Wasana Pratchayasakul

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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81	2,402	304602 22	214721 47
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

88	88	88	2918
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Effects of metformin on learning and memory behaviors and brain mitochondrial functions in high fat diet induced insulin resistant rats. Life Sciences, 2012, 91, 409-414.	2.0	205
2	Role of D-galactose-induced brain aging and its potential used for therapeutic interventions. Experimental Gerontology, 2018, 101, 13-36.	1.2	185
3	PPARÎ³ Agonist Improves Neuronal Insulin Receptor Function in Hippocampus and Brain Mitochondria Function in Rats with Insulin Resistance Induced by Long Term High-Fat Diets. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 329-338.	1.4	184
4	Decreased microglial activation through gut-brain axis by prebiotics, probiotics, or synbiotics effectively restored cognitive function in obese-insulin resistant rats. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2018, 15, 11.	3.1	175
5	Effects of high-fat diet on insulin receptor function in rat hippocampus and the level of neuronal corticosterone. Life Sciences, 2011, 88, 619-627.	2.0	172
6	SGLT2-inhibitor and DPP-4 inhibitor improve brain function via attenuating mitochondrial dysfunction, insulin resistance, inflammation, and apoptosis in HFD-induced obese rats. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2017, 333, 43-50.	1.3	170
7	<scp>DPP</scp>4â€inhibitor improves neuronal insulin receptor function, brain mitochondrial function and cognitive function in rats with insulin resistance induced by highâ€fat diet consumption. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 37, 839-849.	1.2	151
8	FGF21 improves cognition by restored synaptic plasticity, dendritic spine density, brain mitochondrial function and cell apoptosis in obese-insulin resistant male rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2016, 85, 86-95.	1.0	92
9	Obesity accelerates cognitive decline by aggravating mitochondrial dysfunction, insulin resistance and synaptic dysfunction under estrogen-deprived conditions. Hormones and Behavior, 2015, 72, 68-77.	1.0	81
10	Chronic treatment with prebiotics, probiotics and synbiotics attenuated cardiac dysfunction by improving cardiac mitochondrial dysfunction in male obese insulin-resistant rats. European Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 57, 2091-2104.	1.8	68
11	Testosterone deprivation has neither additive nor synergistic effects with obesity on the cognitive impairment in orchiectomized and/or obese male rats. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2016, 65, 54-67.	1.5	56
12	Gut dysbiosis develops before metabolic disturbance and cognitive decline in high-fat dietâ€“induced obese condition. Nutrition, 2020, 69, 110576.	1.1	56
13	Tabernaemontana divaricata extract inhibits neuronal acetylcholinesterase activity in rats. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2007, 110, 61-68.	2.0	54
14	Necrostatin-1 Mitigates Cognitive Dysfunction in Prediabetic Rats With No Alteration in Insulin Sensitivity. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 1411-1423.	0.3	37
15	DPP-4 Inhibitor and PPARÎ³ Agonist Restore the Loss of CA1 Dendritic Spines in Obese Insulin-resistant Rats. Archives of Medical Research, 2014, 45, 547-552.	1.5	36
16	FGF21 and DPP-4 inhibitor equally prevents cognitive decline in obese rats. Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy, 2018, 97, 1663-1672.	2.5	36
17	Effects of estrogen in preventing neuronal insulin resistance in hippocampus of obese rats are different between genders. Life Sciences, 2011, 89, 702-707.	2.0	31
18	Testosterone replacement attenuates cognitive decline in testosterone-deprived lean rats, but not in obese rats, by mitigating brain oxidative stress. Age, 2015, 37, 84.	3.0	31

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19	The Alterations in Mitochondrial Dynamics Following Cerebral Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury. Antioxidants, 2021, 10, 1384.	2.2	31
20	Chronic high-fat diet consumption induces an alteration in plasma/brain neurotensin signaling, metabolic disturbance, systemic inflammation/oxidative stress, brain apoptosis, and dendritic spine loss. Neuropeptides, 2020, 82, 102047.	0.9	30
