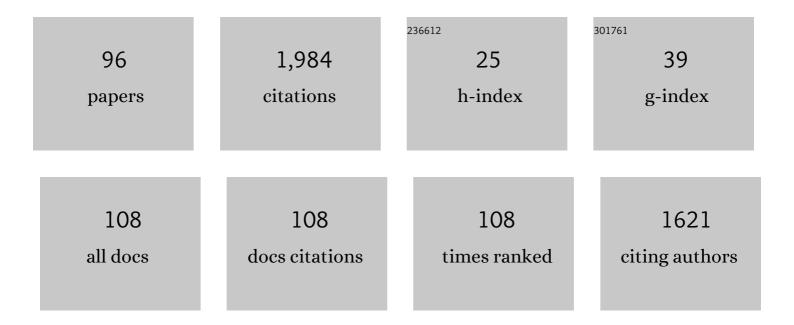
List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8535993/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Consensus-based care recommendations for adults with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Neurology: Clinical Practice, 2018, 8, 507-520.	0.8	115
2	Predictors of Disrupted Social Participation in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2008, 89, 1246-1255.	0.5	79
3	CpG Methylation, a Parent-of-Origin Effect for Maternal-Biased Transmission of Congenital Myotonic Dystrophy. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2017, 100, 488-505.	2.6	74
4	Fatigue and daytime sleepiness rating scales in myotonic dystrophy: a study of reliability. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2005, 76, 1403-1405.	0.9	70
5	Health supervision and anticipatory guidance in adult myotonic dystrophy type 1. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2010, 20, 847-851.	0.3	70
6	Daytime Sleepiness and Myotonic Dystrophy. Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports, 2013, 13, 340.	2.0	67
7	Cognitive decline over time in adults with myotonic dystrophy type 1: A 9-year longitudinal study. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2017, 27, 61-72.	0.3	65
8	Prevalence and correlates of apathy in myotonic dystrophy type 1. BMC Neurology, 2015, 15, 148.	0.8	61
9	Towards an integrative approach to the management of myotonic dystrophy type 1. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2007, 78, 800-806.	0.9	50
10	Clinical, Psychosocial, and Central Correlates of Quality of Life in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 Patients. European Neurology, 2013, 70, 308-315.	0.6	45
11	Consensus on cerebral involvement in myotonic dystrophy. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2014, 24, 445-452.	0.3	43
12	Report of the first Outcome Measures in Myotonic Dystrophy type 1 (OMMYD-1) international workshop. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2013, 23, 1056-1068.	0.3	42
13	Life habits in myotonic dystrophy type 1. Acta Dermato-Venereologica, 2007, 39, 560-566.	0.6	41
14	Allele length of the DMPK CTG repeat is a predictor of progressive myotonic dystrophy type 1 phenotypes. Human Molecular Genetics, 2019, 28, 2245-2254.	1.4	41
15	Evaluating the integration of chronic disease prevention and management services into primary health care. BMC Health Services Research, 2013, 13, 132.	0.9	39
16	Standardized Finger-Nose Test Validity for Coordination Assessment in an Ataxic Disorder. Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences, 2004, 31, 484-489.	0.3	38
17	Predictors of Comorbid Eating Disorders and Diabetes in People with Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2017, 41, 52-57.	0.4	33
18	A 9-year follow-up study of quantitative muscle strength changes in myotonic dystrophy type 1. Journal of Neurology, 2018, 265, 1698-1705.	1.8	32

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	A data-driven framework for selecting and validating digital health metrics: use-case in neurological sensorimotor impairments. Npj Digital Medicine, 2020, 3, 80.	5.7	29
20	Prevalence of Lifestyle Risk Factors in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences, 2013, 40, 42-47.	0.3	27
21	A recessive ataxia diagnosis algorithm for the next generation sequencing era. Annals of Neurology, 2017, 82, 892-899.	2.8	27
22	What is known about the effects of exercise or training to reduce skeletal muscle impairments of patients with myotonic dystrophy type 1? A scoping review. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2019, 20, 101.	0.8	27
23	Predicting daytime sleepiness and fatigue: a 9-year prospective study in myotonic dystrophy type 1. Journal of Neurology, 2020, 267, 461-468.	1.8	27
24	Comorbid Diabetes and Eating Disorders in Adult Patients. The Diabetes Educator, 2012, 38, 537-542.	2.6	25
25	The Virtual Peg Insertion Test as an assessment of upper limb coordination in ARSACS patients: A pilot study. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2014, 347, 341-344.	0.3	24
26	Further evidence for the reliability and validity of the Fatigue and Daytime Sleepiness Scale. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2017, 375, 23-26.	0.3	24
