Anthony N Carlsen

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

71 papers	1,693 citations	304743 22 h-index	315739 38 g-index
71 all docs	71 docs citations	71 times ranked	1000 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Prepared Movements Are Elicited Early by Startle. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2004, 36, 253-264.	0.9	159
2	Can prepared responses be stored subcortically?. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 159, 301-309.	1.5	153
3	Startle produces early response latencies that are distinct from stimulus intensity effects. Experimental Brain Research, 2007, 176, 199-205.	1.5	118
4	Considerations for the use of a startling acoustic stimulus in studies of motor preparation in humans. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2011, 35, 366-376.	6.1	115
5	Preparation for voluntary movement in healthy and clinical populations: Evidence from startle. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2012, 123, 21-33.	1.5	98
6	Differential Effects of Startle on Reaction Time for Finger and Arm Movements. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2009, 101, 306-314.	1.8	64
7	Startle response is dishabituated during a reaction time task. Experimental Brain Research, 2003, 152, 510-518.	1.5	60
8	Motor preparation is modulated by the resolution of the response timing information. Brain Research, 2010, 1322, 38-49.	2.2	57
9	Self-controlled feedback is effective if it is based on the learnerÃ¢â,¬â„¢s performance: a replication and extension of Chiviacowsky and Wulf (2005). Frontiers in Psychology, 2014, 5, 1325.	2.1	42
10	Transcranial direct current stimulation over the supplementary motor area modulates the preparatory activation level in the human motor system. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 279, 68-75.	2.2	40
11	Relative contributions of visual and vestibular information on the trajectory of human gait. Experimental Brain Research, 2003, 153, 113-117.	1.5	38
12	Startle and the StartReact Effect: Physiological Mechanisms. Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology, 2019, 36, 452-459.	1.7	36
13	Startle reveals an absence of advance motor programming in a Go/No-go task. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 434, 61-65.	2.1	33
14	Altered Triggering of a Prepared Movement by a Startling Stimulus. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2003, 89, 1857-1863.	1.8	30
15	Anodal tDCS over SMA decreases the probability of withholding an anticipated action. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 257, 208-214.	2.2	27
16	Responses to startling acoustic stimuli indicate that movement-related activation is constant prior to action: aÂreplication with an alternate interpretation. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12300.	1.7	27
17	The Time Course of Corticospinal Excitability during a Simple Reaction Time Task. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113563.	2.5	27
18	Using a startling acoustic stimulus to investigate underlying mechanisms of bradykinesia in Parkinson's disease. Neuropsychologia, 2013, 51, 392-399.	1.6	26

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19	Anodal transcranial direct current stimulation applied over the supplementary motor area delays spontaneous antiphase-to-in-phase transitions. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 780-785.	1.8	26
20	Assessing vestibular contributions during changes in gait trajectory. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 1097-1100.	1.2	25
21	Temporal uncertainty does not affect response latencies of movements produced during startle reactions. Experimental Brain Research, 2006, 171, 278-282.	1.5	25
22	Response preparation changes during practice of an asynchronous bimanual movement. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 195, 383-392.	1.5	24
23	Motor preparation in an anticipation-timing task. Experimental Brain Research, 2008, 190, 453-461.	1.5	22
24	Startle neural activity is additive with normal cortical initiation-related activation. Neuroscience Letters, 2014, 558, 164-168.	2.1	22
25	Precues enable multiple response preprogramming: Evidence from startle. Psychophysiology, 2009, 46, 241-251.	2.4	21
26	A broadband acoustic stimulus is more likely than a pure tone to elicit a startle reflex and prepared movements. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12509.	1.7	20
27	Response preparation changes following practice of an asymmetrical bimanual movement. Experimental Brain Research, 2008, 190, 239-249.	1.5	19
28	Subcortical motor circuit excitability during simple and choice reaction time.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2012, 126, 499-503.	1.2	18
29	Identifying visualâ€“vestibular contributions during target-directed locomotion. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 384, 217-221.	2.1	16
30	High-intensity transcranial magnetic stimulation reveals differential cortical contributions to prepared responses. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2019, 121, 1809-1821.	1.8	16
31	Evidence for a response preparation bottleneck during dual-task performance: Effect of a startling acoustic stimulus on the psychological refractory period. Acta Psychologica, 2013, 144, 481-487.	1.5	15
32	Offline continuous theta burst stimulation over right inferior frontal gyrus and pre-supplementary motor area impairs inhibition during a go/no-go task. Neuropsychologia, 2017, 99, 360-367.	1.6	15
33	Default motor preparation under conditions of response uncertainty. Experimental Brain Research, 2011, 215, 235-245.	1.5	14
34	StartReact effects are dependent on engagement of startle reflex circuits: support for a subcortically mediated initiation pathway. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2019, 122, 2541-2547.	1.8	14
35	Do greater rates of body heat storage precede the accelerated reduction of self-paced exercise intensity in the heat?. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 114, 2399-2410.	2.5	13
36	Reduced motor preparation during dual-task performance: evidence from startle. Experimental Brain Research, 2015, 233, 2673-2683.	1.5	13

