

Manfred Hallschmid

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

66
papers

4,813
citations

101543

36
h-index

106344

65
g-index

73
all docs

73
docs citations

73
times ranked

5304
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Distinct and Convergent Beneficial Effects of Estrogen and Insulin on Cognitive Function in Healthy Young Men. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 107, e582-e593.	3.6	3
2	Intranasal orexin A modulates sympathetic vascular tone: a pilot study in healthy male humans. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2022, 127, 548-558.	1.8	5
3	The effect of intranasal insulin on appetite and mood in women with and without obesity: an experimental medicine study. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2022, 46, 1319-1327.	3.4	9
4	Short-term high-fat feeding induces a reversible net decrease in synaptic AMPA receptors in the hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 87, 108516.	4.2	2
5	Pregnant women do not display impaired memory formation across one night of sleep. <i>Journal of Sleep Research</i> , 2021, 30, e13204.	3.2	2
6	Intranasal Insulin for Alzheimer's Disease. <i>CNS Drugs</i> , 2021, 35, 21-37.	5.9	67
7	Body composition in term offspring after maternal gestational diabetes does not predict postnatal hypoglycemia. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 21, 111.	1.7	5
8	Predictors of real-time fMRI neurofeedback performance and improvement – A machine learning mega-analysis. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2021, 237, 118207.	4.2	22
9	Intranasal insulin. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2021, 33, e12934.	2.6	44
10	Association Between Objectively Assessed Sleep and Depressive Symptoms During Pregnancy and Post-partum. <i>Frontiers in Global Women S Health</i> , 2021, 2, 807817.	2.3	3
11	Non-invasive stimulation of vagal afferents reduces gastric frequency. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2020, 13, 470-473.	1.6	42
12	Visual food cues decrease blood glucose and glucoregulatory hormones following an oral glucose tolerance test in normal-weight and obese men. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2020, 226, 113071.	2.1	5
13	Vagus nerve stimulation boosts the drive to work for rewards. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 3555.	12.8	51
14	Spotlight on the fetus: how physical activity during pregnancy influences fetal health: a narrative review. <i>BMJ Open Sport and Exercise Medicine</i> , 2020, 6, e000658.	2.9	15
15	Intensifying sleep slow oscillations does not improve metabolic control in healthy men. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 99, 1-7.	2.7	10
16	Outcomes and clinical implications of intranasal insulin administration to the central nervous system. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019, 317, 180-190.	4.1	29
17	Real-time fMRI neurofeedback training to improve eating behavior by self-regulation of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex: A randomized controlled trial in overweight and obese subjects. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 191, 596-609.	4.2	58
18	Neonatal body composition: cross-sectional study in healthy term singletons in Germany. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2019, 19, 488.	1.7	7

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19	Intranasal oxytocin fails to acutely improve glucose metabolism in obese men. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 21, 424-428.	4.4	10
20	Safety of intranasal human insulin: A review. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 20, 1563-1577.	4.4	70
21	Relationship between cerebrospinal fluid concentrations of orexin A/hypocretin-1 and body composition in humans. <i>Peptides</i> , 2018, 102, 26-30.	2.4	5
22	Insulin and Estrogen Independently and Differentially Reduce Macronutrient Intake in Healthy Men. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 103, 1393-1401.	3.6	9
23	Oxytocin curbs calorie intake via food-specific increases in the activity of brain areas that process reward and establish cognitive control. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 2736.	3.3	51
24	Quantification of steroid hormones in plasma using a surrogate calibrant approach and UHPLC-ESI-QTOF-MS/MS with SWATH-acquisition combined with untargeted profiling. <i>Analytica Chimica Acta</i> , 2018, 1022, 70-80.	5.4	40
25	Metabolic and Cognitive Outcomes of Subchronic Once-Daily Intranasal Insulin Administration in Healthy Men. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2018, 9, 663.	3.5	16
26	Oxytocin and Eating Disorders: A Narrative Review on Emerging Findings and Perspectives. <i>Current Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018, 16, 1111-1121.	2.9	31
27	Volitional regulation of brain responses to food stimuli in overweight and obese subjects: A real-time fMRI feedback study. <i>Appetite</i> , 2017, 112, 188-195.	3.7	66
28	Intranasal insulin decreases circulating cortisol concentrations during early sleep in elderly humans. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2017, 54, 170-174.	3.1	15
29	Current findings on the role of oxytocin in the regulation of food intake. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2017, 176, 31-39.	2.1	48
30	Interactions between metabolic, reward and cognitive processes in appetite control: Implications for novel weight management therapies. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 31, 1460-1474.	4.0	61
31	Visual food cues decrease postprandial glucose concentrations in lean and obese men without affecting food intake and related endocrine parameters. <i>Appetite</i> , 2017, 117, 255-262.	3.7	16
32	Oxytocin Improves β -Cell Responsivity and Glucose Tolerance in Healthy Men. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2017, 66, 264-271.	0.6	60
33	Central Nervous Insulin Administration before Nocturnal Sleep Decreases Breakfast Intake in Healthy Young and Elderly Subjects. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 54.	2.8	13
34	Brain Insulin Resistance at the Crossroads of Metabolic and Cognitive Disorders in Humans. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2016, 96, 1169-1209.	28.8	384
35	Glycemic increase induced by intravenous glucose infusion fails to affect hunger, appetite, or satiety following breakfast in healthy men. <i>Appetite</i> , 2016, 105, 562-566.	3.7	17
36	Central Nervous Insulin Signaling in Sleep-Associated Memory Formation and Neuroendocrine Regulation. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 1540-1550.	5.4	29

