Jason H Mateika

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/695254/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Scoring of Respiratory Events in Sleep: Reliability and Validity. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2007, 03, 169-200.	1.4	249
2	Increased Propensity for Central Apnea in Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 181, 189-193.	2.5	165
3	Co-activation of tongue protrudor and retractor muscles during chemoreceptor stimulation in the rat. Journal of Physiology, 1998, 507, 265-276.	1.3	124
4	Long-term facilitation of ventilation and genioglossus muscle activity is evident in the presence of elevated levels of carbon dioxide in awake humans. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2006, 291, R1111-R1119.	0.9	110
5	A review of the control of breathing during exercise. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1995, 71, 1-27.	1.2	106
6	Intermittent hypoxia and respiratory plasticity in humans and other animals: does exposure to intermittent hypoxia promote or mitigate sleep apnoea?. Experimental Physiology, 2009, 94, 279-296.	0.9	96
7	Intermittent hypoxia: a low-risk research tool with therapeutic value in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 118, 520-532.	1.2	92
8	Peripheral chemoreflex responsiveness is increased at elevated levels of carbon dioxide after episodic hypoxia in awake humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 96, 1197-1205.	1.2	86
9	Impact of intermittent hypoxia on long-term facilitation of minute ventilation and heart rate variability in men and women: do sex differences exist?. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 104, 1625-1633.	1.2	80
10	Long-Term Facilitation of Ventilation in Humans with Chronic Spinal Cord Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 57-65.	2.5	79
11	Respiratoryâ€related activation of human abdominal muscles during exercise. Journal of Physiology, 2002, 541, 653-663.	1.3	69
12	Progressive augmentation and ventilatory longâ€ŧerm facilitation are enhanced in sleep apnoea patients and are mitigated by antioxidant administration. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 5451-5467.	1.3	69
13	The hypoxic ventilatory response and ventilatory long-term facilitation are altered by time of day and repeated daily exposure to intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 110, 15-28.	1.2	64
14	Intermittent hypoxia, respiratory plasticity and sleep apnea in humans: Present knowledge and future investigations. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 188, 289-300.	0.7	64
15	Experimental protocols and preparations to study respiratory long term facilitation. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 176, 1-11.	0.7	62
16	Ventilatory responses to carbon dioxide at low and high levels of oxygen are elevated after episodic hypoxia in men compared with women. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 97, 1673-1680.	1.2	61
17	Effect of episodic hypoxia on the susceptibility to hypocapnic central apnea during NREM sleep. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 108, 369-377.	1.2	59
18	Ventilatory Long-Term Facilitation in Humans. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 1009-1010.	2.5	57

