James G Colebatch

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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134 papers	6,789 citations	81900 39 h-index	64796 79 g-index
138 all docs	138 docs citations	138 times ranked	3317 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cortical areas and the selection of movement: a study with positron emission tomography. Experimental Brain Research, 1991, 84, 393-402.	1.5	794
2	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials: Past, present and future. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2010, 121, 636-651.	1.5	471
3	Vestibular-evoked extraocular potentials produced by stimulation with bone-conducted sound. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2005, 116, 1938-1948.	1.5	382
4	Characteristics and clinical applications of vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials. Neurology, 2005, 64, 1682-1688.	1.1	365
5	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (OVEMPs) produced by air- and bone-conducted sound. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2007, 118, 381-390.	1.5	314
6	Vestibulocollic reflexes: normal values and the effect of age. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2001, 112, 1971-1979.	1.5	237
7	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials in practice: Methods, pitfalls and clinical applications. Clinical Neurophysiology Practice, 2019, 4, 47-68.	1.4	184
8	International guidelines for the clinical application of cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials: An expert consensus report. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2014, 125, 658-666.	1.5	178
9	Tapping the head activates the vestibular system. Neurology, 1995, 45, 1927-1929.	1.1	170
10	Ocular and cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials produced by air- and bone-conducted stimuli: Comparative properties and effects of age. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2011, 122, 2282-2289.	1.5	151
11	Bereitschaftspotential and movement-related potentials: Origin, significance, and application in disorders of human movement. Movement Disorders, 2007, 22, 601-610.	3.9	142
12	Motor unit excitability changes mediating vestibulocollic reflexes in the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2004, 115, 2567-2573.	1.5	140
13	A utricular origin of frequency tuning to low-frequency vibration in the human vestibular system?. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 451, 175-180.	2.1	112
14	Movement-related potentials associated with self-paced, cued and imagined arm movements. Experimental Brain Research, 2002, 147, 98-107.	1.5	105
15	Practice guideline: Cervical and ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential testing. Neurology, 2017, 89, 2288-2296.	1.1	100
16	The effect of gaze direction on the ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential produced by air-conducted sound. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2009, 120, 1386-1391.	1.5	97
17	Tuning and sensitivity of the human vestibular system to low-frequency vibration. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 444, 36-41.	2.1	90
18	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (OVEMPs) produced by impulsive transmastoid accelerations. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2008, 119, 1638-1651.	1.5	85

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19	Maintained ocular torsion produced by bilateral and unilateral galvanic (DC) vestibular stimulation in humans. Experimental Brain Research, 1998, 122, 453-458.	1.5	83
20	Vestibular-evoked electromyographic responses in soleus: a comparison between click and galvanic stimulation. Experimental Brain Research, 1998, 119, 504-510.	1.5	78
21	Evidence for reflex and perceptual vestibular contributions to postural control. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 160, 22-28.	1.5	78
22	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials evoked by brief interaural head acceleration: properties and possible origin. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 107, 841-852.	2.5	76
23	Vestibular evoked potentials. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2001, 14, 21-26.	3.6	70
24	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs) evoked by air- and bone-conducted stimuli in vestibular neuritis. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2015, 126, 2004-2013.	1.5	70
25	Stochastic galvanic vestibular stimulation produces a small reduction in sway in Parkinson's disease. Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation, 2010, 19, 137-142.	2.0	69
26	Vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2016, 137, 133-155.	1.8	68
27	A short latency vestibular evoked potential (VsEP) produced by bone-conducted acoustic stimulation. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2003, 114, 3264-3272.	1.1	64
28	Vestibular neuritis has selective effects on air- and bone-conducted cervical and ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2011, 122, 1246-1255.	1.5	60
29	EMG responses in the soleus muscles evoked by unipolar galvanic vestibular stimulation. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Electromyography and Motor Control, 1997, 105, 476-483.	1.4	56
30	Why do oVEMPs become larger when you look up? Explaining the effect of gaze elevation on the ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2013, 124, 785-791.	1.5	56
31	Motor imagery in Parkinson's disease: A PET study. Movement Disorders, 2001, 16, 849-857.	3.9	54
32	Effects of externally imposed elastic loads on the ability to estimate position and force. Behavioural Brain Research, 1984, 13, 267-271.	2.2	52
33	The relative effectiveness of different stimulus waveforms in evoking VEMPs: Significance of stimulus energy and frequency. Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation, 2009, 19, 33-40.	2.0	48
34	Selective effects of ageing on vestibular-dependent lower limb responses following galvanic stimulation. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 528-534.	1.5	47
35	A source analysis of short-latency vestibular evoked potentials produced by air- and bone-conducted sound. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2008, 119, 1881-1894.	1.5	46
36	The Contributions of Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials and Acoustic Vestibular Stimulation to Our Understanding of the Vestibular System. Frontiers in Neurology, 2018, 9, 481.	2.4	46