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37	Intranasal Neuropeptide Administration To Target the Human Brain in Health and Disease. <i>Molecular Pharmaceutics</i> , 2015, 12, 2767-2780.	4.6	33
38	The Role of Sleep in Motor Sequence Consolidation: Stabilization Rather Than Enhancement. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 6696-6702.	3.6	92
39	The metabolic burden of sleep loss. <i>Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology</i> , 2015, 3, 52-62.	11.4	240
40	Central Nervous Insulin Administration Does Not Potentiate the Acute Glucoregulatory Impact of Concurrent Mild Hyperinsulinemia. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2015, 64, 760-765.	0.6	31
41	Intranasal insulin increases regional cerebral blood flow in the insular cortex in men independently of cortisol manipulation. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2014, 35, 1944-1956.	3.6	66
42	Intranasal Insulin Suppresses Systemic but Not Subcutaneous Lipolysis in Healthy Humans. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 99, E246-E251.	3.6	52
43	The effect of intranasal orexin-A (hypocretin-1) on sleep, wakefulness and attention in narcolepsy with cataplexy. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 262, 8-13.	2.2	92
44	Oxytocin's impact on social face processing is stronger in homosexual than heterosexual men. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2014, 39, 194-203.	2.7	40
45	Oxytocin Reduces Reward-Driven Food Intake in Humans. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2013, 62, 3418-3425.	0.6	191
46	Postprandial Administration of Intranasal Insulin Intensifies Satiety and Reduces Intake of Palatable Snacks in Women. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2012, 61, 782-789.	0.6	143
47	Intranasal Insulin Suppresses Food Intake via Enhancement of Brain Energy Levels in Humans. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2012, 61, 2261-2268.	0.6	140
48	Disturbed Glucoregulatory Response to Food Intake After Moderate Sleep Restriction. <i>Sleep</i> , 2011, 34, 371-377.	1.1	106
49	Intranasal Insulin Enhances Postprandial Thermogenesis and Lowers Postprandial Serum Insulin Levels in Healthy Men. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2011, 60, 114-118.	0.6	117
50	Acute sleep deprivation reduces energy expenditure in healthy men. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2011, 93, 1229-1236.	4.7	199
51	The Insulin-Mediated Modulation of Visually Evoked Magnetic Fields Is Reduced in Obese Subjects. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e19482.	2.5	48
52	A Role for Central Nervous Growth Hormone-Releasing Hormone Signaling in the Consolidation of Declarative Memories. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e23435.	2.5	9
53	Euglycemic Infusion of Insulin Detemir Compared With Human Insulin Appears to Increase Direct Current Brain Potential Response and Reduces Food Intake While Inducing Similar Systemic Effects. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2010, 59, 1101-1107.	0.6	58
54	Insulin Modulates Food-Related Activity in the Central Nervous System. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2010, 95, 748-755.	3.6	135

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55	Comparable Sensitivity of Postmenopausal and Young Women to the Effects of Intranasal Insulin on Food Intake and Working Memory. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2010, 95, E468-E472.	3.6	66
56	Relationship Between Cerebrospinal Fluid Visfatin (PBEF/Nampt) Levels and Adiposity in Humans. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2009, 58, 637-640.	0.6	62
57	Towards the therapeutic use of intranasal neuropeptide administration in metabolic and cognitive disorders. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2008, 149, 79-83.	1.9	47
58	Differential Sensitivity of Men and Women to Anorexigenic and Memory-Improving Effects of Intranasal Insulin. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2008, 93, 1339-1344.	3.6	252
59	Revealing the Potential of Intranasally Administered Orexin A (Hypocretin-1). <i>Molecular Interventions: Pharmacological Perspectives From Biology, Chemistry and Genomics</i> , 2008, 8, 133-137.	3.4	10
60	Intranasal Insulin Improves Memory in Humans: Superiority of Insulin Aspart. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 32, 239-243.	5.4	262
61	Sleep loss, obesity and diabetes: a fatal connection?. <i>Expert Review of Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 2, 713-715.	2.4	0
62	Overweight Humans Are Resistant to the Weight-Reducing Effects of Melanocortin-4. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2006, 91, 522-525.	3.6	36
63	Transcortical Direct Current Potential Shift Reflects Immediate Signaling of Systemic Insulin to the Human Brain. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2004, 53, 2202-2208.	0.6	49
64	Intranasal Insulin Reduces Body Fat in Men but not in Women. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2004, 53, 3024-3029.	0.6	251
65	Intranasal insulin improves memory in humans. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2004, 29, 1326-1334.	2.7	615
66	Manipulating central nervous mechanisms of food intake and body weight regulation by intranasal administration of neuropeptides in man. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2004, 83, 55-64.	2.1	44