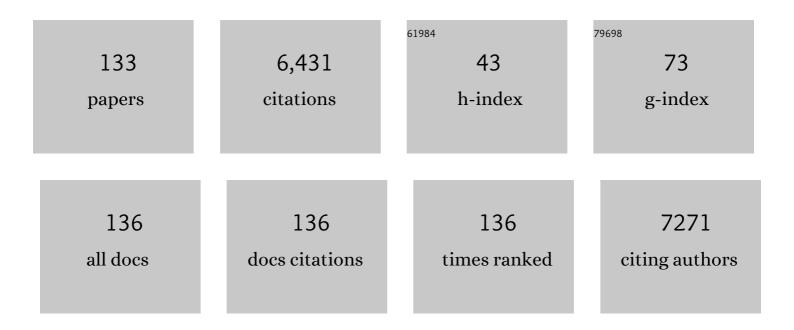
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Acute administration of ketamine induces antidepressant-like effects in the forced swimming test and increases BDNF levels in the rat hippocampus. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 32, 140-144.	4.8	377
2	Effects of chronic mild stress on the oxidative parameters in the rat brain. Neurochemistry International, 2009, 54, 358-362.	3.8	217
3	Ketamine treatment reverses behavioral and physiological alterations induced by chronic mild stress in rats. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 33, 450-455.	4.8	214
4	Effects of mood stabilizers on hippocampus BDNF levels in an animal model of mania. Life Sciences, 2006, 79, 281-286.	4.3	211
5	Animal models as tools to study the pathophysiology of depression. Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria, 2013, 35, S112-S120.	1.7	184
6	Effects of lithium and valproate on amphetamine-induced oxidative stress generation in an animal model of mania. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2006, 31, 326-32.	2.4	176
7	Kynurenine pathway dysfunction in the pathophysiology and treatment of depression: Evidences from animal and human studies. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2015, 68, 316-328.	3.1	167
8	The role of mTOR in depression and antidepressant responses. Life Sciences, 2014, 101, 10-14.	4.3	152
9	Ketamine plus imipramine treatment induces antidepressant-like behavior and increases CREB and BDNF protein levels and PKA and PKC phosphorylation in rat brain. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 221, 166-171.	2.2	142
10	New perspectives on the involvement of mTOR in depression as well as in the action of antidepressant drugs. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2016, 82, 1280-1290.	2.4	121
11	Increased oxidative stress in submitochondrial particles into the brain of rats submitted to the chronic mild stress paradigm. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2009, 43, 864-869.	3.1	120
12	Gut microbiota–brain axis in depression: The role of neuroinflammation. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2021, 53, 222-235.	2.6	118
13	Impact of COVID-19 in the Mental Health in Elderly: Psychological and Biological Updates. Molecular Neurobiology, 2021, 58, 1905-1916.	4.0	115
14	Acute harmine administration induces antidepressive-like effects and increases BDNF levels in the rat hippocampus. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 33, 1425-1430.	4.8	109
15	Antioxidant treatment prevented late memory impairment in an animal model of sepsis*. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 2186-2190.	0.9	103
16	Chronic Administration of Ketamine Elicits Antidepressantâ€Like Effects in Rats without Affecting Hippocampal Brainâ€Derived Neurotrophic Factor Protein Levels. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, 2008, 103, 502-506.	2.5	101
17	Neurochemical and behavioural effects of acute and chronic memantine administration in rats: Further support for NMDA as a new pharmacological target for the treatment of depression?. Brain Research Bulletin, 2010, 81, 585-589.	3.0	97
18	Changes in Antioxidant Defense Enzymes after d-amphetamine Exposure: Implications as an Animal Model of Mania. Neurochemical Research, 2006, 31, 699-703.	3.3	90

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19	Maternal Deprivation Induces Depressive-like Behaviour and Alters Neurotrophin Levels in the Rat Brain. Neurochemical Research, 2011, 36, 460-466.	3.3	87
20	Harmine and Imipramine Promote Antioxidant Activities in Prefrontal Cortex and Hippocampus. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2010, 3, 325-331.	4.0	86
21	MAPK signaling correlates with the antidepressant effects of ketamine. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2014, 55, 15-21.	3.1	86
22	Chronic administration of harmine elicits antidepressant-like effects and increases BDNF levels in rat hippocampus. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 1131-1137.	2.8	85
23	Effects of Î ² -carboline harmine on behavioral and physiological parameters observed in the chronic mild stress model: Further evidence of antidepressant properties. Brain Research Bulletin, 2010, 81, 491-496.	3.0	84