21	Obese-insulin resistance accelerates and aggravates cardiometabolic disorders and cardiac mitochondrial dysfunction in estrogen-deprived female rats. Age, 2015, 37, 28.	3.0	29
22	Estrogen restores brain insulin sensitivity in ovariectomized non-obese rats, but not in ovariectomized obese rats. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2014, 63, 851-859.	1.5	25
23	Estrogen and DPP4 inhibitor, but not metformin, exert cardioprotection via attenuating cardiac mitochondrial dysfunction in obese insulin-resistant and estrogen-deprived female rats. Menopause, 2016, 23, 894-902.	0.8	22
24	Testosterone deprivation intensifies cognitive decline in obese male rats via glial hyperactivity, increased oxidative stress, and apoptosis in both hippocampus and cortex. Acta Physiologica, 2019, 226, e13229.	1.8	22
25	Combined exercise and calorie restriction therapies restore contractile and mitochondrial functions in skeletal muscle of obeseâ€“insulin resistant rats. Nutrition, 2019, 62, 74-84.	1.1	20
26	Hyperglycemia induced the Alzheimerâ€™s proteins and promoted loss of synaptic proteins in advanced-age female Goto-Kakizaki (GK) rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 655, 41-45.	1.0	18
27	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy restores cognitive function and hippocampal pathologies in both aging and aging-obese rats. Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 2021, 195, 111465.	2.2	18
28	Energy restriction combined with dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor exerts neuroprotection in obese male rats. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 116, 1700-1708.	1.2	17
29	Combination of exercise and calorie restriction exerts greater efficacy on cardioprotection than monotherapy in obese-insulin resistant rats through the improvement of cardiac calcium regulation. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2019, 94, 77-87.	1.5	17
30	N-acetyl cysteine, inulin and the two as a combined therapy ameliorate cognitive decline in testosterone-deprived rats. Aging, 2019, 11, 3445-3462.	1.4	17
31	Ethnobotany & ethnopharmacology of Tabernaemontana divaricata. Indian Journal of Medical Research, 2008, 127, 317-35.	0.4	17
32	Low-dose dental irradiation decreases oxidative stress in osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells without any changes in cell viability, cellular proliferation and cellular apoptosis. Archives of Oral Biology, 2012, 57, 252-256.	0.8	16
33	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor improves brain insulin sensitivity, but fails to prevent cognitive impairment in orchiectomy obese rats. Journal of Endocrinology, 2015, 226, M1-M11.	1.2	16
34	DPP-4 Inhibitor and Estrogen Share Similar Efficacy Against Cardiac Ischemic-Reperfusion Injury in Obese-Insulin Resistant and Estrogen-Deprived Female Rats. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 44306.	1.6	15
35	Not only metformin, but also D-allulose, alleviates metabolic disturbance and cognitive decline in prediabetic rats. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2022, 25, 1115-1127.	1.5	14
36	Estrogen deprivation aggravates cardiometabolic dysfunction in obese-insulin resistant rats through the impairment of cardiac mitochondrial dynamics. Experimental Gerontology, 2018, 103, 107-114.	1.2	13

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37	The comparative effects of high dose atorvastatin and proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitor on the mitochondria of oxidative muscle fibers in obese-insulin resistant female rats. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2019, 382, 114741.	1.3	13
38	Highâ€Saturated Fat Highâ€Sugar Diet Accelerates Leftâ€Ventricular Dysfunction Faster than Highâ€Saturated Fat Diet Alone via Increasing Oxidative Stress and Apoptosis in Obeseâ€Insulin Resistant Rats. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2019, 63, e1800729.	1.5	13
39	d-allulose provides cardioprotective effect by attenuating cardiac mitochondrial dysfunction in obesity-induced insulin-resistant rats. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 2047-2061.	1.8	12
40	The roles of <scp>HMGB1</scp>â€produced <scp>DNA</scp> gaps in <scp>DNA</scp> protection and aging biomarker reversal. FASEB BioAdvances, 2022, 4, 408-434.	1.3	12
