

Anthony E Kline

List of Publications by Citations

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

67
papers

2,525
citations

32
h-index

49
g-index

70
ext. papers

2,839
ext. citations

4.7
avg, IF

4.77
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
67	Persistent cognitive dysfunction after traumatic brain injury: A dopamine hypothesis. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2009 , 33, 981-1003	9	186
66	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. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2002 , 19, 415-25	5.4	126
65	Chronic methylphenidate treatment enhances water maze performance following traumatic brain injury in rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2000 , 280, 163-6	3.3	99
64	Acute treatment with the 5-HT(1A) receptor agonist 8-OH-DPAT and chronic environmental enrichment confer neurobehavioral benefit after experimental brain trauma. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007 , 177, 186-94	3.4	90
63	Administration of haloperidol and risperidone after neurobehavioral testing hinders the recovery of traumatic brain injury-induced deficits. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2008 , 83, 602-7	6.8	86
62	Empirical comparison of typical and atypical environmental enrichment paradigms on functional and histological outcome after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2010 , 27, 1047-57	5.4	83
61	Emerging therapies in traumatic brain injury. <i>Seminars in Neurology</i> , 2015 , 35, 83-100	3.2	80
60	Bromocriptine reduces lipid peroxidation and enhances spatial learning and hippocampal neuron survival in a rodent model of focal brain trauma. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2004 , 21, 1712-22	5.4	75
59	Amantadine improves water maze performance without affecting motor behavior following traumatic brain injury in rats. <i>Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 14, 285-294	2.8	72
58	Chronic administration of antipsychotics impede behavioral recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008 , 448, 263-7	3.3	71
57	Gender associations with chronic methylphenidate treatment and behavioral performance following experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007 , 181, 200-9	3.4	71
56	Environmental enrichment as a viable neurorehabilitation strategy for experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014 , 31, 873-88	5.4	64
55	Evaluation of a combined therapeutic regimen of 8-OH-DPAT and environmental enrichment after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2010 , 27, 2021-32	5.4	63
54	Acute systemic administration of interleukin-10 suppresses the beneficial effects of moderate hypothermia following traumatic brain injury in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2002 , 937, 22-31	3.7	60
53	Temporal effects of environmental enrichment-mediated functional improvement after experimental traumatic brain injury in rats. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2011 , 25, 558-64	4.7	59
52	Environmental enrichment-mediated functional improvement after experimental traumatic brain injury is contingent on task-specific neurobehavioral experience. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008 , 431, 226-30	3.3	58
51	Methylphenidate treatment following ablation-induced hemiplegia in rat: experience during drug action alters effects on recovery of function. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1994 , 48, 773-9	3.9	58

50	Time dependent alterations in dopamine tissue levels and metabolism after experimental traumatic brain injury in rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2004 , 372, 127-31	3.3	57
49	Found in translation: Understanding the biology and behavior of experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2015 , 58, 123-46	9	55
48	Combination therapies for neurobehavioral and cognitive recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury: Is more better?. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2016 , 142, 45-67	10.9	55
47	Environmental enrichment promotes robust functional and histological benefits in female rats after controlled cortical impact injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2013 , 247, 410-8	5.7	54
46	Abbreviated environmental enrichment enhances neurobehavioral recovery comparably to continuous exposure after traumatic brain injury. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2011 , 25, 343-50	4.7	54
45	Differential effects of single versus multiple administrations of haloperidol and risperidone on functional outcome after experimental brain trauma. <i>Critical Care Medicine</i> , 2007 , 35, 919-24	1.4	53
44	Divergent long-term consequences of chronic treatment with haloperidol, risperidone, and bromocriptine on traumatic brain injury-induced cognitive deficits. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2015 , 32, 590-7	5.4	50
43	A relatively brief exposure to environmental enrichment after experimental traumatic brain injury confers long-term cognitive benefits. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2012 , 29, 2684-8	5.4	49
42	The therapeutic efficacy conferred by the 5-HT(1A) receptor agonist 8-Hydroxy-2-(di-n-propylamino)tetralin (8-OH-DPAT) after experimental traumatic brain injury is not mediated by concomitant hypothermia. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2004 , 21, 175-85	5.4	48
41	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. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2008 , 194, 79-85	3.4	45
40	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. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2002 , 333, 179-82	3.3	45
39	Old dog, new tricks: the attentional set-shifting test as a novel cognitive behavioral task after controlled cortical impact injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014 , 31, 926-37	5.4	41
38	Evaluation of a combined treatment paradigm consisting of environmental enrichment and the 5-HT1A receptor agonist buspirone after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2012 , 29, 1960-9	5.4	41
37	Traumatic brain injury-induced cognitive and histological deficits are attenuated by delayed and chronic treatment with the 5-HT1A-receptor agonist buspirone. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2012 , 29, 1898-907	5.4	38
36	Deciphering of mitochondrial cardiolipin oxidative signaling in cerebral ischemia-reperfusion. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2015 , 35, 319-28	7.3	37
35	A combined therapeutic regimen of buspirone and environmental enrichment is more efficacious than either alone in enhancing spatial learning in brain-injured pediatric rats. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2014 , 31, 1934-41	5.4	30
34	The neurobehavioral benefit conferred by a single systemic administration of 8-OH-DPAT after brain trauma is confined to a narrow therapeutic window. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2007 , 416, 165-8	3.3	28
33	Donepezil is ineffective in promoting motor and cognitive benefits after controlled cortical impact injury in male rats. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2013 , 30, 557-64	5.4	26

