

# Darcy S Reisman

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

43  
papers

3,043  
citations

304743

22  
h-index

265206

42  
g-index

44  
all docs

44  
docs citations

44  
times ranked

1841  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Updates in Motor Learning: Implications for Physical Therapist Practice and Education. <i>Physical Therapy</i> , 2022, 102, .	2.4	36
2	Preliminary Outcomes of Combined Treadmill and Overground High-Intensity Interval Training in Ambulatory Chronic Stroke. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2022, 13, 812875.	2.4	11
3	Social and physical environmental factors in daily stepping activity in those with chronic stroke. <i>Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation</i> , 2021, 28, 161-169.	1.9	20
4	Depressive Symptoms Moderate the Relationship Among Physical Capacity, Balance Self-Efficacy, and Participation in People After Stroke. <i>Physical Therapy</i> , 2021, 101, .	2.4	6
5	Posterior fall-recovery training applied to individuals with chronic stroke: A single-group intervention study. <i>Clinical Biomechanics</i> , 2021, 82, 105249.	1.2	2
6	Fluid Cognitive Abilities Are Important for Learning and Retention of a New, Explicitly Learned Walking Pattern in Individuals After Stroke. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2021, 35, 419-430.	2.9	12
7	Combined user-driven treadmill control and functional electrical stimulation increases walking speeds poststroke. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2021, 124, 110480.	2.1	2
8	Fluid Cognition Relates to Locomotor Switching in Neurotypical Adults, Not Individuals After Stroke. <i>Journal of Neurologic Physical Therapy</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, .	1.4	0
9	Beyond Physical Capacity: Factors Associated With Real-world Walking Activity After Stroke. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2021, 102, 1880-1887.e1.	0.9	17
10	Locomotor training intensity after stroke: Effects of interval type and mode. <i>Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation</i> , 2020, 27, 483-493.	1.9	16
11	Walking speed changes in response to user-driven treadmill control after stroke. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2020, 101, 109643.	2.1	13
12	Use-dependent plasticity explains aftereffects in visually guided locomotor learning of a novel step length asymmetry. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 124, 32-39.	1.8	17
13	Anterior fall-recovery training applied to individuals with chronic stroke. <i>Clinical Biomechanics</i> , 2019, 69, 205-214.	1.2	8
14	A single high-intensity exercise bout during early consolidation does not influence retention or relearning of sensorimotor locomotor long-term memories. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2019, 237, 2799-2810.	1.5	15
15	A short bout of high-intensity exercise alters ipsilesional motor cortical excitability post-stroke. <i>Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation</i> , 2019, 26, 405-411.	1.9	13
16	Exercise intensity affects acute neurotrophic and neurophysiological responses poststroke. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2019, 126, 431-443.	2.5	64
17	A single exercise bout and locomotor learning after stroke: physiological, behavioural, and computational outcomes. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2018, 596, 1999-2016.	2.9	40
18	The relationship between BDNF Val66Met polymorphism and functional mobility in chronic stroke survivors. <i>Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation</i> , 2018, 25, 276-280.	1.9	12

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19	The feasibility of an acute high-intensity exercise bout to promote locomotor learning after stroke. <i>Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation</i> , 2018, 25, 83-89.	1.9	20
20	A locomotor learning paradigm using distorted visual feedback elicits strategic learning. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2018, 120, 1923-1931.	1.8	23
21	The influence of high intensity exercise and the Val66Met polymorphism on circulating BDNF and locomotor learning. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2017, 144, 77-85.	1.9	37
22	Combining Fast-Walking Training and a Step Activity Monitoring Program to Improve Daily Walking Activity After Stroke: A Preliminary Study. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2016, 97, S185-S193.	0.9	45
23	The presence of a single-nucleotide polymorphism in the BDNF gene affects the rate of locomotor adaptation after stroke. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2016, 234, 341-351.	1.5	30
24	Locomotor adaptation is influenced by the interaction between perturbation and baseline asymmetry after stroke. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2015, 48, 2849-2857.	2.1	16
25	Walking Speed and Step Length Asymmetry Modify the Energy Cost of Walking After Stroke. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2015, 29, 416-423.	2.9	143
26	Paretic Propulsion and Trailing Limb Angle Are Key Determinants of Long-Distance Walking Function After Stroke. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2015, 29, 499-508.	2.9	73
27	The Split-Belt Walking Paradigm. <i>Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinics of North America</i> , 2015, 26, 703-713.	1.3	74
28	Changes in Predicted Muscle Coordination with Subject-Specific Muscle Parameters for Individuals after Stroke. <i>Stroke Research and Treatment</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-7.	0.8	9
29	A step activity monitoring program improves real world walking activity post stroke. <i>Disability and Rehabilitation</i> , 2014, 36, 2233-2236.	1.8	54
30	Targeting Paretic Propulsion to Improve Poststroke Walking Function: A Preliminary Study. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2014, 95, 840-848.	0.9	69
31	Learning the spatial features of a locomotor task is slowed after stroke. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2014, 112, 480-489.	1.8	28
32	Repeated Split-Belt Treadmill Training Improves Poststroke Step Length Asymmetry. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2013, 27, 460-468.	2.9	236
33	Combined effects of fast treadmill walking and functional electrical stimulation on post-stroke gait. <i>Gait and Posture</i> , 2011, 33, 309-313.	1.4	91
34	Minimal detectable change for gait variables collected during treadmill walking in individuals post-stroke. <i>Gait and Posture</i> , 2011, 33, 314-317.	1.4	100
35	Novel Patterns of Functional Electrical Stimulation Have an Immediate Effect on Dorsiflexor Muscle Function During Gait for People Poststroke. <i>Physical Therapy</i> , 2010, 90, 55-66.	2.4	101
36	Split-Belt Treadmill Training Poststroke. <i>Journal of Neurologic Physical Therapy</i> , 2010, 34, 202-207.	1.4	69

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37	Neurophysiologic and Rehabilitation Insights From the Split-Belt and Other Locomotor Adaptation Paradigms. <i>Physical Therapy</i> , 2010, 90, 187-195.	2.4	149
38	Functional Electrical Stimulation of Ankle Plantarflexor and Dorsiflexor Muscles. <i>Stroke</i> , 2009, 40, 3821-3827.	2.0	127
39	Split-Belt Treadmill Adaptation Transfers to Overground Walking in Persons Poststroke. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2009, 23, 735-744.	2.9	259
40	Influence of Speed on Walking Economy Poststroke. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2009, 23, 529-534.	2.9	75
41	Locomotor adaptation on a split-belt treadmill can improve walking symmetry post-stroke. <i>Brain</i> , 2007, 130, 1861-1872.	7.6	435
42	Deficits in Surface Force Production During Seated Reaching in People After Stroke. <i>Physical Therapy</i> , 2007, 87, 326-336.	2.4	4
43	Interlimb Coordination During Locomotion: What Can be Adapted and Stored?. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2005, 94, 2403-2415.	1.8	471