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Respiratory control of hypoglossal motoneurones in the rat. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2001, 442, 78-86.	1.3	56
20	Arterial stiffness increases during obstructive sleep apneas. Sleep, 2002, 25, 850-5.	0.6	53
21	Treatment with leuprolide acetate decreases the threshold of the ventilatory response to carbon dioxide in healthy males. Journal of Physiology, 2004, 561, 637-646.	1.3	48
22	The impact of arousal state, sex, and sleep apnea on the magnitude of progressive augmentation and ventilatory long-term facilitation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 52-65.	1.2	46
23	Sex differences in sleep disordered breathing in adults. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 245, 65-75.	0.7	46
24	Intermittent hypoxia initiated plasticity in humans: A multipronged therapeutic approach to treat sleep apnea and overlapping co-morbidities. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 287, 113-129.	2.0	45
25	The Impact of Sleep on Learning and Behavior in Adolescents. Teachers College Record, 2002, 104, 704-726.	0.4	43
26	Impact of repeated daily exposure to intermittent hypoxia and mild sustained hypercapnia on apnea severity. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 367-377.	1.2	41
27	The ventilatory response to carbon dioxide and sustained hypoxia is enhanced after episodic hypoxia in OSA patients. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2006, 150, 122-134.	0.7	39
28	The ventilation, lactate and electromyographic thresholds during incremental exercise tests in normoxia, hypoxia and hyperoxia. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1994, 69, 110-118.	1.2	36
29	Chemoreflex control of ventilation is altered during wakefulness in humans with OSA. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2003, 138, 45-57.	0.7	33
30	CrossTalk opposing view: Peripheral and central chemoreflexes have additive effects on ventilation in humans. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 4351-4353.	1.3	33
31	A comprehensive review of respiratory, autonomic and cardiovascular responses to intermittent hypoxia in humans. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 341, 113709.	2.0	31
32	Coincidental changes in ventilation and electromyographic activity during consecutive incremental exercise tests. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1994, 68, 54-61.	1.2	28
33	Ventilatory sensitivity to carbon dioxide before and after episodic hypoxia in women treated with testosterone. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 102, 1832-1838.	1.2	26
34	Ventilatory long-term facilitation is evident after initial and repeated exposure to intermittent hypoxia in mice genetically depleted of brain serotonin. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 116, 240-250.	1.2	25
35	The sleep-wake cycle and motor activity, but not temperature, are disrupted over the light-dark cycle in mice genetically depleted of serotonin. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 308, R10-R17.	0.9	25
36	Time of day affects the frequency and duration of breathing events and the critical closing pressure during NREM sleep in participants with sleep apnea. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 119, 617-626.	1.2	24

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Daily Exposure to Mild Intermittent Hypoxia Reduces Blood Pressure in Male Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea and Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2022, 205, 949-958.	2.5	24
38	Spontaneous Baroreflex Analysis in Non–apneic Snoring Individuals during NREM sleep. Sleep, 1999, 22, 461-468.	0.6	23
39	Baroreflex Sensitivity in Nonapneic Snorers and Control Subjects Before and After Nasal Continuous Positive Airway Pressure. Chest, 2004, 126, 801-807.	0.4	23
40	Exposure to intermittent hypoxia and sustained hypercapnia reduces therapeutic CPAP in participants with obstructive sleep apnea. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2017, 123, 993-1002.	1.2	23
41	The impact of intermittent or sustained carbon dioxide on intermittent hypoxia initiated respiratory plasticity. What is the effect of these combined stimuli on apnea severity?. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 256, 58-66.	0.7	21
42	Time of day affects chemoreflex sensitivity and the carbon dioxide reserve during NREM sleep in participants with sleep apnea. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 1149-1156.	1.2	20
43	Intermittent hypoxia promotes recovery of respiratory motor function in spinal cord-injured mice depleted of serotonin in the central nervous system. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 121, 545-557.	1.2	16
44	Heart rate variability in non-apneic snorers and controls before and after continuous positive airway pressure. BMC Pulmonary Medicine, 2005, 5, 9.	0.8	14
45	Exposure to mild intermittent hypoxia increases loop gain and the arousal threshold in participants with obstructive sleep apnoea. Journal of Physiology, 2019, 597, 3697-3711.	1.3	14
46	Changes in ventilation at the start and end of moderate and heavy exercise of short and long duration. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1992, 65, 234-240.	1.2	13
47	A reminder that experimentally induced intermittent hypoxia is an incomplete model of obstructive sleep apnea and its outcome measures. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 127, 1620-1621.	1.2	13
48	Adaptive and dynamic control of respiratory and motor systems during object manipulation. Brain Research, 2000, 864, 327-337.	1.1	12
49	Effects of lung volume and chemoreceptor activity on blood pressure and R-R interval during the Valsalva maneuver. Clinical Autonomic Research, 2002, 12, 24-34.	1.4	12
50	Internal representations underlying respiration during object manipulation. Brain Research, 2003, 982, 270-279.	1.1	11
51	Genetic depletion of 5-HT increases central apnea frequency and duration and dampens arousal but does not impact the circadian modulation of these variables. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 126, 1-10.	1.2	11
52	Ventilatory responses to exercise performed below and above the first ventilatory threshold. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1994, 68, 327-335.	1.2	10
53	Cardiorespiratory and Autonomic Interactions During Snoring Related Resistive Breathing. Sleep, 2001, 24, 211-217.	0.6	10
54	Impact of arousal threshold and respiratory effort on the duration of breathing events across sleep stage and time of night. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 237, 35-41.	0.7	10

