Henry Szechtman

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

167	7,970	41344	56724
papers	citations	49 h-index	83 g-index

167	167	167	4338
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Pathophysiology of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Insights from Normal Function and Neurotoxic Effects of Drugs, Infection, and Brain Injury. , 2021, , 1-23.		0
2	The Psychopharmacology of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Preclinical Roadmap. Pharmacological Reviews, 2020, 72, 80-151.	16.0	29
3	Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD): Current treatments and a framework for neurotherapeutic research. Advances in Pharmacology, 2019, 86, 237-271.	2.0	5
4	Social interaction modulates the intensity of compulsive checking in a rat model of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 359, 156-164.	2.2	9
5	Changes in gut microbiota during development of compulsive checking and locomotor sensitization induced by chronic treatment with the dopamine agonist quinpirole. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2018, 29, 211-224.	1.7	13
6	Obsessive-compulsive disorder: Insights from animal models. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2017, 76, 254-279.	6.1	69
7	Unintended Consequences of Security Motivation in the Age of the Internet: Impacts on Governance and Democracy. Journal of Cognition and Culture, 2016, 16, 365-382.	0.4	2
8	A doseâ€“response study of separate and combined effects of the serotonin agonist 8-OH-DPAT and the dopamine agonist quinpirole on locomotor sensitization, cross-sensitization, and conditioned activity. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2016, 27, 439-450.	1.7	8
9	Frontal EEG alpha activity and obsessive-compulsive behaviors in non-clinical young adults: a pilot study. Frontiers in Psychology, 2015, 6, 1480.	2.1	11
10	5-HT2A/C receptors do not mediate the attenuation of compulsive checking by mCPP in the quinpirole sensitization rat model of obsessiveâ€“compulsive disorder (OCD). Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 279, 211-217.	2.2	13
11	In the wake of a possible mistake: Security motivation, checking behavior, and OCD. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2015, 49, 133-140.	1.2	8
12	Nucleus accumbens core and pathogenesis of compulsive checking. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2015, 26, 200-216.	1.7	12
13	Performance of compulsive behavior in rats is not a unitary phenomenon â€“ validation of separate functional components in compulsive checking behavior. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 40, 2971-2979.	2.6	13
14	Separate mechanisms for development and performance of compulsive checking in the quinpirole sensitization rat model of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 3707-3718.	3.1	19
15	Pathophysiology of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Insights from Normal Function and Neurotoxic Effects of Drugs, Infection, and Brain Injury. , 2014, , 2231-2253.		4
16	Effects of the serotonergic agonist mCPP on male rats in the quinpirole sensitization model of obsessiveâ€“compulsive disorder (OCD). Psychopharmacology, 2013, 227, 277-285.	3.1	21
17	A complex dietary supplement augments spatial learning, brain mass, and mitochondrial electron transport chain activity in aging mice. Age, 2013, 35, 23-33.	3.0	19
18	Quinpirole and 8-OH-DPAT induce compulsive checking behavior in male rats by acting on different functional parts of an OCD neurocircuit. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2013, 24, 65-73.	1.7	36

