

# Christopher R West

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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75  
papers

1,860  
citations

236925

25  
h-index

302126

39  
g-index

77  
all docs

77  
docs citations

77  
times ranked

1564  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evidence-based scientific exercise guidelines for adults with spinal cord injury: an update and a new guideline. <i>Spinal Cord</i> , 2018, 56, 308-321.	1.9	289
2	Effects of exercise on fitness and health of adults with spinal cord injury. <i>Neurology</i> , 2017, 89, 736-745.	1.1	150
3	Spinal cord perfusion pressure predicts neurologic recovery in acute spinal cord injury. <i>Neurology</i> , 2017, 89, 1660-1667.	1.1	121
4	Association of Epidural Stimulation With Cardiovascular Function in an Individual With Spinal Cord Injury. <i>JAMA Neurology</i> , 2018, 75, 630.	9.0	65
5	Cardiovascular Function in Individuals with Incomplete Spinal Cord Injury: A Systematic Review. <i>Topics in Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation</i> , 2013, 19, 267-278.	1.8	56
6	Autonomic Cardiovascular Control in Paralympic Athletes with Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2014, 46, 60-68.	0.4	47
7	The Role of Autonomic Function on Sport Performance in Athletes With Spinal Cord Injury. <i>PM and R</i> , 2014, 6, S58-65.	1.6	47
8	Autonomic Function and Exercise Performance in Elite Athletes with Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2013, 45, 261-267.	0.4	45
9	Passive hind-limb cycling improves cardiac function and reduces cardiovascular disease risk in experimental spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2014, 592, 1771-1783.	2.9	45
10	Characterizing the Temporal Development of Cardiovascular Dysfunction in Response to Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2015, 32, 922-930.	3.4	45
11	Sex differences in diaphragmatic fatigue: the cardiovascular response to inspiratory resistance. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2018, 596, 4017-4032.	2.9	45
12	Resting Cardiopulmonary Function in Paralympic Athletes with Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2012, 44, 323-329.	0.4	41
13	Cardiac Consequences of Autonomic Dysreflexia in Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2016, 68, 1281-1289.	2.7	41
14	The Effects of a Patient and Provider Co-Developed, Behavioral Physical Activity Intervention on Physical Activity, Psychosocial Predictors, and Fitness in Individuals with Spinal Cord Injury: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2019, 49, 1117-1131.	6.5	41
15	Effects of abdominal binding on field-based exercise responses in Paralympic athletes with cervical spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2014, 17, 351-355.	1.3	38
16	Effect of abdominal binding on respiratory mechanics during exercise in athletes with cervical spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2014, 117, 36-45.	2.5	31
17	Empirical targets for acute hemodynamic management of individuals with spinal cord injury. <i>Neurology</i> , 2019, 93, e1205-e1211.	1.1	31
18	Passive Hind-Limb Cycling Reduces the Severity of Autonomic Dysreflexia After Experimental Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2016, 30, 317-327.	2.9	30

