

# Sally M Rosengren

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

57  
papers

3,066  
citations

185998

28  
h-index

161609

54  
g-index

58  
all docs

58  
docs citations

58  
times ranked

1279  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Vestibular-evoked extraocular potentials produced by stimulation with bone-conducted sound. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2005, 116, 1938-1948.	0.7	382
2	Bilateral vestibulopathy: Diagnostic criteria Consensus document of the Classification Committee of the Bárány Society. <i>Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation</i> , 2017, 27, 177-189.	0.8	364
3	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (OVEMPs) produced by air- and bone-conducted sound. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2007, 118, 381-390.	0.7	314
4	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials in practice: Methods, pitfalls and clinical applications. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology Practice</i> , 2019, 4, 47-68.	0.6	184
5	Ocular and cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials produced by air- and bone-conducted stimuli: Comparative properties and effects of age. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 122, 2282-2289.	0.7	151
6	Single motor unit activity in human extraocular muscles during the vestibulo-ocular reflex. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2012, 590, 3091-3101.	1.3	120
7	A utricular origin of frequency tuning to low-frequency vibration in the human vestibular system?. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2009, 451, 175-180.	1.0	112
8	The effect of gaze direction on the ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential produced by air-conducted sound. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 120, 1386-1391.	0.7	97
9	Tuning and sensitivity of the human vestibular system to low-frequency vibration. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 444, 36-41.	1.0	90
10	New perspectives on vestibular evoked myogenic potentials. <i>Current Opinion in Neurology</i> , 2013, 26, 74-80.	1.8	86
11	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (OVEMPs) produced by impulsive transmastoid accelerations. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2008, 119, 1638-1651.	0.7	85
12	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials evoked by brief interaural head acceleration: properties and possible origin. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2009, 107, 841-852.	1.2	76
13	Stochastic galvanic vestibular stimulation produces a small reduction in sway in Parkinson's disease. <i>Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation</i> , 2010, 19, 137-142.	0.8	69
14	A short latency vestibular evoked potential (VsEP) produced by bone-conducted acoustic stimulation. <i>Journal of the Acoustical Society of America</i> , 2003, 114, 3264-3272.	0.5	64
15	Vestibular neuritis has selective effects on air- and bone-conducted cervical and ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 122, 1246-1255.	0.7	60
16	Why do oVEMPs become larger when you look up? Explaining the effect of gaze elevation on the ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2013, 124, 785-791.	0.7	56
17	Effects of muscle contraction on cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials in normal subjects. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2015, 126, 2198-2206.	0.7	49
18	The relative effectiveness of different stimulus waveforms in evoking VEMPs: Significance of stimulus energy and frequency. <i>Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation</i> , 2009, 19, 33-40.	0.8	48

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19	A source analysis of short-latency vestibular evoked potentials produced by air- and bone-conducted sound. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2008, 119, 1881-1894.	0.7	46
20	The Contributions of Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials and Acoustic Vestibular Stimulation to Our Understanding of the Vestibular System. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2018, 9, 481.	1.1	46
21	Clinical Utility of Ocular Vestibular-Evoked Myogenic Potentials (oVEMPs). <i>Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports</i> , 2015, 15, 22.	2.0	43
22	Vestibular evoked potentials (VsEPs) in patients with severe to profound bilateral hearing loss. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 117, 1145-1153.	0.7	35
23	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials as a test for myasthenia gravis. <i>Neurology</i> , 2016, 86, 660-668.	1.5	35
24	Low-frequency tuning in the human vestibularâ€œocular projection is determined by both peripheral and central mechanisms. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2009, 458, 43-47.	1.0	34
25	Galvanic ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials provide new insight into vestibulo-ocular reflexes and unilateral vestibular loss. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 120, 569-580.	0.7	34
26	Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials produced by impulsive lateral acceleration in unilateral vestibular dysfunction. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 122, 2498-2504.	0.7	33
27	Laboratory examinations for the vestibular system. <i>Current Opinion in Neurology</i> , 2018, 31, 111-116.	1.8	31
28	Safe Levels of Acoustic Stimulation. <i>Otology and Neurotology</i> , 2014, 35, 932-933.	0.7	28
29	Delayed vestibular evoked responses to the eyes and neck in a patient with an isolated brainstem lesion. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2007, 118, 2112-2116.	0.7	27
30	Single motor unit responses underlying cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials produced by bone-conducted stimuli. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2015, 126, 1234-1245.	0.7	24
31	Vestibular-Evoked Myogenic Potential Testing in Vestibular Localization and Diagnosis. <i>Seminars in Neurology</i> , 2020, 40, 018-032.	0.5	19
32	Contrasting phase effects on vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs) produced by air- and bone-conducted stimuli. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2016, 234, 141-149.	0.7	18
33	Cervical and Ocular Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials Are Sensitive to Stimulus Phase. <i>Audiology and Neuro-Otology</i> , 2011, 16, 277-288.	0.6	17
34	¼VEMP: A Portable Interface to Record Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials (VEMPs) With a Smart Phone or Tablet. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2018, 9, 543.	1.1	15
35	Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials are intact in cervical dystonia. <i>Movement Disorders</i> , 2010, 25, 2845-2853.	2.2	14
36	cVEMP morphology changes with recording electrode position, but single motor unit activity remains constant. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2016, 120, 833-842.	1.2	14

