Louise Ada

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

127 papers	5,491 citations	76326 40 h-index	98798 67 g-index
135 all docs	135 docs citations	135 times ranked	4831 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A treadmill and overground walking program improves walking in persons residing in the community after stroke: a placebo-controlled, randomized trial 11No commercial party having a direct financial interest in the results of the research supporting this article has or will confer a benefit upon the author(s) or upon any organization with which the author(s) is/are associated.. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2003, 84, 1486-1491.	0.9	312
2	The Tardieu Scale differentiates contracture from spasticity whereas the Ashworth Scale is confounded by it. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2006, 20, 173-182.	2.2	248
3	Functional Electrical Stimulation Improves Activity After Stroke: A Systematic Review With Meta-Analysis. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2015, 96, 934-943.	0.9	195
4	Loss of strength contributes more to physical disability after stroke than loss of dexterity. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2004, 18, 300-308.	2.2	180
5	Surgery for thumb (trapeziometacarpal joint) osteoarthritis. , 2015, , CD004631.		173
6	An enriched environment increases activity in stroke patients undergoing rehabilitation in a mixed rehabilitation unit: a pilot non-randomized controlled trial. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2014, 36, 255-262.	1.8	163
7	Relation between spasticity, weakness and contracture of the elbow flexors and upper limb activity after stroke: An observational study. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2006, 28, 891-897.	1.8	161
8	Increasing the amount of usual rehabilitation improves activity after stroke: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2016, 62, 182-187.	1.7	140
9	Abnormal muscle activation characteristics associated with loss of dexterity after stroke. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2000, 176, 45-56.	0.6	125
10	Stroke rehabilitation: Are highly structured units more conducive to physical activity than less structured units?. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1996, 77, 1066-1070.	0.9	119
11	Muscle Strengthening in Children and Adolescents With Spastic Cerebral Palsy: Considerations for Future Resistance Training Protocols. Physical Therapy, 2011, 91, 1130-1139.	2.4	119
12	Thirty minutes of positioning reduces the development of shoulder external rotation contracture after stroke: A randomized controlled trial. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2005, 86, 230-234.	0.9	116
13	Walking Capacity in Mild to Moderate Parkinsonâ€™s Disease. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2006, 87, 371-375.	0.9	103
14	Treadmill training is effective for ambulatory adults with stroke: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2013, 59, 73-80.	1.7	102
15	Surgery for thumb (trapeziometacarpal joint) osteoarthritis. , 2009, , CD004631.		99
16	Slowness to develop force contributes to weakness after stroke. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1999, 80, 66-70.	0.9	90
17	Multiple-task walking training in people with mild to moderate Parkinson's disease: a pilot study. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2008, 22, 226-233.	2.2	88
18	Walking training with cueing of cadence improves walking speed and stride length after stroke more than walking training alone: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2015, 61, 10-15.	1.7	88