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19	A biological security motivation system for potential threats: are there implications for policy-making?. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 556.	2.0	21
20	Introduction to Quo Vadis Behavioral Neuroscience: A Festschrift for Philip Teitelbaum. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 231, 231-232.	2.2	0
21	When Too Much Is Not Enough: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder as a Pathology of Stopping, Rather than Starting. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e30586.	2.5	49
22	Adaptation to potential threat: The evolution, neurobiology, and psychopathology of the security motivation system. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2011, 35, 1019-1033.	6.1	156
23	Manifestation of Incompleteness in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) as Reduced Functionality and Extended Activity beyond Task Completion. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e25217.	2.5	28
24	Features of compulsive checking behavior mediated by nucleus accumbens and orbital frontal cortex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 32, 1552-1563.	2.6	36
25	Knots: Attractive Places with High Path Tortuosity in Mouse Open Field Exploration. PLoS Computational Biology, 2010, 6, e1000638.	3.2	18
26	Motion in Response to the Hypnotic Suggestion of Arm Rigidity:A Window on Underlying Mechanisms. International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, 2010, 58, 251-268.	1.8	20
27	The psychology of potential threat: Properties of the security motivation system. Biological Psychology, 2010, 85, 331-337.	2.2	42
28	Turning order into chaos through repetition and addition of elementary acts in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 10, 480-487.	2.6	31
29	Obsessiveâ€“compulsive disorder: a disorder of pessimal (nonâ€functional) motor behavior. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 2009, 120, 288-298.	4.5	72
30	Modifier Selection by Transgenes: The Case of Growth Hormone Transgenesis and Hyperactive Circling Mice. Evolutionary Biology, 2008, 35, 267-286.	1.1	8
31	Altered dopamine D2-like receptor binding in rats with behavioral sensitization to quinpirole: effects of pre-treatment with Ro 41-1049. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2008, 592, 67-72.	3.5	14
32	Effects of salvinorin A on locomotor sensitization to D2/D3 dopamine agonist quinpirole. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 446, 101-104.	2.1	16
33	S.06.03 Phenotyping OCD: new insights from animal behaviour. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 18, S166.	0.7	0
34	Effects of hypophysectomy on compulsive checking and cortical dendrites in an animal model of obsessive-compulsive disorder. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2008, 19, 271-283.	1.7	7
35	Kappa-opioid receptor stimulation quickens pathogenesis of compulsive checking in the quinpirole sensitization model of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2007, 121, 976-991.	1.2	29
36	Cotreatment with the kappa opioid agonist U69593 enhances locomotor sensitization to the D2/D3 dopamine agonist quinpirole and alters dopamine D2 receptor and prodynorphin mRNA expression in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 194, 485-496.	3.1	20

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37	S.15.02 Dopamine model of OCD in rats. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 16, S186.	0.7	0
38	Antidepressants Attenuate Increased Susceptibility to Colitis in a Murine Model of Depression. Gastroenterology, 2006, 130, 1743-1753.	1.3	111
39	Impaired response to amphetamine and neuronal degeneration in the nucleus accumbens of autoimmune MRL-lpr mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 166, 32-38.	2.2	23
40	Development and temporal organization of compulsive checking induced by repeated injections of the dopamine agonist quinpirole in an animal model of obsessive-compulsive disorder. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 169, 303-311.	2.2	31
41	Psychosis pathways converge via D2High dopamine receptors. Synapse, 2006, 60, 319-346.	1.2	298
42	Rituals, stereotypy and compulsive behavior in animals and humans. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2006, 30, 456-471.	6.1	139
43	Differential effects of clorgyline on sensitization to quinpirole in rats tested in small and large environments. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 186, 534-543.	3.1	9
44	Obsessive-compulsive disorder as a disturbance of security motivation: Constraints on comorbidity. Neurotoxicity Research, 2006, 10, 103-112.	2.7	33
45	Kappa-Opioid Agonist U69593 Potentiates Locomotor Sensitization to the D2/D3 Agonist Quinpirole: Pre- and Postsynaptic Mechanisms. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 31, 1967-1981.	5.4	27
46	Uncertainty and rituals. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2006, 29, 634-635.	0.7	6
47	Psychostimulant-Induced Behavior as an Animal Model of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: An Ethological Approach to the Form of Compulsive Rituals. CNS Spectrums, 2005, 10, 191-202.	1.2	73
48	Proliferating brain cells are a target of neurotoxic CSF in systemic autoimmune disease. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2005, 169, 68-85.	2.3	47
49	Motivation, time course, and heterogeneity in obsessive-compulsive disorder: Response to Taylor, McKay, and Abramowitz (2005).. Psychological Review, 2005, 112, 658-661.	3.8	58
50	Induction of compulsive-like washing by blocking the feeling of knowing: an experimental test of the security-motivation hypothesis of obsessive-compulsive disorder. Behavioral and Brain Functions, 2005, 1, 11.	3.3	22
51	Presynaptic stimulation and development of locomotor sensitization to the dopamine agonist quinpirole. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 77, 617-622.	2.9	22
52	A PET provocation study of generalized social phobia. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2004, 132, 13-18.	1.8	40
53	Hypophysectomy does not block sensitization to the dopamine agonist quinpirole or its modulation by the MAOI clorgyline. Hormones and Behavior, 2004, 45, 23-30.	2.1	6
54	Sex differences in functional activation patterns revealed by increased emotion processing demands. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 219-223.	1.2	54