27	Comparison of two methods to categorize thickened liquids for dysphagia management in a clinical care setting context: The Bostwick consistometer and the IDDSI Flow Test. Are we talking about the same concept?. Journal of Texture Studies, 2019, 50, 95-103.	1.1	23
28	Psychological characteristics of patients with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Acta Neurologica Scandinavica, 2015, 132, 49-58.	1.0	21
29	Lower limb muscle strength impairment in lateâ€onset and adult myotonic dystrophy type 1 phenotypes. Muscle and Nerve, 2017, 56, 57-63.	1.0	21
30	Coordination and timing deficits in speech and swallowing in autosomal recessive spastic ataxia of Charlevoix–Saguenay (ARSACS). Journal of Neurology, 2018, 265, 2060-2070.	1.8	21
31	Measurement of participation in myotonic dystrophy: Reliability of the LIFE-H. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2006, 16, 262-268.	0.3	20
32	From motor performance to participation: a quantitative descriptive study in adults with autosomal recessive spastic ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2018, 13, 165.	1.2	19
33	DMPK gene DNA methylation levels are associated with muscular and respiratory profiles in DM1. Neurology: Genetics, 2019, 5, e338.	0.9	19
34	An exploratory natural history of ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Neurology, 2018, 91, e1307-e1311.	1.5	18
35	Autosomal recessive spastic ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay: upper extremity aptitudes, functional independence and social participation. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research, 2004, 27, 253-256.	0.7	17
36	Expanding the clinical description of autosomal recessive spastic ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2019, 400, 39-41.	0.3	17

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Validity and reliability of the LEMOCOT in the adult ARSACS population: A measure of lower limb coordination. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2017, 377, 193-196.	0.3	16
38	Rehabilitation needs of youth with arthrogryposis multiplex congenita: Perspectives from key stakeholders. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2020, 42, 2318-2324.	0.9	16
39	A study of impairments in oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy. Muscle and Nerve, 2020, 62, 201-207.	1.0	16
40	A 9-year follow-up study of the natural progression of upper limb performance in myotonic dystrophy type 1: A similar decline for phenotypes but not for gender. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2017, 27, 673-682.	0.3	15
41	Validity and Reliability of Outcome Measures Assessing Dexterity, Coordination, and Upper Limb Strength in Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2018, 99, 1747-1754.	0.5	15
42	Assessing mobility and balance in Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay population: Validity and reliability of four outcome measures. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2018, 390, 4-9.	0.3	15
43	Progressive Decline in Daily and Social Activities: A 9-year Longitudinal Study of Participation in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2019, 100, 1629-1639.	0.5	15
44	The ARCA Registry: A Collaborative Global Platform for Advancing Trial Readiness in Autosomal Recessive Cerebellar Ataxias. Frontiers in Neurology, 2021, 12, 677551.	1.1	15
45	Participation restriction in childhood phenotype of myotonic dystrophy type 1: a systematic retrospective chart review. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2017, 59, 291-296.	1.1	14
46	Relationships between Lower Limb Muscle Strength Impairments and Physical Limitations in DM1. Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases, 2018, 5, 215-224.	1.1	14
47	Development and validation of a disease severity index for ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Neurology, 2019, 93, e1543-e1549.	1.5	14
48	Responsiveness of performance-based outcome measures for mobility, balance, muscle strength and manual dexterity in adults with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2018, 50, 269-277.	0.8	13
49	Is IDDSI an Evidence-Based Framework? A Relevant Question for the Frail Older Population. Geriatrics (Switzerland), 2020, 5, 82.	0.6	12