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19	Routine physiotherapy does not induce a cardiorespiratory training effect post-stroke, regardless of walking ability. Physiotherapy Research International, 2006, 11, 219-227.	1.5	87
20	The Strength of the Ankle Dorsiflexors Has a Significant Contribution to Walking Speed in People Who Can Walk Independently After Stroke: An Observational Study. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2012, 93, 1072-1076.	0.9	87
21	Respiratory muscle training increases respiratory muscle strength and reduces respiratory complications after stroke: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2016, 62, 138-144.	1.7	86
22	Stroke patients have selective muscle weakness in shortened range. Brain, 2003, 126, 724-731.	7.6	83
23	Upper limb training using Wii Sports Resortâ„¢ for children with hemiplegic cerebral palsy: a randomized, single-blind trial. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2014, 28, 1015-1024.	2.2	80
24	Mechanically assisted walking with body weight support results in more independent walking than assisted overground walking in non-ambulatory patients early after stroke: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2010, 56, 153-161.	1.7	78
25	Randomized Trial of Treadmill Walking With Body Weight Support to Establish Walking in Subacute Stroke. Stroke, 2010, 41, 1237-1242.	2.0	75
26	Biofeedback improves activities of the lower limb after stroke: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2011, 57, 145-155.	1.7	72
27	Constraint-induced movement therapy improves upper limb activity and participation in hemiplegic cerebral palsy: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2016, 62, 130-137.	1.7	71
28	Test-retest reliability of the GAITRite system in people with stroke undergoing rehabilitation. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2011, 33, 1848-1853.	1.8	70
29	Randomized Trial of Treadmill Training to Improve Walking in Community-Dwelling People after Stroke: The AMBULATE Trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2013, 8, 436-444.	5.9	70
30	Spasticity: Research Findings and Implications for Intervention. Physiotherapy, 1995, 81, 421-429.	0.4	69
31	Treadmill walking with body weight support in subacute non-ambulatory stroke improves walking capacity more than overground walking: a randomised trial. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2010, 56, 97-103.	1.7	69
32	Physical, cognitive and social activity levels of stroke patients undergoing rehabilitation within a mixed rehabilitation unit. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2014, 28, 91-101.	2.2	66
33	The effects of walking sticks on gait kinematics and kinetics with chronic stroke survivors. Clinical Biomechanics, 2012, 27, 131-137.	1.2	64
34	Ability to negotiate stairs predicts free-living physical activity in community-dwelling people with stroke: an observational study. Australian Journal of Physiotherapy, 2009, 55, 277-281.	0.9	62
35	Higher-intensity treadmill walking during rehabilitation after stroke in feasible and not detrimental to walking pattern or quality: a pilot randomized trial. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2011, 25, 316-326.	2.2	59
36	Duration of physical activity is normal but frequency is reduced after stroke: an observational study. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2011, 57, 47-51.	1.7	57

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37	What is the Probability of Patients who are Nonambulatory after Stroke Regaining Independent Walking? a Systematic Review. International Journal of Stroke, 2011, 6, 531-540.	5.9	52
38	Lower Limb Strength Is Significantly Impaired in All Muscle Groups in Ambulatory People With Chronic Stroke: A Cross-Sectional Study. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2016, 97, 522-527.	0.9	51
39	Is automaticity of walking regained after stroke?. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2006, 28, 97-102.	1.8	50
40	Identification of a core set of exercise tests for children and adolescents with cerebral palsy: a Delphi survey of researchers and clinicians. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2011, 53, 449-456.	2.1	48
41	Biofeedback improves performance in lower limb activities more than usual therapy in people following stroke: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2017, 63, 11-16.	1.7	46
42	Improving community ambulation after stroke: the AMBULATE trial. BMC Neurology, 2009, 9, 8.	1.8	45
43	Effect of cardiorespiratory training on aerobic fitness and carryover to activity in children with cerebral palsy: a systematic review. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research, 2010, 33, 97-103.	1.3	43
44	Walking training associated with virtual reality-based training increases walking speed of individuals with chronic stroke: systematic review with meta-analysis. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy, 2014, 18, 502-512.	2.5	43
45	Cyclical electrical stimulation increases strength and improves activity after stroke: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2014, 60, 22-30.	1.7	42
46	Progressive resistance training increases strength after stroke but this may not carry over to activity: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2018, 64, 84-90.	1.7	42
47	Relationship between walking performance and types of community-based activities in people with stroke: an observational study. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy, 2011, 15, 45-51.	2.5	39
48	The nature of the loss of strength and dexterity in the upper limb following stroke. Human Movement Science, 1996, 15, 671-687.	1.4	37
49	Prediction of Independent Walking in People Who Are Nonambulatory Early After Stroke. Stroke, 2021, 52, 3217-3224.	2.0	35
50	Effect of Functional Electrical Stimulation on Activity in Children With Cerebral Palsy. Pediatric Physical Therapy, 2014, 26, 283-288.	0.6	33
51	A kinematic analysis of recovery of the ability to stand up following stroke. Australian Journal of Physiotherapy, 1992, 38, 135-142.	0.9	32
52	Challenges in recruitment, attendance and adherence of acute stroke survivors to a randomized trial in Brazil: a feasibility study. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy, 2012, 16, 40-45.	2.5	32
53	Neurorehabilitation splinting: Theory and principles of clinical use. NeuroRehabilitation, 2011, 28, 21-28.	1.3	29
54	The Physiotherapy eSkills Training Onlineresource improves performance of practical skills: a controlled trial. BMC Medical Education, 2012, 12, 119.	2.4	29