41	Ovariectomy and obesity have equal impact in causing mitochondrial dysfunction and impaired skeletal muscle contraction in rats. Menopause, 2018, 25, 1448-1458.	0.8	11
42	D-galactose-induced aging does not cause further deterioration in brain pathologies and cognitive decline in the obese condition. Experimental Gerontology, 2020, 138, 111001.	1.2	11
43	Perilla Seed Oil Alleviates Gut Dysbiosis, Intestinal Inflammation and Metabolic Disturbance in Obese-Insulin-Resistant Rats. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 3141.	1.7	10
44	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitor exerts greater efficacy than atorvastatin on improvement of brain function and cognition in obese rats. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2020, 689, 108470.	1.4	9
45	PCSK9 inhibitor and atorvastatin reduce cardiac impairment in ovariectomized prediabetic rats via improved mitochondrial function and Ca²⁺ regulation. Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, 2020, 24, 9189-9203.	1.6	9
46	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy effectively alleviates D-galactose-induced-age-related cardiac dysfunction via attenuating mitochondrial dysfunction in pre-diabetic rats. Aging, 2021, 13, 10955-10972.	1.4	9
47	Estrogen and DPP-4 inhibitor share similar efficacy in reducing brain pathology caused by cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury in both lean and obese estrogen-deprived rats. Menopause, 2017, 24, 850-858.	0.8	9
48	Comparative effects of sex hormone deprivation on the brain of insulin-resistant rats. Journal of Endocrinology, 2019, 241, 1-15.	1.2	9
49	Combination of low-dose testosterone and vildagliptin confers cardioprotection in castrated obese rats. Journal of Endocrinology, 2019, 240, 467-481.	1.2	9
50	Inhibition of myeloid differentiation factor 2 attenuates cardiometabolic impairments via reducing cardiac mitochondrial dysfunction, inflammation, apoptosis and ferroptosis in prediabetic rats. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2022, 1868, 166301.	1.8	9
51	N-acetylcysteine with low-dose estrogen reduces cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury. Journal of Endocrinology, 2019, 242, 37-50.	1.2	8
52	Potential Roles of Myeloid Differentiation Factor 2 on Neuroinflammation and Its Possible Interventions. Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 57, 4825-4844.	1.9	7
53	Atorvastatin and insulin equally mitigate brain pathology in diabetic rats. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2018, 342, 79-85.	1.3	6
54	Neurotensin receptor 1 agonist provides neuroprotection in pre-diabetic rats. Journal of Endocrinology, 2021, 248, 59-74.	1.2	6

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55	L6H21 protects against cognitive impairment and brain pathologies via tollâ€like receptor 4â€“myeloid differentiation factor 2 signalling in prediabetic rats. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2022, 179, 1220-1236.	2.7	6
56	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy improves age induced bone dyshomeostasis in non-obese and obese conditions. Life Sciences, 2022, 295, 120406.	2.0	6
57	Combined dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor with low-dose testosterone exerts greater efficacy than monotherapy on improving brain function in orchiectomized obese rats. Experimental Gerontology, 2019, 123, 45-56.	1.2	5
58	PCSK9 inhibitor effectively attenuates cardiometabolic impairment in obese-insulin resistant rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2020, 883, 173347.	1.7	5
59	A proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitor provides comparable efficacy with lower detriment than statins on mitochondria of oxidative muscle of obese estrogen-deprived rats. Menopause, 2020, 27, 1155-1166.	0.8	5
60	Both oophorectomy and obesity impaired solely hippocampal-dependent memory via increased hippocampal dysfunction. Experimental Gerontology, 2018, 108, 149-158.	1.2	4
61	A combination of an antioxidant with a prebiotic exerts greater efficacy than either as a monotherapy on cognitive improvement in castrated-obese male rats. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2020, 35, 1263-1278.	1.4	4
