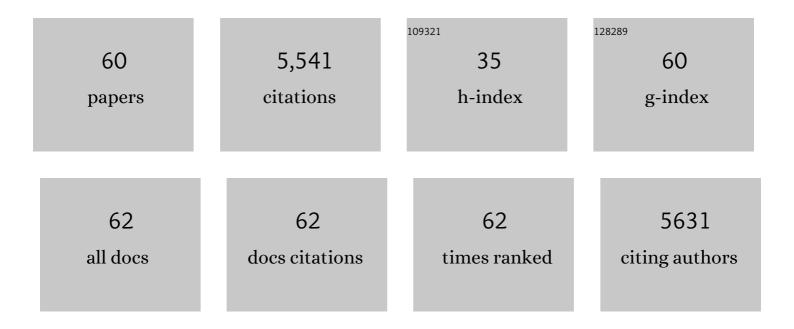
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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FDIC RADDINET

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pedunculopontine and Cuneiform Nuclei Deep Brain Stimulation for Severe Gait and Balance Disorders in Parkinson's Disease: Interim Results from a Randomized Double-Blind Clinical Trial. Journal of Parkinson's Disease, 2022, 12, 639-653.	2.8	6
2	Impact of Subthalamic Deep Brain Stimulation on Impulse Control Disorders in Parkinson's Disease: A Prospective Study. Movement Disorders, 2021, 36, 750-757.	3.9	26
3	Anatomoâ€Functional Mapping of the Primate Mesencephalic Locomotor Region Using Stereotactic Lesions. Movement Disorders, 2020, 35, 789-799.	3.9	3
4	Multimodal Magnetic Resonance Imaging Quantification of Brain Changes in Progressive Supranuclear Palsy. Movement Disorders, 2020, 35, 161-170.	3.9	31
5	The anatomo-functional organization of the hyperdirect cortical pathway to the subthalamic area using in vivo structural connectivity imaging in humans. Brain Structure and Function, 2020, 225, 551-565.	2.3	23
6	Deep brain activation patterns involved in virtual gait without and with a doorway: An fMRI study. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0223494.	2.5	12
7	Clinical and anatomical predictors for freezing of gait and falls after subthalamic deep brain stimulation in Parkinson's disease patients. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2019, 62, 91-97.	2.2	34
8	Normal and pathological neuronal distribution of the human mesencephalic locomotor region. Movement Disorders, 2019, 34, 218-227.	3.9	26
9	Post mortem high resolution diffusion MRI for large specimen imaging at 11.7 T with 3D segmented echo-planar imaging. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2019, 311, 222-234.	2.5	10
10	Extrapyramidal deficits in ALS: a combined biomechanical and neuroimaging study. Journal of Neurology, 2018, 265, 2125-2136.	3.6	45
11	Pedunculopontine network dysfunction in Parkinson's disease with postural control and sleep disorders. Movement Disorders, 2017, 32, 693-704.	3.9	54
12	Anterior pallidal deep brain stimulation for Tourette's syndrome: a randomised, double-blind, controlled trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2017, 16, 610-619.	10.2	82
13	Anatomical evidence for functional diversity in the mesencephalic locomotor region of primates. Neurolmage, 2017, 147, 66-78.	4.2	22
14	Cortico–thalamic disconnection in a patient with supernumerary phantom limb. Experimental Brain Research, 2017, 235, 3163-3174.	1.5	11
15	Lesions in deep gray nuclei after severe traumatic brain injury predict neurologic outcome. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0186641.	2.5	12
16	Subthalamic stimulation may inhibit the beneficial effects of levodopa on akinesia and gait. Movement Disorders, 2016, 31, 1389-1397.	3.9	52
17	Orthostatic tremor: a cerebellar pathology?. Brain, 2016, 139, 2182-2197.	7.6	49
18	In vivo Exploration of the Connectivity between the Subthalamic Nucleus and the Globus Pallidus in the Human Brain Using Multi-Fiber Tractography. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2016, 10, 119.	1.7	16

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19	Single-voxel ¹ H spectroscopy in the human hippocampus at 3 T using the LASER sequence: characterization of neurochemical profile and reproducibility. NMR in Biomedicine, 2015, 28, 1209-1217.	2.8	24
20	Pallidal activity in myoclonus dystonia correlates with motor signs. Movement Disorders, 2015, 30, 992-996.	3.9	30
21	The integrative role of the pedunculopontine nucleus in human gait. Brain, 2015, 138, 1284-1296.	7.6	77
22	Intrinsic signature of essential tremor in the cerebello-frontal network. Brain, 2015, 138, 2920-2933.	7.6	87
23	PPNa-DBS for gait and balance disorders in Parkinson's disease: a double-blind, randomised study. Journal of Neurology, 2015, 262, 1515-1525.	3.6	73
24	7 tesla magnetic resonance imaging: A closer look at substantia nigra anatomy in Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2014, 29, 1574-1581.	3.9	113
25	High-level gait and balance disorders in the elderly: a midbrain disease?. Journal of Neurology, 2014, 261, 196-206.	3.6	39
26	Combining Spatial Independent Component Analysis with Regression to Identify the Subcortical Components of Resting-State fMRI Functional Networks. Brain Connectivity, 2014, 4, 181-192.	1.7	6
27	Combined pallidal and subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation in secondary dystonia-parkinsonism. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2013, 19, 566-568.	2.2	12
28	Functional magnetic resonance imaging suggests automatization of the cortical response to inspiratory threshold loading in humans. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 189, 571-580.	1.6	53
29	Effects of dopaminergic and subthalamic stimulation on musical performance. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2013, 120, 755-759.	2.8	3
30	Neuronal activity correlated with checking behaviour in the subthalamic nucleus of patients with obsessive–compulsive disorder. Brain, 2013, 136, 304-317.	7.6	33
31	RAD51 deficiency disrupts the corticospinal lateralization of motor control. Brain, 2013, 136, 3333-3346.	7.6	63
32	Functional Parcellation of the Lateral Mesencephalus. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 9396-9401.	3.6	40
33	Does unilateral basal ganglia activity functionally influence the contralateral side? What we can learn from STN stimulation in patients with Parkinson's disease. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2012, 108, 1575-1583.	1.8	19
34	External Globus Pallidus Stimulation Modulates Brain Connectivity in Huntington's Disease. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2011, 31, 41-46.	4.3	45
35	Thalamic stimulation for tremor: Can target determination be improved?. Movement Disorders, 2011, 26, 307-312.	3.9	14
36	Bilateral Deep Brain Stimulation of the Pallidum for Myoclonus-Dystonia Due to ε-Sarcoglycan Mutations. Archives of Neurology, 2011, 68, 94-8.	4.5	81