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55	Promoting physical activity after stroke via self-management: a feasibility study. Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation, 2017, 24, 353-360.	1.9	29
56	Do associated reactions in the upper limb after stroke contribute to contracture formation?. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2001, 15, 186-194.	2.2	27
57	Mood and Balance are Associated with Free-Living Physical Activity of People after Stroke Residing in the community. Stroke Research and Treatment, 2012, 2012, 1-8.	0.8	27
58	Reference Values and Psychometric Properties of the Lower Extremity Motor Coordination Test. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2014, 95, 1490-1497.	0.9	25
59	Treadmill training provides greater benefit to the subgroup of community-dwelling people after stroke who walk faster than 0.4m/s: a randomised trial. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2014, 60, 97-101.	1.7	25
60	Altering the rehabilitation environment to improve stroke survivor activity: A Phase II trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2022, 17, 299-307.	5.9	24
61	Work-related thumb pain in physiotherapists is associated with thumb alignment during performance of PA pressures. Manual Therapy, 2007, 12, 12-16.	1.6	23
62	High-Intensity Respiratory Muscle Training Improves Strength and Dyspnea Poststroke: A Double-Blind Randomized Trial. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2019, 100, 205-212.	0.9	23
63	A behavior change program to increase outings delivered during therapy to stroke survivors by community rehabilitation teams: The Out-and-About trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2016, 11, 425-437.	5.9	22
64	Effect of Backward Walking Treadmill Training on Walking Capacity after Stroke: A Randomized Clinical Trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2014, 9, 529-532.	5.9	21
65	Exploring the Efficacy of Constraint in Animal Models of Stroke. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2013, 27, 3-12.	2.9	20
66	EMG-triggered electrical stimulation is a feasible intervention to apply to multiple arm muscles in people early after stroke, but does not improve strength and activity more than usual therapy: a randomized feasibility trial. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2014, 28, 482-490.	2.2	20
67	Effect of Strengthening Exercise in Addition to Task-Specific Gait Training after Stroke: a Randomised Trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2010, 5, 329-335.	5.9	19
68	Improvement in kinematic characteristics and coordination following stroke quantified by linear systems analysis. Human Movement Science, 1993, 12, 137-153.	1.4	17
69	Relative contribution of motor impairments to limitations in activity and restrictions in participation in adults with hemiplegic cerebral palsy. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2010, 24, 454-462.	2.2	17
70	The provision of a cane provides greater benefit to community-dwelling people after stroke with a baseline walking speed between 0.4 and 0.8 metres/second: an experimental study. Physiotherapy, 2016, 102, 351-356.	0.4	17
71	Treadmill walking improves walking speed and distance in ambulatory people after stroke and is not inferior to overground walking: a systematic review. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2021, 67, 95-104.	1.7	17
72	USE OF INHIBITORY, WEIGHTâ€"BEARING PLASTERS TO INCREASE MOVEMENT IN THE PRESENCE OF SPASTICITY. Australian Journal of Physiotherapy, 1980, 26, 57-61.	0.9	16

