Corina O Bondi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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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	Preclinical neurorehabilitation with environmental enrichment confers cognitive and histological benefits in a model of pediatric asphyxial cardiac arrest. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 335, 113522.	4.1	3
2	Early Life Stress Preceding Mild Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury Increases Neuroinflammation but Does Not Exacerbate Impairment of Cognitive Flexibility during Adolescence. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2021, 38, 411-421.	3.4	17
3	Disruption of basal forebrain cholinergic neurons after traumatic brain injury does not compromise environmental enrichment-mediated cognitive benefits. Brain Research, 2021, 1751, 147175.	2.2	7
4	Intranasally Administered L-Myc-Immortalized Human Neural Stem Cells Migrate to Primary and Distal Sites of Damage after Cortical Impact and Enhance Spatial Learning. Stem Cells International, 2021, 2021, 1-11.	2.5	5
5	A combined therapeutic regimen of citalopram and environmental enrichment ameliorates attentional set-shifting performance after brain trauma. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2021, 904, 174174.	3.5	4
6	Chronic unpredictable stress during adolescence protects against adult traumatic brain injury-induced affective and cognitive deficits. Brain Research, 2021, 1767, 147544.	2.2	11
7	Paths to Successful Translation of New Therapies for Severe Traumatic Brain Injury in the Golden Age of Traumatic Brain Injury Research: A Pittsburgh Vision. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2020, 37, 2353-2371.	3.4	31
8	Early life stress increases vulnerability to the sequelae of pediatric mild traumatic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 329, 113318.	4.1	20
9	Delayed and Abbreviated Environmental Enrichment after Brain Trauma Promotes Motor and Cognitive Recovery That Is Not Contingent on Increased Neurogenesis. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2019, 36, 756-767.	3.4	20
10	Aripiprazole and environmental enrichment independently improve functional outcome after cortical impact injury in adult male rats, but their combination does not yield additional benefits. Experimental Neurology, 2019, 314, 67-73.	4.1	6
11	Environmental enrichment and amantadine confer individual but nonadditive enhancements in motor and spatial learning after controlled cortical impact injury. Brain Research, 2019, 1714, 227-233.	2.2	15
12	Chronic treatment with galantamine rescues reversal learning in an attentional set-shifting test after experimental brain trauma. Experimental Neurology, 2019, 315, 32-41.	4.1	22
13	Dose-dependent neurorestorative effects of amantadine after cortical impact injury. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 694, 69-73.	2.1	13
14	Intermittent Administration of Haloperidol after Cortical Impact Injury Neither Impedes Spontaneous Recovery Nor Attenuates the Efficacy of Environmental Enrichment. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2019, 36, 1606-1614.	3.4	4
15	Environmental enrichment, alone or in combination with various pharmacotherapies, confers marked benefits after traumatic brain injury. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 145, 13-24.	4.1	28
16	Systemic administration of donepezil attenuates the efficacy of environmental enrichment on neurobehavioral outcome after experimental traumatic brain injury. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2018, 36, 45-57.	0.7	9
17	Albeit nocturnal, rats subjected to traumatic brain injury do not differ in neurobehavioral performance whether tested during the day or night. Neuroscience Letters, 2018, 665, 212-216.	2.1	3
18	Intermittent treatment with haloperidol or quetiapine does not disrupt motor and cognitive recovery after experimental brain trauma. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 340, 159-164.	2.2	9

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19	Elucidating opportunities and pitfalls in the treatment of experimental traumatic brain injury to optimize and facilitate clinical translation. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2018, 85, 160-175.	6.1	26
20	Spontaneous recovery of traumatic brain injury-induced functional deficits is not hindered by daily administration of lorazepam. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 339, 215-221.	2.2	3
21	Preclinical Models of Traumatic Brain Injury: Emerging Role of Glutamate in the Pathophysiology of Depression. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2018, 9, 579.	3.5	17
22	Spontaneous recovery after controlled cortical impact injury is not impeded by intermittent administration of the antipsychotic drug risperidone. Neuroscience Letters, 2018, 682, 69-73.	2.1	2
23	Combining the Antipsychotic Drug Haloperidol and Environmental Enrichment after Traumatic Brain Injury Is a Double-Edged Sword. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2017, 34, 451-458.	3.4	30
24	Relative to Typical Antipsychotic Drugs, Aripiprazole Is a Safer Alternative for Alleviating Behavioral Disturbances After Experimental Brain Trauma. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2017, 31, 25-33.	2.9	17
