Michael R Hoane

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

58 papers	1,924 citations	172443 29 h-index	265191 42 g-index
58 all docs	58 docs citations	58 times ranked	1677 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Mixed effects modeling of Morris water maze data revisited: Bayesian censored regression. Learning and Behavior, 2021, 49, 307-320.	1.0	4
2	Effects of nicotinamide on spatial memory and inflammation after juvenile traumatic brain injury. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 364, 123-132.	2.2	13
3	Magnesium administration after experimental traumatic brain injury improves decision-making skills. Brain Research Bulletin, 2018, 139, 182-189.	3.0	1
4	Vitamins and nutrients as primary treatments in experimental brain injury: Clinical implications for nutraceutical therapies. Brain Research, 2016, 1640, 114-129.	2.2	50
5	Combination Therapies for Traumatic Brain Injury: Retrospective Considerations. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 101-112.	3.4	56
6	Effect of Traumatic Brain Injury, Erythropoietin, and Anakinra on Hepatic Metabolizing Enzymes and Transporters in an Experimental Rat Model. AAPS Journal, 2015, 17, 1255-1267.	4.4	12
7	A behavioral and histological comparison of fluid percussion injury and controlled cortical impact injury to the rat sensorimotor cortex. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 294, 254-263.	2.2	25
8	A Combination Therapy of Nicotinamide and Progesterone Improves Functional Recovery following Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 765-779.	3.4	31
9	Simple tone discriminations are disrupted following experimental frontal traumatic brain injury in rats. Brain Injury, 2014, 28, 235-243.	1.2	8
10	Comparison of the Effect of Minocycline and Simvastatin on Functional Recovery and Gene Expression in a Rat Traumatic Brain Injury Model. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 961-975.	3.4	29
11	Deficits in Discrimination after Experimental Frontal Brain Injury Are Mediated by Motivation and Can Be Improved by Nicotinamide Administration. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 1711-1720.	3.4	28
12	The impact of enriched environment and transplantation of murine cortical embryonic stem cells on recovery from controlled cortical contusion injury. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2013, 31, 431-450.	0.7	16
13	The Dig Task: A Simple Scent Discrimination Reveals Deficits Following Frontal Brain Damage. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2013, , .	0.3	12
14	Comparison of the effects of erythropoietin and anakinra on functional recovery and gene expression in a traumatic brain injury model. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2013, 4, 129.	3.5	17
15	A Comparison of the Effects of Nicotinamide and Progesterone on Functional Recovery of Cognitive Behavior following Cortical Contusion Injury in the Rat. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 2823-2830.	3.4	34
16	Chronic folic acid administration confers no treatment effects in either a high or low dose following unilateral controlled cortical impact injury in the rat. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2012, 30, 291-302.	0.7	10
17	A Discrimination Task Used as a Novel Method of Testing Decision-Making Behavior following Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 2505-2512.	3.4	25
18	The Role of Magnesium in the Pathophysiology and Treatment of Stroke and Other Neurological Injuries. , 2012, , 431-444.		0

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19	The effects of a high-fat sucrose diet on functional outcome following cortical contusion injury in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 223, 119-124.	2.2	33
20	Continuous nicotinamide administration improves behavioral recovery and reduces lesion size following bilateral frontal controlled cortical impact injury. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 224, 311-317.	2.2	37
21	The Effect of Progesterone Dose on Gene Expression after Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 1827-1843.	3.4	44
22	Preclinical Efficacy Testing in Middle-Aged Rats: Nicotinamide, a Novel Neuroprotectant, Demonstrates Diminished Preclinical Efficacy after Controlled Cortical Impact. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2011, 28, 431-440.	3.4	27
23	Sustained Delivery of Nicotinamide Limits Cortical Injury and Improves Functional Recovery Following Traumatic Brain Injury. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2010, 3, 145-152.	4.0	44
24	Pyridoxine Administration Improves Behavioral and Anatomical Outcome after Unilateral Contusion Injury in the Rat. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2010, 27, 1275-1282.	3.4	37
25	COG1410, an apolipoprotein E-based peptide, improves cognitive performance and reduces cortical loss following moderate fluid percussion injury in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 214, 395-401.	2.2	34
26	COG1410 Improves Cognitive Performance and Reduces Cortical Neuronal Loss in the Traumatically Injured Brain. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2009, 26, 121-129.	3.4	53
27	Strain Differences in Response to Traumatic Brain Injury in Long-Evans Compared to Sprague-Dawley Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2009, 26, 539-548.	3.4	39
28	Mixed effects modeling of Morris water maze data: Advantages and cautionary notes. Learning and Motivation, 2009, 40, 160-177.	1.2	41
29	The effects of hypertonic saline and nicotinamide on sensorimotor and cognitive function following cortical contusion injury in the rat. Brain Research, 2009, 1304, 138-148.	2.2	22
30	Nicotinamide treatment induces behavioral recovery when administered up to 4 hours following cortical contusion injury in the rat. Neuroscience, 2008, 154, 861-868.	2.3	62
31	Nicotinamide Treatment Provides Acute Neuroprotection and GFAP Regulation following Fluid Percussion Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2008, 25, 140-152.	3.4	53
32	Variation in Chronic Nicotinamide Treatment after Traumatic Brain Injury Can Alter Components of Functional Recovery Independent of Histological Damage. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2008, 1, 46-53.	4.0	37
33	Magnesium dietary manipulation and recovery of function following controlled cortical damage in the rat. Magnesium Research, 2008, 21, 29-37.	0.5	9
34	The Novel Apolipoprotein Eâ€“Based Peptide COG1410 Improves Sensorimotor Performance and Reduces Injury Magnitude following Cortical Contusion Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2007, 24, 1108-1118.	3.4	51
35	Transplantation of GABAergic neurons but not astrocytes induces recovery of sensorimotor function in the traumatically injured brain. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 179, 118-125.	2.2	42
36	Assessment of cognitive function following magnesium therapy in the traumatically injured brain. Magnesium Research, 2007, 20, 229-36.	0.5	26

