Anthony E Kline

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

68	3,137	126708	155451
papers	citations	33 h-index	55 g-index

70	70	70	1846
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Persistent cognitive dysfunction after traumatic brain injury: A dopamine hypothesis. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2009, 33, 981-1003.	2.9	221
2	Attenuation of Working Memory and Spatial Acquisition Deficits after a Delayed and Chronic Bromocriptine Treatment Regimen in Rats Subjected to Traumatic Brain Injury by Controlled Cortical Impact. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2002, 19, 415-425.	1.7	142
3	Chronic methylphenidate treatment enhances water maze performance following traumatic brain injury in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 280, 163-166.	1.0	112
4	Administration of haloperidol and risperidone after neurobehavioral testing hinders the recovery of traumatic brain injury-induced deficits. Life Sciences, 2008, 83, 602-607.	2.0	100
5	Empirical Comparison of Typical and Atypical Environmental Enrichment Paradigms on Functional and Histological Outcome after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2010, 27, 1047-1057.	1.7	100
6	Emerging Therapies in Traumatic Brain Injury. Seminars in Neurology, 2015, 35, 083-100.	0.5	100
7	Acute treatment with the 5-HT1A receptor agonist 8-OH-DPAT and chronic environmental enrichment confer neurobehavioral benefit after experimental brain trauma. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 177, 186-194.	1.2	99
8	Chronic administration of antipsychotics impede behavioral recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 448, 263-267.	1.0	85
9	Bromocriptine Reduces Lipid Peroxidation and Enhances Spatial Learning and Hippocampal Neuron Survival in a Rodent Model of Focal Brain Trauma. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2004, 21, 1712-1722.	1.7	84
10	Gender associations with chronic methylphenidate treatment and behavioral performance following experimental traumatic brain injury. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 181, 200-209.	1.2	84
11	Environmental Enrichment as a Viable Neurorehabilitation Strategy for Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 873-888.	1.7	82
12	Amantadine improves water maze performance without affecting motor behavior following traumatic brain injury in rats. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 1999, 14, 285-294.	0.4	79
13	Found in translation: Understanding the biology and behavior of experimental traumatic brain injury. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 58, 123-146.	2.9	75
14	Combination therapies for neurobehavioral and cognitive recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury: Is more better?. Progress in Neurobiology, 2016, 142, 45-67.	2.8	75
15	Evaluation of a Combined Therapeutic Regimen of 8-OH-DPAT and Environmental Enrichment after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2010, 27, 2021-2032.	1.7	73
16	Environmental enrichment promotes robust functional and histological benefits in female rats after controlled cortical impact injury. Experimental Neurology, 2013, 247, 410-418.	2.0	68
17	Environmental enrichment-mediated functional improvement after experimental traumatic brain injury is contingent on task-specific neurobehavioral experience. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 431, 226-230.	1.0	67
18	Acute systemic administration of interleukin-10 suppresses the beneficial effects of moderate hypothermia following traumatic brain injury in rats. Brain Research, 2002, 937, 22-31.	1.1	66

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19	Temporal Effects of Environmental Enrichmentâ€“Mediated Functional Improvement After Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2011, 25, 558-564.	1.4	66
20	Time dependent alterations in dopamine tissue levels and metabolism after experimental traumatic brain injury in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 372, 127-131.	1.0	64
21	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.	1.7	64
22	Methylphenidate treatment following ablation-induced hemiplegia in rat: Experience during drug action alters effects on recovery of function. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 48, 773-779.	1.3	62
23	Abbreviated Environmental Enrichment Enhances Neurobehavioral Recovery Comparably to Continuous Exposure After Traumatic Brain Injury. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2011, 25, 343-350.	1.4	61
24	Differential effects of single versus multiple administrations of haloperidol and risperidone on functional outcome after experimental brain trauma. Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 35, 919-924.	0.4	59
25	A Relatively Brief Exposure to Environmental Enrichment after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury Confers Long-Term Cognitive Benefits. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 2684-2688.	1.7	58
26	The Therapeutic Efficacy Conferred by the 5-HT1A Receptor Agonist 8-Hydroxy-2-(di-n-propylamino)tetralin (8-OH-DPAT) after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury Is Not Mediated by Concomitant Hypothermia. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2004, 21, 175-185.	1.7	55
27	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.	1.7	54
28	A delayed and chronic treatment regimen with the 5-HT1A receptor agonist 8-OH-DPAT after cortical impact injury facilitates motor recovery and acquisition of spatial learning. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 194, 79-85.	1.2	51
29	Deciphering of Mitochondrial Cardiolipin Oxidative Signaling in Cerebral Ischemia-Reperfusion. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2015, 35, 319-328.	2.4	51
30	Protective effects of the 5-HT1A receptor agonist 8-hydroxy-2-(di-n-propylamino)tetralin against traumatic brain injury-induced cognitive deficits and neuropathology in adult male rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 333, 179-182.	1.0	50
31	Traumatic Brain Injury-Induced Cognitive and Histological Deficits Are Attenuated by Delayed and Chronic Treatment with the 5-HT_{1A}-Receptor Agonist Buspirone. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 1898-1907.	1.7	47
32	Evaluation of a Combined Treatment Paradigm Consisting of Environmental Enrichment and the 5-HT1A Receptor Agonist Buspirone after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2012, 29, 1960-1969.	1.7	46
33	A Combined Therapeutic Regimen of Buspirone and Environmental Enrichment Is More Efficacious than Either Alone in Enhancing Spatial Learning in Brain-Injured Pediatric Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 1934-1941.	1.7	37
34	Donepezil Is Ineffective in Promoting Motor and Cognitive Benefits after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury in Male Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2013, 30, 557-564.	1.7	33
35	Traumatic injury compromises nucleocytoplasmic transport and leads to TDP-43 pathology. ELife, 2021, 10, .	2.8	33
36	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.	1.7	31

