

Anne-Nol Samaha

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

45
papers

1,551
citations

20
h-index

39
g-index

56
ext. papers

1,878
ext. citations

5.7
avg, IF

5.09
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
45	Extended Drug Access and Escalation of Drug Self-Administration. <i>Neuromethods</i> , 2022 , 151-172	0.4	0
44	Metabotropic group II glutamate receptors mediate cue-triggered increases in reward-seeking behaviour.. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2022 , 1	4.7	
43	Drug Self-Administration as a Model to Study the. <i>Neuromethods</i> , 2021 , 209-232	0.4	
42	Effects of dopamine receptor antagonism and amphetamine-induced psychomotor sensitization on sign- and goal-tracking after extended training. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021 , 407, 113238	3.4	0
41	Amphetamine maintenance therapy during intermittent cocaine self-administration in rats attenuates psychomotor and dopamine sensitization and reduces addiction-like behavior. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021 , 46, 305-315	8.7	5
40	Sugar now or cocaine later?. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021 , 46, 271-272	8.7	1
39	Continuous versus extended antipsychotic dosing in schizophrenia: Less is more. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021 , 401, 113076	3.4	3
38	Dopamine ups and downs in addiction revisited. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2021 , 44, 516-526	13.3	13
37	Metabotropic group II glutamate receptors in the basolateral amygdala mediate cue-triggered increases in incentive motivation. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2021 , 238, 2905-2917	4.7	1
36	Studying dopamine in addiction: the cart should follow the horse. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2021 , 44, 595-596	5.9	
35	Dopaminergic mechanisms underlying the expression of antipsychotic-induced dopamine supersensitivity in rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2021 , 197, 108747	5.5	0
34	Optogenetic Activation of the Basolateral Amygdala Promotes Both Appetitive Conditioning and the Instrumental Pursuit of Reward Cues. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2020 , 40, 1732-1743	6.6	13
33	Taking Rapid and Intermittent Cocaine Infusions Enhances Both Incentive Motivation for the Drug and Cocaine-induced Gene Regulation in Corticostriatal Regions. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2020 , 442, 314-328	3.9	2
32	Antipsychotic-evoked dopamine supersensitivity. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2020 , 163, 107630	5.5	15
31	Sex differences in cocaine self-administration behaviour under long access versus intermittent access conditions. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2020 , 25, e12809	4.6	28
30	Role of the orbitofrontal cortex and the dorsal striatum in incentive motivation for cocaine. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2019 , 372, 112026	3.4	4
29	Hypofunctional Dopamine Uptake and Antipsychotic Treatment-Resistant Schizophrenia. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2019 , 10, 314	5	22

28	Revisiting long-access versus short-access cocaine self-administration in rats: intermittent intake promotes addiction symptoms independent of session length. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2019 , 24, 641-651	4.6	34
27	Varying the rate of intravenous cocaine infusion influences the temporal dynamics of both drug and dopamine concentrations in the striatum. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019 , 50, 2054-2064	3.5	12
26	The transition to cocaine addiction: the importance of pharmacokinetics for preclinical models. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2019 , 236, 1145-1157	4.7	33
25	Intermittent intake of rapid cocaine injections promotes the risk of relapse and increases mesocorticolimbic BDNF levels during abstinence. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2019 , 44, 1027-1035	8.7	13
24	High and escalating levels of cocaine intake are dissociable from subsequent incentive motivation for the drug in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2018 , 235, 317-328	4.7	30
23	Intermittent intake of rapid cocaine injections promotes robust psychomotor sensitization, increased incentive motivation for the drug and mGlu2/3 receptor dysregulation. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2017 , 117, 227-237	5.5	33
22	Neurotensin in the nucleus accumbens reverses dopamine supersensitivity evoked by antipsychotic treatment. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2017 , 123, 10-21	5.5	14
21	Antipsychotic-Induced Dopamine Supersensitivity Psychosis: Pharmacology, Criteria, and Therapy. <i>Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics</i> , 2017 , 86, 189-219	9.4	129
20	How fast and how often: The pharmacokinetics of drug use are decisive in addiction. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2015 , 56, 166-79	9	112
19	Antipsychotic treatment leading to dopamine supersensitivity persistently alters nucleus accumbens function. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2015 , 99, 715-25	5.5	13
18	5-HT2 receptors modulate the expression of antipsychotic-induced dopamine supersensitivity. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015 , 25, 2381-93	1.2	20
17	The self-administration of rapidly delivered cocaine promotes increased motivation to take the drug: contributions of prior levels of operant responding and cocaine intake. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2014 , 231, 4241-52	4.7	15
16	Can antipsychotic treatment contribute to drug addiction in schizophrenia?. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2014 , 52, 9-16	5.5	29
15	The speed of cocaine delivery determines the subsequent motivation to self-administer the drug. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013 , 38, 2644-56	8.7	22
14	Prior haloperidol, but not olanzapine, exposure augments the pursuit of reward cues: implications for substance abuse in schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2013 , 39, 692-702	1.3	23
13	Continuous, but not intermittent, antipsychotic drug delivery intensifies the pursuit of reward cues. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2011 , 36, 1248-59	8.7	31
12	Cues paired with either rapid or slower self-administered cocaine injections acquire similar conditioned rewarding properties. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011 , 6, e26481	3.7	15
11	Less is more: antipsychotic drug effects are greater with transient rather than continuous delivery. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008 , 64, 145-52	7.9	82

10	"Breakthrough" dopamine supersensitivity during ongoing antipsychotic treatment leads to treatment failure over time. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 27, 2979-86	6.6	200
9	Why does the rapid delivery of drugs to the brain promote addiction?. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2005 , 26, 82-7	13.2	165
8	Rapid delivery of nicotine promotes behavioral sensitization and alters its neurobiological impact. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2005 , 57, 351-60	7.9	59
7	The rate of cocaine administration alters gene regulation and behavioral plasticity: implications for addiction. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004 , 24, 6362-70	6.6	96
6	Amphetamine or cocaine limits the ability of later experience to promote structural plasticity in the neocortex and nucleus accumbens. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2003 , 100, 10523-8	11.5	192
5	The rate of intravenous cocaine administration determines susceptibility to sensitization. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002 , 22, 3244-50	6.6	66
4	Amphetamine Maintenance Therapy During Intermittent Cocaine Self-Administration in Rats: Reduction of Addiction-like Behavior is Associated with Attenuation of Psychomotor and Dopamine Sensitization ¹		1
3	Taking rapid and intermittent cocaine infusions enhances both incentive motivation for the drug and cocaine-induced gene regulation in corticostriatal regions		1
2	Sex differences in cocaine self-administration behaviour under Long Access versus Intermittent Access conditions		2
1	Effects of dopamine receptor antagonism and amphetamine-induced psychomotor sensitization on sign- and goal-tracking after extended training		1