Aida Bairam

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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102	2,314	236925	243625
papers	citations	25	44
		h-index	g-index

104	104	104	1690
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Normal Respiratory Physiology During Wakefulness and Sleep in Children. , 2021, , 33-43.		0
2	Lung oxidative stress and transcriptional regulations induced by estradiol and intermittent hypoxia. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2021, 164, 119-129.	2.9	5
3	Metabolic responses to intermittent hypoxia are regulated by sex and estradiol in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 320, E316-E325.	3.5	18
4	Association between Intermittent Hypoxemia and Severe Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia in Preterm Infants. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2021, 204, 1192-1199.	5.6	31
5	Erythropoietin Produces a Dual Effect on Carotid Body Chemoreception in Male Rats. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2021, 12, 727326.	3.5	3
6	Control of Breathing During Sleep and Wakefulness in the Fetus, Newborn, and Child. , 2021, , 19-31.		0
7	Progesterone decreases apnoea and reduces oxidative stress induced by chronic intermittent hypoxia in ovariectomized female rats. Experimental Physiology, 2020, 105, 1025-1034.	2.0	18
8	Progesterone prevents oxidative stress and respiratory dysfunctions in female rats exposed to intermittent hypoxia.. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.5	0
9	Transcriptional regulations induced by estradiol and intermittent hypoxia in the lungs of ovariectomized female rats.. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.5	0
10	Protective roles of estradiol against vascular oxidative stress in ovariectomized female rats exposed to normoxia or intermittent hypoxia. Acta Physiologica, 2019, 225, e13159.	3.8	23
11	Erythropoietin and caffeine exert similar protective impact against neonatal intermittent hypoxia: Apnea of prematurity and sex dimorphism. Experimental Neurology, 2019, 320, 112985.	4.1	9
12	Targeting progesterone receptors in newborn males and females: From the animal model to a new perspective for the treatment of apnea of prematurity?. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2019, 263, 55-61.	1.6	13
13	Roles of oestradiol receptor alpha and beta against hypertension and brain mitochondrial dysfunction under intermittent hypoxia in female rats. Acta Physiologica, 2019, 226, e13255.	3.8	26
14	Respiratory regulation by steroids in newborn rats: a sexâ€specific balance between allopregnanolone and progesterone receptors. Experimental Physiology, 2018, 103, 276-290.	2.0	17
15	Role of Estradiol Receptor Beta (ERÎ²) on Arterial Pressure, Respiratory Chemoreflex and Mitochondrial Function in Young and Aged Female Mice. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2018, 1071, 115-127.	1.6	3
16	Sexâ€based differences in apnoea of prematurity: A retrospective cohort study. Experimental Physiology, 2018, 103, 1403-1411.	2.0	16
17	Respiratory responses to progesterone and allopregnanolone following chronic caffeine treatment in newborn female rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 240, 32-40.	1.6	8
18	Sex-specific respiratory effects of acute and chronic caffeine administration in newborn rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 240, 8-16.	1.6	13

