

Jana Sawynok

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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85
papers

4,106
citations

126901

33
h-index

114455

63
g-index

86
all docs

86
docs citations

86
times ranked

2791
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Adenosine receptor activation and nociception. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 347, 1-11.	3.5	412
2	Adenosine in the spinal cord and periphery: release and regulation of pain. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2003, 69, 313-340.	5.7	313
3	Topical and Peripherally Acting Analgesics. <i>Pharmacological Reviews</i> , 2003, 55, 1-20.	16.0	310
4	Acute amitriptyline in a rat model of neuropathic pain: differential symptom and route effects. <i>Pain</i> , 1999, 80, 643-653.	4.2	148
5	Pharmacological Rationale for the Clinical Use of Caffeine. <i>Drugs</i> , 1995, 49, 37-50.	10.9	128
6	Topical 2% Amitriptyline and 1% Ketamine in Neuropathic Pain Syndromes. <i>Anesthesiology</i> , 2005, 103, 140-146.	2.5	128
7	Antinociception by adenosine analogs and inhibitors of adenosine metabolism in an inflammatory thermal hyperalgesia model in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 1998, 74, 235-245.	4.2	122
8	Peripheral antinociceptive action of amitriptyline in the rat formalin test: involvement of adenosine. <i>Pain</i> , 1999, 80, 45-55.	4.2	122
9	Topical Amitriptyline and Ketamine in Neuropathic Pain Syndromes: An Open-Label Study. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2005, 6, 644-649.	1.4	106
10	ATP release from dorsal spinal cord synaptosomes: characterization and neuronal origin. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 610, 32-38.	2.2	85
11	Peripheral adenosine 5â€²-triphosphate enhances nociception in the formalin test via activation of a purinergic p2X receptor. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 330, 115-121.	3.5	82
12	Caffeine and pain. <i>Pain</i> , 2011, 152, 726-729.	4.2	82
13	Caffeine blockade of the thermal antihyperalgesic effect of acute amitriptyline in a rat model of neuropathic pain. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 399, 131-139.	3.5	73
14	Adenosine A3 receptor activation produces nociceptive behaviour and edema by release of histamine and 5-hydroxytryptamine. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 333, 1-7.	3.5	72
15	A randomized controlled trial of qigong for fibromyalgia. <i>Arthritis Research and Therapy</i> , 2012, 14, R178.	3.5	71
16	Antinociception by adenosine analogs and an adenosine kinase inhibitor: dependence on formalin concentration. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1995, 286, 177-184.	3.5	69
17	Chronic administration of amitriptyline and caffeine in a rat model of neuropathic pain: multiple interactions. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2001, 430, 211-218.	3.5	66
18	Complex role of peripheral adenosine in the genesis of the response to subcutaneous formalin in the rat. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1995, 281, 311-318.	3.5	64

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19	Interactions of descending serotonergic systems with other neurotransmitters in the modulation of nociception. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1995, 73, 63-68.	2.2	61
20	The Formalin Test: Characteristics and Usefulness of the Model. <i>Reviews in Analgesia</i> , 2003, 7, 145-163.	0.9	59
21	Topical Analgesics in Neuropathic Pain. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2005, 11, 2995-3004.	1.9	56
22	Topical and Peripheral Ketamine as an Analgesic. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2014, 119, 170-178.	2.2	55
23	Morphine releases endogenous adenosine from the spinal cord in vivo. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1987, 141, 169-170.	3.5	54
24	Pain Catastrophizing Predicts Poor Response to Topical Analgesics in Patients with Neuropathic Pain. <i>Pain Research and Management</i> , 2012, 17, 10-14.	1.8	54
25	Modulation of formalin-induced behaviors and edema by local and systemic administration of dextromethorphan, memantine and ketamine. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 450, 153-162.	3.5	52
26	Methylxanthines and Pain. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2011, , 311-329.	1.8	52
27	Peripheral antinociceptive effect of an adenosine kinase inhibitor, with augmentation by an adenosine deaminase inhibitor, in the rat formalin test. <i>Pain</i> , 1998, 74, 75-81.	4.2	51
28	Antinociception by tricyclic antidepressants in the rat formalin test: differential effects on different behaviours following systemic and spinal administration. <i>Pain</i> , 2001, 93, 51-59.	4.2	51
29	Adenosine kinase inhibitors augment release of adenosine from spinal cord slices. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 307, 157-162.	3.5	48
30	Caffeine antinociception in the rat hot-plate and formalin tests and locomotor stimulation: involvement of noradrenergic mechanisms. <i>Pain</i> , 1995, 61, 203-213.	4.2	47
31	Peripheral Antihyperalgesic and Analgesic Actions of Ketamine and Amitriptyline in a Model of Mild Thermal Injury in the Rat. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2003, 97, 168-173.	2.2	47
32	Antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory properties of an adenosine kinase inhibitor and an adenosine deaminase inhibitor. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 384, 123-138.	3.5	45
33	Peripheral interactions between dextromethorphan, ketamine and amitriptyline on formalin-evoked behaviors and paw edema in rats. <i>Pain</i> , 2003, 102, 179-186.	4.2	35
34	Caffeine inhibits antinociception by acetaminophen in the formalin test by inhibiting spinal adenosine A1 receptors. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 674, 248-254.	3.5	33
35	Adenosine A1 Receptor-Dependent Antinociception Induced by Inosine in Mice: Pharmacological, Genetic and Biochemical Aspects. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2015, 51, 1368-1378.	4.0	33
36	5-Hydroxytryptamine releases adenosine from primary afferent nerve terminals in the spinal cord. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1988, 462, 346-349.	2.2	32