32	Biologic and plastic effects of experimental traumatic brain injury treatment paradigms and their relevance to clinical rehabilitation. <i>PM and R</i> , 2011 , 3, S18-27	2.2	26
31	5-hydroxytryptamine1A (5-HT1A) receptor agonists: A decade of empirical evidence supports their use as an efficacious therapeutic strategy for brain trauma. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016 , 1640, 5-14	3.7	24
30	Combining the Antipsychotic Drug Haloperidol and Environmental Enrichment after Traumatic Brain Injury Is a Double-Edged Sword. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017 , 34, 451-458	5.4	22
29	The Therapeutic Efficacy of Environmental Enrichment and Methylphenidate Alone and in Combination after Controlled Cortical Impact Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017 , 34, 444-450	5.4	20
28	Elucidating opportunities and pitfalls in the treatment of experimental traumatic brain injury to optimize and facilitate clinical translation. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2018 , 85, 160-175	9	18
27	Abbreviated environmental enrichment confers neurobehavioral, cognitive, and histological benefits in brain-injured female rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016 , 286, 61-68	5.7	18
26	Elucidating the role of 5-HT(1A) and 5-HT(7) receptors on 8-OH-DPAT-induced behavioral recovery after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2012 , 515, 153-6	3.3	17
25	Galantamine and Environmental Enrichment Enhance Cognitive Recovery after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury But Do Not Confer Additional Benefits When Combined. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2017 , 34, 1610-1622	5.4	16
24	Environmental enrichment, alone or in combination with various pharmacotherapies, confers marked benefits after traumatic brain injury. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2019 , 145, 13-24	5.5	16
23	Refining environmental enrichment to advance rehabilitation based research after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017 , 294, 12-18	5.7	15
22	Paths to Successful Translation of New Therapies for Severe Traumatic Brain Injury in the Golden Age of Traumatic Brain Injury Research: A Pittsburgh Vision. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2020 , 37, 2353-2374	5.4	15
21	Preclinical Models of Traumatic Brain Injury: Emerging Role of Glutamate in the Pathophysiology of Depression. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2018 , 9, 579	5.6	14
20	Comparable impediment of cognitive function in female and male rats subsequent to daily administration of haloperidol after traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017 , 296, 62-68	5.7	12
19	Chronic treatment with galantamine rescues reversal learning in an attentional set-shifting test after experimental brain trauma. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019 , 315, 32-41	5.7	12
18	Delayed and Abbreviated Environmental Enrichment after Brain Trauma Promotes Motor and Cognitive Recovery That Is Not Contingent on Increased Neurogenesis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019 , 36, 756-767	5.4	10
17	Environmental enrichment and amantadine confer individual but nonadditive enhancements in motor and spatial learning after controlled cortical impact injury. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2019 , 1714, 227-233	3.7	8
16	Dose-dependent neurorestorative effects of amantadine after cortical impact injury. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2019 , 694, 69-73	3.3	8
15	Rehabilitative Success After Brain Trauma by Augmenting a Subtherapeutic Dose of Environmental Enrichment With Galantamine. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2017 , 31, 977-985	4.7	7

14	Early life stress increases vulnerability to the sequelae of pediatric mild traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2020 , 329, 113318	5-7	6
13	Intermittent treatment with haloperidol or quetiapine does not disrupt motor and cognitive recovery after experimental brain trauma. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2018 , 340, 159-164	3-4	6
12	Traumatic injury compromises nucleocytoplasmic transport and leads to TDP-43 pathology. <i>ELife</i> , 2021 , 10,	8-9	6
11	Systemic administration of donepezil attenuates the efficacy of environmental enrichment on neurobehavioral outcome after experimental traumatic brain injury. <i>Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience</i> , 2018 , 36, 45-57	2-8	5
10	Early Life Stress Preceding Mild Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury Increases Neuroinflammation but Does Not Exacerbate Impairment of Cognitive Flexibility during Adolescence. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2021 , 38, 411-421	5-4	5
9	Albeit nocturnal, rats subjected to traumatic brain injury do not differ in neurobehavioral performance whether tested during the day or night. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2018 , 665, 212-216	3-3	3
8	Chronic unpredictable stress during adolescence protects against adult traumatic brain injury-induced affective and cognitive deficits. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2021 , 1767, 147544	3-7	3
7	Intranasally Administered L-Myc-Immortalized Human Neural Stem Cells Migrate to Primary and Distal Sites of Damage after Cortical Impact and Enhance Spatial Learning. <i>Stem Cells International</i> , 2021 , 2021, 5549381	5	2
6	Disruption of basal forebrain cholinergic neurons after traumatic brain injury does not compromise environmental enrichment-mediated cognitive benefits. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2021 , 1751, 147175	3-7	2
5	Aripiprazole and environmental enrichment independently improve functional outcome after cortical impact injury in adult male rats, but their combination does not yield additional benefits. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019 , 314, 67-73	5-7	1
4	Preclinical neurorehabilitation with environmental enrichment confers cognitive and histological benefits in a model of pediatric asphyxial cardiac arrest. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2021 , 335, 113522	5-7	1
3	Intermittent Administration of Haloperidol after Cortical Impact Injury Neither Impedes Spontaneous Recovery Nor Attenuates the Efficacy of Environmental Enrichment. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019 , 36, 1606-1614	5-4	0
2	Spontaneous recovery after controlled cortical impact injury is not impeded by intermittent administration of the antipsychotic drug risperidone. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2018 , 682, 69-73	3-3	
1	Spontaneous recovery of traumatic brain injury-induced functional deficits is not hindered by daily administration of lorazepam. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2018 , 339, 215-221	3-4	