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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Reconsolidation after remembering an odor-reward association requires NMDA receptors. Learning and Memory, 2005, 12, 18-22.	1.3	64
2	Effects of long-term voluntary exercise on learning and memory processes: dependency of the task and level of exercise. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 202, 162-170.	2.2	60
3	Effects of Voluntary Physical Exercise, Citicoline, and Combined Treatment on Object Recognition Memory, Neurogenesis, and Neuroprotection after Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 739-751.	3.4	54
4	Decreased anxiety levels related to aging. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 164, 177-184.	1.5	44
5	Automated sleep staging in rat with a standard spreadsheet. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2003, 130, 93-101.	2.5	43
6	Differential effects of muscarinic receptor blockade in prelimbic cortex on acquisition and memory formation of an odor-reward task. Learning and Memory, 2007, 14, 616-624.	1.3	28
7	Long-term memory modulation by posttraining epinephrine in rats: Differential effects depending on the basic learning capacity Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 301-308.	1.2	26
8	Long-term memory facilitation in rats by posttraining epinephrine Behavioral Neuroscience, 1994, 108, 469-474.	1.2	24
9	Improvement of shuttle-box performance by anterodorsal medial septal lesions in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 141, 147-158.	2.2	22
10	Standard object recognition memory and "what―and "where―components: Improvement by post-training epinephrine in highly habituated rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 207, 44-50.	2.2	19
11	Facilitation of a distributed shuttlebox conditioning with post-training epinephrine in rats. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1993, 60, 75-78.	2.2	16
12	Effects of parafascicular excitotoxic lesions on two-way active avoidance and odor-discrimination. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 88, 198-207.	1.9	14
13	Posttraining epinephrine and memory consolidation in rats with different basic learning capacities. Experimental Brain Research, 1998, 121, 20-28.	1.5	11
14	Traumatic brain injury in late adolescent rats: Effects on adulthood memory and anxiety Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 129, 149-159.	1.2	11
15	Posttraining epinephrine treatment reduces the need for extensive training. Physiology and Behavior, 2006, 89, 718-723.	2.1	10
16	Delayed voluntary physical exercise restores "when―and "where―object recognition memory after traumatic brain injury. Behavioural Brain Research, 2021, 400, 113048.	2.2	10
17	The benefits of voluntary physical exercise after traumatic brain injury on rat's object recognition memory: A comparison of different temporal schedules. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 326, 113178.	4.1	9
18	Electrical stimulation of the pedunculopontine tegmental nucleus in freely moving awake rats: Time- and site-specific effects on two-way active avoidance conditioning. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 87, 510-521.	1.9	8

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Effect of voluntary physical exercise and post-training epinephrine on acquisition of a spatial task in the barnes maze. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 247, 178-181.	2.2	8
20	Effects of posttraining damage to the pedunculopontine tegmental nucleus on conditioned stimulus transfer in two-way active avoidance in rats Behavioral Neuroscience, 2007, 121, 411-421.	1.2	0
21	Posttraining Epinephrine Reverses Memory Deficits Produced by Traumatic Brain Injury in Rats. Scientifica, 2016, 2016, 1-6.	1.7	Ο
22	Physical exercise: Effects on cognitive function after traumatic brain injury. , 2022, , 461-474.		0