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37	Galvanic stimulation evokes short-latency EMG responses in sternocleidomastoid which are abolished by selective vestibular nerve section. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Electromyography and Motor Control, 1998, 109, 471-474.	1.4	45
38	Sound conclusions?. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2010, 121, 124-126.	1.5	42
39	Differential effect of dopa and subthalamic stimulation on vestibular activity in Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2012, 27, 1268-1275.	3.9	40
40	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials are abnormal in internuclear ophthalmoplegia. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2011, 122, 1264-1267.	1.5	38
41	Sonographic differences in carpal tunnel syndrome with normal and abnormal nerve conduction studies. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2016, 34, 77-80.	1.5	38
42	The human electrocerebellogram (ECeG) recorded non-invasively using scalp electrodes. Neuroscience Letters, 2018, 682, 124-131.	2.1	36
43	Vestibular evoked potentials (VsEPs) in patients with severe to profound bilateral hearing loss. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2006, 117, 1145-1153.	1.5	35
44	Low-frequency tuning in the human vestibularâ€“ocular projection is determined by both peripheral and central mechanisms. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 458, 43-47.	2.1	34
45	Galvanic ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials provide new insight into vestibulo-ocular reflexes and unilateral vestibular loss. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2009, 120, 569-580.	1.5	34
46	Tuning of the ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential (oVEMP) to AC sound shows two separate peaks. Experimental Brain Research, 2011, 213, 111-116.	1.5	34
47	Properties of 500Hz air- and bone-conducted vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs) in superior canal dehiscence. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2016, 127, 2522-2531.	1.5	34
48	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials produced by impulsive lateral acceleration in unilateral vestibular dysfunction. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2011, 122, 2498-2504.	1.5	33
49	Source analysis of short and long latency vestibular-evoked potentials (VsEPs) produced by left vs. right ear air-conducted 500ÂHz tone pips. Hearing Research, 2014, 312, 91-102.	2.0	33
50	Vestibular receptors contribute to cortical auditory evoked potentials. Hearing Research, 2014, 309, 63-74.	2.0	32
51	Responses of monkey precentral neurones to passive movements and phasic muscle stretch: relevance to man. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1990, 75, 44-55.	0.3	31
52	Tuning of the ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential to bone-conducted sound stimulation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1279-1290.	2.5	31
53	Differential effects of duration for ocular and cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials evoked by air- and bone-conducted stimuli. Experimental Brain Research, 2013, 224, 437-445.	1.5	31
54	Two distinct patterns of VEMP changes with age. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2013, 124, 2066-2068.	1.5	30

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55	Selective changes of ocular vestibular myogenic potentials in Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2015, 30, 584-589.	3.9	29
56	Safe Levels of Acoustic Stimulation. Otology and Neurotology, 2014, 35, 932-933.	1.3	28
57	Delayed vestibular evoked responses to the eyes and neck in a patient with an isolated brainstem lesion. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2007, 118, 2112-2116.	1.5	27
58	Exome sequencing identification of a GJB1 missense mutation in a kindred with X-linked spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA-X1). Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, 4329-4338.	2.9	24
59	Single motor unit responses underlying cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials produced by bone-conducted stimuli. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2015, 126, 1234-1245.	1.5	24
60	Electrode montage and gaze effects on ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (oVEMPs). Clinical Neurophysiology, 2016, 127, 2846-2854.	1.5	24
61	Mapping the vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP). Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation, 2012, 22, 27-32.	2.0	22
62	SLOW RECOVERY FROM SEVERE FOODBORNE BOTULISM. Lancet, The, 1989, 334, 1216-1217.	13.7	21
63	Postural responses to anterior and posterior perturbations applied to the upper trunk of standing human subjects. Experimental Brain Research, 2016, 234, 367-376.	1.5	21
64	The inion response revisited: evidence for a possible cerebellar contribution to vestibular-evoked potentials produced by air-conducted sound stimulation. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 117, 1000-1013.	1.8	21
65	High Degree of Genetic Heterogeneity for Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxias in Australia. Cerebellum, 2019, 18, 137-146.	2.5	21
66	Sway patterns in orthostatic tremor: Impairment of postural control mechanisms. Movement Disorders, 2005, 20, 1469-1475.	3.9	19
67	Movement related potentials in acutely induced weakness and stroke. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 161, 104-113.	1.5	19
68	Cerebral, subcortical, and cerebellar activation evoked by selective stimulation of muscle and cutaneous afferents: an f<scp>MRI</scp> study. Physiological Reports, 2014, 2, e00270.	1.7	19
69	Contrasting phase effects on vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs) produced by air- and bone-conducted stimuli. Experimental Brain Research, 2016, 234, 141-149.	1.5	18
70	Properties of rectified averaging of an evoked-type signal: theory and application to the vestibular-evoked myogenic potential. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 199, 167-176.	1.5	17
71	Cervical and Ocular Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials Are Sensitive to Stimulus Phase. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 2011, 16, 277-288.	1.3	17
72	Tuning of the ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential (oVEMP) to air- and bone-conducted sound stimulation in superior canal dehiscence. Experimental Brain Research, 2012, 223, 51-64.	1.5	17

