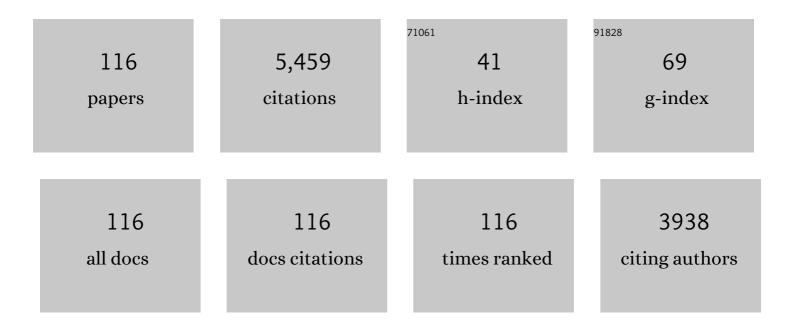
Donatella Spinelli

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Spatiotemporal analysis of the cortical sources of the steady-state visual evoked potential. Human Brain Mapping, 2007, 28, 323-334.	1.9	269
2	Identification of the neural sources of the pattern-reversal VEP. NeuroImage, 2005, 24, 874-886.	2.1	239
3	Word length effect in early reading and in developmental dyslexia. Brain and Language, 2005, 93, 369-373.	0.8	181
4	Crowding, reading, and developmental dyslexia. Journal of Vision, 2009, 9, 14-14.	0.1	171
5	Markers of developmental surface dyslexia in a language (Italian) with high grapheme–phoneme correspondence. Applied Psycholinguistics, 1999, 20, 191-216.	0.8	167
6	Reading Words and Pseudowords: An Eye Movement Study of Developmental Dyslexia. Brain and Language, 2002, 80, 617-626.	0.8	161
7	Neural correlates of fast stimulus discrimination and response selection in top-level fencers. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 408, 113-118.	1.0	160
8	Eye movement patterns in linguistic and non-linguistic tasks in developmental surface dyslexia. Neuropsychologia, 1999, 37, 1407-1420.	0.7	156
9	Electrophysiological evidence for an early attentional mechanism in visual processing in humans. Vision Research, 1999, 39, 2975-2985.	0.7	147
10	Crowding Effects on Word Identification in Developmental Dyslexia. Cortex, 2002, 38, 179-200.	1.1	147
11	Prefrontal hyperactivity in older people during motor planning. NeuroImage, 2012, 62, 1750-1760.	2.1	131
12	Length Effect in Word Naming in Reading: Role of Reading Experience and Reading Deficit in Italian Readers. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2005, 27, 217-235.	1.0	123
13	Infant contrast sensitivity evaluated by evoked potentials. Brain Research, 1978, 141, 179-184.	1.1	118
14	Evidence for edge and bar detectors in human vision. Vision Research, 1989, 29, 419-431.	0.7	118
15	Automatic gain control contrast mechanisms are modulated by attention in humans: evidence from visual evoked potentials. Vision Research, 2001, 41, 2435-2447.	0.7	111
16	Rhythmic Oscillations of Visual Contrast Sensitivity Synchronized with Action. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 7019-7029.	1.7	97
17	Benefits of Sports Participation for Executive Function in Disabled Athletes. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2010, 27, 2309-2319.	1.7	96
18	Spatiotemporal brain mapping during preparation, perception, and action. NeuroImage, 2016, 126, 1-14.	2.1	94

