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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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65
papers

4,083
citations

168829

31
h-index

134545

62
g-index

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all docs

65
docs citations

65
times ranked

4399
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evidence for a Window of Enhanced Plasticity in the Human Motor Cortex Following Ischemic Stroke. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2021, 35, 307-320.	1.4	29
2	Daily activities are associated with non-invasive measures of neuroplasticity in older adults. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2021, 132, 984-992.	0.7	13
3	Motor network connectivity predicts neuroplastic response following theta burst stimulation in healthy adults. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2021, 226, 1893-1907.	1.2	2
4	Effects of rTMS on the brain: is there value in variability?. <i>Cortex</i> , 2021, 139, 43-59.	1.1	34
5	Age-related decline of neuroplasticity to intermittent theta burst stimulation of the lateral prefrontal cortex and its relationship with late-life memory performance. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 131, 2181-2191.	0.7	13
6	Obesity is Associated with Reduced Plasticity of the Human Motor Cortex. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2020, 10, 579.	1.1	11
7	Visuomotor task acquisition is reduced by priming paired associative stimulation in older adults. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2019, 81, 67-76.	1.5	7
8	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation-Electroencephalography Measures of Cortical Neuroplasticity Are Altered after Mild Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 2774-2784.	1.7	16
9	Characterization of Young and Old Adult Brains: An EEG Functional Connectivity Analysis. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 422, 230-239.	1.1	33
10	Intermittent single-joint fatiguing exercise reduces TMS-EEG measures of cortical inhibition. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2019, 121, 471-479.	0.9	20
11	Neuroplasticity and network connectivity of the motor cortex following stroke: A transcranial direct current stimulation study. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2018, 39, 3326-3339.	1.9	77
12	Cortical inhibition assessed using paired-pulse TMS-EEG is increased in older adults. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2018, 11, 545-557.	0.7	28
13	Supplementary motor area "primary motor cortex facilitation in younger but not older adults. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2018, 64, 85-91.	1.5	28
14	High-intensity Aerobic Exercise Blocks the Facilitation of iTBS-induced Plasticity in the Human Motor Cortex. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 373, 1-6.	1.1	12
15	Towards Targeted Brain Stimulation in Stroke: Connectivity as a Biomarker of Response. <i>Journal of Experimental Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 117906951880906.	2.3	8
16	The effect of stimulation interval on plasticity following repeated blocks of intermittent theta burst stimulation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 8526.	1.6	68
17	Simulation of electromyographic recordings following transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2018, 120, 2532-2541.	0.9	12
18	Priming theta burst stimulation enhances motor cortex plasticity in young but not old adults. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2017, 10, 298-304.	0.7	69

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19	Modulating motor cortical neuroplasticity with priming paired associative stimulation in young and old adults. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2017, 128, 763-769.	0.7	24
20	Resting state functional connectivity measures correlate with the response to anodal transcranial direct current stimulation. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 45, 837-845.	1.2	30
21	Variability in neural excitability and plasticity induction in the human cortex: A brain stimulation study. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2017, 10, 588-595.	0.7	95
22	Investigating TMSâ€™EEG Indices of Long-Interval Intracortical Inhibition at Different Interstimulus Intervals. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2017, 10, 65-74.	0.7	41
23	Cerebellar Intermittent Theta-Burst Stimulation and Motor Control Training in Individuals with Cervical Dystonia. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2016, 6, 56.	1.1	34
24	TEMPORARY REMOVAL: Priming theta burst stimulation enhances motor cortex plasticity in young but not old adults. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2016, , .	0.7	0
25	Short-term immobilization influences use-dependent cortical plasticity and fine motor performance. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 330, 247-256.	1.1	20
26	Combined transcranial alternating current stimulation and continuous theta burst stimulation: a novel approach for neuroplasticity induction. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 43, 572-579.	1.2	25
27	The cortisol awakening response is associated with performance of a serial sequence reaction time task. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2016, 100, 12-18.	0.5	13
28	Probing changes in corticospinal excitability following theta burst stimulation of the human primary motor cortex. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 127, 740-747.	0.7	34
29	Resistant Against De-depression: LTD-Like Plasticity in the Human Motor Cortex Induced by Spaced cTBS. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2015, 25, 1724-1734.	1.6	61
30	Response variability to non-invasive brain stimulation protocols. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2015, 126, 2249-2250.	0.7	22
31	Spaced Noninvasive Brain Stimulation. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2015, 29, 714-721.	1.4	50
32	Day differences in the cortisol awakening response predict day differences in synaptic plasticity in the brain. <i>Stress</i> , 2014, 17, 219-223.	0.8	53
33	Inter-subject Variability of LTD-like Plasticity in Human Motor Cortex: A Matter of Preceding Motor Activation. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2014, 7, 864-870.	0.7	86
34	The influence of a single bout of aerobic exercise on short-interval intracortical excitability. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2014, 232, 1875-1882.	0.7	116
35	Non-invasive induction of plasticity in the human cortex: Uses and limitations. <i>Cortex</i> , 2014, 58, 261-271.	1.1	38
36	The effect of electrical stimulation on corticospinal excitability is dependent on application duration: a same subject pre-post test design. <i>Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation</i> , 2013, 10, 51.	2.4	34

