James R Carey

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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279701 434063 1,912 36 23 31 citations h-index g-index papers 36 36 36 2071 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Video evidence of improved hand function following repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation combined with physical therapy in stroke: a case report. Clinical Case Reports (discontinued), 2018, 6, 792-797.	0.2	О
2	Home-based transcranial direct current stimulation plus tracking training therapy in people with stroke: an open-label feasibility study. Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation, 2018, 15, 83.	2.4	28
3	Stability of stereognosis after pediatric repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation and constraint-induced movement therapy clinical trial. Developmental Neurorehabilitation, 2017, 20, 169-172.	0.5	7
4	N-of-1 Trial in Person with Pontine Stroke Receiving Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation to Improve Hand Function. Journal of Neuroimaging in Psychiatry & Neurology, 2017, 2, 36-42.	0.4	0
5	Interhemispheric Inhibition Measurement Reliability in Stroke: A Pilot Study. Neuromodulation, 2016, 19, 838-847.	0.4	6
6	Simplicity-Tenacity in Stroke Rehabilitation. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2016, 30, 182-182.	1.4	0
7	A Comparison of Primed Low-frequency Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Treatments in Chronic Stroke. Brain Stimulation, 2015, 8, 1074-1084.	0.7	34
8	Ipsilesional motor-evoked potential absence in pediatric hemiparesis impacts tracking accuracy of the less affected hand. Research in Developmental Disabilities, 2015, 47, 154-164.	1.2	3
9	Focal Hand Dystonia: Individualized Intervention With Repeated Application of Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2015, 96, S122-S128.	0.5	28
10	Safety of Primed Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation and Modified Constraint-Induced Movement Therapy inÂa Randomized Controlled Trial in Pediatric Hemiparesis. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2015, 96, S104-S113.	0.5	35
11	Priming the Brain to Capitalize on Metaplasticity in Stroke Rehabilitation. Physical Therapy, 2014, 94, 139-150.	1.1	35
12	Serial treatments of primed low-frequency rTMS in stroke: Characteristics of responders vs. nonresponders. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2014, 32, 323-335.	0.4	34
13	Primed lowâ€frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation and constraintâ€induced movement therapy in pediatric hemiparesis: a randomized controlled trial. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2014, 56, 44-52.	1.1	89
14	Combined Statistical Analysis Method Assessing Fast Versus Slow Movement Training in a Patient With Cerebellar Stroke: A Single-Case Study. Physical Therapy, 2013, 93, 649-660.	1.1	7
15	Complex Versus Simple Ankle Movement Training in Stroke Using Telerehabilitation: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Physical Therapy, 2012, 92, 197-209.	1.1	41
16	Pilot fMRI investigation of representational plasticity associated with motor skill learning and its functional consequences. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2012, 6, 437-453.	1.1	7
17	Home-based system for stroke rehabilitation. , 2011, 2011, 1823-6.		О
18	Noninvasive brain stimulation and motor recovery after stroke. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2010, 28, 531-544.	0.4	50

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	6-Hz primed low-frequency rTMS to contralesional M1 in two cases with middle cerebral artery stroke. Neuroscience Letters, 2010, 469, 338-342.	1.0	26
20	Cortical activation during finger tracking vs. ankle tracking in healthy subjects. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2009, 27, 253-264.	0.4	30
21	Design and Usability of a Home Telerehabilitation System to Train Hand Recovery Following Stroke. Journal of Medical Devices, Transactions of the ASME, 2009, 3, .	0.4	6
22	Invasive Cortical Stimulation to Promote Recovery of Function After Stroke. Stroke, 2009, 40, 1926-1931.	1.0	137
23	Safety of 6-Hz Primed Low-Frequency rTMS in Stroke. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2008, 22, 185-192.	1.4	40
24	Comparison of Finger Tracking Versus Simple Movement Training via Telerehabilitation to Alter Hand Function and Cortical Reorganization After Stroke. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2007, 21, 216-232.	1.4	125
25	Effect of finger tracking combined with electrical stimulation on brain reorganization and hand function in subjects with stroke. Experimental Brain Research, 2007, 182, 435-447.	0.7	58
26	Muscle fiber orientation in muscles commonly injected with botulinum toxin: An anatomical pilot study. Neurotoxicity Research, 2006, 9, 115-120.	1.3	22
27	Primary Motor Area Activation during Precision-Demanding versus Simple Finger Movement. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2006, 20, 361-370.	1.4	36
28	rTMS combined with motor learning training in healthy subjects. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 191-9.	0.4	31
29	Neuroplasticity promoted by task complexity. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2005, 33, 24-31.	1.6	72
30	fMRI analysis of ankle movement tracking training in subject with stroke. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 154, 281-290.	0.7	59
31	Electrical stimulation driving functional improvements and cortical changes in subjects with stroke. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 154, 450-460.	0.7	271
32	Analysis of fMRI and finger tracking training in subjects with chronic stroke. Brain, 2002, 125, 773-788.	3.7	505
33	Tracking control in the nonparetic hand of subjects with stroke. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1998, 79, 435-441.	0.5	50
34	Stimulus-Response Compatibility Effects in a Manual Tracking Task. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1995, 81, 1155-1170.	0.6	10
35	Finger-Movement Tracking Scores in Healthy Subjects. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1994, 79, 563-576.	0.6	30
36	Gross Anatomy for Physical Therapy course. Journal of Health Sciences, 0, , .	0.5	0