

# Marieke Longcamp

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

35  
papers

1,898  
citations

471061

17  
h-index

377514

34  
g-index

39  
all docs

39  
docs citations

39  
times ranked

1364  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The handwriting brain in middle childhood. <i>Developmental Science</i> , 2021, 24, e13046.	1.3	18
2	The look of writing in reading. Graphetic empathy in making and perceiving graphic traces. <i>Language Sciences</i> , 2021, 84, 101363.	0.5	1
3	The Human Basal Ganglia Mediate the Interplay between Reactive and Proactive Control of Response through Both Motor Inhibition and Sensory Modulation. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2021, 11, 560.	1.1	11
4	Temporally resolved neural dynamics underlying handwriting. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2021, 244, 118578.	2.1	8
5	Shared premotor activity in spoken and written communication. <i>Brain and Language</i> , 2019, 199, 104694.	0.8	4
6	The impact of spelling regularity on handwriting production: A coupled fMRI and kinematics study. <i>Cortex</i> , 2019, 113, 111-127.	1.1	13
7	The Scope of Planning Serial Actions during Typing. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 30, 1620-1629.	1.1	6
8	The serial order of response units in word production: The case of typing.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition</i> , 2018, 44, 819-825.	0.7	3
9	Activation of writing-specific brain regions when reading Chinese as a second language. Effects of training modality and transfer to novel characters. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2017, 97, 83-97.	0.7	8
10	On the functional relationship between language and motor processing in typewriting: an EEG study. <i>Language, Cognition and Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 32, 1086-1101.	0.7	12
11	How specialized are writing-specific brain regions? An fMRI study of writing, drawing and oral spelling. <i>Cortex</i> , 2017, 88, 66-80.	1.1	58
12	Motor control of handwriting in the developing brain: A review. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychology</i> , 2017, 34, 187-204.	0.4	59
13	Effect of training status on beta-range corticomuscular coherence in agonist vs. antagonist muscles during isometric knee contractions. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2017, 235, 3023-3031.	0.7	34
14	Testing the physiological plausibility of conflicting psychological models of response inhibition: A forward inference fMRI study. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2017, 333, 192-202.	1.2	20
15	Two thumbs and one index: A comparison of manual coordination in touch-typing and mobile-typing. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2016, 167, 16-23.	0.7	3
16	Motor expertise for typing impacts lexical decision performance. <i>Trends in Neuroscience and Education</i> , 2016, 5, 130-138.	1.5	5
17	Brain correlates of phonological recoding of visual symbols. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2016, 132, 359-372.	2.1	10
18	Neuroanatomy of Handwriting and Related Reading and Writing Skills in Adults and Children with and without Learning Disabilities: French-American Connections. <i>Pratiques</i> , 2016, 171-172, .	0.3	16

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Response planning in word typing: Evidence for inhibition. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2015, 52, 524-531.	1.2	14
20	Functional specificity in the motor system: Evidence from coupled fMRI and kinematic recordings during letter and digit writing. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2014, 35, 6077-6087.	1.9	39
21	Brain responses to handwritten and printed letters differentially depend on the activation state of the primary motor cortex. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2012, 63, 1766-1773.	2.1	19
22	Training-related decrease in antagonist muscles activation is associated with increased motor cortex activation: evidence of central mechanisms for control of antagonist muscles. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2012, 220, 287-295.	0.7	29
23	A new statistical test based on the wavelet cross-spectrum to detect time-frequency dependence between non-stationary signals: Application to the analysis of cortico-muscular interactions. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2011, 55, 1504-1518.	2.1	56
24	What differs in visual recognition of handwritten vs. printed letters? An fMRI study. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2011, 32, 1250-1259.	1.9	61
25	“Biological Geometry Perception”: Visual Discrimination of Eccentricity Is Related to Individual Motor Preferences. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e15995.	1.1	7
26	Contribution de la motricité graphique à la reconnaissance visuelle des lettres. <i>Psychologie Française</i> , 2010, 55, 181-194.	0.2	17
27	The graphemic/motor frontal area Exner's area revisited. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2009, 66, 537-545.	2.8	145
28	Learning through Hand- or Typewriting Influences Visual Recognition of New Graphic Shapes: Behavioral and Functional Imaging Evidence. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 20, 802-815.	1.1	228
29	Proactive inhibitory control of movement assessed by event-related fMRI. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2008, 42, 1196-1206.	2.1	158
30	Cueing method biases in visual detection studies. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2007, 1179, 106-118.	1.1	65
31	Remembering the orientation of newly learned characters depends on the associated writing knowledge: A comparison between handwriting and typing. <i>Human Movement Science</i> , 2006, 25, 646-656.	0.6	96
32	The influence of writing practice on letter recognition in preschool children: A comparison between handwriting and typing. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2005, 119, 67-79.	0.7	304
33	Premotor activations in response to visually presented single letters depend on the hand used to write: a study on left-handers. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2005, 43, 1801-1809.	0.7	100
34	Visual presentation of single letters activates a premotor area involved in writing. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2003, 19, 1492-1500.	2.1	270
35	Chapitre 13. Apprendre à écrire les lettres pour mieux les reconnaître. , 0, , 255-270.		0