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37	Cholinergic mesencephalic neurons are involved in gait and postural disorders in Parkinson disease. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2010, 120, 2745-2754.	8.2	359
38	Distinct striatal targets in treating obsessive-compulsive disorder and major depression. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2009, 111, 775-779.	1.6	86
39	Prediction of Infarct Growth Based on Apparent Diffusion Coefficients: Penumbral Assessment without Intravenous Contrast Material. Radiology, 2009, 250, 184-192.	7.3	52
40	A three-dimensional histological atlas of the human basal ganglia. II. Atlas deformation strategy and evaluation in deep brain stimulation for Parkinson disease. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2009, 110, 208-219.	1.6	97
41	Bilateral pallidal deep brain stimulation for the treatment of patients with dystonia-choreoathetosis cerebral palsy: a prospective pilot study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2009, 8, 709-717.	10.2	313
42	Lesions in the Associative Striatum Improve Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 65, e11-e13.	1.3	4
43	Subthalamic Nucleus Stimulation in Severe Obsessive–Compulsive Disorder. New England Journal of Medicine, 2008, 359, 2121-2134.	27.0	829
44	Automatic Prediction of Infarct Growth in Acute Ischemic Stroke from MR Apparent Diffusion Coefficient Maps. Academic Radiology, 2008, 15, 77-83.	2.5	22
45	Internal Pallidal and Thalamic Stimulation in Patients With Tourette Syndrome. Archives of Neurology, 2008, 65, 952-7.	4.5	219
46	Stimulation of subterritories of the subthalamic nucleus reveals its role in the integration of the emotional and motor aspects of behavior. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 10661-10666.	7.1	389
47	Acute Deep-Brain Stimulation of the Internal and External Globus Pallidus in Primary Dystonia. Archives of Neurology, 2007, 64, 1281.	4.5	71
48	A three-dimensional, histological and deformable atlas of the human basal ganglia. I. Atlas construction based on immunohistochemical and MRI data. NeuroImage, 2007, 34, 618-638.	4.2	288
49	Anatomically constrained region deformation for the automated segmentation of the hippocampus and the amygdala: Method and validation on controls and patients with Alzheimer's disease. NeuroImage, 2007, 34, 996-1019.	4.2	145
50	Bilateral, pallidal, deep-brain stimulation in primary generalised dystonia: a prospective 3 year follow-up study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2007, 6, 223-229.	10.2	426
51	Piecewise affine registration of biological images for volume reconstruction. Medical Image Analysis, 2006, 10, 465-483.	11.6	71
52	Differentiation of sCJD and vCJD forms by automated analysis of basal ganglia intensity distribution in multisequence MRI of the brain-definition and evaluation of new MRI-based ratios. IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 2006, 25, 1052-1067.	8.9	11
53	Characterization and correction of distortions in stereotactic magnetic resonance imaging for bilateral subthalamic stimulation in Parkinson disease. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2005, 103, 256-266.	1.6	39
54	Fusion of autoradiographs with an MR volume using 2-D and 3-D linear transformations. NeuroImage, 2004, 23, 111-127.	4.2	109

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55	Iconic feature based nonrigid registration: the PASHA algorithm. Computer Vision and Image Understanding, 2003, 89, 272-298.	4.7	200
56	Détermination d'un modèle biomécanique du cerveau par l'analyse d'images: application à la maladie de ParkinsonDetermination of a biomechanical model of the brain by magnetic resonance images: application to Parkinson's disease. Mecanique Et Industries, 2003, 4, 429-433.	0.2	1
57	Localization of stimulating electrodes in patients with Parkinson disease by using a three-dimensional atlas—magnetic resonance imaging coregistration method. Journal of Neurosurgery, 2003, 99, 89-99.	1.6	178
58	Threeâ€dimensional cartography of functional territories in the human striatopallidal complex by using calbindin immunoreactivity. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2002, 450, 122-134.	1.6	81
59	A Parametric Deformable Model to Fit Unstructured 3D Data. Computer Vision and Image Understanding, 1998, 71, 39-54.	4.7	101
60	Tracking and motion analysis of the left ventricle with deformable superquadrics. Medical Image Analysis, 1996, 1, 129-149.	11.6	124