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55	Context gives meaning. Commentary on Badiani and Robinson Drug-induced neurobehavioral plasticity: the role of environmental context. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2004, 15, 381-385.	1.7	1
56	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder as a Disturbance of Security Motivation.. Psychological Review, 2004, 111, 111-127.	3.8	285
57	Psychiatric Models. , 2004, , 462-474.		2
58	Clorgyline-induced switch from locomotion to mouthing in sensitization to the dopamine D2/D3 agonist quinpirole in rats: role of sigma and imidazoline I2 receptors. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 167, 211-218.	3.1	6
59	Asymmetric modulation of a catecholamine-regulated protein in the rat brain, following quinpirole administration. Synapse, 2003, 49, 261-269.	1.2	6
60	Behavioral abnormalities and increased local and systemic inflammatory responses in adult mice following maternal deprivation as neonates. Gastroenterology, 2003, 124, A667-A668.	1.3	0
61	Taste responsiveness and diet preference in autoimmune MRL mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 140, 119-130.	2.2	28
62	How Can Brain Activity and Hypnosis Inform Each Other?. International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, 2003, 51, 232-255.	1.8	17
63	Enhanced Salience and Emotion Recognition in Autism: A PET Study. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 160, 1439-1441.	7.2	151
64	D2 receptor blockade in the dorsal raphe increases quinpirole-induced locomotor excitation. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 563-566.	1.2	7
65	Effect of nicotine on quinpirole-induced checking behavior in rats: implications for obsessive-compulsive disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2002, 51, 164-171.	1.3	47
66	Monoamine oxidase inhibitor-induced blockade of locomotor sensitization to quinpirole: role of striatal dopamine uptake inhibition. Neuropharmacology, 2002, 43, 385-393.	4.1	14
67	Altered neurotransmission in brains of autoimmune mice: pharmacological and neurochemical evidence. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2002, 129, 84-96.	2.3	37
68	Preliminary evaluation of oral anticonvulsant treatment in the quinpirole model of bipolar disorder. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2002, 109, 433-440.	2.8	62
69	Behavioral Effects of Infection with IL-6 Adenovector. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2001, 15, 25-42.	4.1	50
70	Lupus as a model of neuroimmune interactions. NeuroImmune Biology, 2001, 1, 379-386.	0.2	1
71	The morphogenesis of motor rituals in rats treated chronically with the dopamine agonist quinpirole.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 115, 1301-1317.	1.2	65
72	Neurotoxic properties of cerebrospinal fluid from behaviorally impaired autoimmune mice. Brain Research, 2001, 920, 183-193.	2.2	50

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73	Compulsive checking behavior of quinpirole-sensitized rats as an animal model of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder(OCD): form and control. BMC Neuroscience, 2001, 2, 4.	1.9	104
74	The morphogenesis of motor rituals in rats treated chronically with the dopamine agonist quinpirole.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 115, 1301-1317.	1.2	16
75	Immunosuppression prevents neuronal atrophy in lupus-prone mice:. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2000, 111, 93-101.	2.3	51
76	Increased TUNEL staining in brains of autoimmune Fas-deficient mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2000, 104, 147-154.	2.3	45
77	Hypnotic hallucinations: towards a biology of epistemology. Contemporary Hypnosis, 2000, 17, 4-14.	0.7	27
78	Hypnotic hallucinations and yedasentience. Contemporary Hypnosis, 2000, 17, 26-31.	0.7	19
79	Locomotor sensitization to quinpirole in rats: effects of drug abstinence and sex. Psychopharmacology, 2000, 152, 304-311.	3.1	18
80	A switch mechanism between locomotion and mouthing implicated in sensitization to quinpirole in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2000, 151, 202-210.	3.1	24
81	Reduced corticotropin-releasing factor and enhanced vasopressin gene expression in brains of mice with autoimmunity-induced behavioral dysfunction. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 96, 80-91.	2.3	42
82	Brain, Behaviour and Lupus. , 1999, , 127-133.		0
83	Progressive atrophy of pyramidal neuron dendrites in autoimmune MRL-lpr mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1998, 87, 162-170.	2.3	83
84	Effects of quinpirole on central dopamine systems in sensitized and non-sensitized rats. Neuroscience, 1998, 83, 781-789.	2.3	43
85	Association of Altered Whole-Body Metabolism with Locomotor Sensitization Induced by Quinpirole. Physiology and Behavior, 1998, 63, 755-761.	2.1	7
86	101. A pilot study of PET in social phobia. Biological Psychiatry, 1998, 43, S31.	1.3	4
87	Quinpirole induces compulsive checking behavior in rats: A potential animal model of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1998, 112, 1475-1485.	1.2	293
88	Where the imaginal appears real: A positron emission tomography study of auditory hallucinations. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 1956-1960.	7.1	220
89	Review: Behaviour of MRL Mice: An Animal Model of Disturbed Behaviour in Systemic Autoimmune Disease. Lupus, 1997, 6, 223-229.	1.6	65
90	Effect of cyclophosphamide on leukocytic infiltration in the brain of MRL/lpr mice. Lupus, 1997, 6, 268-274.	1.6	57