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73	Practical issues in retraining walking in severely disabled patients using treadmill and harness support systems. Australian Journal of Physiotherapy, 2001, 47, 211-213.	0.9	16
74	Supported treadmill training to establish walking in non-ambulatory patients early after stroke. BMC Neurology, 2007, 7, 29.	1.8	16
75	Immediate effect of treadmill walking practice versus overground walking practice on overground walking pattern in ambulatory stroke patients: an experimental study. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2008, 22, 931-939.	2.2	16
76	Effect of high-intensity home-based respiratory muscle training on strength of respiratory muscles following a stroke: a protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy, 2017, 21, 372-377.	2.5	16
77	Predictors of return to work after stroke: a prospective, observational cohort study with 6Âmonths follow-up. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2021, 43, 525-529.	1.8	16
78	Changing the way we view the contribution of motor impairments to physical disability after stroke. , 2005, , 87-106.		15
79	No difference between two types of exercise after proximal phalangeal fracture fixation: a randomised trial. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2016, 62, 12-19.	1.7	15
80	Relationship between oxygen cost of walking and level of walking disability after stroke: An experimental study. Physiotherapy Research International, 2018, 23, e1688.	1.5	15
81	Improving Walking Ability in People With NeurologicÂConditions: A Theoretical Framework for Biomechanics-Driven Exercise Prescription. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2019, 100, 1184-1190.	0.9	15
82	Relationship between lower limb coordination and walking speed after stroke: an observational study. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy, 2019, 23, 527-531.	2.5	15
83	Feasibility and Validity of a Wearable GPS Device for Measuring Outings after Stroke. ISRN Rehabilitation, 2012, 2012, 1-8.	0.6	14
84	Feedback Received While Practicing Everyday Activities During Rehabilitation After Stroke: An Observational Study. Physiotherapy Research International, 2015, 20, 166-173.	1.5	14
85	Structure and feasibility of extra practice during stroke rehabilitation: A systematic scoping review. Australian Occupational Therapy Journal, 2017, 64, 204-217.	1.1	14
86	Improving physical activity after stroke via treadmill training and self management (IMPACT): a protocol for a randomised controlled trial. BMC Neurology, 2018, 18, 13.	1.8	14
87	Issues in recruiting community-dwelling stroke survivors to clinical trials: The AMBULATE trial. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2010, 31, 289-292.	1.8	12
88	Perceptions of individuals with stroke regarding the use of a cane for walking: A qualitative study. Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies, 2019, 23, 166-170.	1.2	12
89	Effect of Additional Rehabilitation After Botulinum Toxin-A on Upper Limb Activity in Chronic Stroke. Stroke, 2020, 51, 556-562.	2.0	12
90	Improving Quality of Life by Increasing Outings after Stroke: Study Protocol for the Out-and-About Trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2013, 8, 54-58.	5.9	11

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91	Strength deficits of the shoulder complex during isokinetic testing in people with chronic stroke. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy, 2014, 18, 268-275.	2.5	10
92	Sedentary versus active behavior in people after stroke. Physical Therapy Reviews, 2015, 20, 1-7.	0.8	9
93	Surgery for thumb (trapeziometacarpal joint) osteoarthritis. The Cochrane Library, 2017, 2017, CD004631.	2.8	9
94	Intensive therapy after botulinum toxin in adults with spasticity after stroke versus botulinum toxin alone or therapy alone: a pilot, feasibility randomized trial. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2018, 4, 82.	1.2	9
95	Profile of upper limb recovery and development of secondary impairments in patients after stroke with a disabled upper limb: An observational study. Physiotherapy Theory and Practice, 2020, 36, 196-202.	1.3	9
96	Active and sedentary bouts in people after stroke and healthy controls: An observational study. Physiotherapy Research International, 2020, 25, e1845.	1.5	9
97	Physiotherapy management of spasticity. , 0, , 79-98.		8
98	Compliance with Australian stroke guideline recommendations for outdoor mobility and transport training by post-inpatient rehabilitation services: An observational cohort study. BMC Health Services Research, 2015, 15, 296.	2.2	8
99	Stroke survivorsâ€™ perceptions of the factors that influence engagement in activity outside dedicated therapy sessions in a rehabilitation unit: A qualitative study. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2022, 36, 822-830.	2.2	8
100	Computerized tracking to train dexterity after cerebellar tumour: A single-case experimental study. Brain Injury, 2009, 23, 702-706.	1.2	6
101	Effect of the provision of a cane on walking and social participation in individuals with stroke: protocol for a randomized trial. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy, 2018, 22, 168-173.	2.5	6
102	People with mild PD have impaired force production in all lower limb muscle groups: A crossâ€sectional study. Physiotherapy Research International, 2021, 26, e1897.	1.5	6
103	The Relationship Between Strength of the Affected Leg and Walking Speed After Stroke Varies According to the Level of Walking Disability: A Systematic Review. Physical Therapy, 2021, 101, .	2.4	6
104	Supportive Devices for Preventing and Treating Subluxation of the Shoulder After Stroke. Stroke, 2005, 36, 1818-1819.	2.0	5
105	Characteristics of associated reactions in people with hemiplegic cerebral palsy. Physiotherapy Research International, 2011, 16, 125-132.	1.5	5
106	Time to commencement of active exercise predicts total active range of motion 6 weeks after proximal phalanx fracture fixation: A retrospective review. Hand Therapy, 2017, 22, 73-78.	1.4	5
107	Lap-tray and triangular sling are no more effective than a hemi-sling in preventing shoulder subluxation in those at risk early after stroke: a randomized trial. European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2017, 53, 41-48.	2.2	5
108	Home-based, tailored intervention for reducing falls after stroke (FAST): Protocol for a randomized trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2021, 16, 174749302199199.	5.9	5