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Spatial neglect is associated with increased latencies of visual evoked potentials. Visual Neuroscience, 1994, 11, 909-918.	0.5	91
20	Color and Luminance Contrasts Attract Independent Attention. Current Biology, 2002, 12, 1134-1137.	1.8	90
21	Rapid naming, not cancellation speed or articulation rate, predicts reading in an orthographically regular language (Italian). Child Neuropsychology, 2005, 11, 349-361.	0.8	79
22	Fixation stability and saccadic latency in $ ilde{A}$ ©lite shooters. Vision Research, 2003, 43, 1837-1845.	0.7	77
23	Effect of Practice on Brain Activity: An Investigation in Top-Level Rifle Shooters. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2005, 37, 1586-1593.	0.2	74
24	Neural Correlates of Attentional and Executive Processing in Middle-Age Fencers. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 1057-1066.	0.2	70
25	Individual differences in response speed and accuracy are associated to specific brain activities of two interacting systems. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 251.	1.0	70
26	Training of developmental surface dyslexia improves reading performance and shortens eye fixation duration in reading. Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, 2002, 12, 177-197.	1.0	66
27	Impaired visual processing of contralesional stimuli in neglect patients: a visual-evoked potential study. Brain, 2008, 131, 842-854.	3.7	62
28	Characteristics of Writing Disorders in Italian Dyslexic Children. Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, 2004, 17, 18-31.	0.5	61
29	Different attentional resources modulate the gain mechanisms for color and luminance contrast. Vision Research, 2004, 44, 1389-1401.	0.7	60
30	Vertical Neglect: Behavioral and Electrophysiological Data. Cortex, 1997, 33, 679-688.	1.1	58
31	The Effects of Aging on Conflict Detection. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e56566.	1.1	58
32	Developmental surface dyslexia is not associated with deficits in the transient visual system. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 1807-1812.	0.6	57
33	Spatiotemporal brain mapping of spatial attention effects on patternâ€reversal ERPs. Human Brain Mapping, 2012, 33, 1334-1351.	1.9	56
34	Influence of the radial and vertical dimensions on lateral neglect. Experimental Brain Research, 2001, 136, 281-294.	0.7	55
35	Letter and letter-string processing in developmental dyslexia. Cortex, 2010, 46, 1272-1283.	1.1	52
36	Rhythmic modulation of visual contrast discrimination triggered by action. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 283, 20160692.	1.2	52

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37	Discrimination of spatial phase in central and peripheral vision. Vision Research, 1989, 29, 433-445.	0.7	49
38	Lexicality and Stimulus Length Effects in Italian Dyslexics: Role of the Overadditivity Effect. Child Neuropsychology, 2006, 12, 141-149.	0.8	49
39	Benefits of Physical Exercise on Basic Visuo-Motor Functions Across Age. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2014, 6, 48.	1.7	49
40	Multiple stimulus presentation yields larger deficits in children with developmental dyslexia: A study with reading and RAN-type tasks. Child Neuropsychology, 2013, 19, 639-647.	0.8	46
41	Isolating global and specific factors in developmental dyslexia: a study based on the rate and amount model (RAM). Experimental Brain Research, 2008, 186, 551-560.	0.7	45
42	Awareness affects motor planning for goal-oriented actions. Biological Psychology, 2012, 89, 503-514.	1.1	43
43	Electrophysiological evidence for spatial frequency selective mechanisms in adults and infants. Vision Research, 1983, 23, 119-127.	0.7	41
44	The gap between rod and frame influences the rod-and-frame effect with small and large inducing displays. Perception & Psychophysics, 1993, 54, 14-19.	2.3	39
45	Early visual processing in neglect patients: A study with steady-state VEPs. Neuropsychologia, 1996, 34, 1151-1157.	0.7	39
46	Spatial attention has different effects on the magno- and parvocellular pathways. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 2755-2762.	0.6	39
47	Effects of sustained, voluntary attention on amplitude and latency of steady-state visual evoked potential: a costs and benefits analysis. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 1771-1777.	0.7	39
48	Sport is not always healthy: Executive brain dysfunction in professional boxers. Psychophysiology, 2010, 47, 425-434.	1.2	39
49	Why do we make mistakes? Neurocognitive processes during the preparation–perception–action cycle and error-detection. NeuroImage, 2015, 113, 320-328.	2.1	39
50	The role of frame size on vertical and horizontal observers in the rod-and-frame illusion. Acta Psychologica, 1992, 79, 171-187.	0.7	36
51	The effects of spatial frequency adaptation on human evoked potentials. Vision Research, 1976, 16, 477-479.	0.7	35
52	Naming Speed and Visual Search Deficits in Readers With Disabilities: Evidence From an Orthographically Regular Language (Italian). Developmental Neuropsychology, 2006, 30, 885-904.	1.0	35
53	The premotor role of the prefrontal cortex in response consistency Neuropsychology, 2015, 29, 767-775.	1.0	34
54	Eye Movement Patterns in Reading as a Function of Visual Field Defects and Contrast Sensitivity Loss. Cortex, 1996, 32, 491-502.	1.1	31