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91	Monoamine oxidase inhibitor sensitive site implicated in sensitization to quinpirole. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1997, 339, 109-111.	3.5	17
92	Dopamine D2 receptors quantified in vivo in human narcolepsy. Biological Psychiatry, 1997, 41, 305-310.	1.3	37
93	A plausible rat model of obsessive-compulsive disorder: Compulsive checking behavior is induced in rats chronically injected with quinpirole. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 237, S16.	2.1	1
94	Reduced Preference for Sucrose in Autoimmune Mice. Brain Research Bulletin, 1997, 44, 155-165.	3.0	89
95	Animal Models for Nervous System Disease in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1997, 823, 97-106.	3.8	33
96	Locomotor sensitization to quinpirole: environment-modulated increase in efficacy and context-dependent increase in potency. Psychopharmacology, 1997, 134, 193-200.	3.1	61
97	Neurobehavioral alterations in autoimmune mice. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1997, 21, 327-340.	6.1	96
98	Joint pathology and behavioral performance in autoimmune MRL-lpr mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1996, 60, 901-905.	2.1	15
99	Blunted Sensitivity to Sucrose in Autoimmune MRL-lpr Mice: A Curve-Shift Study. Brain Research Bulletin, 1996, 41, 305-311.	3.0	88
100	Associational and nonassociational mechanisms in locomotor sensitization to the dopamine agonist quinpirole. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 127, 95-101.	3.1	40
101	Joint Pathology and Behavioral Performance in Autoimmune MRL-lpr Mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1996, 60, 901-905.	2.1	30
102	Nervous System Lupus: Pathogenesis and Rationale for Therapy. Scandinavian Journal of Rheumatology, 1995, 24, 263-273.	1.1	31
103	Perseveration without hyperlocomotion in a spontaneous alternation task in rats sensitized to the dopamine agonist quinpirole. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 55-59.	2.1	47
104	Immunosuppressive treatment prevents behavioral deficit in autoimmune MRL-lpr mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 58, 797-802.	2.1	55
105	Asymmetrical influence of mesocortical dopamine depletion on stress ulcer development and subcortical dopamine systems in rats: Implications for psychopathology. Neuroscience, 1995, 65, 757-766.	2.3	71
106	Dynamics of behavioral sensitization induced by the dopamine agonist quinpirole and a proposed central energy control mechanism. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 115, 95-104.	3.1	92
107	Dynamics of behavioral sensitization induced by the dopamine agonist quinpirole and a proposed central energy control mechanism. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 116, 124-124.	3.1	2
108	Effects of dose and interdose interval on locomotor sensitization to the dopamine agonist quinpirole. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 48, 921-928.	2.9	69