24	Memantine treatment reverses anhedonia, normalizes corticosterone levels and increases BDNF levels in the prefrontal cortex induced by chronic mild stress in rats. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2012, 27, 175-182.	2.9	74
25	Physical Exercise and Neuroinflammation in Major Depressive Disorder. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 8323-8335.	4.0	74
26	Increased Oxidative Stress and Imbalance in Antioxidant Enzymes in the Brains of Alloxan-Induced Diabetic Rats. Experimental Diabetes Research, 2012, 2012, 1-8.	3.8	71
27	Sodium Butyrate Functions as an Antidepressant and Improves Cognition with Enhanced Neurotrophic Expression in Models of Maternal Deprivation and Chronic Mild Stress. Current Neurovascular Research, 2014, 11, 359-366.	1.1	67
28	Animal model of mania induced by ouabain: Evidence of oxidative stress in submitochondrial particles of the rat brain. Neurochemistry International, 2009, 55, 491-495.	3.8	66
29	A single dose of <scp>S</scp> â€ketamine induces longâ€term antidepressant effects and decreases oxidative stress in adulthood rats following maternal deprivation. Developmental Neurobiology, 2015, 75, 1268-1281.	3.0	64
30	Ketamine and imipramine in the nucleus accumbens regulate histone deacetylation induced by maternal deprivation and are critical for associated behaviors. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 256, 451-456.	2.2	63
31	Imipramine reverses alterations in cytokines and BDNF levels induced by maternal deprivation in adult rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 242, 40-46.	2.2	63
32	Administration of cannabidiol and imipramine induces antidepressant-like effects in the forced swimming test and increases brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels in the rat amygdala. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2011, 23, 241-248.	2.1	62
33	Effects of mood stabilizers on DNA damage in an animal model of mania. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2008, 33, 516-24.	2.4	62
34	Neonatal Immune Challenge with Lipopolysaccharide Triggers Long-lasting Sex- and Age-related Behavioral and Immune/Neurotrophic Alterations in Mice: Relevance to Autism Spectrum Disorders. Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 55, 3775-3788.	4.0	61
35	Early life experience contributes to the developmental programming of depressive-like behaviour, neuroinflammation and oxidative stress. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2017, 95, 196-207.	3.1	60
36	Lipid peroxidative damage on malathion exposure in rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2006, 9, 23-28.	2.7	58

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37	The role of NMDA receptor in neurobiology and treatment of major depressive disorder: Evidence from translational research. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 94, 109668.	4.8	58
38	Ketamine ameliorates depressive-like behaviors and immune alterations in adult rats following maternal deprivation. Neuroscience Letters, 2015, 584, 83-87.	2.1	56
39	Increased prevalence of mood disorders and suicidal ideation in type 2 diabetic patients. Acta Diabetologica, 2012, 49, 227-234.	2.5	55
40	Maternal immune activation induced by lipopolysaccharide triggers immune response in pregnant mother and fetus, and induces behavioral impairment in adult rats. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2018, 100, 71-83.	3.1	54
41	Early Maternal Deprivation Induces Microglial Activation, Alters Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein Immunoreactivity and Indoleamine 2,3-Dioxygenase during the Development of Offspring Rats. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 1096-1108.	4.0	51
42	Neurochemical correlation between major depressive disorder and neurodegenerative diseases. Life Sciences, 2016, 158, 121-129.	4.3	47
43	Ketamine potentiates oxidative stress and influences behavior and inflammation in response to lipolysaccharide (LPS) exposure in early life. Neuroscience, 2017, 353, 17-25.	2.3	47
44	Sensitization and cross-sensitization after chronic treatment with methylphenidate in adolescent Wistar rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2007, 18, 205-212.	1.7	45
