Amy J Bastian

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

55	6,435	136740	161609
papers	citations	32 h-index	54 g-index

58	58	58	4520
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Context-specificity of locomotor learning is developed during childhood. ENeuro, 2022, , ENEURO.0369-21.2022.	0.9	0
2	Reinforcement Signaling Can Be Used to Reduce Elements of Cerebellar Reaching Ataxia. Cerebellum, 2021, 20, 62-73.	1.4	14
3	Is the dynamic gait index a useful outcome to measure balance and ambulation in patients with cerebellar ataxia?. Gait and Posture, 2021, 89, 200-205.	0.6	5
4	Training at asymptote stabilizes motor memories by reducing intracortical excitation. Cortex, 2021, 143, 47-56.	1.1	7
5	Can the ARAT Be Used to Measure Arm Function in People With Cerebellar Ataxia?. Physical Therapy, 2021, 101, .	1.1	5
6	Cerebellar patients have intact feedback control that can be leveraged to improve reaching. ELife, 2020, 9, .	2.8	31
7	Patients with Cerebellar Ataxia Do Not Benefit from Limb Weights. Cerebellum, 2019, 18, 128-136.	1.4	9
8	The cerebellum as a movement sensor. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 688, 37-40.	1.0	49
9	Individualized feedback to change multiple gait deficits in chronic stroke. Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation, 2019, 16, 158.	2.4	7
10	Creating flexible motor memories in human walking. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 94.	1.6	34
11	Increasing Motor Noise Impairs Reinforcement Learning in Healthy Individuals. ENeuro, 2018, 5, ENEURO.0050-18.2018.	0.9	48
12	A Dual-Learning Paradigm Simultaneously Improves Multiple Features of Gait Post-Stroke. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2018, 32, 810-820.	1.4	16
13	Motor Learning Enhances Use-Dependent Plasticity. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 2673-2685.	1.7	99
14	Novel automated morphometric and kinematic handwriting assessment: A validity study in children with ASD and ADHD. Journal of Occupational Therapy, Schools, and Early Intervention, 2017, 10, 185-201.	0.4	9
15	The cerebellum contributes to proprioception during motion. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 118, 693-702.	0.9	22
16	Proprioceptive Localization Deficits in People With Cerebellar Damage. Cerebellum, 2017, 16, 427-437.	1.4	17
17	A dual-learning paradigm can simultaneously train multiple characteristics of walking. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2016, 115, 2692-2700.	0.9	20
18	Motor learning in childhood reveals distinct mechanisms for memory retention and re-learning. Learning and Memory, 2016, 23, 229-237.	0.5	10

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19	Seeing the Errors You Feel Enhances Locomotor Performance but Not Learning. Current Biology, 2016, 26, 2707-2716.	1.8	65
20	Blocking trial-by-trial error correction does not interfere with motor learning in human walking. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2016, 115, 2341-2348.	0.9	39
21	Cerebellar Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (ctDCS). Neuroscientist, 2016, 22, 83-97.	2.6	177
22	Motor Skills Are Strengthened through Reconsolidation. Current Biology, 2016, 26, 338-343.	1.8	66
23	Effective reinforcement learning following cerebellar damage requires a balance between exploration and motor noise. Brain, 2016, 139, 101-114.	3.7	161
24	Age-related forgetting in locomotor adaptation. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2016, 128, 1-6.	1.0	57
25	Visuomotor Learning Generalizes Around the Intended Movement. ENeuro, 2016, 3, ENEURO.0005-16.2016.	0.9	66
26	Split-belt walking adaptation recalibrates sensorimotor estimates of leg speed but not position or force. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 114, 3255-3267.	0.9	37
27	A Single Bout of Moderate Aerobic Exercise Improves Motor Skill Acquisition. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141393.	1.1	137
28	Learning and generalization in an isometric visuomotor task. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 1873-1884.	0.9	21
29	Two ways to save a newly learned motor pattern. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 3519-3530.	0.9	79
30	A marching-walking hybrid induces step length adaptation and transfers to natural walking. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 3905-3914.	0.9	16
31	Cerebellar damage impairs internal predictions for sensory and motor function. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2015, 33, 127-133.	2.0	60
32	Predicting and correcting ataxia using a model of cerebellar function. Brain, 2014, 137, 1931-1944.	3.7	85
33	A Home Balance Exercise Program Improves Walking in People With Cerebellar Ataxia. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2014, 28, 770-778.	1.4	76
34	Prior Experience but Not Size of Error Improves Motor Learning on the Split-Belt Treadmill in Young Children. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e93349.	1.1	15
35	Predictive Modeling by the Cerebellum Improves Proprioception. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 14301-14306.	1.7	111
36	Repeated Split-Belt Treadmill Training Improves Poststroke Step Length Asymmetry. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2013, 27, 460-468.	1.4	236

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37	Cerebellar damage diminishes long-latency responses to multijoint perturbations. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2013, 109, 2228-2241.	0.9	37
38	Natural error patterns enable transfer of motor learning to novel contexts. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2012, 107, 346-356.	0.9	106
39	Cerebellar involvement in motor but not sensory adaptation. Neuropsychologia, 2012, 50, 1766-1775.	0.7	58
40	Moving, sensing and learning with cerebellar damage. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2011, 21, 596-601.	2.0	120
41	Younger Is Not Always Better: Development of Locomotor Adaptation from Childhood to Adulthood. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 3055-3065.	1.7	105
42	Thinking About Walking: Effects of Conscious Correction Versus Distraction on Locomotor Adaptation. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2010, 103, 1954-1962.	0.9	237
43	Split-Belt Treadmill Adaptation Shows Different Functional Networks for Fast and Slow Human Walking. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2010, 103, 183-191.	0.9	84
44	Where Is Your Arm? Variations in Proprioception Across Space and Tasks. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2010, 103, 164-171.	0.9	192
45	Seeing Is Believing: Effects of Visual Contextual Cues on Learning and Transfer of Locomotor Adaptation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 17015-17022.	1.7	93
46	Split-Belt Treadmill Adaptation Transfers to Overground Walking in Persons Poststroke. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2009, 23, 735-744.	1.4	259
47	Reach Adaptation: What Determines Whether We Learn an Internal Model of the Tool or Adapt the Model of Our Arm?. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2008, 100, 1455-1464.	0.9	183
48	Understanding sensorimotor adaptation and learning for rehabilitation. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2008, 21, 628-633.	1.8	355
49	Sensory Prediction Errors Drive Cerebellum-Dependent Adaptation of Reaching. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2007, 98, 54-62.	0.9	749
50	Cerebellum and the deciphering of motor coding. Cerebellum, 2007, 6, 3-6.	1.4	27
51	Learning to predict the future: the cerebellum adapts feedforward movement control. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2006, 16, 645-649.	2.0	532
52	Cerebellar Contributions to Locomotor Adaptations during Splitbelt Treadmill Walking. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 9107-9116.	1.7	525
53	Interlimb Coordination During Locomotion: What Can be Adapted and Stored?. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2005, 94, 2403-2415.	0.9	471
54	Cerebellar Control of Balance and Locomotion. Neuroscientist, 2004, 10, 247-259.	2.6	365

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55	Cerebellar Limb Ataxia. Abnormal Control of Self-Generated and External Forces. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2002, 978, 16-27.	1.8	28