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19	Ovarian steroids act as respiratory stimulant and antioxidant against the causes and consequences of sleep-apnea in women. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 239, 46-54.	1.6	29
20	Academic Performance, Motor Function, and Behavior 11 Years After Neonatal Caffeine Citrate Therapy for Apnea of Prematurity. JAMA Pediatrics, 2017, 171, 564.	6.2	166
21	Estradiol Protects Against Cardiorespiratory Dysfunctions and Oxidative Stress in Intermittent Hypoxia. Sleep, 2017, 40, .	1.1	52
22	Efficient breathing at neonatal ages: A sex and Epo-dependent issue. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 245, 89-97.	1.6	8
23	Membrane progesterone receptor-Î², but not -Î±, in dorsal brain stem establishes sex-specific chemoreflex responses and reduces apnea frequency in adult mice. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 121, 781-791.	2.5	20
24	Effects of Targeting Higher or Lower Oxygen Saturations in Centers with More Versus Less Separation between Median Saturations. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 178, 288-291.e2.	1.8	11
25	Inhibitory respiratory responses to progesterone and allopregnanolone in newborn rats chronically treated with caffeine. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 373-389.	2.9	14
26	Aldosterone, corticosterone, and thyroid hormone and their influence on respiratory control development in Lithobates catesbeianus: An in vitro study. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2016, 224, 104-113.	1.6	13
27	Social Variables Predict Gains in Cognitive Scores across the Preschool Years in Children with Birth Weights 500 to 1250 Grams. Journal of Pediatrics, 2015, 166, 870-876.e2.	1.8	45
28	An Overview on the Respiratory Stimulant Effects of Caffeine and Progesterone on Response to Hypoxia and Apnea Frequency in Developing Rats. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2015, 860, 211-220.	1.6	16
29	Prediction of Late Death or Disability at Age 5 Years Using a Count of 3 Neonatal Morbidities in Very Low Birth Weight Infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2015, 167, 982-986.e2.	1.8	173
30	Association Between Intermittent Hypoxemia or Bradycardia and Late Death or Disability in Extremely Preterm Infants. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2015, 314, 595.	7.4	316
31	Inhibition of Protein Kinases AKT and ERK1/2 Reduce the Carotid Body Chemoreceptor Response to Hypoxia in Adult Rats. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2015, 860, 269-277.	1.6	3
32	Consequences of gestational stress on GABAergic modulation of respiratory activity in developing newborn pups. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2014, 200, 72-79.	1.6	10
33	Reduced hypoxic ventilatory response in newborn mice knockedâ€out for the progesterone receptor. Experimental Physiology, 2014, 99, 1523-1537.	2.0	12
34	Effect of progesterone on respiratory response to moderate hypoxia and apnea frequency in developing rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 185, 515-525.	1.6	15
35	Role of ATP and adenosine on carotid body function during development. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 185, 57-66.	1.6	20
36	Foreword. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 185, 1-2.	1.6	0

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37	Effects of caffeine and/or nasal CPAP treatment on laryngeal chemoreflexes in preterm lambs. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 637-646.	2.5	20
38	Gestational Stress Promotes Pathological Apneas and Sex-Specific Disruption of Respiratory Control Development in Newborn Rat. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 563-573.	3.6	34
39	Antagonism of progesterone receptor suppresses carotid body responses to hypoxia and nicotine in rat pups. Neuroscience, 2012, 207, 103-109.	2.3	17
40	Systemic blockade of nicotinic and purinergic receptors inhibits ventilation and increases apnoea frequency in newborn rats. Experimental Physiology, 2012, 97, 981-993.	2.0	5
41	Neonatal Intermittent Hypoxia Induces Persistent Alteration of Baroreflex in Adult Male Rats. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2012, 758, 179-183.	1.6	2
42	Age-Dependent Changes in Breathing Stability in Rats. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2012, 758, 37-41.	1.6	6
43	Dose Dependent Effect of Progesterone on Hypoxic Ventilatory Response in Newborn Rats. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2012, 758, 43-48.	1.6	8
44	Ventilatory and carotid body chemoreceptor responses to purinergic P2X receptor antagonists in newborn rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 110, 83-94.	2.5	22
45	Impact of Delivery Room Resuscitation on Outcomes up to 18 Months in Very Low Birth Weight Infants. Journal of Pediatrics, 2011, 159, 546-550.e1.	1.8	36
46	Alteration of carotid body chemoreflexes after neonatal intermittent hypoxia and caffeine treatment in rat pups. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 177, 301-312.	1.6	27
47	Selecting representative ages for developmental changes of respiratory irregularities and hypoxic ventilatory response in rats. Open Journal of Molecular and Integrative Physiology, 2011, 01, 1-7.	0.6	13
48	Carotid sinus nerve stimulation, but not intermittent hypoxia, induces respiratory LTF in adult rats exposed to neonatal intermittent hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 299, R192-R205.	1.8	8
49	Neonatal caffeine treatment does not induce long-term consequences on TrkB receptors or BDNF expression in chemosensory organs of adult rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2010, 468, 292-296.	2.1	7
50	Caffeine Reduces Apnea Frequency and Enhances Ventilatory Long-Term Facilitation in Rat Pups Raised in Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia. Pediatric Research, 2010, 68, 105-111.	2.3	47
51	Neonatal Maternal Separation Disrupts Regulation of Sleep and Breathing in Adult Male Rats. Sleep, 2009, 32, 1611-1620.	1.1	38
52	Enhancement of the breathing frequency response to hypoxia by neonatal caffeine treatment in adult male rats: The role of testosterone. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 165, 261-265.	1.6	9
53	Role of cholinergic-nicotinic receptors on hypoxic chemoreflex during postnatal development in rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 169, 323-332.	1.6	21
54	Altered expression of adenosine A1 and A2A receptors in the carotid body and nucleus tractus solitarius of adult male and female rats following neonatal caffeine treatment. Brain Research, 2009, 1287, 74-83.	2.2	16