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109	Behavior and Immune Status of MRL Mice in the Postweaning Period. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1994, 8, 1-13.	4.1	33
110	Asymmetrical orientation to edges of an openfield: modulation by striatal dopamine and relationship to motor asymmetries in the rat. Brain Research, 1994, 637, 114-118.	2.2	25
111	Disturbed emotionality in autoimmune MRL-lpr mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 56, 609-617.	2.1	137
112	Left/right nigrostriatal asymmetry in susceptibility to neurotoxic dopamine depletion with 6-hydroxydopamine in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1994, 170, 83-86.	2.1	20
113	Brain-reactive antibodies and behavior of autoimmune MRL-lpr mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1993, 54, 1025-1029.	2.1	49
114	Role of the corpus callosum in expression of behavioral asymmetries induced by a unilateral dopamine lesion of the substantia nigra in the rat. Brain Research, 1993, 609, 347-350.	2.2	19
115	Longlasting consequences of chronic treatment with the dopamine agonist quinpirole for the undrugged behavior of rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1993, 54, 35-41.	2.2	57
116	Spatial learning during the course of autoimmune disease in MRL mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 1993, 54, 57-66.	2.2	64
117	Three clinical syndromes of schizophrenia in untreated subjects: relation to brain glucose activity measured by position emission tomography (PET). Schizophrenia Research, 1993, 11, 47-54.	2.0	114
118	Disintegration of the spatial organization of behavior in experimental autoimmune dementia. Neuroscience, 1993, 56, 83-91.	2.3	9
119	Dr. Szechtman and Colleagues Reply. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1993, 150, 1276-1276.	7.2	5
120	A behavioral profile of autoimmune lupus-prone MRL mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1992, 6, 265-285.	4.1	106
121	Constriction of environmental space and the behavioral response to the dopamine agonist quinpirole. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 43, 1217-1219.	2.9	17
122	Dopaminergic control of locomotion, mouthing, snout contact, and grooming: opposing roles of D1 and D2 receptors. Psychopharmacology, 1992, 106, 447-454.	3.1	74
123	Quinpirole alters quadruped activity in rats from the second postnatal week. Developmental Psychobiology, 1992, 25, 275-289.	1.6	13
124	17. Neuroleptic effects on regional brain metabolism in first episode schizophrenics. Schizophrenia Research, 1991, 5, 208-209.	2.0	12
125	Regional brain glucose metabolism in neuroleptic naive first episode and chronic schizophrenic patients and normal controls at rest and after dopamine agonist and antagonist drugs. Schizophrenia Research, 1991, 4, 401-402.	2.0	0
126	Apomorphine effects on brain metabolism in neuroleptic-naive schizophrenic patients. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 1991, 40, 135-153.	1.8	27

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127	Differential effects of D1 and D2 dopamine agonists on stereotyped locomotion in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1991, 45, 117-124.	2.2	56
128	Apomorphine effects on brain metabolism in neuroleptic-naive schizophrenic patients. Psychiatry Research, 1991, 40, 135-153.	3.3	3
129	Dosing regimen differentiates sensitization of locomotion and mouthing to D2 agonist quinpirole. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 989-991.	2.9	15
130	Neuroleptic drug effects on cognitive function in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 1990, 3, 211-219.	2.0	120
131	Regional Brain Metabolism During Auditory Hallucinations in Chronic Schizophrenia. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1990, 157, 562-570.	2.8	99
132	Relation between motor asymmetry and direction of rotational behaviour under amphetamine and apomorphine in rats with unilateral degeneration of the nigrostriatal dopamine system. Behavioural Brain Research, 1990, 39, 123-133.	2.2	29
133	Increased frontal and reduced parietal glucose metabolism in acute untreated schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research, 1989, 28, 119-133.	3.3	202
134	Biphasic effect of D-2 agonist quinpirole on locomotion and movements. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1989, 161, 151-157.	3.5	221
135	D2-agonist quinpirole induces perseveration of routes and hyperactivity but no perseveration of movements. Brain Research, 1989, 490, 255-267.	2.2	120
136	Sensitization and tolerance to apomorphine in men: Yawning, growth hormone, nausea, and hyperthermia. Psychiatry Research, 1988, 23, 245-255.	3.3	31
137	Seasonal variations in prolactin levels in Schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research, 1988, 25, 157-162.	3.3	7
138	Longitudinal growth hormone studies in schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research, 1988, 24, 123-136.	3.3	16
139	Effect of the dopamine receptor agonist apomorphine on sensory input. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 1988, 338, 489-496.	3.0	7
140	Effect of Neuroleptics on Altered Cerebral Glucose Metabolism in Schizophrenia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1988, 45, 523.	12.3	173
141	Differences in the behavioral profile of circling under amphetamine and apomorphine in rats with unilateral lesions of the substantia nigra.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1988, 102, 276-288.	1.2	37
142	Differences in the behavioral profile of circling under amphetamine and apomorphine in rats with unilateral lesions of the substantia nigra.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1988, 102, 276-288.	1.2	14
143	Electrophysiological correlates of stereotyped sniffing in rats injected with apomorphine. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1987, 26, 299-304.	2.9	14
144	Behavior performed at onset of drug action and apomorphine stereotypy. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1986, 121, 49-56.	3.5	14

