

# Martin Sommer

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

55  
papers

2,160  
citations

279487

23  
h-index

233125

45  
g-index

61  
all docs

61  
docs citations

61  
times ranked

1849  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Stuttering severity relates to frontotemporal low-beta synchronization during pre-speech preparation. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2022, 138, 84-96.	0.7	6
2	White matter tract strength correlates with therapy outcome in persistent developmental stuttering. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2022, 43, 3357-3374.	1.9	3
3	White matter connectivity in neonates at risk of stuttering: Preliminary data. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2022, 781, 136655.	1.0	5
4	Enlarged Area of Mesencephalic Iron Deposits in Adults Who Stutter. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 639269.	1.0	8
5	Prevalence and Therapy Rates for Stuttering, Cluttering, and Developmental Disorders of Speech and Language: Evaluation of German Health Insurance Data. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 645292.	1.0	13
6	Two cortical representations of voice control are differentially involved in speech fluency. <i>Brain Communications</i> , 2021, 3, fcaa232.	1.5	9
7	An unexpected iron in the fire of speech production. <i>Brain</i> , 2021, 144, 2904-2905.	3.7	1
8	Effect of Pulse Duration and Direction on Plasticity Induced by 5 Hz Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Correlation With Neuronal Depolarization. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 773792.	1.4	4
9	Fluency shaping increases integration of the command-to-execution and the auditory-to-motor pathways in persistent developmental stuttering. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2021, 245, 118736.	2.1	5
10	Hand Motor Cortex Excitability During Speaking in Persistent Developmental Stuttering. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 13, 349.	1.0	2
11	TMS of primary motor cortex with a biphasic pulse activates two independent sets of excitable neurones. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2018, 11, 558-565.	0.7	54
12	Structural connectivity of right frontal hyperactive areas scales with stuttering severity. <i>Brain</i> , 2018, 141, 191-204.	3.7	76
13	Altered morphology of the nucleus accumbens in persistent developmental stuttering. <i>Journal of Fluency Disorders</i> , 2018, 55, 84-93.	0.7	15
14	Adults who stutter lack the specialised pre-speech facilitation found in non-stutterers. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0202634.	1.1	7
15	Shifted dynamic interactions between subcortical nuclei and inferior frontal gyri during response preparation in persistent developmental stuttering. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2018, 223, 165-182.	1.2	18
16	Current direction-dependent modulation of human hand motor function by intermittent theta burst stimulation (iTBS). <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2017, 650, 109-113.	1.0	11
17	The Pathogenesis, Assessment and Treatment of Speech Fluency Disorders. <i>Deutsches A&amp;#x0308;rztblatt International</i> , 2017, 114, 383-390.	0.6	17
18	The effect of current flow direction on motor hot spot allocation by transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2016, 4, e12666.	0.7	10