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37	A comparison of neuroplastic responses to non-invasive brain stimulation protocols and motor learning in healthy adults. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2013, 549, 151-156.	1.0	41
38	A single bout of aerobic exercise promotes motor cortical neuroplasticity. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2013, 114, 1174-1182.	1.2	129
39	Chronic tension-type headache is associated with impaired motor learning. <i>Cephalalgia</i> , 2013, 33, 1048-1054.	1.8	18
40	Motor cortex plasticity induced by theta burst stimulation is impaired in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 37, 1844-1852.	1.2	26
41	An update on brain plasticity for physical therapists. <i>Physiotherapy Practice and Research</i> , 2013, 34, 1-8.	0.1	4
42	Time of Day Does Not Modulate Improvements in Motor Performance following a Repetitive Ballistic Motor Training Task. <i>Neural Plasticity</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-9.	1.0	8
43	A comparison of two different continuous theta burst stimulation paradigms applied to the human primary motor cortex. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 123, 2256-2263.	0.7	95
44	Physiological Evidence Consistent with Reduced Neuroplasticity in Human Adolescents Born Preterm. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 16410-16416.	1.7	44
45	The application of spaced theta burst protocols induces long-lasting neuroplastic changes in the human motor cortex. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 35, 125-134.	1.2	134
46	Simultaneous application of slow-oscillation transcranial direct current stimulation and theta burst stimulation prolongs continuous theta burst stimulation-induced suppression of corticomotor excitability in humans. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 36, 2661-2668.	1.2	7
47	Motor System Development of the Preterm and Low Birthweight Infant. <i>Clinics in Perinatology</i> , 2011, 38, 605-625.	0.8	23
48	Low-intensity, short-interval theta burst stimulation modulates excitatory but not inhibitory motor networks. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 122, 1411-1416.	0.7	48
49	Cortical oscillatory activity and the induction of plasticity in the human motor cortex. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 33, 1916-1924.	1.2	35
50	Behavioural exposure and sleep do not modify corticospinal and intracortical excitability in the human motor system. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, 121, 448-452.	0.7	27
51	Reduced motor cortex plasticity following inhibitory rTMS in older adults. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, 121, 441-447.	0.7	90
52	Normalizing Motor Cortex Representations in Focal Hand Dystonia. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2009, 19, 1968-1977.	1.6	74
53	Priming theta-burst repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation with low- and high-frequency stimulation. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2009, 195, 307-315.	0.7	72
54	Motor cortex plasticity induced by paired associative stimulation is enhanced in physically active individuals. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2009, 587, 5831-5842.	1.3	156

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55	Cortisol Inhibits Neuroplasticity Induction in Human Motor Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 8285-8293.	1.7	253
56	Influence of Combined Afferent Stimulation and Task-Specific Training Following Stroke: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2007, 21, 435-443.	1.4	86
57	Therapeutic use of rTMS. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 8, 808-808.	4.9	8
58	Is there a future for therapeutic use of transcranial magnetic stimulation?. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 8, 559-567.	4.9	594
59	Factors influencing the magnitude and reproducibility of corticomotor excitability changes induced by paired associative stimulation. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2007, 181, 615-626.	0.7	244
60	Do alternate methods of analysing motor evoked potentials give comparable results?. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2004, 136, 63-67.	1.3	24
61	Suppression of motor evoked potentials in a hand muscle following prolonged painful stimulation. <i>European Journal of Pain</i> , 2003, 7, 55-62.	1.4	92
62	Prolonged peripheral nerve stimulation induces persistent changes in excitability of human motor cortex. <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 2003, 208, 79-85.	0.3	117
63	Induction of persistent changes in the organisation of the human motor cortex. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2002, 143, 342-349.	0.7	78
64	Stability of maps of human motor cortex made with transcranial magnetic stimulation. <i>Brain Topography</i> , 2002, 14, 293-297.	0.8	99
65	Changes in corticomotor representations induced by prolonged peripheral nerve stimulation in humans. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2001, 112, 1461-1469.	0.7	201