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73	Vestibular cerebellar evoked potentials in humans and their modulation during optokinetic stimulation. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 120, 3099-3109.	1.8	17
74	Location and phase effects for ocular and cervical vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials evoked by bone-conducted stimuli at midline skull sites. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 119, 1045-1056.	1.8	17
75	Mapping the vestibular cerebellar evoked potential (VsCEP) following air- and bone-conducted vestibular stimulation. Experimental Brain Research, 2020, 238, 601-620.	1.5	17
76	Reduction in inspiratory activity in response to sternal vibration. Respiration Physiology, 1977, 29, 327-338.	2.7	16
77	Mapping of cortical sites where transcranial magnetic stimulation results in delay of voluntary movement. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Electromyography and Motor Control, 1995, 97, 341-348.	1.4	16
78	Hypokalemic weakness in hyperaldosteronism: Activity-dependent conduction block. Neurology, 2005, 65, 1309-1312.	1.1	16
79	Focal pathological startle following pontine infarction. Movement Disorders, 2002, 17, 212-218.	3.9	15
80	Properties of cervical and ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (cVEMPs and oVEMPs) evoked by 500 Hz and 100 Hz bone vibration at the mastoid. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2016, 127, 848-857.	1.5	15
81	Differential effect of current rise time on short and medium latency vestibulospinal reflexes. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 1265-1272.	1.5	14
82	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials are intact in cervical dystonia. Movement Disorders, 2010, 25, 2845-2853.	3.9	14
83	Vestibular-dependent spinal reflexes evoked by brief lateral accelerations of the heads of standing subjects. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1906-1914.	2.5	14
84	Differing response properties of cervical and ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials evoked by air-conducted stimulation. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2014, 125, 1238-1247.	1.5	14
85	cVEMP morphology changes with recording electrode position, but single motor unit activity remains constant. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 120, 833-842.	2.5	14
86	Galvanic and acoustic vestibular stimulation activate different populations of vestibular afferents. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2003, 114, 359-365.	1.5	13
87	EMG responses evoked by the termination of galvanic (DC) vestibular stimulation: â€˜off-responsesâ€™. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2003, 114, 1456-1461.	1.5	13
88	Vestibular evoked potentials (VsEPs) of cortical origin produced by impulsive acceleration applied at the nasion. Experimental Brain Research, 2014, 232, 3771-3784.	1.5	13
89	Axially evoked postural reflexes: influence of task. Experimental Brain Research, 2015, 233, 215-228.	1.5	13
90	Recruitment properties and significance of short latency reflexes in neck and eye muscles evoked by brief lateral head accelerations. Experimental Brain Research, 2014, 232, 2977-2988.	1.5	12

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91	Vestibular-dependent inter-stimulus interval effects on sound evoked potentials of central origin. Hearing Research, 2016, 341, 190-201.	2.0	12
92	A postural reflex evoked by brief axial accelerations. Experimental Brain Research, 2013, 228, 73-85.	1.5	11
93	Safe Levels of Acoustic Stimulation for Vemps. Otology and Neurotology, 2016, 37, 117-118.	1.3	11
94	Effects of midline sagittal location on bone-conducted cervical and ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2017, 122, 1470-1484.	2.5	11
95	Source analyses of axial and vestibular evoked potentials associated with brainstem-spinal reflexes show cerebellar and cortical contributions. Neuroscience Letters, 2021, 757, 135960.	2.1	11
96	Cervical dystonia responsive to acoustic and galvanic vestibular stimulation. Movement Disorders, 2006, 21, 1495-1499.	3.9	10
97	Superior canal dehiscence causes abnormal vestibular bone-conducted tuning. Neurology, 2011, 77, 911-913.	1.1	10
98	Investigating short latency subcortical vestibular projections in humans: what have we learned?. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2019, 122, 2000-2015.	1.8	10
99	Responses to anterior and posterior perturbations in Parkinsonâ€™s disease with early postural instability: role of axial and limb rigidity. Experimental Brain Research, 2019, 237, 1853-1867.	1.5	10
100	Sound-evoked vestibular projections to the splenius capitis in humans: comparison with the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 126, 1619-1629.	2.5	10
101	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials in multiple sclerosis. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2012, 123, 1693-1694.	1.5	9
102	Modulation of the human electro-cerebellogram (ECeG) during vestibular and optokinetic stimulation. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 712, 134497.	2.1	9
103	Voluntary rhythmical movement is reset by stimulating the motor cortex. Experimental Brain Research, 1996, 111, 113-20.	1.5	8
104	Galvanic evoked vestibulospinal and vestibulocollic reflexes in stroke. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2004, 115, 1796-1801.	1.5	8
105	Vestibular hypersensitivity to sound in superior canal dehiscence: Large evoked responses in the legs produce little postural sway. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2008, 119, 1674-1682.	1.5	8
106	Single trial detection of human vestibular evoked myogenic potentials is determined by signal-to-noise ratio. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 109, 53-59.	2.5	8
107	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential (oVEMP) responses in acute vestibular neuritis. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2012, 123, 1054-1055.	1.5	8
108	Surface potentials generated by synchronous activation of different fractions of the motor pool. , 1996, 19, 836-842.		7