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55	The eye-voice lead during oral reading in developmental dyslexia. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 696.	1.0	31
56	How the brain prevents a second error in a perceptual decision-making task. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 32058.	1.6	31
57	Missing the Target: the Neural Processing Underlying the Omission Error. Brain Topography, 2017, 30, 352-363.	0.8	30
58	VEP in neglect patients have longer latencies for luminance but not for chromatic patterns. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 815-819.	0.6	28
59	Modeling individual differences in text reading fluency: a different pattern of predictors for typically developing and dyslexic readers. Frontiers in Psychology, 2014, 5, 1374.	1.1	28
60	Similar Cerebral Motor Plans for Real and Virtual Actions. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47783.	1.1	27
61	Local and global visual mechanisms underlying individual differences in the rod-and-frame illusion. Perception & Psychophysics, 1995, 57, 915-920.	2.3	25
62	Visual evoked potentials are affected by trunk rotation in neglect patients. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 553-556.	0.6	25
63	Discrete versus multiple word displays: a re-analysis of studies comparing dyslexic and typically developing children. Frontiers in Psychology, 2015, 6, 1530.	1.1	23
64	Awareness of perception and sensory–motor integration: ERPs from the anterior insula. Brain Structure and Function, 2018, 223, 3577-3592.	1.2	23
65	Pattern-Reversal Visual-Evoked Potentials in Patients with Hemineglect Syndrome. Brain and Cognition, 1995, 27, 17-35.	0.8	22
66	Hemispheric asymmetry of pattern reversal visual evoked potentials in healthy subjects. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1987, 4, 325-328.	0.5	21
67	Visual acuity in the young infant is highest in a small retinal area. Vision Research, 1983, 23, 1133-1136.	0.7	20
68	Frame-of-Reference and Hierarchical-Organisation Effects in the Rod-and-Frame Illusion. Perception, 1997, 26, 1485-1494.	0.5	20
69	Brain waves from an "isolated―cortex: contribution of the anterior insula to cognitive functions. Brain Structure and Function, 2017, 223, 1343-1355.	1.2	19
70	Development of retinal and cortical responses to pattern reversal in infants: A selective review. Behavioural Brain Research, 1983, 10, 99-106.	1.2	18
71	Modulation of the Rod-And-Frame Illusion by Additional External Stimuli. Perception, 1995, 24, 1105-1118.	0.5	18
72	Visual Factors Affecting the Rod-And-Frame Illusion: Role of Gap Size and Frame Components. Perception, 1995, 24, 1119-1130.	0.5	18

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73	Perceptual load in decision making: The role of anterior insula and visual areas. An ERP study. Neuropsychologia, 2019, 129, 65-71.	0.7	18
74	Bridging the gap between different measures of the reading speed deficit in developmental dyslexia. Experimental Brain Research, 2014, 232, 237-252.	0.7	17
75	Orientation Sensitivity in the Peripheral Visual Field. Perception, 1984, 13, 41-47.	0.5	16
76	Perception of moving and stationary gratings in brain damaged patients with unilateral spatial neglect. Neuropsychologia, 1992, 30, 393-401.	0.7	16
77	Electrophysiological evidence of sustained spatial attention effects over anterior cortex: Possible contribution of the anterior insula. Psychophysiology, 2019, 56, e13369.	1.2	16
78	Perceptual and Cognitive Factors Imposing "Speed Limits―on Reading Rate: A Study with the Rapid Serial Visual Presentation. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0153786.	1.1	16
79	Left—Right Visual Field Asymmetry in Bistable Motion Perception. Perception, 1988, 17, 721-727.	0.5	15
80	Handedness and hemispheric asymmetry of pattern reversal visual-evoked potentials. Brain and Cognition, 1990, 13, 193-210.	0.8	15
81	Latency of Prosaccades and Antisaccades in Professional Shooters. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2006, 38, 388-394.	0.2	15
82	Stimulus onset predictability modulates proactive action control in a Go/No-go task. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 101.	1.0	15
83	Ocular Dominance Stability and Reading Skill: A Controversial Relationship. Optometry and Vision Science, 2011, 88, 1353-1362.	0.6	14
84	An electrophysiological correlate of perceptual suppression in anisometropia. Vision Research, 1978, 18, 1617-1621.	0.7	13
85	Contrast sensitivity and low spatial frequency discrimimation in hemi-neglect patients. Neuropsychologia, 1990, 28, 727-732.	0.7	13
86	The motor preparation of directionally incompatible movements. NeuroImage, 2014, 91, 33-42.	2.1	13
87	Predicting individual differences in reading, spelling and maths in a sample of typically developing children: A study in the perspective of comorbidity. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0231937.	1.1	13
88	Prompting future events: Effects of temporal cueing and time on task on brain preparation to action. Brain and Cognition, 2020, 141, 105565.	0.8	13
89	The Effects of Visual Field Size on Hemispheric Asymmetry of Pattern Reversal Visual Evoked Potentials. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1990, 51, 141-151.	0.8	12
90	Neglect for low luminance contrast stimuli but not for high colour contrast stimuli. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 1360-1364.	0.6	12

