Patricia S Grigson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

101	3,635	101543 36	149698 56
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

104	104	104	2278
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Glucagonâ€like peptideâ€1 receptor agonist, liraglutide, reduces heroin selfâ€administration and drugâ€induced reinstatement of heroinâ€seeking behaviour in rats. Addiction Biology, 2022, 27, e13117.	2.6	14
2	Acute glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist liraglutide prevents cue-, stress-, and drug-induced heroin-seeking in rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2022, 33, 364-378.	1.7	8
3	Effects of a glucagon-like peptide-1 analog on appetitive and consummatory behavior for rewarding and aversive gustatory stimuli in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2021, 229, 113279.	2.1	8
4	Diabetes, Drug Treatment, and Mortality in COVID-19: A Multinational Retrospective Cohort Study. Diabetes, 2021, 70, 2903-2916.	0.6	54
5	Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, exendin-4, reduces reinstatement of heroin-seeking behavior in rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2021, 32, 265-277.	1.7	24
6	A novel method to study reward-context associations and drug-seeking behaviors. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2020, 343, 108857.	2.5	5
7	Heroin-induced suppression of saccharin intake in OPRM1 A118G mice. Brain Research Bulletin, 2018, 138, 73-79.	3.0	5
8	Female rats exhibit less avoidance than male rats of a cocaine-, but not a morphine-paired, saccharin cue. Brain Research Bulletin, 2018, 138, 80-87.	3.0	4
9	Once is too much: Early development of the opponent process in taste reactivity behavior is associated with later escalation of cocaine self-administration in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2018, 138, 88-95.	3.0	9
10	Addiction: A multi-determined chronic disease. Brain Research Bulletin, 2018, 138, 1-4.	3.0	2
11	Heroin self-administration as a function of time of day in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 3005-3015.	3.1	9
12	Exposure to environmental enrichment attenuates addiction-like behavior and alters molecular effects of heroin self-administration in rats. Neuropharmacology, 2018, 139, 26-40.	4.1	34
13	Addiction: A preclinical and clinical analysis. Brain Research Bulletin, 2016, 123, 1-4.	3.0	0
14	The role of dose and restriction state on morphine-, cocaine-, and LiCl-induced suppression of saccharin intake: A comprehensive analysis. Physiology and Behavior, 2016, 161, 104-115.	2.1	8
15	Preweaning iron deficiency increases non-contingent responding during cocaine self-administration in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2016, 167, 282-288.	2.1	3
16	Early avoidance of a heroin-paired taste-cue and subsequent addiction-like behavior in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2016, 123, 61-70.	3.0	7
17	Transplantation of human retinal pigment epithelial cells in the nucleus accumbens of cocaine self-administering rats provides protection from seeking. Brain Research Bulletin, 2016, 123, 53-60.	3.0	1
18	Assessment of individual differences in the rat nucleus accumbens transcriptome following taste-heroin extended access. Brain Research Bulletin, 2016, 123, 71-80.	3.0	30

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19	Reward devaluation and heroin escalation is associated with differential expression of CRF signaling genes. Brain Research Bulletin, 2016, 123, 81-93.	3.0	15
20	Reversal of the sleepâ€“wake cycle by heroin self-administration in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2016, 123, 33-46.	3.0	18
21	Drug-motivated behavior in rats with lesions of the thalamic orosensory area.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2016, 130, 103-113.	1.2	2
22	Greater avoidance of a heroin-paired taste cue is associated with greater escalation of heroin self-administration in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 129, 380-388.	1.2	28
23	Parabrachial lesions in rats disrupt sodium appetite induced by furosemide but not by calcium deprivation. Physiology and Behavior, 2015, 140, 172-179.	2.1	3
24	Food reward system: current perspectives and future research needs. Nutrition Reviews, 2015, 73, 296-307.	5.8	188
25	Cocaine-induced suppression of saccharin intake and morphine modulation of Ca2+ channel currents in sensory neurons of OPRM1 A118G mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2015, 139, 216-223.	2.1	9
26	Low expression of D2R and Wntless correlates with high motivation for heroin.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 129, 744-755.	1.2	19
27	Once is too much: Conditioned aversion develops immediately and predicts future cocaine self-administration behavior in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 128, 207-216.	1.2	24
28	H63D mutation in hemochromatosis alters cholesterol metabolism and induces memory impairment. Neurobiology of Aging, 2014, 35, 1511.e1-1511.e12.	3.1	25
29	Morphine-induced trafficking of a mu-opioid receptor interacting protein in rat locus coeruleus neurons. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 50, 53-65.	4.8	16
30	Weak ventral striatal responses to monetary outcomes predict an unwillingness to resist cigarette smoking. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 14, 1196-1207.	2.0	43
31	Conditioned Aversion for a Cocaine-Predictive Cue is Associated with Cocaine Seeking and Taking in Rats. International Journal of Comparative Psychology, 2014, 27, 488-500.	0.3	13
32	Prior access to a sweet is more protective against cocaine self-administration in female rats than in male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2013, 112-113, 96-103.	2.1	28
33	A drug-paired taste cue elicits withdrawal and predicts cocaine self-administration. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 240, 87-90.	2.2	25
34	A novel model of chronic sleep restriction reveals an increase in the perceived incentive reward value of cocaine in high drug-taking rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2013, 109, 8-15.	2.9	41
35	Variable effects of parabrachial nucleus lesions on salt appetite in rats depending upon experimental paradigm and saline concentration.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2013, 127, 275-284.	1.2	2
36	Compared with DBA/2J mice, C57BL/6J mice demonstrate greater preference for saccharin and less avoidance of a cocaine-paired saccharin cue.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2013, 127, 474-484.	1.2	11