62	Exercise with calorie restriction improves cardiac function via attenuating mitochondrial dysfunction in ovariectomized prediabetic rats. Experimental Gerontology, 2020, 135, 110940.	1.2	4
63	Reversible acetylcholinesterase inhibitory effect of Tabernaemontana divaricata extract on synaptic transmission in rat CA1 hippocampus. Indian Journal of Medical Research, 2010, 131, 411-7.	0.4	4
64	Estrogen deprivation aggravates intracellular calcium dyshomeostasis in the heart of obeseâ€insulin resistant rats. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2019, 234, 6983-6991.	2.0	3
65	D-galactose-induced aging aggravates obesity-induced bone dyshomeostasis. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, .	1.6	3
66	[P4â€“028]: PREBIOTICS, PROBIOTICS OR SYNBIOTICS THERAPY RESTORES COGNITIVE DECLINE IN OBESE RATS. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2017, 13, P1265.	0.4	1
67	Mitochondrial Link Between Metabolic Syndrome and Pre-Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. , 2018, , .		1
68	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitor exerts greater efficacy than atorvastatin on ameliorating cognitive impairment in highâ€fat dietâ€“induced obesity. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, e040155.	0.4	1
69	Blocking myeloid differentiation factor 2 improves cognitive function via reducing microglia activation, neuroinflammation, brain mitochondrial dysfunction and dendritic spine loss in obese insulinâ€resistant rats. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2021, 17, e050382.	0.4	1
70	P3-044: Testosterone deprivation accelerates cognitive impairment in obese insulin-resistant rats. , 2015, 11, P635-P635.		0
71	P2-030: DPP-4 inhibitor improves brain insulin sensitivity, but fails to restore hippocampal synaptic plasticity and cognitive function in testosterone-deprived obese rats. , 2015, 11, P492-P493.		0
72	[P3â€“048]: COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF DDP4 INHIBITOR AND SGLT2 INHIBITOR ON BRAIN FUNCTION UNDER OBESEâ€INSULIN RESISTANT CONDITION. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2017, 13, P948.	0.4	0

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73	[P2â€“183]: ATORVASTATIN AND INSULIN SHARE SIMILAR EFFICACY IN REDUCING BRAIN PATHOLOGY IN STREPTOZOTOCINâ€INDUCED DIABETIC RATS. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2017, 13, P676.	0.4	0
74	P2â€198: TESTOSTERONE DEFICIENCY AGGRAVATES COGNITIVE DECLINE IN OBESE CONDITION VIA INCREASED OXIDATIVE STRESS, GLIAL ACTIVITY AND CELL APOPTOSIS IN HIPPOCAMPUS. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2018, 14, P744.	0.4	0
75	P2â€159: BOTH ESTROGEN DEPRIVATION AND OBESITY IMPAIR HIPPOCAMPALâ€DEPENDENT MEMORY, BUT ESTROGEN DEPRIVATION DOES NOT AGGRAVATE THAT MEMORY UNDER AN OBESE CONDITION. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2018, 14, P728.	0.4	0
76	Increases in plasma neurotensin levels and brain neurotensin receptors were associated with brain pathology in obese, insulinâ€resistant rats. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, e037444.	0.4	0
77	Neurotensin agonist alleviates metabolic disturbance, neuropathology, and cognitive decline in highâ€fat dietâ€“induced obese rats. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, e038940.	0.4	0
78	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy improves cognitive function in Dâ€galactoseâ€induced aging via restoring autophagy, apoptosis, microglia activation and synaptic plasticity in hippocampus. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, e039217.	0.4	0
79	Combined caloric restriction and exercise provides the best benefit in obese brain. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2020, 16, e040378.	0.4	0
80	Erythropoietin exerted neuroprotection against cardiac ischemic/reperfusion injury by ameliorating oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, microglial activation, apoptosis and necroptosis. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2021, 17, e050179.	0.4	0
81	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitor and atorvastatin exert greater efficacy than estrogen on attenuating brain pathology and learning deficit in obesity with estrogenâ€deprived condition. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2021, 17, e050808.	0.4	0