Jason H Mateika

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

85 papers	2,712 citations	159525 30 h-index	182361 51 g-index
86 all docs	86 docs citations	86 times ranked	1862 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	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
2	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
3	The effect of brain serotonin deficiency on breathing is magnified by age. Physiological Reports, 2022, 10, e15245.	0.7	7
4	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
5	A comprehensive review of respiratory, autonomic and cardiovascular responses to intermittent hypoxia in humans. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 341, 113709.	2.0	31
6	Pathophysiology of Obstructive Sleep Apnea in Aging Women. Current Sleep Medicine Reports, 2021, 7, 177-185.	0.7	8
7	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0235792.	1.1	5
8	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
9	Reply to Pun. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2020, 129, 48-48.	1.2	0
10	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
11	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
12	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
13	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
14	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
15	Effect of virtual reality-simulated exercise on sympathovagal balance. , 2020, 15, e0235792.		0
16	Pushing and pulling with no end in sight! The role of crossâ€talk between different forms of respiratory plasticity in modifying sleep apnoea. Journal of Physiology, 2019, 597, 3789-3790.	1.3	4
17	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
18	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

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19	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
20	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
21	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
22	The role of loop gain in predicting upper airway surgical outcomesâ€"what do we know?. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2018, 10, 126-129.	0.6	2
23	Mild Intermittent Hypoxia Improves Cardiovascular and Neurocognitive Function in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Patients. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 727.1.	0.2	0
24	Mild Intermittent Hypoxia Significantly Reduces the Critical Closing Pressure and Continuous Positive Airway Pressure. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 625.3.	0.2	0
25	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
26	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
27	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
28	Sex differences in sleep disordered breathing in adults. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 245, 65-75.	0.7	46
29	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
30	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
31	Intermittent hypoxia: a low-risk research tool with therapeutic value in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 118, 520-532.	1.2	92
32	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
33	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
34	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
35	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
36	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

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37	Ventilatory Long-Term Facilitation in Humans. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 189, 1009-1010.	2.5	57
38	Foreword. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 188, 231-232.	0.7	0
39	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
40	Rebuttal from James Duffin and Jason H. Mateika. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 4363-4363.	1.3	3
41	CrossTalk opposing view: Peripheral and central chemoreflexes have additive effects on ventilation in humans. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 4351-4353.	1.3	33
42	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
43	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
44	Effect of Intermittent Hypoxia on Breathing Stability in Individuals with Sleep Apnea. , 2012, , 87-98.		0
45	Ventilatory longâ€term facilitation is altered in tryptophan hydroxylase 2 knock out mice. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 704.5.	0.2	0
46	Impact of sleep disordered breathing and arousal state on the hypoxic ventilatory response and ventilatory longâ€term facilitation. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 704.14.	0.2	0
47	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
48	Experimental protocols and preparations to study respiratory long term facilitation. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 176, 1-11.	0.7	62
49	The magnitude of the hypoxic ventilatory response and ventilatory longâ€term facilitation is reduced during sleep when compared to wakefulness. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1111.8.	0.2	2
50	Gender differences in sleep-disordered breathing. , 2011, , 176-191.		0
51	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
52	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
53	Impact of acute and chronic intermittent hypoxia on apnea severity. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 799.28.	0.2	1
54	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

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55	Progressive augmentation and ventilatory longâ€term facilitation are enhanced in sleep apnoea patients and are mitigated by antioxidant administration. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 5451-5467.	1.3	69
56	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
57	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
58	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
59	The Scoring of Respiratory Events in Sleep: Reliability and Validity. Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2007, 03, 169-200.	1.4	249
60	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
61	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
62	Visual properties of objects affect manipulative forces and respiration differently. Brain Research, 2005, 1066, 158-163.	1.1	3
63	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
64	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
65	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
66	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
67	Baroreflex Sensitivity in Nonapneic Snorers and Control Subjects Before and After Nasal Continuous Positive Airway Pressure. Chest, 2004, 126, 801-807.	0.4	23
68	Internal representations underlying respiration during object manipulation. Brain Research, 2003, 982, 270-279.	1.1	11
69	Chemoreflex control of ventilation is altered during wakefulness in humans with OSA. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2003, 138, 45-57.	0.7	33
70	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
71	Respiratoryâ€related activation of human abdominal muscles during exercise. Journal of Physiology, 2002, 541, 653-663.	1.3	69
72	The Impact of Sleep on Learning and Behavior in Adolescents. Teachers College Record, 2002, 104, 704-726.	0.4	43

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73	The Impact of Sleep on Learning and Behavior in Adolescents. Teachers College Record, 2002, 104, 704-726.	0.4	0
74	Arterial stiffness increases during obstructive sleep apneas. Sleep, 2002, 25, 850-5.	0.6	53
75	Cardiorespiratory and Autonomic Interactions During Snoring Related Resistive Breathing. Sleep, 2001, 24, 211-217.	0.6	10
76	Respiratory control of hypoglossal motoneurones in the rat. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2001, 442, 78-86.	1.3	56
77	Adaptive and dynamic control of respiratory and motor systems during object manipulation. Brain Research, 2000, 864, 327-337.	1.1	12
78	Spontaneous Baroreflex Analysis in Nonâ€“apneic Snoring Individuals during NREM sleep. Sleep, 1999, 22, 461-468.	0.6	23
79	Co-activation of tongue protrudor and retractor muscles during chemoreceptor stimulation in the rat. Journal of Physiology, 1998, 507, 265-276.	1.3	124
80	A review of the control of breathing during exercise. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1995, 71, 1-27.	1.2	106
81	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
82	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
83	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
84	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
85	The Effect of Exercise Intensity and Duration on Ventilation during Recovery from Moderate and Heavy Exercise. , 1992, , 245-253.		1