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37	Fischer rats are more sensitive than Lewis rats to the suppressive effects of morphine and the aversive kappa-opioid agonist spiradoline.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2013, 127, 763-770.	1.2	13
38	Bilateral lesions of the thalamic trigeminal orosensory area dissociate natural from drug reward in contrast paradigms.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2012, 126, 538-550.	1.2	7
39	Environmental enrichment protects against the acquisition of cocaine self-administration in adult male rats, but does not eliminate avoidance of a drug-associated saccharin cue. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2012, 23, 43-53.	1.7	58
40	Pontine and thalamic influences on fluid rewards: III. Anticipatory contrast for sucrose and corn oil. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 595-606.	2.1	9
41	Pontine and thalamic influences on fluid rewards: II. Sucrose and corn oil conditioned aversions. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 589-594.	2.1	10
42	Pontine and thalamic influences on fluid rewards: I. Operant responding for sucrose and corn oil. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 576-588.	2.1	8
43	A history of bingeing on fat enhances cocaine seeking and taking.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2011, 125, 930-942.	1.2	54
44	Symposium Overviewâ€"Food Addiction: Fact or Fiction?. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 617-619.	2.9	152
45	Acute sleep deprivation increases the rate and efficiency of cocaine self-administration, but not the perceived value of cocaine reward in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2009, 94, 262-270.	2.9	45
46	Gene expression changes following extinction testing in a heroin behavioral incubation model. BMC Neuroscience, 2009, 10, 95.	1.9	45
47	Ethanolâ€Induced Conditioned Taste Avoidance: Reward or Aversion?. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2009, 33, 522-530.	2.4	26
48	Overexpression of Î”FosB is associated with attenuated cocaine-induced suppression of saccharin intake in mice.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2009, 123, 397-407.	1.2	12
49	Yoked delivery of cocaine is aversive and protects against the motivation for drug in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2009, 123, 913-925.	1.2	73
50	Heroin self-administration: I. Incubation of goal-directed behavior in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2008, 90, 344-348.	2.9	24
51	Heroin self-administration: II. CNS gene expression following withdrawal and cue-induced drug-seeking behavior. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2008, 90, 349-356.	2.9	48
52	Reward comparison: the Achillesâ€™ heel and hope for addiction. Drug Discovery Today: Disease Models, 2008, 5, 227-233.	1.2	38
53	Behavioral and Electrophysiological Indices of Negative Affect Predict Cocaine Self-Administration. Neuron, 2008, 57, 774-785.	8.1	142
54	Gustatory insular cortex lesions disrupt drug-induced, but not lithium chloride-induced, suppression of conditioned stimulus intake.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2008, 122, 1038-1050.	1.2	43

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55	The state of the reward comparison hypothesis: Theoretical comment on Huang and Hsiao (2008).. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2008, 122, 1383-1390.	1.2	11
56	Obese OLETF rats exhibit increased operant performance for palatable sucrose solutions and differential sensitivity to D2 receptor antagonism. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 293, R1846-R1854.	1.8	37
57	Once is too much: Conditioned changes in accumbens dopamine following a single saccharin-morphine pairing.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2007, 121, 1234-1242.	1.2	51
58	Abnormal latent inhibition and impulsivity in coloboma mice, a model of ADHD. Neurobiology of Disease, 2007, 25, 206-216.	4.4	72
59	Lewis rats are more sensitive than Fischer rats to successive negative contrast, but less sensitive to the anxiolytic and appetite-stimulating effects of chlordiazepoxide. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2006, 85, 378-384.	2.9	16
60	Brief access to sweets protect against relapse to cocaine-seeking. Brain Research, 2005, 1049, 128-131.	2.2	25
61	Î¼ opioid receptor agonist DAMGO-induced suppression of saccharin intake in Lewis and Fischer rats. Brain Research, 2005, 1064, 155-160.	2.2	10
62	Role of gustatory thalamus in anticipation and comparison of rewards over time in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 288, R966-R980.	1.8	37
63	A mixed design reveals that glucose moieties facilitate extinction of a conditioned taste aversion in rats. Learning and Behavior, 2004, 32, 454-462.	3.4	13
64	Cocaine-induced suppression of saccharin intake: A model of drug-induced devaluation of natural rewards.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2002, 116, 321-333.	1.2	121
65	Like drugs for chocolate. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 76, 389-395.	2.1	105
66	Iron deficiency in rats decreases acquisition of and suppresses responding for cocaine. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 73, 813-819.	2.9	12
67	Cocaine-induced suppression of saccharin intake: a model of drug-induced devaluation of natural rewards. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2002, 116, 321-33.	1.2	86
68	Estrogen-induced suppression of intake is not mediated by taste aversion in female rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2001, 72, 549-558.	2.1	28
69	Chronic morphine treatment exaggerates the suppressive effects of sucrose and cocaine, but not lithium chloride, on saccharin intake in Sprague-Dawley rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 115, 403-416.	1.2	30
70	Parabrachial nucleus lesions block taste and attenuate flavor preference and aversion conditioning in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 115, 920-933.	1.2	54
71	The suppressive effects of intraperitoneal cocaine are augmented when evaluated in nondeprived rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2001, 69, 117-123.	2.9	10
72	The suppressive effects of sucrose and cocaine, but not lithium chloride, are greater in Lewis than in Fischer rats: Evidence for the reward comparison hypothesis.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2000, 114, 353-363.	1.2	67

