

Corina O Bondi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

51
papers

1,791
citations

257450

24
h-index

276875

41
g-index

51
all docs

51
docs citations

51
times ranked

2151
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Chronic Unpredictable Stress Induces a Cognitive Deficit and Anxiety-Like Behavior in Rats that is Prevented by Chronic Antidepressant Drug Treatment. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 33, 320-331.	5.4	332
2	Adolescent Behavior and Dopamine Availability Are Uniquely Sensitive to Dietary Omega-3 Fatty Acid Deficiency. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 75, 38-46.	1.3	88
3	Environmental Enrichment as a Viable Neurorehabilitation Strategy for Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014, 31, 873-888.	3.4	82
4	Chronic Treatment with Desipramine Improves Cognitive Performance of Rats in an Attentional Set-Shifting Test. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 32, 1000-1010.	5.4	79
5	Beneficial effects of desipramine on cognitive function of chronically stressed rats are mediated by α 1-adrenergic receptors in medial prefrontal cortex. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 34, 913-923.	4.8	79
6	Found in translation: Understanding the biology and behavior of experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2015, 58, 123-146.	6.1	75
7	Combination therapies for neurobehavioral and cognitive recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury: Is more better?. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 142, 45-67.	5.7	75
8	Divergent Long-Term Consequences of Chronic Treatment with Haloperidol, Risperidone, and Bromocriptine on Traumatic Brain Injury-Induced Cognitive Deficits. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2015, 32, 590-597.	3.4	64
9	Anxiety Evokes Hypofrontality and Disrupts Rule-Relevant Encoding by Dorsomedial Prefrontal Cortex Neurons. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 3322-3335.	3.6	61
10	Repetitive Mild Traumatic Brain Injury in the Developing Brain: Effects on Long-Term Functional Outcome and Neuropathology. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2016, 33, 641-651.	3.4	61
11	Reduced Presynaptic Dopamine Activity in Adolescent Dorsal Striatum. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 38, 1344-1351.	5.4	56
12	Old Dog, New Tricks: The Attentional Set-Shifting Test as a Novel Cognitive Behavioral Task after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014, 31, 926-937.	3.4	54
13	The influence of NMDA and GABAA receptors and glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) activity on attention. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 225, 31-39.	3.1	49
14	Noradrenergic facilitation of shock-probe defensive burying in lateral septum of rats, and modulation by chronic treatment with desipramine. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2007, 31, 482-495.	4.8	44
15	Norepinephrine Transporter Regulation Mediates the Long-Term Behavioral Effects of the Antidepressant Desipramine. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 33, 3190-3200.	5.4	39
16	Glutamatergic Animal Models of Schizophrenia. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2012, 18, 1593-1604.	1.9	33
17	Donepezil Is Ineffective in Promoting Motor and Cognitive Benefits after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury in Male Rats. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2013, 30, 557-564.	3.4	33
18	Paths to Successful Translation of New Therapies for Severe Traumatic Brain Injury in the Golden Age of Traumatic Brain Injury Research: A Pittsburgh Vision. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2020, 37, 2353-2371.	3.4	31