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37	Combining the Antipsychotic Drug Haloperidol and Environmental Enrichment after Traumatic Brain Injury Is a Double-Edged Sword. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2017, 34, 451-458.	1.7	30
38	The neurobehavioral benefit conferred by a single systemic administration of 8-OH-DPAT after brain trauma is confined to a narrow therapeutic window. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 416, 165-168.	1.0	28
39	Biologic and Plastic Effects of Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment Paradigms and Their Relevance to Clinical Rehabilitation. PM and R, 2011, 3, S18-27.	0.9	28
40	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.	1.1	28
41	Environmental enrichment, alone or in combination with various pharmacotherapies, confers marked benefits after traumatic brain injury. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 145, 13-24.	2.0	28
42	Abbreviated environmental enrichment confers neurobehavioral, cognitive, and histological benefits in brain-injured female rats. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 286, 61-68.	2.0	27
43	The Therapeutic Efficacy of Environmental Enrichment and Methylphenidate Alone and in Combination after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2017, 34, 444-450.	1.7	26
44	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.	2.9	26
45	Refining environmental enrichment to advance rehabilitation based research after experimental traumatic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 294, 12-18.	2.0	23
46	Chronic treatment with galantamine rescues reversal learning in an attentional set-shifting test after experimental brain trauma. Experimental Neurology, 2019, 315, 32-41.	2.0	22
47	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.	1.7	21
48	Elucidating the role of 5-HT1A and 5-HT7 receptors on 8-OH-DPAT-induced behavioral recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 515, 153-156.	1.0	20
49	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.	1.7	20
50	Early life stress increases vulnerability to the sequelae of pediatric mild traumatic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 329, 113318.	2.0	20
51	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.	2.0	19
52	Preclinical Models of Traumatic Brain Injury: Emerging Role of Glutamate in the Pathophysiology of Depression. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2018, 9, 579.	1.6	17
53	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.	1.7	17
54	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.	1.1	15

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55	Dose-dependent neurorestorative effects of amantadine after cortical impact injury. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 694, 69-73.	1.0	13
56	Rehabilitative Success After Brain Trauma by Augmenting a Subtherapeutic Dose of Environmental Enrichment With Galantamine. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2017, 31, 977-985.	1.4	12
57	Chronic unpredictable stress during adolescence protects against adult traumatic brain injury-induced affective and cognitive deficits. Brain Research, 2021, 1767, 147544.	1.1	11
58	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.	0.4	9
59	Intermittent treatment with haloperidol or quetiapine does not disrupt motor and cognitive recovery after experimental brain trauma. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 340, 159-164.	1.2	9
60	Disruption of basal forebrain cholinergic neurons after traumatic brain injury does not compromise environmental enrichment-mediated cognitive benefits. Brain Research, 2021, 1751, 147175.	1.1	7
61	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.	2.0	6
62	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.	1.2	5
63	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.	1.7	4
64	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.	1.0	3
65	Spontaneous recovery of traumatic brain injury-induced functional deficits is not hindered by daily administration of lorazepam. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 339, 215-221.	1.2	3
66	Preclinical neurorehabilitation with environmental enrichment confers cognitive and histological benefits in a model of pediatric asphyxial cardiac arrest. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 335, 113522.	2.0	3
67	Spontaneous recovery after controlled cortical impact injury is not impeded by intermittent administration of the antipsychotic drug risperidone. Neuroscience Letters, 2018, 682, 69-73.	1.0	2
68	Brain injury and recovery. Brain Research, 2016, 1640, 1-4.	1.1	0