Yann Pelloux

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1563194/publications.pdf

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35 papers 2,582 citations

331538 21 h-index 35 g-index

42 all docs 42 docs citations

times ranked

42

2683 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Neural mechanisms underlying the vulnerability to develop compulsive drug-seeking habits and addiction. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2008, 363, 3125-3135.	1.8	823
2	Compulsive drug seeking by rats under punishment: effects of drug taking history. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 194, 127-137.	1.5	277
3	High Impulsivity Predicts Relapse to Cocaine-Seeking After Punishment-Induced Abstinence. Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 65, 851-856.	0.7	215
4	The Orbital Prefrontal Cortex and Drug Addiction in Laboratory Animals and Humans. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1121, 576-597.	1.8	122
5	Differential roles of the prefrontal cortical subregions and basolateral amygdala in compulsive cocaine seeking and relapse after voluntary abstinence in rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 38, 3018-3026.	1.2	90
6	Reduced Forebrain Serotonin Transmission is Causally Involved in the Development of Compulsive Cocaine Seeking in Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 2505-2514.	2.8	88
7	Differential Roles of the Dorsolateral and Midlateral Striatum in Punished Cocaine Seeking. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 4645-4650.	1.7	87
8	Cocaine Modulation of Frontostriatal Expression of Zif268, D2, and 5-HT2c Receptors in High and Low Impulsive Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 1963-1973.	2.8	71
9	High anxiety is a predisposing endophenotype for loss of control over cocaine, but not heroin, self-administration in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2012, 222, 89-97.	1.5	59
10	Deep brain stimulation for addiction: why the subthalamic nucleus should be favored. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2013, 23, 713-720.	2.0	56
11	Context-induced relapse after extinction versus punishment: similarities and differences. Psychopharmacology, 2019, 236, 439-448.	1.5	56
12	Drug Intake is Sufficient, but Conditioning is not Necessary for the Emergence of Compulsive Cocaine Seeking After Extended Self-Administration. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 1612-1619.	2.8	54
13	Differential vulnerability to the punishment of cocaine related behaviours: effects of locus of punishment, cocaine taking history and alternative reinforcer availability. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 125-134.	1.5	51
14	Opposite Effects of Basolateral Amygdala Inactivation on Context-Induced Relapse to Cocaine Seeking after Extinction versus Punishment. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 51-59.	1.7	47
15	Increased Impulsivity Retards the Transition to Dorsolateral Striatal Dopamine Control of Cocaine Seeking. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 76, 15-22.	0.7	46
16	Contextâ€induced relapse to cocaine seeking after punishmentâ€imposed abstinence is associated with activation of cortical and subcortical brain regions. Addiction Biology, 2018, 23, 699-712.	1.4	42
17	Anxiety increases the place conditioning induced by cocaine in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 197, 311-316.	1.2	36
18	Subthalamic nucleus high frequency stimulation prevents and reverses escalated cocaine use. Molecular Psychiatry, 2018, 23, 2266-2276.	4.1	35

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Social modulation of drug use and drug addiction. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 159, 107545.	2.0	32
20	Novelty preference predicts place preference conditioning to morphine and its oral consumption in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2006, 84, 43-50.	1.3	29
21	Differential effects of novelty exposure on place preference conditioning to amphetamine and its oral consumption. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 171, 277-285.	1.5	28
22	The Good and Bad Differentially Encoded within the Subthalamic Nucleus in Rats. ENeuro, 2015, 2, ENEURO.0014-15.2015.	0.9	27
23	Targeting the subthalamic nucleus in a preclinical model of alcohol use disorder. Psychopharmacology, 2017, 234, 2127-2137.	1.5	27
24	Nonaggressive and adapted social cognition is controlled by the interplay between noradrenergic and nicotinic receptor mechanisms in the prefrontal cortex. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 4343-4354.	0.2	26
25	The subthalamic nucleus keeps you high on emotion: behavioral consequences of its inactivation. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 414.	1.0	25
26	Subthalamic low-frequency oscillations predict vulnerability to cocaine addiction. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	23
27	Helplessness in the Tail Suspension Test Is Associated with an Increase in Ethanol Intake and Its Rewarding Effect in Female Mice. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2005, 29, 378-388.	1.4	18
28	Differential involvement of anxiety and novelty preference levels on oral ethanol consumption in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 2711-2721.	1.5	17
29	Preference for caffeine appears earlier in non-anxious than in anxious mice. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 386, 94-98.	1.0	14
30	Subthalamic nucleus mediates the modulation on cocaine selfâ€administration induced by ultrasonic vocalization playback in rats. Addiction Biology, 2020, 25, e12710.	1.4	13
31	Habit Formation and Compulsion. Neuromethods, 2011, , 337-378.	0.2	13
32	First evidence of a hyperdirect prefrontal pathway in the primate: precise organization for new insights on subthalamic nucleus functions. Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 135.	1.2	12
33	Evidence for a vocal signature in the rat and its reinforcing effects: a key role for the subthalamic nucleus. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2021, 288, 20212260.	1.2	7
34	Decreased riskâ€ŧaking and loss•hasing after subthalamic nucleus lesion in rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2021, 53, 2362-2375.	1.2	5
35	Harnessing Circuits for the Treatment of Addictive Disorders. , 2019, , 271-285.		1

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