Michele Tagliati

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Deep Brain Stimulation for Parkinson Disease. Archives of Neurology, 2011, 68, 165.	4.5	776
2	<i>LRRK2</i> G2019S as a Cause of Parkinson's Disease in Ashkenazi Jews. New England Journal of Medicine, 2006, 354, 424-425.	27.0	661
3	Gene delivery of AAV2-neurturin for Parkinson's disease: a double-blind, randomised, controlled trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2010, 9, 1164-1172.	10.2	589
4	Management of Referred Deep Brain Stimulation Failures. Archives of Neurology, 2005, 62, 1250.	4.5	400
5	Subthalamic deep brain stimulation with a constant-current device in Parkinson's disease: an open-label randomised controlled trial. Lancet Neurology, The, 2012, 11, 140-149.	10.2	354
6	Outcome predictors of pallidal stimulation in patients with primary dystonia: the role of disease duration. Brain, 2008, 131, 1895-1902.	7.6	240
7	Impaired sequence learning in carriers of the DYT1 dystonia mutation. Annals of Neurology, 2003, 54, 102-109.	5.3	189
8	Deep Brain Stimulation for Primary Generalized Dystonia. Archives of Neurology, 2009, 66, 465-70.	4.5	180
9	Subthalamic deep brain stimulation and impulse control in Parkinson's disease. European Journal of Neurology, 2009, 16, 493-497.	3.3	179
10	Calculating total electrical energy delivered by deep brain stimulation systems. Annals of Neurology, 2005, 58, 168-168.	5.3	155
11	Pallidal deep brain stimulation for DYT6 dystonia. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2012, 83, 182-187.	1.9	145
12	Peripheral Nerve Function in HIV Infection. Archives of Neurology, 1999, 56, 84.	4.5	133
13	Safety of MRI in patients with implanted deep brain stimulation devices. NeuroImage, 2009, 47, T53-T57.	4.2	106
14	Factors predicting protracted improvement after pallidal DBS for primary dystonia: the role of age and disease duration. Journal of Neurology, 2011, 258, 1469-1476.	3.6	101
15	Deep Brain Stimulation in DYT1 Dystonia. Neurosurgery, 2013, 73, 86-93.	1.1	101
16	Treatment of levodopa-induced motor complications. Movement Disorders, 2008, 23, S599-S612.	3.9	98
17	The pattern electroretinogram in Parkinson's disease reveals lack of retinal spatial tuning. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1996, 100, 1-11.	2.0	94
18	Cholinesterase inhibitors for Parkinson's disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2015, 86, 767-773.	1.9	93

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19	Subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation with a multiple independent constant current-controlled device in Parkinson's disease (INTREPID): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, sham-controlled study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2020, 19, 491-501.	10.2	88
20	Deep brain stimulation for torsion dystonia in children. Child's Nervous System, 2007, 23, 1033-1040.	1.1	83
21	GRIN1 mutation associated with intellectual disability alters NMDA receptor trafficking and function. Journal of Human Genetics, 2017, 62, 589-597.	2.3	81
22	Longâ€Term management of DBS in dystonia: Response to stimulation, adverse events, battery changes, and special considerations. Movement Disorders, 2011, 26, S54-62.	3.9	80
23	Gaucher disease ascertained through a Parkinson's center: Imaging and clinical characterization. Movement Disorders, 2010, 25, 1364-1372.	3.9	77
24	Early postoperative management of DBS in dystonia: Programming, response to stimulation, adverse events, medication changes, evaluations, and troubleshooting. Movement Disorders, 2011, 26, S37-53.	3.9	74
25	The Rationale Driving the Evolution of Deep Brain Stimulation to Constant-Current Devices. Neuromodulation, 2015, 18, 85-89.	0.8	73
26	Narrowing the DYT6 dystonia region and evidence for locus heterogeneity in the Amish–Mennonites. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2007, 143A, 2098-2105.	1.2	67
27	Novelty-Sensitive Dopaminergic Neurons in the Human Substantia Nigra Predict Success of Declarative Memory Formation. Current Biology, 2018, 28, 1333-1343.e4.	3.9	65
28	Pallidal Deep Brain Stimulation for Primary Dystonia in Children. Neurosurgery, 2011, 68, 738-743.	1.1	62
29	Deep brain stimulation for dystonia. Expert Review of Medical Devices, 2004, 1, 33-41.	2.8	61
30	STN-DBS FREQUENCY EFFECTS ON FREEZING OF GAIT IN ADVANCED PARKINSON DISEASE. Neurology, 2009, 72, 770-771.	1.1	61
31	Defining a therapeutic target for pallidal deep brain stimulation for dystonia. Annals of Neurology, 2014, 76, 22-30.	5.3	61
32	Lower stimulation frequency can enhance tolerability and efficacy of pallidal deep brain stimulation for dystonia. Movement Disorders, 2007, 22, 366-368.	3.9	60
33	Voice and Fluency Changes as a Function of Speech Task and Deep Brain Stimulation. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2010, 53, 1167-1177.	1.6	59
34	Longitudinal Impedance Variability in Patients with Chronically Implanted DBS Devices. Brain Stimulation, 2013, 6, 746-751.	1.6	59
35	What's special about task in dystonia? A voxelâ€based morphometry and diffusion weighted imaging study. Movement Disorders, 2014, 29, 1141-1150.	3.9	58
36	Neuropsychological outcomes from constant current deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2017, 32, 433-440.	3.9	56