50	Lower limb muscle impairment in myotonic dystrophy type 1: The need for better guidelines. Muscle and Nerve, 2015, 51, 473-478.	1.0	11
51	DNA methylation at the <i>DMPK</i> gene locus is associated with cognitive functions in myotonic dystrophy type 1. Epigenomics, 2020, 12, 2051-2064.	1.0	11
52	Assessing upper extremity capacity as a potential indicator of needs related to household activities for rehabilitation services in people with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2015, 25, 522-529.	0.3	10
53	The DM-scope registry: a rare disease innovative framework bridging the gap between research and medical care. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2019, 14, 122.	1.2	10
54	Documenting the psychometric properties of the scale for the assessment and rating of ataxia to advance trial readiness of Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2020, 417, 117050.	0.3	9

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Effects and Acceptability of an Individualized Home-Based 10-Week Training Program in Adults with Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases, 2021, 8, 137-149.	1.1	9
56	The Potential of Disease Management for Neuromuscular Hereditary Disorders. Rehabilitation Nursing, 2009, 34, 118-126.	0.3	8
57	Cognitive Deficits Associated with Sleep Apnea in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases, 2014, 1, 95-98.	1.1	8
58	Accomplishment of instrumental activities of daily living and its relationship with cognitive functions in adults with myotonic dystrophy type 1 childhood phenotype: an exploratory study. BMC Psychology, 2021, 9, 56.	0.9	8
59	Genitourinary and lower gastrointestinal conditions in patients with myotonic dystrophy type 1: A systematic review of evidence and implications for clinical practice. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2022, 32, 361-376.	0.3	8
60	ls one trial enough for repeated testing? Same-day assessments of walking, mobility and fine hand use in people with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2017, 27, 153-158.	0.3	7
61	Traduction française de l'échelle Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease Pediatric Scale. Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences, 2017, 44, 740-743.	0.3	7
62	Myotonic dystrophy type 1: reasons to be OPTIMISTIC. Lancet Neurology, The, 2018, 17, 652-653.	4.9	7
63	Effect of rehabilitation length of stay on outcomes in individuals with traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury: a systematic review protocol. Systematic Reviews, 2013, 2, 59.	2.5	6
64	Computer-based assessment of upper-limb incoordination in autosomal recessive spastic ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay patients: A pilot study. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2017, 380, 68-73.	0.3	6
65	French translation and crossâ€cultural adaptation of The Myotonic Dystrophy Health Index. Muscle and Nerve, 2018, 57, 686-689.	1.0	6
66	Training program-induced skeletal muscle adaptations in two men with myotonic dystrophy type 1. BMC Research Notes, 2019, 12, 526.	0.6	6
67	The requirement for a diseaseâ€specific patientâ€reported outcome measure of dysphagia in oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy. Muscle and Nerve, 2019, 59, 445-450.	1.0	6
68	Reliability and validity of digital health metrics for assessing arm and hand impairments in an ataxic disorder. Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology, 2022, 9, 432-443.	1.7	6
69	Measurement properties of a new wireless electrogoniometer for quantifying spasticity during the pendulum test in ARSACS patients. Journal of the Neurological Sciences, 2017, 375, 181-185.	0.3	5
70	Patientâ€reported disease burden in oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy. Muscle and Nerve, 2019, 60, 724-731.	1.0	5
71	Predictors of participation restriction over a 9-year period in adults with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2022, 44, 2615-2631.	0.9	5
72	Stanford Chronic Disease Self-Management Program in myotonic dystrophy: New opportunities for occupational therapists. Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy, 2016, 83, 166-176.	0.8	4