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145	Lateralized and compulsive exteroceptive orientation in rats treated with apomorphine. Neuroscience Letters, 1986, 64, 41-46.	2.1	19
146	Postural asymmetry and lateralized rotation in normal rats administered apomorphine. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1986, 25, 689-691.	2.9	4
147	Effects of pretreatment with naloxone on behaviours induced by a small dose of apomorphine. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1986, 24, 1779-1783.	2.9	10
148	Mating induces pupillary dilatation in female rats: Role of pelvic nerve. Physiology and Behavior, 1985, 35, 295-301.	2.1	23
149	The morphogenesis of stereotyped behavior induced by the dopamine receptor agonist apomorphine in the laboratory rat. Neuroscience, 1985, 14, 783-798.	2.3	111
150	Lateralizing effects of apomorphine on taxis, postural support and rotation in rats. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1985, 9, 525-531.	4.8	9
151	Timing of yawns induced by a small dose of apomorphine and its alteration by naloxone. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1984, 8, 743-746.	4.8	8
152	Peripheral sensory input directs apomorphine-induced circling in rats. Brain Research, 1983, 264, 332-335.	2.2	30
153	Behavioral effects of 5-hydroxy-N-acetyltryptophan, a putative synthetic precursor of N-acetylserotonin. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1982, 6, 359-363.	4.8	2
154	Snout contact fixation, climbing and gnawing during apomorphine stereotypy in rats from two substrains. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1982, 80, 385-392.	3.5	73
155	Sexual behavior decreases pain sensitivity and stimulates endogenous opioids in male rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1981, 70, 279-285.	3.5	121
156	Bisexual behavior in male rats treated neonatally with antibodies to luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1981, 95, 36-44.	1.8	12
157	Ontogeny of oral behavior induced by tail pinch and electrical stimulation of the tail in rats.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1980, 94, 436-445.	1.8	23
158	Synchrony among rhythmical facial tremor, neocortical â€˜ALPHAâ€™ waves, and thalamic non-sensory neuronal bursts in intact awake rats. Brain Research, 1980, 195, 281-298.	2.2	159
159	Redirected oral behavior in rats induced by tail-pinch and electrical stimulation of the tail. Physiology and Behavior, 1980, 24, 57-64.	2.1	18
160	Pretreatment with Î´1-tetrahydrocannabinol and psychoactive drugs: Effects on uptake of biogenic amines and on behavior. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1979, 59, 267-276.	3.5	30
161	An automatic device for delivering â€œtail-pinchâ€•stimulation to freely moving rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1979, 23, 197-199.	2.1	5
162	Preoptic knife cuts and sexual behavior in male rats. Brain Research, 1978, 150, 569-591.	2.2	71

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163	Tail-pinch facilitates onset of maternal behavior in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1977, 19, 807-809.	2.1	45
164	Tail pinch induces eating in sated rats which appears to depend on nigrostriatal dopamine. Science, 1975, 189, 731-733.	12.6	228
165	Tail pinch-induced eating, gnawing and licking behavior in rats: Dependence on the nigrostriatal dopamine system. Brain Research, 1975, 99, 319-337.	2.2	256
166	Plasma corticosterone levels during sexual behavior in male rats. Hormones and Behavior, 1974, 5, 191-200.	2.1	46
167	Hypothalamic stimulation: A biphasic influence on copulation of the male rat. Behavioral Biology, 1972, 7, 591-598.	2.2	30