45	Effects of sodium butyrate in animal models of mania and depression. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2013, 24, 569-579.	1.7	44
46	Quetiapine treatment reverses depressive-like behavior and reduces DNA methyltransferase activity induced by maternal deprivation. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 320, 225-232.	2.2	42
47	Lithium increases nerve growth factor levels in the rat hippocampus in an animal model of mania. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2006, 17, 311-318.	1.7	41
48	Effect of N-acetylcysteine and/or deferoxamine on oxidative stress and hyperactivity in an animal model of mania. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 32, 1064-1068.	4.8	41
49	Antioxidant treatment ameliorates experimental diabetesâ€induced depressiveâ€like behaviour and reduces oxidative stress in brain and pancreas. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2016, 32, 278-288.	4.0	40
50	Enriched Flavonoid Fraction from Cecropia pachystachya Trécul Leaves Exerts Antidepressant-like Behavior and Protects Brain Against Oxidative Stress in Rats Subjected to Chronic Mild Stress. Neurotoxicity Research, 2016, 29, 469-483.	2.7	40
51	The inhibition of the kynurenine pathway prevents behavioral disturbances and oxidative stress in the brain of adult rats subjected to an animal model of schizophrenia. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 81, 55-63.	4.8	40
52	Relationship of Oxidative Stress as a Link between Diabetes Mellitus and Major Depressive Disorder. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2019, 2019, 1-6.	4.0	40
53	Pathophysiological mechanisms involved in the relationship between diabetes and major depressive disorder. Life Sciences, 2017, 183, 78-82.	4.3	39
54	Treatment with olanzapine, fluoxetine and olanzapine/fluoxetine alters citrate synthase activity in rat brain. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 487, 278-281.	2.1	38

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55	Synergist effects of n-acetylcysteine and deferoxamine treatment on behavioral and oxidative parameters induced by chronic mild stress in rats. Neurochemistry International, 2012, 61, 1072-1080.	3.8	38
56	Sodium Butyrate, a Histone Deacetylase Inhibitor, Reverses Behavioral and Mitochondrial Alterations in Animal Models of Depression Induced by Early- or Late-life Stress. Current Neurovascular Research, 2015, 12, 312-320.	1.1	38
57	Effects of acute and chronic treatment elicited by lamotrigine on behavior, energy metabolism, neurotrophins and signaling cascades in rats. Neurochemistry International, 2011, 59, 1163-1174.	3.8	37
58	Treatment with tianeptine induces antidepressive-like effects and alters the neurotrophin levels, mitochondrial respiratory chain and cycle Krebs enzymes in the brain of maternally deprived adult rats. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2013, 28, 93-105.	2.9	37
59	DNA Damage after Acute and Chronic Treatment with Malathion in Rats. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2008, 56, 7560-7565.	5.2	36
60	Ketamine alters behavior and decreases BDNF levels in the rat brain as a function of time after drug administration. Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria, 2013, 35, 262-266.	1.7	36
61	Tianeptine treatment induces antidepressive-like effects and alters BDNF and energy metabolism in the brain of rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 233, 526-535.	2.2	35
62	The role of memantine in the treatment of major depressive disorder: Clinical efficacy and mechanisms of action. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2018, 827, 103-111.	3.5	35
63	ω-3 and folic acid act against depressive-like behavior and oxidative damage in the brain of rats subjected to early- or late-life stress. Nutrition, 2018, 53, 120-133.	2.4	34
64	Resilience Dysregulation in Major Depressive Disorder: Focus on Glutamatergic Imbalance and Microglial Activation. Current Neuropharmacology, 2018, 16, 297-307.	2.9	34
65	Tianeptine exerts neuroprotective effects in the brain tissue of rats exposed to the chronic stress model. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2012, 103, 395-402.	2.9	33
66	Anxiety disorders are associated with quality of life impairment in patients with insulin-dependent type 2 diabetes: a case-control study. Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria, 2014, 36, 298-304.	1.7	32