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Reliability of the Apathy Evaluation Scale in Myotonic Dystrophy TypeÂ1. Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases, 2018, 5, 39-46.	1.1	4
74	Wheelchair mobility, motor performance and participation of adult wheelchair users with ARSACS: a cross-sectional study. Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology, 2023, 18, 378-386.	1.3	4
75	Validity of the Miniâ€BESTest in adults with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Muscle and Nerve, 2020, 62, 95-102.	1.0	4
76	Acti-DM1: Monitoring the Activity Level of People With Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 Through Activity and Exercise Recognition. IEEE Access, 2021, 9, 49960-49973.	2.6	4
77	Characterization of cannabis use by patients with myotonic dystrophy type 1: A pilot study. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2021, 31, 226-231.	0.3	4
78	French-Canadian validation of the Traumatic Grief Inventory-Self Report (TGI-SR). Death Studies, 2023, 47, 430-439.	1.8	4
79	Adaptation transculturelle en français du <i>Edinburgh Feeding Evaluation in Dementia</i> (EdFED) <i>Scale</i> : un questionnaire pour évaluer les difficultés À s'alimenter de personnes âgées présentant des troubles cognitifs en centre d'hébergement. Canadian Journal on Aging, 2018, 37, 474-481.	0.6	3
80	Measurement properties of wheelchair use assessment tools in adults with autosomal recessive spastic ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology, 2022, 17, 907-915.	1.3	3
81	Assessment of muscular strength and functional capacity inÂthe juvenile and adult myotonic dystrophy type 1 population: a 3-year follow-up study. Journal of Neurology, 2021, 268, 4221-4237.	1.8	3
82	Functional mobility in walking adult population with ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2021, 16, 432.	1.2	3
83	Instrumental activities of daily living in adults with the DM1 childhood phenotype: going beyond motor impairments. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2022, 32, 313-320.	0.3	3
84	Cognitive Deficits Associated with Sleep Apnea in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases, 2014, 1, 95-98.	1.1	3
85	Patient-Centered Therapy Development for Myotonic Dystrophy: Report of the Myotonic Dystrophy Foundation–Sponsored Workshop. Therapeutic Innovation and Regulatory Science, 2017, 51, 516-522.	0.8	2
86	Cross-cultural adaptation of the SWAL-QOL and the Sydney Swallow Questionnaire (SSQ) into French-Canadian and preliminary assessment for their use in an oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy (OPMD) population. Quality of Life Research, 2022, 31, 293-302.	1.5	2
87	A Scoping Review of Clinical Practice Improvement Methodology Use in Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation Process and Outcome, 2016, 5, RPO.S20360.	0.8	1
88	Strength-Training Induces Skeletal Muscle Adaptations in Patients with Myotonic Dystrophy Type I. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 641.	0.2	1
89	Facilitating orphan drug development: Proceedings of the TREAT-NMD International Conference, December 2015, Washington, DC, USA. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2017, 27, 693-701.	0.3	1
90	Responsiveness of Daytime Sleepiness and Fatigue Scales in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences, 2022, 49, 287-290.	0.3	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Nutritional Risk in Oculopharyngeal Muscular Dystrophy: Beyond Dysphagia. Canadian Journal of Dietetic Practice and Research, 2021, 82, 95-97.	0.5	1
92	Participation and Functional Independence in Adults With Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy, 2022, , 000841742210884.	0.8	1
93	Understanding factors hampering activities of daily living performance in childhoodâ€onset myotonic dystrophy phenotypes. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2020, 62, 665-665.	1.1	Ο
94	Monitoring changes in physical activity data during strength training of people with myotonic dystrophy type 1. Procedia Computer Science, 2022, 198, 51-58.	1.2	0
95	Explanatory factors of dynamic balance impairment in myotonic dystrophy type 1. Muscle and Nerve, 2022, , .	1.0	Ο
96	Cannabis use in patients with Autosomal Recessive Spastic Ataxia of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2022, 103, 44-48.	0.8	0