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109	Frequency and phase effects on cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (cVEMPs) to air-conducted sound. Experimental Brain Research, 2016, 234, 2567-2574.	1.5	7
110	Postural responses in the upper limbs evoked by axial impulses: a role for reticulospinal projections. Experimental Brain Research, 2017, 235, 2235-2242.	1.5	7
111	Non-invasive recording from the human cerebellum during a classical conditioning paradigm using the otolith-evoked blink reflex. Neuroscience Letters, 2021, 765, 136270.	2.1	7
112	â€˜Long-latencyâ€™ responses occurring with startle in the conscious monkey. Neuroscience Letters, 1987, 77, 43-48.	2.1	6
113	The influence of peripheral load on resetting voluntary movement by cortical stimulation: importance of the induced twitch. Experimental Brain Research, 1997, 117, 87-96.	1.5	6
114	An akinetic-rigid syndrome, depression, and stereotypies in a young man. Movement Disorders, 1998, 13, 835-844.	3.9	6
115	Polarity of click and tone-evoked vestibulocollic reflexes. Hearing Research, 2001, 152, 173-174.	2.0	5
116	Anodal vestibular stimulation does not suppress vestibular reflexes in human subjects. Experimental Brain Research, 2003, 150, 525-528.	1.5	5
117	A modified method of estimating phase resetting of rhythmical movement. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 1996, 64, 63-67.	2.5	4
118	Resolution of Othello Syndrome After Subthalamic Nucleus Deep Brain Stimulation in 3 Patients with Parkinson's Disease. Movement Disorders Clinical Practice, 2014, 1, 357-360.	1.5	4
119	Axial reflexes are present in older subjects and may contribute to balance responses. Experimental Brain Research, 2018, 236, 1031-1039.	1.5	4
120	Properties of short-latency responses in the upper limbs evoked by axial impulses during leaning: evidence for reticulospinal projections. Experimental Brain Research, 2018, 236, 2611-2618.	1.5	4
121	Consequences and Assessment of Human Vestibular Failure. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2002, 508, 105-110.	1.6	4
122	Effects of posture on cerebellar evoked potentials (CEPs) following brief impulsive stimuli at the mastoid and trunk. Experimental Brain Research, 2022, 240, 1371-1385.	1.5	4
123	Resetting voluntary movement using peripheral nerve stimulation: influence of loading conditions and relative effectiveness. Experimental Brain Research, 1999, 125, 67-74.	1.5	3
124	Vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs). Handbook of Clinical Neurophysiology, 2010, , 191-200.	0.0	3
125	Vestibular projections. Neurology, 2016, 86, 112-113.	1.1	3
126	Vestibular migraine presenting with acute peripheral vestibulopathy: Clinical, oculographic and vestibular test profiles. Cephalalgia Reports, 2020, 3, 251581632095817.	0.7	3

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127	Sway patterns in a case of orthostatic tremor responsive to alcohol. Movement Disorders, 2004, 19, 1459-1463.	3.9	2
128	Letter to the Editor. Ear and Hearing, 2014, 35, 485-486.	2.1	1
129	Vestibular function and vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs) in spasticity. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2014, 125, 1934-1935.	1.5	1
130	Effects of viewing distance on ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (oVEMPs) for air- and bone-conducted stimuli at multiple sites. Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation, 2020, 30, 1-6.	2.0	1
131	Axial perturbations evoke increased postural reflexes in Parkinsonâ€™s disease with postural instability. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2020, 131, 928-935.	1.5	1
132	Chapter 73 Click activation of the vestibular system. Supplements To Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 54, 499-502.	2.1	0
133	Exploring the oVEMP montage. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2013, 124, 1051-1052.	1.5	0
134	Collic evoked potentials, myogenic potentials (CEMPs) and postural responses produced by brief 100ÂHz vibration of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Neuroscience Letters, 2022, 781, 136677.	2.1	0