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37	Central nervous system physiology. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2021, 132, 3043-3083.	1.5	12
38	Reaction time effects due to imperative stimulus modality are absent when a startle elicits a pre-programmed action. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 500, 177-181.	2.1	11
39	Startle activation is additive with voluntary cortical activation irrespective of stimulus modality. Neuroscience Letters, 2015, 606, 151-155.	2.1	11
40	A Timeline of Motor Preparatory State Prior to Response Initiation: Evidence from Startle. Neuroscience, 2019, 397, 80-93.	2.3	11
41	Transcranial direct current stimulation of supplementary motor area improves upper limb kinematics in Parkinsonâ€™s disease. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2021, 132, 2907-2915.	1.5	11
42	Startle decreases reaction time to active inhibition. Experimental Brain Research, 2012, 217, 7-14.	1.5	10
43	Startle reveals independent preparation and initiation of triphasic EMG burst components in targeted ballistic movements. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2013, 110, 2129-2139.	1.8	10
44	Intentional switches between coordination patterns are faster following anodal-tDCS applied over the supplementary motor area. Brain Stimulation, 2017, 10, 162-164.	1.6	9
45	Effector-independent reduction in choice reaction time following bi-hemispheric transcranial direct current stimulation over motor cortex. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0172714.	2.5	9
46	Bimanual but not unimanual finger movements are triggered by a startling acoustic stimulus: evidence for increased reticulospinal drive for bimanual responses. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2020, 124, 1832-1838.	1.8	9
47	Perceptual processing time differences owing to visual field asymmetries. NeuroReport, 2007, 18, 1067-1070.	1.2	8
48	A startling acoustic stimulus interferes with upcoming motor preparation: Evidence for a startle refractory period. Acta Psychologica, 2015, 158, 36-42.	1.5	8
49	Inhibition of motor-related activation during a simple reaction time task requiring visuomotor mental rotation.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 129, 160-169.	1.2	7
50	Degraded expression of learned feedforward control in movements released by startle. Experimental Brain Research, 2015, 233, 2291-2300.	1.5	7
51	Corticospinal excitability is reduced in a simple reaction time task requiring complex timing. Brain Research, 2016, 1642, 319-326.	2.2	7
52	Increased auditory stimulus intensity results in an earlier and faster rise in corticospinal excitability. Brain Research, 2020, 1727, 146559.	2.2	7
53	Response triggering by an acoustic stimulus increases with stimulus intensity and is best predicted by startle reflex activation. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 23612.	3.3	7
54	Investigation of stimulusâ€“response compatibility using a startling acoustic stimulus. Brain and Cognition, 2012, 78, 1-6.	1.8	6

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55	Motor preparation is delayed for both directly and indirectly cued movements during an anticipation-timing task. Brain Research, 2013, 1506, 44-57.	2.2	6
56	Response preparation and execution during intentional bimanual pattern switching. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 118, 1720-1731.	1.8	6
57	Subâ€threshold transcranial magnetic stimulation applied after the goâ€signal facilitates reaction time under control but not startle conditions. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 47, 333-345.	2.6	5
58	Foreknowledge of an impending startling stimulus does not affect the proportion of startle reflexes or latency of StartReact responses. Experimental Brain Research, 2017, 235, 379-388.	1.5	4
59	Neural processes mediating the preparation and release of focal motor output are suppressed or absent during imagined movement. Experimental Brain Research, 2015, 233, 1625-1637.	1.5	3
60	Startle reveals decreased response preparatory activation during a stop-signal task. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2016, 116, 986-994.	1.8	3
61	Coactivation of response initiation processes with redundant signals. Neuroscience Letters, 2018, 675, 7-11.	2.1	3
62	Anodal transcranial direct current stimulation over the primary motor cortex does not enhance the learning benefits of self-controlled feedback schedules. Psychological Research, 2018, 82, 496-506.	1.7	3
63	Retrospective composite analysis of StartReact data indicates sex differences in simple reaction time are not attributable to response preparation. Behavioural Brain Research, 2022, 426, 113839.	2.2	3
64	Responses to startling acoustic stimuli indicate that movement-related activation does not build up in anticipation of action. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 3453-3454.	1.8	2
65	Go-activation endures following the presentation of a stop-signal: evidence from startle. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 117, 403-411.	1.8	2
66	Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation Over Motor Areas Improves Reaction Time in Parkinson's Disease. Frontiers in Neurology, 0, 13, .	2.4	2
67	Visual processing is diminished during movement execution. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0213790.	2.5	1
68	An unperceived acoustic stimulus decreases reaction time to visual information in a patient with cortical deafness. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 5825.	3.3	1
69	A TMS-induced cortical silent period delays the contralateral limb for bimanual symmetrical movements and the reaction time delay is reduced on startle trials. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2022, , .	1.8	1
70	Pause time alters the preparation of two-component movements. Experimental Brain Research, 2013, 231, 85-96.	1.5	0
71	Response preparation of a secondary reaction time task is influenced by movement phase within a continuous visuomotor tracking task. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2022, 56, 3645-3659.	2.6	0