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Increased Oxidative Stress, Loop Gain And The Arousal Threshold Are Clinical Predictors Of Increased Apnea Severity Following Exposure To Intermittent Hypoxia. Nature and Science of Sleep, 2019, Volume 11, 265-279.	1.4	9
56	Variations in loop gain and arousal threshold during NREM sleep are affected by time of day over a 24-hour period in participants with obstructive sleep apnea. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2020, 129, 800-809.	1.2	9
57	Pathophysiology of Obstructive Sleep Apnea in Aging Women. Current Sleep Medicine Reports, 2021, 7, 177-185.	0.7	8
58	The effect of brain serotonin deficiency on breathing is magnified by age. Physiological Reports, 2022, 10, e15245.	0.7	7
59	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0235792.	1.1	5
60	Divergent Ventilatory and Blood Pressure Responses are Evident Following Repeated Daily Exposure to Mild Intermittent Hypoxia in Males with OSA and Hypertension. Frontiers in Physiology, 2022, 13, .	1.3	5
61	Pushing and pulling with no end in sight! The role of crossâ€ŧalk between different forms of respiratory plasticity in modifying sleep apnoea. Journal of Physiology, 2019, 597, 3789-3790.	1.3	4
62	Visual properties of objects affect manipulative forces and respiration differently. Brain Research, 2005, 1066, 158-163.	1.1	3
63	Rebuttal from James Duffin and Jason H. Mateika. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 4363-4363.	1.3	3
64	The role of high loop gain induced by intermittent hypoxia in the pathophysiology of obstructive sleep apnea. Sleep Medicine Reviews, 2015, 22, 1-2.	3.8	3
65	The role of loop gain in predicting upper airway surgical outcomes—what do we know?. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2018, 10, 126-129.	0.6	2
66	The magnitude of the hypoxic ventilatory response and ventilatory longâ€ŧerm facilitation is reduced during sleep when compared to wakefulness. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1111.8.	0.2	2
67	The Effect of Exercise Intensity and Duration on Ventilation during Recovery from Moderate and Heavy Exercise. , 1992, , 245-253.		1
68	Impact of acute and chronic intermittent hypoxia on apnea severity. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 799.28.	0.2	1
69	Foreword. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 188, 231-232.	0.7	0
70	Reply to Pun. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2020, 129, 48-48.	1.2	0
71	Apnea is exacerbated following exposure to intermittent hypoxia and is mitigated following administration of an antioxidant cocktail. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 784.1.	0.2	0

Gender differences in sleep-disordered breathing. , 2011, , 176-191.

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Effect of Intermittent Hypoxia on Breathing Stability in Individuals with Sleep Apnea. , 2012, , 87-98.		0
74	Ventilatory longâ€ŧerm facilitation is altered in tryptophan hydroxylase 2 knock out mice. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 704.5.	0.2	0
75	Impact of sleep disordered breathing and arousal state on the hypoxic ventilatory response and ventilatory longâ€ŧerm facilitation. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 704.14.	0.2	0
76	Mild Intermittent Hypoxia Improves Cardiovascular and Neurocognitive Function in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Patients. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 727.1.	0.2	0
77	Mild Intermittent Hypoxia Significantly Reduces the Critical Closing Pressure and Continuous Positive Airway Pressure. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 625.3.	0.2	0
78	The Impact of Sleep on Learning and Behavior in Adolescents. Teachers College Record, 2002, 104, 704-726.	0.4	0
79	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
80	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
81	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
82	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
83	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
84	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
85	Reply to: Mild Intermittent Hypoxia: A New Treatment Approach for OSA Patients with Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2022, , .	2.5	0