67	Effects of ketamine administration on mTOR and reticulum stress signaling pathways in the brain after the infusion of rapamycin into prefrontal cortex. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2017, 87, 81-87.	3.1	32
68	Methylphenidate treatment causes oxidative stress and alters energetic metabolism in an animal model of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2014, 26, 96-103.	2.1	31
69	Minocycline protects against oxidative damage and alters energy metabolism parameters in the brain of rats subjected to chronic mild stress. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2015, 30, 545-553.	2.9	31
70	The administration of olanzapine and fluoxetine has synergistic effects on intracellular survival pathways in the rat brain. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2012, 46, 1029-1035.	3.1	30
71	Glutamatergic NMDA Receptor as Therapeutic Target for Depression. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2016, 103, 169-202.	2.3	30
72	Effects of microbiota transplantation and the role of the vagus nerve in gut–brain axis in animals subjected to chronic mild stress. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2020, 277, 410-416.	4.1	30

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73	Superoxide production after acute and chronic treatment with methylphenidate in young and adult rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 465, 95-98.	2.1	29
74	Effects of lamotrigine on behavior, oxidative parameters and signaling cascades in rats exposed to the chronic mild stress model. Neuroscience Research, 2013, 75, 324-330.	1.9	29
75	Maternal deprivation increases microglial activation and neuroinflammatory markers in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus of infant rats. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2019, 115, 13-20.	3.1	29
76	Lamotrigine treatment reverses depressive-like behavior and alters BDNF levels in the brains of maternally deprived adult rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2012, 101, 348-353.	2.9	28
77	Effect of co-administration of memantine and sertraline on the antidepressant-like activity and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels in the rat brain. Brain Research Bulletin, 2017, 128, 29-33.	3.0	28
78	High levels of extracellular ATP lead to different inflammatory responses in COVID-19 patients according to the severity. Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2022, 100, 645-663.	3.9	28
79	Imipramine treatment reverses depressiveâ€like behavior in alloxanâ€diabetic rats. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2012, 28, 139-144.	4.0	27
80	Acute treatment with low doses of memantine does not impair aversive, non-associative and recognition memory in rats. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 2008, 376, 295-300.	3.0	26
81	Brain apoptosis signaling pathways are regulated by methylphenidate treatment in young and adult rats. Brain Research, 2014, 1583, 269-276.	2.2	26
82	Neuroimmunomodulation in Depression: A Review of Inflammatory Cytokines Involved in this Process. Neurochemical Research, 2014, 39, 1634-1639.	3.3	25
83	Effects of olanzapine, fluoxetine and olanzapine/fluoxetine on creatine kinase activity in rat brain. Brain Research Bulletin, 2009, 80, 337-340.	3.0	24
84	Acute and chronic treatment with quetiapine induces antidepressant-like behavior and exerts antioxidant effects in the rat brain. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2017, 32, 1195-1208.	2.9	24
85	Acute treatment with ketamine and chronic treatment with minocycline exert antidepressant-like effects and antioxidant properties in rats subjected different stressful events. Brain Research Bulletin, 2018, 137, 204-216.	3.0	24
86	Effects of ketamine administration on the phosphorylation levels of CREB and TrKB and on oxidative damage after infusion of MEK inhibitor. Pharmacological Reports, 2016, 68, 177-184.	3.3	23
87	Stress and serum cortisol levels in major depressive disorder: a cross-sectional study. AIMS Neuroscience, 2020, 7, 459-469.	2.3	23
88	Olanzapine plus fluoxetine treatment alters mitochondrial respiratory chain activity in the rat brain. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2011, 23, 282-291.	2.1	22