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109	Home-Based Interventions may Increase Recruitment, Adherence, and Measurement of outcomes in Clinical Trials of Stroke Rehabilitation. Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2021, 30, 106022.	1.6	5
110	Clinical physiotherapists had both positive and negative perceptions about delivering two different interventions in a clinical trial: a mixed methods study. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2012, 58, 255-260.	1.7	4
111	Effect of information feedback on training standing up following stroke: a pilot feasibility study. Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation, 2016, 23, 413-419.	1.9	4
112	Self-management to promote physical activity after discharge from in-patient stroke rehabilitation: a feasibility study. Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation, 2023, 30, 32-42.	1.9	4
113	IMproving Physical ACtivity after stroke via Treadmill training (IMPACT) and self-management: A randomized trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2022, 17, 1137-1144.	5.9	4
114	Impairments, and physical design and culture of a rehabilitation unit influence stroke survivor activity: qualitative analysis of rehabilitation staff perceptions. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2022, 44, 8436-8441.	1.8	4
115	Ballistic strength training compared with usual care for improving mobility following traumatic brain injury: protocol for a randomised, controlled trial. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2016, 62, 164.	1.7	3
116	A professional development program increased the intensity of practice undertaken in an inpatient, upper limb rehabilitation class: A preâ€post study. Australian Occupational Therapy Journal, 2019, 66, 362-368.	1.1	3
117	Pain in the Post-Operative Week Predicts Pain and Hand Use Twelve Weeks after Proximal Phalangeal Fracture Fixation. journal of hand surgery Asian-Pacific volume, The, 2019, 24, 462-468.	0.4	2
118	Extra upper limb practice after stroke: a feasibility study. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2019, 5, 156.	1.2	2
119	Canes may not improve spatiotemporal parameters of walkingÂafter stroke: a systematic review of cross-sectional within-group experimental studies. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2020, , 1-8.	1.8	2
120	High-intensity treadmill training and self-management for stroke patients undergoing rehabilitation: a feasibility study. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2021, 7, 215.	1.2	2
121	Previous experience and walking capacity predict community outings after stroke: An observational study. Physiotherapy Theory and Practice, 2020, 36, 170-175.	1.3	1
122	Using a cane for one month does not improve walking or social participation in chronic stroke: An attention-controlled randomized trial. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2021, 35, 026921552110208.	2.2	1
123	Correspondence: Author response to Godi etÂal. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2021, 67, 233.	1.7	0
124	Common motor impairments and their impact on activity. , 2009, , 73-93.		0
125	Oxygen uptake efficiency slope in community-dwelling ambulant stroke survivors during walking and stair climbing: a cross-sectional study. Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation, 2022, , 1-7.	1.9	0
126	Oxygen pulse best predicts energy expenditure during stair ascent and descent in individuals with chronic stroke. Neurological Sciences, 2022, , 1.	1.9	0

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127	The safety and accuracy of home-based ballistic resistance training for people with neurological conditions. Physiotherapy Theory and Practice, 2022, , 1-10.	1.3	0