## Julien V Brugniaux

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sildenafil Inhibits Altitude-induced Hypoxemia and Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 171, 275-281.	5.6	225
2	Neuromuscular fatigue during a long-duration cycling exercise. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2002, 92, 1487-1493.	2.5	186
3	Elevated Aerobic Fitness Sustained Throughout the Adult Lifespan Is Associated With Improved Cerebral Hemodynamics. Stroke, 2013, 44, 3235-3238.	2.0	175
4	Point: Counterpoint: Hypobaric hypoxia induces/does not induce different responses from normobaric hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1783-1784.	2.5	158
5	Effects of Exposure to Intermittent Hypoxia on Oxidative Stress and Acute Hypoxic Ventilatory Response in Humans. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 180, 1002-1009.	5.6	149
6	Eighteen days of "living high, training low―stimulate erythropoiesis and enhance aerobic performance in elite middle-distance runners. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 100, 203-211.	2.5	123
7	Impaired cerebral haemodynamic function associated with chronic traumatic brain injury in professional boxers. Clinical Science, 2013, 124, 177-189.	4.3	111
8	Cerebrovascular responses to altitude. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2007, 158, 212-223.	1.6	101
9	Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular responses to acute hypoxia following exposure to intermittent hypoxia in healthy humans. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 3287-3299.	2.9	87
10	Highs and lows of hyperoxia: physiological, performance, and clinical aspects. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2018, 315, R1-R27.	1.8	85
11	Living high–training low: effect on erythropoiesis and aerobic performance in highly-trained swimmers. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 96, 423-433.	2.5	80
12	Living high–training low: effect on erythropoiesis and maximal aerobic performance in elite Nordic skiers. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 97, 695-705.	2.5	74
13	Interchangeability between heart rate and photoplethysmography variabilities during sympathetic stimulations. Physiological Measurement, 2009, 30, 1357-1369.	2.1	74
14	Living high-training low: tolerance and acclimatization in elite endurance athletes. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 96, 66-77.	2.5	68
15	Influence of "living high–training low―on aerobic performance and economy of work in elite athletes. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 97, 627-636.	2.5	68
16	Autonomic control of the cardiovascular system during acclimatization to high altitude: effects of sildenafil. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 97, 935-940.	2.5	63
17	Counterpoint: Hypobaric hypoxia does not induce different responses from normobaric hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1784-1786.	2.5	62
18	Exaggerated systemic oxidativeâ€inflammatoryâ€nitrosative stress in chronic mountain sickness is associated with cognitive decline and depression. Journal of Physiology, 2019, 597, 611-629.	2.9	55

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19	Acute Exercise Stress Reveals Cerebrovascular Benefits Associated with Moderate Gains in Cardiorespiratory Fitness. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2014, 34, 1873-1876.	4.3	50
20	Effects of Intermittent Hypoxia on Heart Rate Variability during Rest and Exercise. High Altitude Medicine and Biology, 2005, 6, 215-225.	0.9	42
21	Polar Activity Watch 200: a new device to accurately assess energy expenditure. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2010, 44, 245-249.	6.7	42
22	Cerebral and myocardial blood flow responses to hypercapnia and hypoxia in humans. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2011, 301, H1678-H1686.	3.2	40
23	Effects of intermittent hypoxia on erythropoietin, soluble erythropoietin receptor and ventilation in humans. European Respiratory Journal, 2011, 37, 880-887.	6.7	39
24	Effects of the â€~live high–train low' method on prooxidant/antioxidant balance on elite athletes. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 63, 756-762.	2.9	36
25	Antioxidant status of elite athletes remains impaired 2Âweeks after a simulated altitude training camp. European Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 49, 285-292.	3.9	32
26	Oxidative stress and HIF-1α modulate hypoxic ventilatory responses after hypoxic training on athletes. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 167, 217-220.	1.6	27
27	Improvement of energy expenditure prediction from heart rate during running. Physiological Measurement, 2014, 35, 253-266.	2.1	27
28	Thirteen days of "live high–train low―does not affect prooxidant/antioxidant balance in elite swimmers. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 106, 517-524.	2.5	23
29	Blood viscosity and its determinants in the highest city in the world. Journal of Physiology, 2020, 598, 4121-4130.	2.9	23
30	Autonomic Adaptations in Andean Trained Participants to a 4220-m Altitude Marathon. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2005, 37, 2148-2153.	0.4	20
31	Altitude, Heart Rate Variability and Aerobic Capacities. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 2008, 29, 300-306.	1.7	19
32	Sea-Level Assessment of Dynamic Cerebral Autoregulation Predicts Susceptibility to Acute Mountain Sickness at High Altitude. Stroke, 2011, 42, 3628-3630.	2.0	19
33	Redoxâ€regulation of haemostasis in hypoxic exercising humans: a randomised doubleâ€blind placeboâ€controlled antioxidant study. Journal of Physiology, 2018, 596, 4879-4891.	2.9	14
34	Last Word on Counterpoint: Hypobaric hypoxia does not induce different physiological responses from normobaric hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1796-1796.	2.5	13
35	Commentaries on Viewpoint: V̇ <scp>o</scp> <sub>2peak</sub> is an acceptable estimate of cardiorespiratory fitness but not V̇ <scp>o</scp> <sub>2max</sub> . Journal of Applied Physiology, 2018, 125, 233-240.	2.5	12
36	Studying cerebral hemodynamics and metabolism using simultaneous near-infrared spectroscopy and transcranial Doppler ultrasound: a hyperventilation and caffeine study. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12378.	1.7	11

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37	Effects of exercise intensity on clot microstructure and mechanical properties in healthy individuals. Thrombosis Research, 2016, 143, 130-136.	1.7	10
38	Post-prandial hyperlipidaemia results in systemic nitrosative stress and impaired cerebrovascular function in the aged. Clinical Science, 2017, 131, 2807-2812.	4.3	10
39	Hemoglobin and hematocrit are not such good candidates to detect autologous blood doping. International Journal of Hematology, 2009, 89, 714-715.	1.6	9
40	Long-term Exercise Confers Equivalent Neuroprotection in Females Despite Lower Cardiorespiratory Fitness. Neuroscience, 2020, 427, 58-63.	2.3	7
41	Redox regulation of neurovascular function by acetazolamide: complementary insight into mechanisms underlying highâ€altitude acclimatisation. Journal of Physiology, 2012, 590, 3627-3628.	2.9	6
42	Nocturnal hypoxemia, blood pressure, vascular status and chronic mountain sickness in the highest city in the world. Annals of Medicine, 2022, 54, 1884-1893.	3.8	6
43	EPR spectroscopic evidence of iron-catalysed free radical formation in chronic mountain sickness: Dietary causes and vascular consequences. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2022, 184, 99-113.	2.9	5
44	Determining an erythropoietin threshold is not sufficient for accelerating erythrocyte production. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 99, 325-326.	2.5	3
45	Commentaries on Viewpoint: Expending our physical activity (measurement) budget wisely. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 111, 608-613.	2.5	2
46	Erythropoietin: friend and foe!. Acta Physiologica, 2014, 212, 125-127.	3.8	2
47	Effect of 4 days of intermittent hypoxia on oxidative stress in healthy men. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 960.3.	0.5	2
48	What role for hypercapnia in obstructive sleep apnea?. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 121, 362-362.	2.5	1