89	Ketamine Treatment Partly Reverses Alterations in Brain Derived- Neurotrophic Factor, Oxidative Stress and Energy Metabolism Parameters Induced by an Animal Model of Depression. Current Neurovascular Research, 2015, 12, 73-84.	1.1	22
90	LC/QTOF profile and preliminary stability studies of an enriched flavonoid fraction of <scp><i>Cecropia pachystachya</i></scp> Trécul leaves with potential antidepressantâ€like activity. Biomedical Chromatography, 2017, 31, e3982.	1.7	21

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91	Administration of memantine and imipramine alters mitochondrial respiratory chain and creatine kinase activities in rat brain. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2012, 119, 481-491.	2.8	20
92	Effects of Mood Stabilizers on Brain Energy Metabolism in Mice Submitted to an Animal Model of Mania Induced by Paradoxical Sleep Deprivation. Neurochemical Research, 2015, 40, 1144-1152.	3.3	20
93	The use of quetiapine in the treatment of major depressive disorder: Evidence from clinical and experimental studies. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2018, 86, 36-50.	6.1	20
94	Methylphenidate Treatment Leads to Abnormalities on Krebs Cycle Enzymes in the Brain of Young and Adult Rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2013, 24, 251-257.	2.7	19
95	Environmental enrichment improves lifelong persistent behavioral and epigenetic changes induced by early-life stress. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 138, 107-116.	3.1	19
96	Acute and subacute exposure to malathion impairs aversive but not non-associative memory in rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2007, 12, 71-79.	2.7	18
97	Microbiota-Gut-Brain Communication in the SARS-CoV-2 Infection. Cells, 2021, 10, 1993.	4.1	17
98	Olanzapine plus fluoxetine treatment increases Nt-3 protein levels in the rat prefrontal cortex. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 497, 99-103.	2.1	16
99	Diurnal differences in memory and learning in young and adult rats treated with methylphenidate. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 457-462.	2.8	15
100	Ketamine Exhibits Different Neuroanatomical Profile After Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Inhibition in the Prefrontal Cortex: the Role of Inflammation and Oxidative Stress. Molecular Neurobiology, 2017, 54, 5335-5346.	4.0	15
101	Sex-related patterns of the gut-microbiota-brain axis in the neuropsychiatric conditions. Brain Research Bulletin, 2021, 171, 196-208.	3.0	15
102	Acute and Chronic Treatments with Quetiapine Increase Mitochondrial Respiratory Chain Complex Activity in the Rat Brain. Current Neurovascular Research, 2015, 12, 283-292.	1.1	15
103	Mechanism of synergistic action on behavior, oxidative stress and inflammation following co-treatment with ketamine and different antidepressant classes. Pharmacological Reports, 2017, 69, 1094-1102.	3.3	14
104	Prevalência de transtornos ansiosos e algumas comorbidades em idosos: um estudo de base populacional. Jornal Brasileiro De Psiquiatria, 2016, 65, 28-35.	0.7	14
105	Methylphenidate alters NCS-1 expression in rat brain. Neurochemistry International, 2008, 53, 12-16.	3.8	13
106	Evaluation of light/dark cycle in anxiety- and depressive-like behaviors after regular treatment with methylphenidate hydrochloride in rats of different ages. Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria, 2011, 33, 55-58.	1.7	13
107	Anxious phenotypes plus environmental stressors are related to brain DNA damage and changes in NMDA receptor subunits and glutamate uptake. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2015, 772, 30-37.	1.0	13
108	Imipramine treatment reverses depressive- and anxiety-like behaviors, normalize adrenocorticotropic hormone, and reduces interleukin-11² in the brain of rats subjected to experimental periapical lesion. Pharmacological Reports, 2019, 71, 24-31.	3.3	13

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109	Brain energy metabolism parameters in an animal model of diabetes. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2010, 25, 391-396.	2.9	12
110	Cerebral DARPPâ€32 expression after methylphenidate administration in young and adult rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 27, 1-7.	1.6	11