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37	5-Hydroxytryptamine releases adenosine and cyclic AMP from primary afferent nerve terminals in the spinal cord in vivo. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1990, 528, 55-61.	2.2	32
38	Antinociception by systemically-administered acetaminophen (paracetamol) involves spinal serotonin 5-HT7 and adenosine A1 receptors, as well as peripheral adenosine A1 receptors. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2013, 536, 64-68.	2.1	31
39	Desipramine potentiates spinal antinociception by 5-hydroxytryptamine, morphine and adenosine. <i>Pain</i> , 1992, 50, 113-118.	4.2	30
40	Pain Behaviors Produced by Capsaicin: Influence of Inflammatory Mediators and Nerve Injury. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2006, 7, 134-141.	1.4	30
41	Spinal serotonin 5-HT7 and adenosine A1 receptors, as well as peripheral adenosine A1 receptors, are involved in antinociception by systemically administered amitriptyline. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 698, 213-219.	3.5	30
42	Amitriptyline enhances extracellular tissue levels of adenosine in the rat hindpaw and inhibits adenosine uptake. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 518, 116-122.	3.5	28
43	Perisurgical amitriptyline produces a preventive effect on afferent hypersensitivity following spared nerve injury. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 146, 308-314.	4.2	28
44	Spinal and peripheral adenosine A1 receptors contribute to antinociception by tramadol in the formalin test in mice. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 714, 373-378.	3.5	28
45	Synergy between receptors mediates adenosine release from spinal cord synaptosomes. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 298, 45-49.	3.5	27
46	Caffeine reverses antinociception by amitriptyline in wild type mice but not in those lacking adenosine A1 receptors. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 440, 181-184.	2.1	27
47	Modulation of adenosine release from rat spinal cord by adenosine deaminase and adenosine kinase inhibitors. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995, 699, 315-320.	2.2	26
48	Î±1-Adrenergic Receptors Augment P2X3 Receptor-Mediated Nociceptive Responses in the Uninjured State. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2007, 8, 556-562.	1.4	26
49	Potential of formalin-evoked adenosine release by an adenosine kinase inhibitor and an adenosine deaminase inhibitor in the rat hind paw: a microdialysis study. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 408, 143-152.	3.5	25
50	Intraplantar injection of glutamate evokes peripheral adenosine release in the rat hind paw: involvement of peripheral ionotropic glutamate receptors and capsaicin-sensitive sensory afferents. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 80, 562-570.	3.9	25
51	Peripheral P2X receptors and nociception: interactions with biogenic amine systems. <i>Pain</i> , 2004, 110, 79-89.	4.2	25
52	Qigong and Fibromyalgia: Randomized Controlled Trials and Beyond. <i>Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-14.	1.2	24
53	Caffeine reverses antinociception by oxcarbazepine by inhibition of adenosine A1 receptors: Insights using knockout mice. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2010, 473, 178-181.	2.1	22
54	Involvement of Calcium Channels in Depolarization-Evoked Release of Adenosine from Spinal Cord Synaptosomes. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1993, 60, 886-893.	3.9	21