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37	Spatial frequency tuning of the monkey pattern erg depends on d2 receptor-linked action of dopamine. Vision Research, 1994, 34, 2051-2057.	1.4	54
38	High Prevalence of Undiagnosed Insulin Resistance in Non-Diabetic Subjects with Parkinson's Disease. Journal of Parkinson's Disease, 2018, 8, 259-265.	2.8	53
39	Differential response to pallidal deep brain stimulation among monogenic dystonias: systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2020, 91, 426-433.	1.9	49
40	Constipation is reduced by beta-blockers and increased by dopaminergic medications in Parkinson's disease. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2015, 21, 120-125.	2.2	48
41	A multicenter, open-label, sequential study comparingpreferences for carbidopa-levodopa orally disintegrating tablets and conventional tablets in subjects with Parkinson's disease. Clinical Therapeutics, 2005, 27, 58-63.	2.5	44
42	Transgressing the Ventricular Wall During Subthalamic Deep Brain Stimulation Surgery for Parkinson Disease Increases the Risk of Adverse Neurological Sequelae. Neurosurgery, 2011, 69, 294-300.	1.1	42
43	Deep Brain Stimulation for Status Dystonicus: A Case Series and Review of the Literature. Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery, 2016, 94, 207-215.	1.5	40
44	Referring Patients for Deep Brain Stimulation. Archives of Neurology, 2011, 68, 1027.	4.5	39
45	Acid ceramidase deficiency associated with spinal muscular atrophy with progressive myoclonic epilepsy. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2015, 25, 959-963.	0.6	32
46	Turning tables. Neurology, 2012, 79, 19-20.	1.1	30
47	Multicenter observational study of abobotulinumtoxinA neurotoxin in cervical dystonia: The ANCHOR-CD registry. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2017, 376, 84-90.	0.6	30
48	Lack of Motor Symptoms Progression in Parkinson's Disease Patients With Long-Term Bilateral Subthalamic Deep Brain Stimulation. International Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 120, 717-723.	1.6	28
49	Sustained relief of generalized dystonia despite prolonged interruption of deep brain stimulation. Movement Disorders, 2013, 28, 1431-1434.	3.9	28
50	Openâ€label surgical trials for Parkinson disease: Time for reconsideration. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 70, 5-8.	5.3	27
51	Therapeutic High-Frequency Stimulation of the Subthalamic Nucleus in Parkinson's Disease Produces Global Increases in Cerebral Blood Flow. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2012, 32, 41-49.	4.3	20
52	Deep Brain Stimulation and Nonmotor Symptoms. International Review of Neurobiology, 2017, 134, 1045-1089.	2.0	20
53	Optimizing Parkinson's disease diagnosis: the role of a dual nuclear imaging algorithm. Npj Parkinson's Disease, 2018, 4, 5.	5.3	18