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37	Vestibular-Evoked Myogenic Potentials in Bilateral Vestibulopathy. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2018, 9, 252.	1.1	14
38	Repetitive ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential stimulation for the diagnosis of myasthenia gravis: Optimization of stimulation parameters. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2019, 130, 1125-1134.	0.7	14
39	Safe Levels of Acoustic Stimulation for Vemps. <i>Otology and Neurotology</i> , 2016, 37, 117-118.	0.7	11
40	Cervical dystonia responsive to acoustic and galvanic vestibular stimulation. <i>Movement Disorders</i> , 2006, 21, 1495-1499.	2.2	10
41	Investigating short latency subcortical vestibular projections in humans: what have we learned?. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2019, 122, 2000-2015.	0.9	10
42	Sound-evoked vestibular projections to the splenius capitis in humans: comparison with the sternocleidomastoid muscle. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2019, 126, 1619-1629.	1.2	10
43	Subjective Cognitive Dysfunction in Patients with Dizziness and Vertigo. <i>Audiology and Neuro-Otology</i> , 2022, 27, 122-132.	0.6	10
44	Single trial detection of human vestibular evoked myogenic potentials is determined by signal-to-noise ratio. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2010, 109, 53-59.	1.2	8
45	Ethanol consumption impairs vestibulo-ocular reflex function measured by the video head impulse test and dynamic visual acuity. <i>Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation</i> , 2014, 24, 289-295.	0.8	8
46	Disorders of the inner-ear balance organs and their pathways. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology</i> / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2018, 159, 385-401.	1.0	8
47	Nystagmus characteristics of healthy controls. <i>Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation</i> , 2020, 30, 345-352.	0.8	8
48	Vestibular function testing in the 21st century: video head impulse test, vestibular evoked myogenic potential, video nystagmography; which tests will provide answers?. <i>Current Opinion in Neurology</i> , 2022, 35, 64-74.	1.8	8
49	The effect of alcohol on cervical and ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potentials in healthy volunteers. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2014, 125, 1700-1708.	0.7	7
50	Bone-Conducted oVEMP Latency Delays Assist in the Differential Diagnosis of Large Air-Conducted oVEMP Amplitudes. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2020, 11, 580184.	1.1	5
51	Bone-conducted vestibular and stretch reflexes in human neck muscles. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2020, 238, 1237-1248.	0.7	4
52	Vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs). <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, , 191-200.	0.0	3
53	A Portrait of Menière's Disease Using Contemporary Hearing and Balance Tests. <i>Otology and Neurotology</i> , 2022, 43, e489-e496.	0.7	3
54	Impact of Cochlear Implantation on Canal and Otolith Function. <i>Otology and Neurotology</i> , 2022, 43, 304-312.	0.7	2

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55	Evidence of a Vestibular Origin for Crossed-Sternocleidomastoid Muscle Responses to Air-Conducted Sound. <i>Ear and Hearing</i> , 2020, 41, 896-906.	1.0	1
56	Quantifying the effects of electrode placement and montage on measures of cVEMP amplitude and muscle contraction. <i>Journal of Vestibular Research: Equilibrium and Orientation</i> , 2021, 31, 47-59.	0.8	1
57	Comparison of the Effects of Matching and Normalization on the Cervical Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential. <i>Otology and Neurotology</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, e1592-e1599.	0.7	1