

Felipe Damas

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1940119/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

38
papers

1,799
citations

393982

19
h-index

360668

35
g-index

38
all docs

38
docs citations

38
times ranked

2148
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Resistance training variable manipulations are less relevant than intrinsic biology in affecting muscle fiber hypertrophy. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2022, 32, 821-832.	1.3	9
2	GPR56 mRNA Expression Is Modulated by Acute and Chronic Training Variable Manipulations in Resistance-Trained Men. , 2022, 1, 16-25.		0
3	Frequent Manipulation of Resistance Training Variables Promotes Myofibrillar Spacing Changes in Resistance-Trained Individuals. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2021, 12, 773995.	1.3	3
4	Muscle damage responses to resistance exercise performed with high-load versus low-load associated with partial blood flow restriction in young women. <i>European Journal of Sport Science</i> , 2020, 20, 125-134.	1.4	15
5	Effects of Drop-Set and Pyramidal Resistance Training Systems on Microvascular Oxygenation: A Near-Infrared Spectroscopy Approach. <i>International Journal of Exercise Science</i> , 2020, 13, 1549-1562.	0.5	1
6	Low-intensity resistance training with partial blood flow restriction and high-intensity resistance training induce similar changes in skeletal muscle transcriptome in elderly humans. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 44, 216-220.	0.9	10
7	Myofibrillar protein synthesis and muscle hypertrophy individualized responses to systematically changing resistance training variables in trained young men. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2019, 127, 806-815.	1.2	35
8	The Effect of a Resistance Training Session on Physiological and Thermoregulatory Measures of Sub-maximal Running Performance in the Heat in Heat-Acclimatized Men. <i>Sports Medicine - Open</i> , 2019, 5, 21.	1.3	14
9	Individual Muscle Hypertrophy and Strength Responses to High vs. Low Resistance Training Frequencies. <i>Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research</i> , 2019, 33, 897-901.	1.0	28
10	Muscle Fiber Hypertrophy and Myonuclei Addition: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 1385-1393.	0.2	44
11	The development of skeletal muscle hypertrophy through resistance training: the role of muscle damage and muscle protein synthesis. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 118, 485-500.	1.2	122
12	Magnitude of Muscle Strength and Mass Adaptations Between High-Load Resistance Training Versus Low-Load Resistance Training Associated with Blood-Flow Restriction: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2018, 48, 361-378.	3.1	279
13	Impact of Exercise-Induced Muscle Damage on Performance Test Outcomes in Elite Female Basketball Players. <i>Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research</i> , 2018, 32, 1731-1738.	1.0	34
14	Pronounced energy restriction with elevated protein intake results in no change in proteolysis and reductions in skeletal muscle protein synthesis that are mitigated by resistance exercise. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 265-275.	0.2	69
15	Resistance training in young men induces muscle transcriptome-wide changes associated with muscle structure and metabolism refining the response to exercise-induced stress. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 118, 2607-2616.	1.2	36
16	High-frequency resistance training does not promote greater muscular adaptations compared to low frequencies in young untrained men. <i>European Journal of Sport Science</i> , 2018, 18, 1077-1082.	1.4	21
17	Early- and later-phases satellite cell responses and myonuclear content with resistance training in young men. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0191039.	1.1	42
18	The repeated bout effect of traditional resistance exercises on running performance across 3 bouts. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 42, 978-985.	0.9	30

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Time Course of Resistance Training-Induced Muscle Hypertrophy in the Elderly. <i>Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research</i> , 2016, 30, 159-163.	1.0	34
20	Resistance training-induced changes in integrated myofibrillar protein synthesis are related to hypertrophy only after attenuation of muscle damage. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2016, 594, 5209-5222.	1.3	236
21	Susceptibility to Exercise-Induced Muscle Damage: a Cluster Analysis with a Large Sample. <i>International Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2016, 37, 633-640.	0.8	93
22	Muscle Damage Over A Resistance-training Period. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 900.	0.2	0
23	An inability to distinguish edematous swelling from true hypertrophy still prevents a completely accurate interpretation of the time course of muscle hypertrophy. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2016, 116, 445-446.	1.2	15
24	Early resistance training-induced increases in muscle cross-sectional area are concomitant with edema-induced muscle swelling. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2016, 116, 49-56.	1.2	131
25	Greater eccentric exercise-induced muscle damage by large versus small range of motion with the same end-point. <i>Biology of Sport</i> , 2016, 33, 285-289.	1.7	6
26	Influência da força muscular no volume e na intensidade da atividade física diária de idosos. <i>Revista Brasileira De Educação Física E Esporte: RBEFE</i> , 2016, 30, 541-546.	0.1	0
27	Comparisons Between Low-Intensity Resistance Training With Blood Flow Restriction and High-Intensity Resistance Training on Quadriceps Muscle Mass and Strength in Elderly. <i>Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research</i> , 2015, 29, 1071-1076.	1.0	183
28	A Review of Resistance Training-Induced Changes in Skeletal Muscle Protein Synthesis and Their Contribution to Hypertrophy. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2015, 45, 801-807.	3.1	155
29	Dor muscular e atividade de creatina quinase após as séries excêntricas: uma análise de cluster. <i>Revista Brasileira De Medicina Do Esporte</i> , 2014, 20, 257-261.	0.1	2
30	Inflammatory responses after different velocities of eccentric exercise. <i>Isokinetics and Exercise Science</i> , 2014, 22, 77-84.	0.2	1
31	Immune responses to an upper body tri-set resistance training session. <i>Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging</i> , 2014, 34, 64-71.	0.5	10
32	Comparison in responses to maximal eccentric exercise between elbow flexors and knee extensors of older adults. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2014, 17, 91-95.	0.6	18
33	Acute hormonal responses following different velocities of eccentric exercise. <i>Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging</i> , 2013, 33, 450-454.	0.5	4
34	The effect of eccentric contraction velocity on muscle damage: A review. <i>Isokinetics and Exercise Science</i> , 2013, 21, 1-9.	0.2	4
35	Comparison of maximal muscle strength of elbow flexors and knee extensors between younger and older men with the same level of daily activity. <i>Clinical Interventions in Aging</i> , 2013, 8, 401.	1.3	21
36	Sixteen weeks of resistance training can decrease the risk of metabolic syndrome in healthy postmenopausal women. <i>Clinical Interventions in Aging</i> , 2013, 8, 1221.	1.3	64

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Effects of eccentric exercise on systemic concentrations of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines and prostaglandin (E2): comparison between young and postmenopausal women. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2012, 112, 3205-3213.	1.2	29
38	Dano muscular: resposta inflamatória sistêmica após as séries excêntricas máximas. <i>Revista Brasileira De Educação Física E Esporte: RBEFE</i> , 2012, 26, 367-374.	0.1	1