111	Animal models of social anxiety disorder and their validity criteria. Life Sciences, 2014, 114, 1-3.	4.3	11
112	The impact of chronic mild stress on long-term depressive behavior in rats which have survived sepsis. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2017, 94, 47-53.	3.1	11
113	Grey matter volume abnormalities in the first depressive episode of medication-naÃ ⁻ ve adult individuals: a systematic review of voxel based morphometric studies. International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, 2021, 25, 407-420.	2.4	11
114	Chronic Methylphenidate-Effects Over Circadian Cycle of Young and Adult Rats Submitted to Open-Field and Object Recognition Tests. Current Neurovascular Research, 2009, 6, 259-266.	1.1	11
115	Combination of electroconvulsive stimulation with ketamine or escitalopram protects the brain against inflammation and oxidative stress induced by maternal deprivation and is critical for associated behaviors in male and female rats. Molecular Neurobiology, 2022, 59, 1452-1475.	4.0	11
116	β-Carboline harmine reverses the effects induced by stress on behaviour and citrate synthase activity in the rat prefrontal cortex. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2013, 25, 328-333.	2.1	9
117	Acute and long-term effects of intracerebroventricular administration of α-ketoisocaproic acid on oxidative stress parameters and cognitive and noncognitive behaviors. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2017, 32, 1507-1518.	2.9	9
118	Depressive disorders and comorbidities among the elderly: a population-based study. Revista Brasileira De Geriatria E Gerontologia, 2016, 19, 95-103.	0.3	8
119	Early life neuroimmune challenge protects the brain after sepsis in adult rats. Neurochemistry International, 2020, 135, 104712.	3.8	8
120	Behavior and oxidative stress parameters in rats subjected to the animal's models induced by chronic mild stress and 6-hydroxydopamine. Behavioural Brain Research, 2021, 406, 113226.	2.2	8
121	Methylphenidate increases glucose uptake in the brain of young and adult rats. Pharmacological Reports, 2015, 67, 1033-1040.	3.3	7
122	Ketamine treatment protects against oxidative damage and the immunological response induced by electroconvulsive therapy. Pharmacological Reports, 2021, 73, 525-535.	3.3	7
123	Sex differences on the behavior and oxidative stress after ketamine treatment in adult rats subjected to early life stress. Brain Research Bulletin, 2021, 172, 129-138.	3.0	6
124	Antioxidant Therapy Alters Brain MAPK-JNK and BDNF Signaling Path-ways in Experimental Diabetes Mellitu s. Current Neurovascular Research, 2016, 13, 107-114.	1.1	6
125	Environmental Enrichment Rescues Oxidative Stress and Behavioral Impairments Induced by Maternal Care Deprivation: Sex- and Developmental-Dependent Differences. Molecular Neurobiology, 2023, 60, 6757-6773.	4.0	6
126	Antioxidants Reverse the Changes in the Cholinergic System Caused by L-Tyrosine Administration in Rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2018, 34, 769-780.	2.7	5

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127	The impact of obesityâ€related neuroinflammation on postpartum depression: A narrative review. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2022, 82, 375-384.	1.6	4
128	The impact of early life stress and immune challenge on behavior and glia cells alteration in late adolescent rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2021, 81, 407-415.	1.6	3
129	Microglial Activation in the Neurodevelopment: A Narrative Review. Current Molecular Medicine, 2022, 22, 722-734.	1.3	3
130	Effects of maintenance electroshock on mitochondrial respiratory chain and creatine kinase activities in the rat brain. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2012, 24, 275-285.	2.1	1
131	Natural Phytochemicals for the Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder: A Mini-Review of Pre- and Clinical Studies. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2023, 22, 237-254.	1.4	1
132	Prevalência de fatores de risco de suicÃdio em uma população de idosos no sul de Santa Catarina: Um estudo de base populacional. Brazilian Journal of Development, 2019, 5, 30285-30297.	0.1	0
133	Definitions and Concepts of Stress. , 2022, , 27-63.		0