

# Lisa M Savage

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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62  
papers

1,992  
citations

172207

29  
h-index

264894

42  
g-index

64  
all docs

64  
docs citations

64  
times ranked

1551  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sex differences in cholinergic circuits and behavioral disruptions following chronic ethanol exposure with and without thiamine deficiency. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2021, 45, 1013-1027.	1.4	1
2	Adolescent Ethanol Exposure Alters Cholinergic Function and Apical Dendritic Branching Within the Orbital Frontal Cortex. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 473, 52-65.	1.1	6
3	Adolescent Binge-Type Ethanol Exposure in Rats Mirrors Age-Related Cognitive Decline by Suppressing Cholinergic Tone and Hippocampal Neurogenesis. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 772857.	1.0	13
4	The Effect of Chronic Ethanol Exposure and Thiamine Deficiency on Myelin-Related Genes in the Cortex and the Cerebellum. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2020, 44, 2481-2493.	1.4	5
5	Midline Thalamic Damage Associated with Alcohol-Use Disorders: Disruption of Distinct Thalamocortical Pathways and Function. <i>Neuropsychology Review</i> , 2020, 31, 447-471.	2.5	7
6	Aging with alcohol-related brain damage: Critical brain circuits associated with cognitive dysfunction. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2019, 148, 101-168.	0.9	41
7	General anesthetic exposure in adolescent rats causes persistent maladaptations in cognitive and affective behaviors and neuroplasticity. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2019, 150, 153-163.	2.0	19
8	Persistent Alterations of Accumbal Cholinergic Interneurons and Cognitive Dysfunction after Adolescent Intermittent Ethanol Exposure. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 404, 153-164.	1.1	29
9	Preface: Setting the stage for understanding alcohol effects in late aging: A special issue including both human and rodent studies. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2019, 148, xiii-xxv.	0.9	4
10	Nucleus reuniens of the midline thalamus of a rat is specifically damaged after early postnatal alcohol exposure. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2019, 30, 748-752.	0.6	12
11	A Pivotal Role for Thiamine Deficiency in the Expression of Neuroinflammation Markers in Models of Alcohol-Related Brain Damage. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2019, 43, 425-438.	1.4	21
12	Nerve Growth Factor Is Responsible for Exercise-Induced Recovery of Septohippocampal Cholinergic Structure and Function. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 773.	1.4	24
13	BDNF regains function in hippocampal long-term potentiation deficits caused by diencephalic damage. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2017, 24, 81-85.	0.5	10
14	Chronic intermittent ethanol exposure leads to alterations in brain-derived neurotrophic factor within the frontal cortex and impaired behavioral flexibility in both adolescent and adult rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 348, 324-334.	1.1	68
15	Adolescent binge ethanol exposure alters specific forebrain cholinergic cell populations and leads to selective functional deficits in the prefrontal cortex. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 361, 129-143.	1.1	52
16	Chronic Drinking During Adolescence Predisposes the Adult Rat for Continued Heavy Drinking: Neurotrophin and Behavioral Adaptation after Long-Term, Continuous Ethanol Exposure. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0149987.	1.1	38
17	Exercise leads to the re-emergence of the cholinergic/nestin neuronal phenotype within the medial septum/diagonal band and subsequent rescue of both hippocampal ACh efflux and spatial behavior. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016, 278, 62-75.	2.0	32
18	Interactions Between Chronic Ethanol Consumption and Thiamine Deficiency on Neural Plasticity, Spatial Memory, and Cognitive Flexibility. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2015, 39, 2143-2153.	1.4	52

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19	The role of ventral midline thalamus in cholinergic-based recovery in the amnestic rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 285, 260-268.	1.1	6
20	Medial Septum-Diagonal Band of Broca (MSDB) GABAergic Regulation of Hippocampal Acetylcholine Efflux Is Dependent on Cognitive Demands. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 506-514.	1.7	67
21	Differential cortical neurotrophin and cytochrome adaptation after voluntary exercise in normal and amnestic rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 258, 131-146.	1.1	19
22	Sustaining high acetylcholine levels in the frontal cortex, but not retrosplenial cortex, recovers spatial memory performance in a rodent model of diencephalic amnesia. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 126, 226-236.	0.6	10
23	Thiamine deficiency degrades the link between spatial behavior and hippocampal synapsin I and phosphorylated synapsin I protein levels. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2012, 232, 421-425.	1.2	11
24	Translational Rodent Models of Korsakoff Syndrome Reveal the Critical Neuroanatomical Substrates of Memory Dysfunction and Recovery. <i>Neuropsychology Review</i> , 2012, 22, 195-209.	2.5	43
25	Brain and behavioral pathology in an animal model of Wernicke's encephalopathy and Wernicke's Korsakoff Syndrome. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2012, 1436, 178-192.	1.1	36
26	Alcohol-related amnesia and dementia: Animal models have revealed the contributions of different etiological factors on neuropathology, neurochemical dysfunction and cognitive impairment. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2011, 96, 596-608.	1.0	113
27	Stage-dependent alterations of progenitor cell proliferation and neurogenesis in an animal model of Wernicke's Korsakoff syndrome. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1391, 132-146.	1.1	14
28	Anterior thalamic lesions alter both hippocampal-dependent behavior and hippocampal acetylcholine release in the rat. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2011, 18, 751-758.	0.5	30
29	Differential effects of systemic and intraseptal administration of the acetylcholinesterase inhibitor tacrine on the recovery of spatial behavior in an animal model of diencephalic amnesia. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 629, 31-39.	1.7	11
30	Cortical cholinergic abnormalities contribute to the amnesic state induced by pyriithiamine-induced thiamine deficiency in the rat. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 32, 847-858.	1.2	34
31	Memory for reward location is enhanced even though acetylcholine efflux within the amygdala is impaired in rats with damage to the diencephalon produced by thiamine deficiency. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2010, 94, 554-560.	1.0	4
32	Blocking GABA-A receptors in the medial septum enhances hippocampal acetylcholine release and behavior in a rat model of diencephalic amnesia. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2009, 92, 480-487.	1.3	25
33	Reward expectation alters learning and memory: The impact of the amygdala on appetitive-driven behaviors. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 198, 1-12.	1.2	49
34	Acetylcholine efflux from retrosplenial areas and hippocampal sectors during maze exploration. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 201, 272-278.	1.2	19
35	The role of cholinergic and GABAergic medial septal/diagonal band cell populations in the emergence of diencephalic amnesia. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 160, 32-41.	1.1	31
36	Increasing hippocampal acetylcholine levels enhance behavioral performance in an animal model of diencephalic amnesia. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1234, 116-127.	1.1	35