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37	Administration of raloxifene reduces sensorimotor and working memory deficits following traumatic brain injury. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 170, 233-240.	2.2	43
38	Magnesium and riboflavin combination therapy following cortical contusion injury in the rat. Brain Research Bulletin, 2006, 69, 639-646.	3.0	35
39	Nicotinamide reduces acute cortical neuronal death and edema in the traumatically injured brain. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 408, 35-39.	2.1	57
40	The effects of nicotinamide on apoptosis and bloodâ€“brain barrier breakdown following traumatic brain injury. Brain Research, 2006, 1125, 185-193.	2.2	83
41	Nicotinamide Treatment Reduces Behavioral Impairments and Provides Cortical Protection after Fluid Percussion Injury in the Rat. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2006, 23, 1535-1548.	3.4	61
42	Administration of Riboflavin Improves Behavioral Outcome and Reduces Edema Formation and Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein Expression after Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2005, 22, 1112-1122.	3.4	49
43	Treatment with magnesium improves reference memory but not working memory while reducing GFAP expression following traumatic brain injury. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2005, 23, 67-77.	0.7	17
44	Transplantation of Neuronal and Glial Precursors Dramatically Improves Sensorimotor Function but Not Cognitive Function in the Traumatically Injured Brain. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2004, 21, 163-174.	3.4	82
45	Middle age increases tissue vulnerability and impairs sensorimotor and cognitive recovery following traumatic brain injury in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 153, 189-197.	2.2	33
46	Magnesium therapy and recovery of function in experimental models of brain injury and neurodegenerative disease. Clinical Calcium, 2004, 14, 65-70.	0.2	14
47	The behavioral effects of magnesium therapy on recovery of function following bilateral anterior medial cortex lesions in the rat. Brain Research Bulletin, 2003, 60, 105-114.	3.0	24
48	Treatment with Vitamin B₃ Improves Functional Recovery and Reduces GFAP Expression following Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2003, 20, 1189-1199.	3.4	73
49	The window of opportunity for administration of magnesium therapy following focal brain injury is 24 h but is task dependent in the rat. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 76, 271-280.	2.1	18
50	No detectable analgesic effects in the formalin test even with one million bovine adrenal chromaffin cells. Pain, 2002, 99, 263-271.	4.2	12
51	Mammalian-Cell-Produced Neurturin (NTN) Is More Potent Than Purified Escherichia coli-Produced NTN. Experimental Neurology, 2000, 162, 189-193.	4.1	14
52	Large cortical lesions produce enduring forelimb placing deficits in un-treated rats and treatment with NMDA antagonists or anti-oxidant drugs induces behavioral recovery. Brain Research Bulletin, 2000, 53, 175-186.	3.0	22
53	Incomplete nigrostriatal dopaminergic cell loss and partial reductions in striatal dopamine produce akinesia, rigidity, tremor and cognitive deficits in middle-aged rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1999, 102, 1-16.	2.2	91
54	Differential in Vivo Effects of Neurturin and Glial Cell-Line-Derived Neurotrophic Factor. Experimental Neurology, 1999, 160, 235-243.	4.1	45

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55	Preoperative Regimens of Magnesium Facilitate Recovery of Function and Prevent Subcortical Atrophy Following Lesions of the Rat Sensorimotor Cortex. Brain Research Bulletin, 1998, 45, 45-51.	3.0	31
56	Acute Ethanol Administration Reduces the Cognitive Deficits Associated With Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 1998, 15, 105-115.	3.4	50
57	Scopolamine facilitates recovery of function following unilateral electrolytic sensorimotor cortex lesions in the rat. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 1995, 8, 205-212.	0.7	5
58	The role of magnesium therapy in learning and memory. , 0, , 115-124.		3