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19	No effect of arm-crank exercise on diaphragmatic fatigue or ventilatory constraint in Paralympic athletes with cervical spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2010, 109, 358-366.	2.5	29
20	Effects of abdominal binding on cardiorespiratory function in cervical spinal cord injury. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2012, 180, 275-282.	1.6	28
21	Spinal Cord Injury Causes Systolic Dysfunction and Cardiomyocyte Atrophy. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2018, 35, 424-434.	3.4	28
22	Effect of diaphragm fatigue on subsequent exercise tolerance in healthy men and women. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 125, 1987-1996.	2.5	28
23	Boosting in Elite Athletes with Spinal Cord Injury: A Critical Review of Physiology and Testing Procedures. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2015, 45, 1133-1142.	6.5	27
24	Peak Heart Rates and Sympathetic Function in Tetraplegic Nonathletes and Athletes. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2015, 47, 1259-1264.	0.4	26
25	High Thoracic Contusion Model for the Investigation of Cardiovascular Function after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 671-684.	3.4	26
26	Minocycline Reduces the Severity of Autonomic Dysreflexia after Experimental Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2018, 35, 2861-2871.	3.4	26
27	Respiratory muscle training in athletes with cervical spinal cord injury: effects on cardiopulmonary function and exercise capacity. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2019, 597, 3673-3685.	2.9	26
28	Transverse tendon stiffness is reduced in people with Achilles tendinopathy: A cross-sectional study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0211863.	2.5	25
29	A comparison of passive hindlimb cycling and active upper-limb exercise provides new insights into systolic dysfunction after spinal cord injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2017, 313, H861-H870.	3.2	22
30	Physical activity measurement in people with spinal cord injury: comparison of accelerometry and self-report (the Physical Activity Recall Assessment for People with Spinal Cord Injury). <i>Disability and Rehabilitation</i> , 2020, 42, 240-246.	1.8	21
31	Cardio-centric hemodynamic management improves spinal cord oxygenation and mitigates hemorrhage in acute spinal cord injury. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 5209.	12.8	19
32	Neuroprotection, Plasticity Manipulation, and Regenerative Strategies to Improve Cardiovascular Function following Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2015, 32, 609-621.	3.4	18
33	Experimental Spinal Cord Injury Causes Left-Ventricular Atrophy and Is Associated with an Upregulation of Proteolytic Pathways. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 950-961.	3.4	16
34	Translating the international scientific spinal cord injury exercise guidelines into community and clinical practice guidelines: a Canadian evidence-informed resource. <i>Spinal Cord</i> , 2020, 58, 647-657.	1.9	16
35	Differences in Left Ventricular Global Function and Mechanics in Paralympic Athletes with Cervical and Thoracic Spinal Cord Injuries. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2016, 7, 110.	2.8	15
36	Wrist Accelerometry for Physical Activity Measurement in Individuals With Spinal Cord Injury—A Need for Individually Calibrated Cut-Points. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2018, 99, 684-689.	0.9	15

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37	Spinal cord injury-induced cardiomyocyte atrophy and impaired cardiac function are severity dependent. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2018, 103, 179-189.	2.0	15
38	Characterizing the Severity of Autonomic Cardiovascular Dysfunction after Spinal Cord Injury Using a Novel 24 Hour Ambulatory Blood Pressure Analysis Software. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 559-566.	3.4	14
39	Challenging cardiac function post-spinal cord injury with dobutamine. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2018, 209, 19-24.	2.8	14
40	Active-Arm Passive-Leg Exercise Improves Cardiovascular Function in Spinal Cord Injury. <i>American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2015, 94, e102-e106.	1.4	13
41	Spinal cord injury impairs cardiac function due to impaired bulbospinal sympathetic control. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 1382.	12.8	13
42	Physical exercise improves arterial stiffness after spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine</i> , 2014, 37, 782-785.	1.4	12
43	Autonomic Nervous System Dysfunction Following Spinal Cord Injury: Cardiovascular, Cerebrovascular, and Thermoregulatory Effects. <i>Current Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Reports</i> , 2015, 3, 197-205.	0.8	12
44	A 20 Å– 20 m repeated sprint field test replicates the demands of wheelchair rugby. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2018, 21, 753-757.	1.3	12
45	Autonomic cardiovascular control and sports classification in Paralympic athletes with spinal cord injury. <i>Disability and Rehabilitation</i> , 2017, 39, 127-134.	1.8	11
46	A porcine model for studying the cardiovascular consequences of high-thoracic spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2020, 598, 929-942.	2.9	11
47	Physiological Considerations to Support Podium Performance in Para-Athletes. <i>Frontiers in Rehabilitation Sciences</i> , 2021, 2, .	1.2	10
48	From guidelines to practice: development and implementation of disability-specific physical activity guidelines. <i>Disability and Rehabilitation</i> , 2021, 43, 3432-3439.	1.8	9
49	How does cervical spinal cord injury impact the cardiopulmonary response to exercise?. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2021, 293, 103714.	1.6	9
50	A pragmatic randomized controlled trial testing the effects of the international scientific SCI exercise guidelines on SCI chronic pain: protocol for the EPIC-SCI trial. <i>Spinal Cord</i> , 2020, 58, 746-754.	1.9	8
51	Left Ventricular Mechanics in Untrained and Trained Males with Tetraplegia. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 591-598.	3.4	7
52	Spinal Cord Disruption Is Associated with a Loss of Cushing-Like Blood Pressure Interactions. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 1487-1490.	3.4	7
53	Effects of a Tailored Physical Activity Intervention on Cardiovascular Structure and Function in Individuals With Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2021, 35, 692-703.	2.9	7
54	Effects of early exercise training on the severity of autonomic dysreflexia following incomplete spinal cord injury in rodents. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2021, 9, e14969.	1.7	7