54 Neurophysiological Monitoring During Neurosurgery for Movement Disorders. , 2002, , 405-IX.

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55	Subthalamic Stimulation Reduces Vowel Space at the Initiation of Sustained Production: Implications for Articulatory Motor Control in Parkinson's Disease. Journal of Parkinson's Disease, 2016, 6, 361-370.	2.8	16
56	Deep Brain Stimulation Programming for Movement Disorders. , 2008, , 361-397.		15
57	Threeâ€dimensional simultaneous brain mapping of T1,ÂT2, and magnetic susceptibility with MR Multitasking. Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 2022, 87, 1375-1389.	3.0	15
58	Sustained qualityâ€ofâ€life improvements over 10 years after deep brain stimulation for dystonia. Movement Disorders, 2018, 33, 1160-1167.	3.9	12
59	Short- and Long-Term Effects of DBS on Gait in Parkinson's Disease. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 688760.	2.4	11
60	Improvement of Both Dystonia and Tics With 60 Hz Pallidal Deep Brain Stimulation. International Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 122, 519-522.	1.6	10
61	Steering the Volume of Tissue Activated With a Directional Deep Brain Stimulation Lead in the Globus Pallidus Pars Interna: A Modeling Study With Heterogeneous Tissue Properties. Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 561180.	2.1	10
62	Micronutrients and Risk of Parkinson's Disease. Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine, 2016, 2, 233372141664428.	1.5	9
63	Acute Ischemic Stroke During Deep Brain Stimulation Surgery of Globus Pallidus Internus. Operative Neurosurgery, 2016, 12, 383-390.	0.8	9
64	Global and multi-focal changes in cerebral blood flow during subthalamic nucleus stimulation in Parkinson's disease. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2018, 38, 697-705.	4.3	7
65	Head drop in Parkinson's disease complicated by myasthenia gravis and myopathy. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2017, 376, 216-218.	0.6	6
66	Systematic Literature Review of AbobotulinumtoxinA in Clinical Trials for Blepharospasm and Hemifacial Spasm. Tremor and Other Hyperkinetic Movements, 2015, 5, 338.	2.0	6
67	Long-Term Outcomes of Deep Brain Stimulation for Pediatric Dystonia. Pediatric Neurosurgery, 2022, 57, 225-237.	0.7	6
68	Fine-tuning gait in Parkinson disease. Neurology, 2008, 71, 76-77.	1.1	5
69	Sustained chemogenetic activation of locus coeruleus norepinephrine neurons promotes dopaminergic neuron survival in synucleinopathy. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0263074.	2.5	5
70	Guidelines for Patient Selection for Ablative and Deep Brain Stimulation Surgery. Seminars in Neurosurgery, 2001, 12, 161-168.	0.0	4
71	What Is Deep Brain Stimulation "Failure―and How Do We Manage Our Own Failures?—Reply. Archives of Neurology, 2005, 62, 1938.	4.5	4
72	Speech Intelligibility During Clinical and Low Frequency. Brain Sciences, 2020, 10, 26.	2.3	4

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73	Stimulation of the Subthalamic Nucleus Changes Cortical-Subcortical Blood Flow Patterns During Speech: A Positron Emission Tomography Study. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 684596.	2.4	4
74	Treating PD axial signs with DBS. Neurology, 2012, 78, 1036-1037.	1.1	3
75	Overuse Cervical Dystonia: A Case Report and Literature Review. Tremor and Other Hyperkinetic Movements, 2016, 6, 413.	2.0	3
76	Letters to the editor. Muscle and Nerve, 1994, 17, 1225-1238.	2.2	2
77	Intraoperative Microelectrode Recording Equipment: What Features Are Necessary?. Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery, 2001, 77, 101-107.	1.5	2
78	Subthalamic Nuclei Deep Brain Stimulation Improves Color Vision in Patients with Parkinson's Disease. Brain Stimulation, 2016, 9, 948-949.	1.6	2
79	Adrenoceptor agonists and antagonists and risk of Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2019, 34, 442-442.	3.9	2
80	Managing dystonia patients treated with deep brain stimulation. , 0, , 83-90.		1
81	Managing dystonia patients treated with deep brain stimulation. , 0, , 108-117.		1
82	Multiple-source current steering: a new arrow in the DBS quiver. Lancet Neurology, The, 2015, 14, 670-671.	10.2	1
83	Deep Brain Stimulation for Torsion Dystonia. , 2009, , 571-578.		0
84	Reply: Neural reorganization through deep brain stimulation: Anything new on the horizon?. Movement Disorders, 2013, 28, 1467-1467.	3.9	0
85	Mitochondrial abnormalities in human immunodeficiency virus-associated myopathy. Acta Neuropathologica, 1995, 90, 366-374.	7.7	0