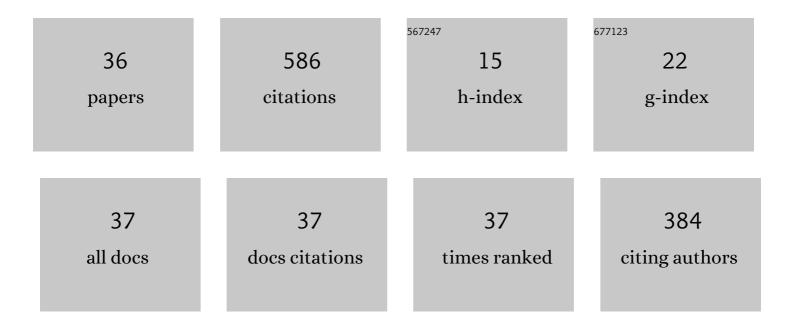
## Ricardo A L De Sousa

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8436457/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Physical exercise effects on the brain during COVID-19 pandemic: links between mental and cardiovascular health. Neurological Sciences, 2021, 42, 1325-1334.	1.9	58
2	Molecular mechanisms of physical exercise on depression in the elderly: a systematic review. Molecular Biology Reports, 2021, 48, 3853-3862.	2.3	36
3	Modulation of MicroRNAs as a Potential Molecular Mechanism Involved in the Beneficial Actions of Physical Exercise in Alzheimer Disease. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 4977.	4.1	32
4	High-intensity interval training improves cerebellar antioxidant capacity without affecting cognitive functions in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 376, 112181.	2.2	31
5	Exercise–Linked Irisin: Consequences on Mental and Cardiovascular Health in Type 2 Diabetes. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 2199.	4.1	31
6	An update on potential links between type 2 diabetes mellitus and Alzheimer's disease. Molecular Biology Reports, 2020, 47, 6347-6356.	2.3	28
7	Physical exercise protocols in animal models of Alzheimer's disease: a systematic review. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2021, 36, 85-95.	2.9	26
8	A single session of high-intensity interval exercise increases antioxidants defenses in the hippocampus of Wistar rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2019, 211, 112675.	2.1	25
9	Brief report of the effects of the aerobic, resistance, and high-intensity interval training in type 2 diabetes mellitus individuals. International Journal of Diabetes in Developing Countries, 2018, 38, 138-145.	0.8	23
10	Consequences of gestational diabetes to the brain and behavior of the offspring. Anais Da Academia Brasileira De Ciencias, 2018, 90, 2279-2291.	0.8	22
11	High-intensity resistance training induces changes in cognitive function, but not in locomotor activity or anxious behavior in rats induced to type 2 diabetes. Physiology and Behavior, 2020, 223, 112998.	2.1	21
12	Exercise-linked consequences on epilepsy. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2021, 121, 108079.	1.7	21
13	Reactive gliosis in Alzheimer's disease: a crucial role for cognitive impairment and memory loss. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2022, 37, 851-857.	2.9	20
14	Does calorie restriction improve cognition?. IBRO Reports, 2020, 9, 37-45.	0.3	19
15	Animal models of gestational diabetes: characteristics and consequences to the brain and behavior of the offspring. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2021, 36, 199-204.	2.9	18
16	Neurological consequences of exercise during prenatal Zika virus exposure to mice pups. International Journal of Neuroscience, 2022, 132, 1091-1101.	1.6	17
17	MicroRNAs Regulating Renin–Angiotensin–Aldosterone System, Sympathetic Nervous System and Left Ventricular Hypertrophy in Systemic Arterial Hypertension. Biomolecules, 2021, 11, 1771.	4.0	17
18	Physical exercise consequences on memory in obesity: A systematic review. Obesity Reviews, 2021, 22, e13298.	6.5	14

RICARDO A L DE SOUSA

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Moderate-intensity continuous training and high-intensity interval training improve cognition, and BDNF levels of middle-aged overweight men. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2022, 37, 463-471.	2.9	14
20	Late Cognitive Consequences of Gestational Diabetes to the Offspring, in a New Mouse Model. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 7754-7764.	4.0	12
21	Physical Exercise and Immune System: Perspectives on the COVID-19 pandemic. Revista Da Associação Médica Brasileira, 2021, 67, 102-107.	0.7	12
22	Effects of physical exercise on memory in type 2 diabetes: a brief review. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2021, 36, 1559-1563.	2.9	10
23	Indoor aerobic exercise reduces exposure to pollution, improves cognitive function, and enhances BDNF levels in the elderly. Air Quality, Atmosphere and Health, 2022, 15, 35-45.	3.3	10
24	Cross-Talk Between Obesity and Central Nervous System: Role in Cognitive Function. Interventions in Obesity & Diabetes, 2019, 3, .	0.0	10
25	An overview of the molecular and physiological antidepressant mechanisms of physical exercise in animal models of depression. Molecular Biology Reports, 2022, , 1.	2.3	9
26	MicroRNAs in type 2 diabetes mellitus: potential role of physical exercise. Reviews in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2022, 23, 1.	1.4	8
27	Gestational diabetes is associated to the development of brain insulin resistance in the offspring. International Journal of Diabetes in Developing Countries, 2019, 39, 408-416.	0.8	7
28	Moderate/high resistance exercise is better to reduce blood glucose and blood pressure in middle-aged diabetic subjects. Revista Brasileira De EducaçA£o FÃsica E Esporte: RBEFE, 2020, 34, 165-175.	0.1	6
29	Physical activity and quality of life in adults and elderly individuals with lower limb amputation. Revista Da Associação Médica Brasileira, 2021, 67, 985-990.	0.7	6
30	Moderate/high resistance exercise is better to reduce blood glucose and blood pressure in middle-aged diabetic subjects. Revista Brasileira De EducaçA£o FÃsica E Esporte: RBEFE, 2020, 34, 165-175.	0.1	5
31	Type 2 diabetes individuals improve C-reactive protein levels after high-intensity weight lift training. Science and Sports, 2021, 36, 225-231.	0.5	4
32	The Impact of COVID-19 on the Cardiovascular System. Revista Da Associação Médica Brasileira, 2021, 67, 163-167.	0.7	4
33	Regulation of microRNAs in Alzheimer´s disease, type 2 diabetes, and aerobic exercise training. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2022, 37, 559-580.	2.9	4
34	A Real-World High-Intensity Interval Training Protocol for Cardiorespiratory Fitness Improvement. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2022, , .	0.3	2
35	Accumulated High-intensity Interval Training Protocol: A New Approach to Study Health Markers in Wistar Rats. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2022, , .	0.3	1
36	Nandrolone decanoate reduces the positive effects of resistance training on cognition, anxious behavior, and hippocampal morphology in rats. Research, Society and Development, 2022, 11, e10511830600.	0.1	0