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73	Heroin-induced Suppression of Saccharin Intake in Water-Deprived and Water-Replete Rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2000, 66, 603-608.	2.9	35
74	Bilateral lesions of the gustatory thalamus disrupt morphine- but not LiCl-induced intake suppression in rats: evidence against the conditioned taste aversion hypothesis. Brain Research, 2000, 858, 327-337.	2.2	56
75	Morphine-induced suppression of saccharin intake is correlated with elevated corticosterone levels. Brain Research, 2000, 863, 52-58.	2.2	36
76	The suppressive effects of sucrose and cocaine, but not lithium chloride, are greater in Lewis than in Fischer rats: Evidence for the reward comparison hypothesis.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2000, 114, 353-363.	1.2	46
77	Water-Deprivation Prevents Morphine-, but not LiCl-Induced, Suppression of Sucrose Intake. Physiology and Behavior, 1999, 67, 277-286.	2.1	36
78	Ibotenic acid lesions of the parabrachial nucleus and conditioned taste aversion: Further evidence for an associative deficit in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1998, 112, 160-171.	1.2	87
79	The parabrachial nucleus is essential for acquisition of a conditioned odor aversion in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1998, 112, 1104-1113.	1.2	34
80	Brainstem lesions and gustatory function: II. The role of the nucleus of the solitary tract in Na+ appetite, conditioned taste aversion, and conditioned odor aversion in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 169-179.	1.2	38
81	Gustatory functions, sodium appetite, and conditioned taste aversion survive excitotoxic lesions of the thalamic taste area.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 633-645.	1.2	77
82	Brainstem lesions and gustatory function: I. The role of the nucleus of the solitary tract during a brief intake test in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 155-168.	1.2	42
83	Conditioned taste aversions and drugs of abuse: A reinterpretation.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 129-136.	1.2	219
84	Brainstem lesions and gustatory function: III. The role of the nucleus of the solitary tract and the parabrachial nucleus in retention of a conditioned taste aversion in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 180-187.	1.2	65
85	Anticipatory contrast as a function of access time and spatial location. Learning and Behavior, 1996, 24, 68-81.	3.4	18
86	Investigation of the devaluation interpretation of anticipatory negative contrast.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1995, 21, 229-247.	1.7	29
87	Lesions of the pontine parabrachial nuclei eliminate successive negative contrast effects in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1994, 108, 714-723.	1.2	33
88	Selective breeding for negative contrast in consummatory behavior.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1994, 20, 3-19.	1.7	14
89	Microstructural analysis of successive negative contrast in free-feeding and deprived rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1993, 54, 909-916.	2.1	47
90	Parabrachial nucleus lesions and conditioned taste aversion: Evidence supporting an associative deficit.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1993, 107, 1005-1017.	1.2	132

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91	Effect of chlorpromazine and haloperidol on negative contrast. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 42, 111-117.	2.9	17
92	Deprivation state and temporal horizons in anticipatory contrast.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1991, 17, 503-518.	1.7	32
93	Cyproheptadine prevents the initial occurence of successive negative contrast. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1991, 40, 433-442.	2.9	15
94	Effect of serotonergic drugs on negative contrast in consummatory behavior. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 799-806.	2.9	25
95	Effect of taste context and ambient context changes on successive negative contrast. Learning and Behavior, 1990, 18, 271-276.	3.4	10
96	The effect of chlordiazepoxide and propranolol on glycemic conditioning in rats. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 1990, 18, 422-427.	1.3	2
97	Effect of clonidine on sucrose intake and water intake varies as a function of dose, deprivation state, and duration of exposure. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 32, 383-389.	2.9	3
98	The effect of dexamethasone-21-acetate on meal size, meal frequency and macronutrient self-selection in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1989, 46, 211-216.	2.1	15
99	From contrast to reinforcement: Role of response contingency in anticipatory contrast.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1988, 14, 165-176.	1.7	55
100	Relative novelty of conditioning context influences directionality of glycemic conditioning.. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1987, 13, 144-149.	1.7	15
101	Chlordiazepoxide and the determinants of negative contrast. Learning and Behavior, 1986, 14, 315-321.	3.4	62