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55	Caffeine in the neonatal period induces longâ€lasting changes in sleep and breathing in adult rats. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 5493-5507.	2.9	17
56	Adenosinergic modulation of respiratory activity: Developmental plasticity induced by perinatal caffeine administration. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2008, 164, 87-95.	1.6	28
57	Chronic intermittent hypoxia reduces ventilatory long-term facilitation and enhances apnea frequency in newborn rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2008, 294, R1356-R1366.	1.8	85
58	Neonatal caffeine induces sex-specific developmental plasticity of the hypoxic respiratory chemoreflex in adult rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2008, 295, R922-R934.	1.8	24
59	Sudden infant deaths in sitting devices. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2008, 93, 384-389.	1.9	43
60	A New Look at the Neonate's Clinical Presentation After In Utero Exposure to Antidepressants in Late Pregnancy. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2008, 28, 334-339.	1.4	45
61	Chronic intermittent hypoxia abolishes respiratory LTF in rat pups and enhances apnea frequency. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 955.6.	0.5	0
62	Interactions between gonadal steroids and neonatal caffeine exposure on HVR in adult male rats. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 955.4.	0.5	0
63	Neonatal intermittent hypoxia induces sexâ€specific enhancement of hypoxic ventilatory response in rat pups. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 955.5.	0.5	0
64	Disruption of adenosinergic modulation of ventilation at rest and during hypercapnia by neonatal caffeine in young rats: role of adenosine A1 and A2A receptors. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 292, R1621-R1631.	1.8	20
65	Developmental profile of cholinergic and purinergic traits and receptors in peripheral chemoreflex pathway in cats. Neuroscience, 2007, 146, 1841-1853.	2.3	25
66	Neonatal caffeine persistently increases breathing across sleepâ€wake states in freelyâ€behaving adult rats. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1443.	0.5	0
67	Long term impact of neonatal caffeine on sleep architecture in freelyâ€behaving adult rats. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1443.	0.5	2
68	Heterogeneity of brainstem blood flow response to hypoxia in the anesthetized rat. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2006, 150, 301-306.	1.6	4
69	P357 Impact of neonatal caffeine on the hypercapnic ventilatory response and occurrence of apneas in juvenile rats: Role of adenosinergic neurotransmission. Sleep Medicine, 2006, 7, S69-S70.	1.6	0
70	Developmental pattern of M1 and M2 muscarinic gene expression and receptor levels in cat carotid body, petrosal and superior cervical ganglion. Neuroscience, 2006, 139, 711-721.	2.3	20
71	Expression of sex-steroid receptors and steroidogenic enzymes in the carotid body of adult and newborn male rats. Brain Research, 2006, 1073-1074, 71-82.	2.2	33
72	Long-Term Consequences of Neonatal Caffeine on Ventilation, Occurrence of Apneas, and Hypercapnic Chemoreflex in Male and Female Rats. Pediatric Research, 2006, 59, 519-524.	2.3	51