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91	Editorial: Understanding Developmental Dyslexia: Linking Perceptual and Cognitive Deficits to Reading Processes. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 140.	1.0	12
92	Contrast Sensitivity Loss in The Neglected Hemifield. Cortex, 1998, 34, 139-145.	1.1	11
93	Slowing in reading and picture naming: the effects of aging and developmental dyslexia. Experimental Brain Research, 2017, 235, 3093-3109.	0.7	11
94	Hemispheric differences in VEPs to lateralised stimuli are a marker of recovery from neglect. Cortex, 2013, 49, 931-939.	1.1	9
95	I know what I will see: action-specific motor preparation activity in a passive observation task. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2015, 10, 783-789.	1.5	9
96	Preparatory ERPs in visual, auditory, and somatosensory discriminative motor tasks. Psychophysiology, 2020, 57, e13687.	1.2	9
97	Lines and gratings: Different interocular after-effects. Vision Research, 1976, 16, 1303-1309.	0.7	8
98	Spatio-temporal mapping of motor preparation for self-paced saccades. Biological Psychology, 2012, 90, 10-17.	1.1	8
99	Failure to learn a new spatial format in children with developmental dyslexia. Scientific Reports, 2015, 4, 4869.	1.6	8
100	Reading and lexical-decision tasks generate different patterns of individual variability as a function of condition difficulty. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2018, 25, 1161-1169.	1.4	8
101	Proactive Cortical Control in Spinal Cord Injury Subjects with Paraplegia. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2019, 36, 3347-3355.	1.7	8
102	Hierarchical Organisation in Perception of Orientation. Perception, 1999, 28, 965-979.	0.5	7
103	Subtypes of developmental dyslexia in transparent orthographies: A comment on Lachmann and Van Leeuwen (2008). Cognitive Neuropsychology, 2009, 26, 752-758.	0.4	7
104	Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation Effects on Neglect: A Visual-Evoked Potential Study. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 111.	1.0	7
105	Sustained visuospatial attention enhances lateralized anticipatory ERP activity in sensory areas. Brain Structure and Function, 2021, 226, 457-470.	1.2	7
106	Contirast and Hemispheric Asymmetry: An Electrophysiological Investigation. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1990, 50, 113-119.	0.8	6
107	Measuring fixation disparity with infrared eye-trackers. Journal of Biomedical Optics, 2009, 14, 014013.	1.4	6
108	Testing the Specificity of Predictors of Reading, Spelling and Maths: A New Model of the Association Among Learning Skills Based on Competence, Performance and Acquisition. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 573998.	1.0	6

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109	Selective reading slowness in a traumatic patient with impairment in basic visual processes. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, 1995, 17, 878-899.	0.8	5
110	Hierarchical organisation in perception of orientation. Perception, 1999, 28, 965-979.	0.5	5
111	Contrast influence on perceived orientation. Vision Research, 1982, 22, 783-785.	0.7	4
112	Loss of visual information in neglect: the effect of chromatic- versus luminance-contrast stimuli in a "what―task. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 163, 527-534.	0.7	4
113	Underestimation of contralateral space in neglect: a deficit in the "where―task. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 159, 319-328.	0.7	3
114	Contrast summation in dichoptic vision. Psychological Research, 1983, 45, 1-10.	1.0	1
115	Large Errors in the Perception of Verticality are Generated by Luminance Borders (Integrated across) Tj ETQq1 1	0.784314 0.5	rgBT /Overic
116	Studying space representation within a neuropsychological perspective. Experimental Brain Research, 2010, 206, 105-108.	0.7	0