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19	Combining the Antipsychotic Drug Haloperidol and Environmental Enrichment after Traumatic Brain Injury Is a Double-Edged Sword. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 451-458.	3.4	30
20	5-hydroxytryptamine 1A (5-HT 1A) receptor agonists: A decade of empirical evidence supports their use as an efficacious therapeutic strategy for brain trauma. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016, 1640, 5-14.	2.2	28
21	Environmental enrichment, alone or in combination with various pharmacotherapies, confers marked benefits after traumatic brain injury. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2019, 145, 13-24.	4.1	28
22	Abbreviated environmental enrichment confers neurobehavioral, cognitive, and histological benefits in brain-injured female rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016, 286, 61-68.	4.1	27
23	The Therapeutic Efficacy of Environmental Enrichment and Methylphenidate Alone and in Combination after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 444-450.	3.4	26
24	Elucidating opportunities and pitfalls in the treatment of experimental traumatic brain injury to optimize and facilitate clinical translation. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2018, 85, 160-175.	6.1	26
25	Refining environmental enrichment to advance rehabilitation based research after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 294, 12-18.	4.1	23
26	Chronic treatment with galantamine rescues reversal learning in an attentional set-shifting test after experimental brain trauma. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019, 315, 32-41.	4.1	22
27	Galantamine and Environmental Enrichment Enhance Cognitive Recovery after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury But Do Not Confer Additional Benefits When Combined. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017, 34, 1610-1622.	3.4	21
28	Delayed and Abbreviated Environmental Enrichment after Brain Trauma Promotes Motor and Cognitive Recovery That Is Not Contingent on Increased Neurogenesis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 756-767.	3.4	20
29	Early life stress increases vulnerability to the sequelae of pediatric mild traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2020, 329, 113318.	4.1	20
30	Comparable impediment of cognitive function in female and male rats subsequent to daily administration of haloperidol after traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 296, 62-68.	4.1	19
31	Relative to Typical Antipsychotic Drugs, Aripiprazole Is a Safer Alternative for Alleviating Behavioral Disturbances After Experimental Brain Trauma. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2017, 31, 25-33.	2.9	17
32	Preclinical Models of Traumatic Brain Injury: Emerging Role of Glutamate in the Pathophysiology of Depression. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 9, 579.	3.5	17
33	Early Life Stress Preceding Mild Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury Increases Neuroinflammation but Does Not Exacerbate Impairment of Cognitive Flexibility during Adolescence. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2021, 38, 411-421.	3.4	17
34	Environmental enrichment and amantadine confer individual but nonadditive enhancements in motor and spatial learning after controlled cortical impact injury. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2019, 1714, 227-233.	2.2	15
35	Dose-dependent neurorestorative effects of amantadine after cortical impact injury. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2019, 694, 69-73.	2.1	13
36	Rehabilitative Success After Brain Trauma by Augmenting a Subtherapeutic Dose of Environmental Enrichment With Galantamine. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2017, 31, 977-985.	2.9	12

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37	Chronic unpredictable stress during adolescence protects against adult traumatic brain injury-induced affective and cognitive deficits. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2021, 1767, 147544.	2.2	11
38	Blockade of autoreceptor-mediated inhibition of norepinephrine release by atipamezole is maintained after chronic reuptake inhibition. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 10, 827-33.	2.1	9
39	Systemic administration of donepezil attenuates the efficacy of environmental enrichment on neurobehavioral outcome after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 36, 45-57.	0.7	9
40	Intermittent treatment with haloperidol or quetiapine does not disrupt motor and cognitive recovery after experimental brain trauma. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2018, 340, 159-164.	2.2	9
41	Disruption of basal forebrain cholinergic neurons after traumatic brain injury does not compromise environmental enrichment-mediated cognitive benefits. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2021, 1751, 147175.	2.2	7
42	Aripiprazole and environmental enrichment independently improve functional outcome after cortical impact injury in adult male rats, but their combination does not yield additional benefits. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019, 314, 67-73.	4.1	6
43	Intranasally Administered L-Myc-Immortalized Human Neural Stem Cells Migrate to Primary and Distal Sites of Damage after Cortical Impact and Enhance Spatial Learning. <i>Stem Cells International</i> , 2021, 2021, 1-11.	2.5	5
44	Intermittent Administration of Haloperidol after Cortical Impact Injury Neither Impedes Spontaneous Recovery Nor Attenuates the Efficacy of Environmental Enrichment. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 1606-1614.	3.4	4
45	A combined therapeutic regimen of citalopram and environmental enrichment ameliorates attentional set-shifting performance after brain trauma. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 904, 174174.	3.5	4
46	Albeit nocturnal, rats subjected to traumatic brain injury do not differ in neurobehavioral performance whether tested during the day or night. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2018, 665, 212-216.	2.1	3
47	Spontaneous recovery of traumatic brain injury-induced functional deficits is not hindered by daily administration of lorazepam. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2018, 339, 215-221.	2.2	3
48	Preclinical neurorehabilitation with environmental enrichment confers cognitive and histological benefits in a model of pediatric asphyxial cardiac arrest. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021, 335, 113522.	4.1	3
49	Spontaneous recovery after controlled cortical impact injury is not impeded by intermittent administration of the antipsychotic drug risperidone. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2018, 682, 69-73.	2.1	2
50	Brain injury and recovery. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016, 1640, 1-4.	2.2	0
51	Environmental enrichment: A preclinical model of neurorehabilitation for traumatic brain injury. , 2017, , 67-76.		0