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19	Strength-Duration Relationship in Paired-pulse Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) and Its Implications for Repetitive TMS. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2016, 9, 755-761.	0.7	14
20	Left posterior-dorsal area 44 couples with parietal areas to promote speech fluency, while right area 44 activity promotes the stopping of motor responses. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2016, 142, 628-644.	2.1	60
21	Premonitory Awareness in Stuttering Scale (PAiS). <i>Journal of Fluency Disorders</i> , 2016, 49, 40-50.	0.7	12
22	Speech dynamics are coded in the left motor cortex in fluent speakers but not in adults who stutter. <i>Brain</i> , 2015, 138, 712-725.	3.7	54
23	Opposite Optimal Current Flow Directions for Induction of Neuroplasticity and Excitation Threshold in the Human Motor Cortex. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2013, 6, 363-370.	0.7	50
24	Mechanisms of human motor cortex facilitation induced by subthreshold 5-Hz repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2013, 109, 3060-3066.	0.9	8
25	Impairment of brainstem implicit learning paradigms differentiates multiple system atrophy (MSA) from idiopathic Parkinson syndrome. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e003098.	0.8	4
26	Reduced Speech Perceptual Acuity for Stop Consonants in Individuals Who Stutter. <i>Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research</i> , 2012, 55, 276-289.	0.7	21
27	Carbamazepine reduces short-interval interhemispheric inhibition in healthy humans. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 123, 351-357.	0.7	15
28	Physiological Basis of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2012, , 41-54.	0.0	0
29	Right-shift for non-speech motor processing in adults who stutter. <i>Cortex</i> , 2011, 47, 945-954.	1.1	50
30	Reply to "Motor evoked potential latency, motor threshold and electric field measurements as indices of transcranial magnetic stimulation depth". <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, 121, 258-259.	0.7	4
31	Consensus: New methodologies for brain stimulation. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2009, 2, 2-13.	0.7	100
32	Normal interhemispheric inhibition in persistent developmental stuttering. <i>Movement Disorders</i> , 2009, 24, 769-773.	2.2	17
33	Training Effects Outweigh Effects of Single-Session Conventional rTMS and Theta Burst Stimulation in PD Patients. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2009, 23, 373-381.	1.4	36
34	H-coil: Induced electric field properties and input/output curves on healthy volunteers, comparison with a standard figure-of-eight coil. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 120, 1174-1182.	0.7	38
35	Dopaminergic Potentiation of rTMS-Induced Motor Cortex Inhibition. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 63, 231-233.	0.7	49
36	Comparative assessment of best conventional with best theta burst repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation protocols on human motor cortex excitability. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2008, 119, 1393-1399.	0.7	85

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37	Bewegungsstörungen. , 2007, , 583-591.		0
38	Half sine, monophasic and biphasic transcranial magnetic stimulation of the human motor cortex. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2006, 117, 838-844.	0.7	169
39	Orientation-specific fast rTMS maximizes corticospinal inhibition and facilitation. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 164, 323-333.	0.7	49
40	What Causes Stuttering?. PLoS Biology, 2004, 2, e46.	2.6	101
41	Normal intracortical excitability in developmental stuttering. Movement Disorders, 2003, 18, 826-830.	2.2	30
42	Chapter 4 Pulse configuration and rTMS efficacy: a review of clinical studies. Supplements To Clinical Neurophysiology, 2003, 56, 33-41.	2.1	14
43	Neuronal tissue polarization induced by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation?. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 809-811.	0.6	87
44	Pulse configuration-dependent effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on visual perception. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 2229-2223.	0.6	40
45	Inverse correlation of intracortical inhibition and brain-stem inhibition in humans. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 120-123.	0.7	2
46	Repetitive paired-pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation affects corticospinal excitability and finger tapping in Parkinson's disease. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 944-950.	0.7	58
47	Disconnection of speech-relevant brain areas in persistent developmental stuttering. Lancet, The, 2002, 360, 380-383.	6.3	365
48	Intracortical excitability in the hand motor representation in hand dystonia and blepharospasm. Movement Disorders, 2002, 17, 1017-1025.	2.2	78
49	Increased transcranial magnetic motor threshold after ECT. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2002, 252, 250-252.	1.8	5
50	Time Course of Determination of Movement Direction in the Reaction Time Task in Humans. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2001, 86, 1195-1201.	0.9	23
51	Paired-pulse repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the human motor cortex. Experimental Brain Research, 2001, 139, 465-472.	0.7	31
52	Impairment of eyeblink classical conditioning in progressive supranuclear palsy. Movement Disorders, 2001, 16, 240-251.	2.2	12
53	Lasting influence of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on intracortical excitability in human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 287, 37-40.	1.0	175
54	Riluzole does not have an acute effect on motor thresholds and the intracortical excitability in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Journal of Neurology, 1999, 246, III22-III26.	1.8	34

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55	Riluzole does not have an acute effect on motor thresholds and the intracortical excitability in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 1999, 246, s022-s026.	1.8	2