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55	Morphine-evoked release of adenosine from the spinal cord occurs via a nucleoside carrier with differential sensitivity to dipyridamole and nitrobenzylthioinosine. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 614, 301-307.	2.2	21
56	Contributions of peripheral, spinal, and supraspinal actions to analgesia. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 734, 114-121.	3.5	21
57	Topical amitriptyline and ketamine for post-herpetic neuralgia and other forms of neuropathic pain. <i>Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2016, 17, 601-609.	1.8	21
58	Role of G-proteins and adenylate cyclase in antinociception produced by intrathecal purines. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1988, 156, 25-34.	3.5	20
59	Caffeine antinociception: role of formalin concentration and adenosine A1 and A2 receptors. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 298, 105-111.	3.5	19
60	Acute paw oedema induced by local injection of adenosine A1, A2 and A3 receptor agonists. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 386, 253-261.	3.5	18
61	Involvement of mast cells, sensory afferents and sympathetic mechanisms in paw oedema induced by adenosine A1 and A2B/3 receptor agonists. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 395, 47-50.	3.5	18
62	Involvement of primary sensory afferents, postganglionic sympathetic nerves and mast cells in the formalin-evoked peripheral release of adenosine. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2001, 429, 147-155.	3.5	17
63	8-Phenyltheophylline reverses the antinociceptive action of morphine in the periaqueductal gray. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 1991, 30, 871-877.	4.1	16
64	Topical Analgesics for Neuropathic Pain in the Elderly: Current and Future Prospects. <i>Drugs and Aging</i> , 2014, 31, 853-862.	2.7	16
65	Catastrophizing and treatment outcome: differential impact on response to placebo and active treatment outcome. <i>Contemporary Hypnosis</i> , 2008, 25, 129-140.	0.7	14
66	Role of ascending and descending serotonergic pathways in the antinociceptive effect of baclofen. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 1988, 337, 359-65.	3.0	12
67	Qigong and Fibromyalgia circa 2017. <i>Medicines (Basel, Switzerland)</i> , 2017, 4, 37.	1.4	12
68	Substance P releases and augments the morphine-evoked release of adenosine from spinal cord. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1997, 760, 294-297.	2.2	10
69	Chaoyi Fanhuan Qigong and Fibromyalgia: Methodological Issues and Two Case Reports. <i>Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine</i> , 2013, 19, 383-386.	2.1	10
70	Extension Trial of Qigong for Fibromyalgia: A Quantitative and Qualitative Study. <i>Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-12.	1.2	9
71	Adenosine and Pain. , 2013, , 343-360.		9
72	Adrenergic regulation of P2X3 and TRPV1 receptors: Differential effects of spared nerve injury. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 444, 172-175.	2.1	8

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73	A Pilot Trial of CFQ for Treatment of Fibromyalgia. <i>Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine</i> , 2009, 15, 1057-1058.	2.1	8
74	Qualitative Analysis of a Controlled Trial of Qigong for Fibromyalgia: Advancing Understanding of an Emerging Health Practice. <i>Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine</i> , 2014, 20, 606-617.	2.1	8
75	Adenosine and pain: Recent findings with directly and indirectly acting agents. <i>Drug Development Research</i> , 1998, 45, 304-311.	2.9	5
76	Reduction of formalin-evoked responses and maintenance of peripheral antinociception by morphine against formalin in the spared nerve injury model. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2011, 494, 99-103.	2.1	3
77	Amitriptyline produces multiple influences on the peripheral enhancement of nociception by P2X receptors. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 499, 275-283.	3.5	2
78	Benefits of Tai Chi for fibromyalgia. <i>Pain Management</i> , 2018, 8, 247-250.	1.5	2
79	Chronic intrathecal cannulas inhibit some and potentiate other behaviors elicited by formalin injection. <i>Pain</i> , 2003, 103, 7-9.	4.2	1
80	Observational Study of Qigong as a Complementary Self-Care Practice at a Tertiary-Care Pain Management Unit. <i>Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i> , 2021, 2021, 1-14.	1.2	1
81	Case Series of Multiple Health Benefits in Those Undertaking Extended Qigong Practice as a Complementary Self-care Practice in an Outpatient Pain Clinic. <i>OBM Integrative and Complementary Medicine</i> , 2019, 4, 1-1.	0.2	1
82	Adenosine Receptors. , 0, , 137-152.		1
83	History of the Pharmacological Society of Canada 1956â€“2008. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 98, 343-350.	1.4	0
84	Adenosine â€” A peripheral neuronal modulator of pain and inflammation. , 2003, , 177-199.		0
85	Tricyclic Antidepressants As Analgesics in the Elderly. , 2006, , 117-132.		0