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55	Development of Cardiometabolic Health indicators to advance the quality of spinal cord injury rehabilitation: SCI-High Project. <i>Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine</i> , 2019, 42, 166-175.	1.4	6
56	Hemorrhage and Locomotor Deficits Induced by Pain Input after Spinal Cord Injury Are Partially Mediated by Changes in Hemodynamics. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2021, 38, 3406-3430.	3.4	6
57	Perspective: Does Laboratory-Based Maximal Incremental Exercise Testing Elicit Maximum Physiological Responses in Highly-Trained Athletes with Cervical Spinal Cord Injury?. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2016, 6, 419.	2.8	5
58	Effects of early and delayed initiation of exercise training on cardiac and haemodynamic function after spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2017, 102, 154-163.	2.0	5
59	Assessment of Pulmonary Restriction in Cervical Spinal Cord Injury: A Preliminary Report. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2012, 93, 1463-1465.	0.9	4
60	Development of an Algorithm to Perform a Comprehensive Study of Autonomic Dysreflexia in Animals with High Spinal Cord Injury Using a Telemetry Device. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2016, , .	0.3	4
61	Exercise-induced diaphragm fatigue in a Paralympic champion rower with spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 124, 805-811.	2.5	3
62	Effect of Unintentional Boosting on Exercise Performance in a Tetraplegic Athlete. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 2398-2400.	0.4	3
63	Contribution of Brain Processes to Tissue Loss After Spinal Cord Injury: Does a Pain-Induced Rise in Blood Pressure Fuel Hemorrhage?. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 733056.	2.5	3
64	Cardiovascular responses to heat acclimatisation in athletes with spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2021, 24, 756-762.	1.3	2
65	Experimental high thoracic spinal cord injury impairs the cardiac and cerebrovascular response to orthostatic challenge in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2021, 321, H716-H727.	3.2	2
66	Markers of susceptibility to cardiac arrhythmia in experimental spinal cord injury and the impact of sympathetic stimulation and exercise training. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2021, 235, 102867.	2.8	2
67	Influence of respiratory loading on left ventricular function in cervical spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 0, , .	2.9	2
68	Development of a Spinal Cord Injury Model Permissive to Study the Cardiovascular Effects of Rehabilitation Approaches Designed to Induce Neuroplasticity. <i>Biology</i> , 2021, 10, 1006.	2.8	1
69	Respiratory System Responses to Exercise in Spinal Cord Injury. , 2016, , 51-75.		1
70	Temporal Changes of Cardiac Structure, Function, and Mechanics During Sub-acute Cervical and Thoracolumbar Spinal Cord Injury in Humans: A Case-Series. <i>Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 0, 9, .	2.4	1
71	Development of a Rodent Spinal Cord Injury Model Permissive to Study the Cardiovascular Effects of Rehabilitation Approaches Designed to Induce Neuroplasticity. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
72	Validity of Assessing in vivo Cardiac Contractility Using a Less Invasive Approach during Mechanical Ventilation: Insights from Small and Large Animal Models. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, .	0.5	0

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73	Orthostatic hypotension is associated with impaired cardiac structure and function after spinal cord injury. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
74	Impact of Spinal Cord Injury and Chronically Induced Orthostatic Hypotension on Left Ventricular Contractility and Stiffness. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 531.8.	0.5	0
75	Preserved Cardioinotropic Baroreflex Function Following Optimized Hemodynamic Management in HighThoracic Spinal Cord Injury. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.5	0