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37	Impaired, spared, and enhanced ACh efflux across the hippocampus and striatum in diencephalic amnesia is dependent on task demands. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 90, 237-244.	1.0	27
38	Differential involvement of the basolateral amygdala, orbitofrontal cortex, and nucleus accumbens core in the acquisition and use of reward expectancies.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 121, 896-906.	0.6	51
39	Blunted hippocampal, but not striatal, acetylcholine efflux parallels learning impairment in diencephalic-lesioned rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 87, 123-132.	1.0	29
40	Basolateral amygdala inactivation by muscimol, but not ERK/MAPK inhibition, impairs the use of reward expectancies during working memory. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 26, 3645-3651.	1.2	10
41	Selective septohippocampal “ but not forebrain amygdalar “ cholinergic dysfunction in diencephalic amnesia. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2007, 1139, 210-219.	1.1	30
42	Microdialysis measures of functional increases in ACh release in the hippocampus with and without inclusion of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors in the perfusate. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 97, 697-706.	2.1	47
43	The role of the GABAA agonist muscimol on memory performance: Reward contingencies determine the nature of the deficit. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2005, 84, 184-191.	1.0	22
44	The effects of hippocampal lesions on learning, memory, and reward expectancies. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2004, 82, 109-119.	1.0	46
45	Age-related vulnerability to diencephalic amnesia produced by thiamine deficiency: the role of time of insult. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2004, 148, 93-105.	1.2	32
46	Diencephalic Damage Decreases Hippocampal Acetylcholine Release During Spontaneous Alternation Testing. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2003, 10, 242-246.	0.5	61
47	The differential outcomes procedure can interfere or enhance operant rule learning. <i>Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science</i> , 2002, 38, 17-35.	0.3	11
48	Aging potentiates the acute and chronic neurological symptoms of pyriithiamine-induced thiamine deficiency in the rodent. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2001, 119, 167-177.	1.2	41
49	In search of the neurobiological underpinnings of the differential outcomes effect. <i>Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science</i> , 2001, 36, 182-195.	0.3	38
50	Using animal models to address the memory deficits of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome.. , 2001, , 281-292.		3
51	Alcohol-Induced Brain Pathology and Behavioral Dysfunction: Using an Animal Model To Examine Sex Differences. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2000, 24, 465-475.	1.4	37
52	Alcohol-induced brain pathology and behavioral dysfunction: using an animal model to examine sex differences. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2000, 24, 465-75.	1.4	19
53	Memory enhancement in aged rats: The differential outcomes effect. <i>Developmental Psychobiology</i> , 1999, 35, 318-327.	0.9	36
54	Rats exposed to acute pyriithiamine-induced thiamine deficiency are more sensitive to the amnestic effects of scopolamine and MK-801: examination of working memory, response selection, and reinforcement contingencies. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1999, 104, 13-26.	1.2	26

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55	Effects of lesions of thalamic intralaminar and midline nuclei and internal medullary lamina on spatial memory and object discrimination.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1998, 112, 1339-1352.	0.6	27
56	The effects of lesions to thalamic lateral internal medullary lamina and posterior nuclei on learning, memory and habituation in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 1997, 82, 133-147.	1.2	76
57	General Learned Irrelevance: A Pavlovian Analog to Learned Helplessness. Learning and Motivation, 1997, 28, 230-247.	0.6	19
58	Neuropathology of thiamine deficiency: an update on the comparative analysis of human disorders and experimental models. Metabolic Brain Disease, 1996, 11, 19-37.	1.4	95
59	The influence of sequential information in rats: Learning, memory, and the effects of amnestic drugs. Learning and Motivation, 1995, 26, 300-322.	0.6	3
60	Thiamine deficiency in rats produces cognitive and memory deficits on spatial tasks that correlate with tissue loss in diencephalon, cortex and white matter. Behavioural Brain Research, 1995, 68, 75-89.	1.2	173
61	The effects of scopolamine, diazepam, and lorazepam on working memory in pigeons: An analysis of reinforcement procedures and sample problem type. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 48, 183-191.	1.3	29
62	Behavioral and pharmacological analyses of memory: New behavioral options for remediation.. , 0, , 231-245.		11