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73	Neonatal Environment and Neuroendocrine Programming of the Peripheral Respiratory Control System. Current Pediatric Reviews, 2006, 2, 199-208.	0.8	4
74	Expression of carotid body muscarinic receptors in developing cats. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A1215.	0.5	0
75	Adenosine A 1 and A 2A receptors contribute to enhancement of the hypercapnic ventilatory response following neonatal caffeine treatment in rats. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, .	0.5	0
76	Neonatal caffeine augments the acute breathing frequency response to hypoxia and the adenosine and the dopamine receptor mRNA expression in the carotid body of adult rats. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A1215.	0.5	1
77	Neonatal maternal separation enhances phrenic responses to hypoxia and carotid sinus nerve stimulation in the adult anesthetized rat. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 99, 189-196.	2.5	31
78	Neonatal maternal separation enhances dopamine D2-receptor and tyrosine hydroxylase mRNA expression levels in carotid body of rats. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2005, 83, 76-84.	1.4	25
79	Heterogeneity of brainstem blood flow response to hypoxia in the anesthetized rat. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2005, 147, 117-122.	1.6	1
80	Neonatal maternal separation and early life programming of the hypoxic ventilatory response in rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2005, 149, 313-324.	1.6	33
81	Neurotransmitters in carotid body development. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2005, 149, 217-232.	1.6	58
82	Differential regulation of short and long dopamine D2 receptor mRNA levels by hypoxia in the adrenals of 1-day-old and adult rabbits. Molecular Brain Research, 2004, 130, 115-123.	2.3	6
83	Effect of betamethasone on the expression of dopamine D 1 receptor mRNA in the developing rabbit adrenal gland. Current Therapeutic Research, 2003, 64, 568-579.	1.2	0
84	Carotid sinus nerve chemosensory response to dopamine and acetylcholine in catecholamine depleted cats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2003, 134, 1-12.	1.6	5
85	Age-Related Modulation of Dopamine D1 Receptor mRNA Level by Hypoxia in Rabbit Adrenal Gland. Neonatology, 2003, 83, 217-223.	2.4	6
86	Differential Changes in Dopamine D₂- and D₁-Receptor mRNA Levels Induced by Hypoxia in the Arterial Chemoreflex Pathway Organs in One-Day-Old and Adult Rabbits. Neonatology, 2003, 84, 222-231.	2.0	11
87	Concomitant Effect of Acetylcholine and Dopamine on Carotid Chemosensory Activity in Catecholamine Depleted Cats. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2003, 536, 337-343.	1.6	1
88	Time Dependent Regulation of Dopamine D1- and D2- Receptor Gene Expression in the Carotid Body of Developing Rabbits by Hypoxia. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2003, 536, 541-547.	1.6	2
89	Antenatal Treatment with Corticosteroids Affects mRNA Expression of Dopamine D1 and D2 Receptors in the Striatum of Developing Rabbit. Neonatology, 2002, 82, 142-144.	2.0	2
90	Carbachol effect on carotid body dopamine in vitro release in response to hypoxia in adult and pup rabbit. Neuroscience Research, 2001, 40, 183-188.	1.9	13

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91	Age-Dependent Effect of Domperidone on Dopamine Release by the Hypoxic Carotid Body in the Rabbit. Neonatology, 2001, 80, 235-238.	2.0	8
92	Cholinergic dopamine release from the in vitro rabbit carotid body. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 1737-1742.	2.5	19
93	Autoreceptor mechanism regulating carotid body dopamine release from adult and 10-day-old rabbits. Respiration Physiology, 2000, 120, 27-34.	2.7	19
94	Expression of dopamine D1-receptor mRNA in the carotid body of adult rabbits, cats and rats. Neuroscience Research, 1998, 31, 147-154.	1.9	35
95	Expression of dopamine D2 receptor mRNA isoforms in the carotid body of rat, cat and rabbit. Brain Research, 1997, 760, 287-289.	2.2	11
96	Dopamine D2 Receptor mRNA Isoforms Expression in the Carotid Body and Petrosal Ganglion of Developing Rabbits. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1996, 410, 285-289.	1.6	7
97	Chronic Hypoxia Enhances Expression of Catecholamine Biosynthesizing Enzymes in Rat Carotid Body. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1996, 410, 275-277.	1.6	1
98	Interactive Ventilatory Effects of Two Respiratory Stimulants, Caffeine and Doxapram, in Newborn Lambs. Neonatology, 1992, 61, 201-208.	2.0	14
99	Doxapram metabolism in human fetal hepatic organ culture. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 1991, 50, 32-38.	4.7	8
100	Gastrointestinal Absorption of Doxapram in Neonates. American Journal of Perinatology, 1991, 8, 110-113.	1.4	19
101	Theophylline versus caffeine: Comparative effects in treatment of idiopathic apnea in the preterm infant. Journal of Pediatrics, 1987, 110, 636-639.	1.8	89
102	Neonatal Apnea and Apneic Syndromes. Clinics in Perinatology, 1987, 14, 509-529.	2.1	26