25	The Therapeutic Efficacy of Environmental Enrichment and Methylphenidate Alone and in Combination after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2017, 34, 444-450.	3.4	26
26	Refining environmental enrichment to advance rehabilitation based research after experimental traumatic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 294, 12-18.	4.1	23
27	Comparable impediment of cognitive function in female and male rats subsequent to daily administration of haloperidol after traumatic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 296, 62-68.	4.1	19
28	Rehabilitative Success After Brain Trauma by Augmenting a Subtherapeutic Dose of Environmental Enrichment With Galantamine. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2017, 31, 977-985.	2.9	12
29	Galantamine and Environmental Enrichment Enhance Cognitive Recovery after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury But Do Not Confer Additional Benefits When Combined. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2017, 34, 1610-1622.	3.4	21
30	Environmental enrichment: A preclinical model of neurorehabilitation for traumatic brain injury. , 2017, , 67-76.		0
31	Combination therapies for neurobehavioral and cognitive recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury: Is more better?. Progress in Neurobiology, 2016, 142, 45-67.	5.7	75
32	Abbreviated environmental enrichment confers neurobehavioral, cognitive, and histological benefits in brain-injured female rats. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 286, 61-68.	4.1	27
33	Anxiety Evokes Hypofrontality and Disrupts Rule-Relevant Encoding by Dorsomedial Prefrontal Cortex Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 3322-3335.	3.6	61
34	Brain injury and recovery. Brain Research, 2016, 1640, 1-4.	2.2	0
35	5-hydroxytryptamine 1A (5-HT 1A) receptor agonists: A decade of empirical evidence supports their use as an efficacious therapeutic strategy for brain trauma. Brain Research, 2016, 1640, 5-14.	2.2	28
36	Repetitive Mild Traumatic Brain Injury in the Developing Brain: Effects on Long-Term Functional Outcome and Neuropathology. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2016, 33, 641-651.	3.4	61

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37	Found in translation: Understanding the biology and behavior of experimental traumatic brain injury. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 58, 123-146.	6.1	75
38	Divergent Long-Term Consequences of Chronic Treatment with Haloperidol, Risperidone, and Bromocriptine on Traumatic Brain Injuryâ€“Induced Cognitive Deficits. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 590-597.	3.4	64
39	Old Dog, New Tricks: The Attentional Set-Shifting Test as a Novel Cognitive Behavioral Task after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 926-937.	3.4	54
40	Adolescent Behavior and Dopamine Availability Are Uniquely Sensitive to Dietary Omega-3 Fatty Acid Deficiency. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 75, 38-46.	1.3	88
41	Environmental Enrichment as a Viable Neurorehabilitation Strategy for Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 873-888.	3.4	82
42	The influence of NMDA and GABAA receptors and glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) activity on attention. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 225, 31-39.	3.1	49
43	Reduced Presynaptic Dopamine Activity in Adolescent Dorsal Striatum. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 1344-1351.	5.4	56
44	Donepezil Is Ineffective in Promoting Motor and Cognitive Benefits after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury in Male Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2013, 30, 557-564.	3.4	33
45	Glutamatergic Animal Models of Schizophrenia. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2012, 18, 1593-1604.	1.9	33
46	Beneficial effects of desipramine on cognitive function of chronically stressed rats are mediated by Î±1-adrenergic receptors in medial prefrontal cortex. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 34, 913-923.	4.8	79
47	Chronic Unpredictable Stress Induces a Cognitive Deficit and Anxiety-Like Behavior in Rats that is Prevented by Chronic Antidepressant Drug Treatment. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 320-331.	5.4	332
48	Norepinephrine Transporter Regulation Mediates the Long-Term Behavioral Effects of the Antidepressant Desipramine. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 3190-3200.	5.4	39
49	Chronic Treatment with Desipramine Improves Cognitive Performance of Rats in an Attentional Set-Shifting Test. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 1000-1010.	5.4	79
50	Blockade of autoreceptor-mediated inhibition of norepinephrine release by atipamezole is maintained after chronic reuptake inhibition. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 10, 827-33.	2.1	9
51	Noradrenergic facilitation of shock-probe defensive burying in lateral septum of rats, and modulation by chronic treatment with desipramine. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 31, 482-495.	4.8	44