activity log-revised (PMAL-R) for 2–17 year old children with hemiparetic cerebral palsy. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2022, 44, 4047-4054.	1.8	6
76	Acceptability of constraint induced movement therapy: influence of perceived difficulty and expected treatment outcome. Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation, 2021, , 1-9.	1.9	6
77	The influence of neuropsychological characteristics on the use of CI therapy with persons with traumatic brain injury. NeuroRehabilitation, 2006, 21, 131-7.	1.3	6
78	USE OF CI THERAPY FOR IMPROVING MOTOR ABILITY AFTER CHRONIC CNS DAMAGE: A DEVELOPMENT PREFIGURED BY PAUL BACH-Y-RITA. Journal of Integrative Neuroscience, 2005, 04, 465-477.	1.7	5
79	Sensor-enabled RFID system for monitoring arm activity in daily life. , 2011, 2011, 5219-23.		5
80	Measuring gait symmetry in children with cerebral palsy using the SmartShoe. , 2014, , .		5
81	Translation and cross cultural adaptation of the Pediatric Motor Activity Log-Revised scale. Arquivos De Neuro-Psiquiatria, 2016, 74, 555-560.	0.8	5
82	Network of Movement and Proximity Sensors for Monitoring Upper-Extremity Motor Activity After Stroke: Proof of Principle. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2014, 95, 499-505.	0.9	4
83	Relation of depressive symptoms to outcome of CI movement therapy after stroke Rehabilitation Psychology, 2017, 62, 509-515.	1.3	4
84	You can teach an old dog new tricks:. , 0, , 104-129.		3
85	Relation of white matter hyperintensities and motor deficits in chronic stroke. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2018, 36, 349-357.	0.7	3
86	Poster 11: Progressive Multiple Sclerosis Improves With Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2007, 88, e9.	0.9	1
87	Upper extremity motor training of a subject with initially motor complete chronic high tetraplegia using constraint-induced biofeedback therapy. Spinal Cord Series and Cases, 2017, 3, 17093.	0.6	1
88	Central nervous system plasticity and rehabilitation , 2010, , 391-406.		1
89	Tactile Sensation Improves Following Motor Rehabilitation for Chronic Stroke: The VIGoROUS Randomized Controlled Trial. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2022, 36, 525-534.	2.9	1
90	Promoting physical activity: Fertile ground for rehabilitation psychology Rehabilitation Psychology, 2013, 58, 87-88.	1.3	0

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Perspectives from Persons with Multiple Sclerosis for a Comprehensive Real-World Change Therapy for Mobility. Archives of Rehabilitation Research and Clinical Translation, 2021, 4, 100166.	0.9	0