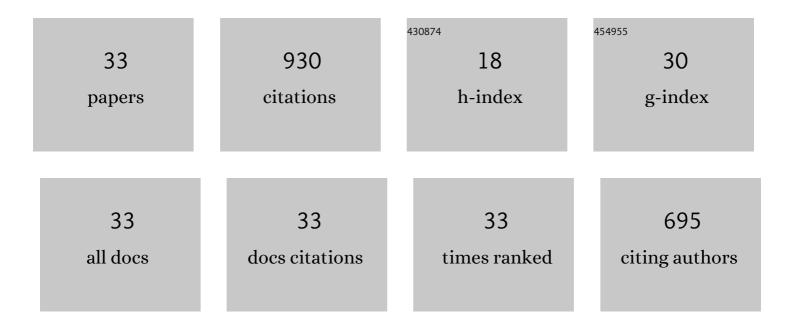
## Lucille A Lumley

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9174423/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cannabidiol reduces soman-induced lethality and seizure severity in female plasma carboxylesterase knockout mice treated with midazolam. NeuroToxicology, 2021, 82, 130-136.	3.0	4
2	Novel Genetically Modified Mouse Model to Assess Soman-Induced Toxicity and Medical Countermeasure Efficacy: Human Acetylcholinesterase Knock-in Serum Carboxylesterase Knockout Mice. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 1893.	4.1	4
3	Treatment of acetylcholinesterase inhibitor-induced seizures with polytherapy targeting GABA and glutamate receptors. Neuropharmacology, 2021, 185, 108444.	4.1	21
4	Soman-induced toxicity, cholinesterase inhibition and neuropathology in adult male Göttingen minipigs. Toxicology Reports, 2021, 8, 896-907.	3.3	3
5	Combination of antiseizure medications phenobarbital, ketamine, and midazolam reduces somanâ€induced epileptogenesis and brain pathology in rats. Epilepsia Open, 2021, 6, 757-769.	2.4	11
6	Rational polytherapy in the treatment of cholinergic seizures. Neurobiology of Disease, 2020, 133, 104537.	4.4	30
7	Ketamine as adjunct to midazolam treatment following soman-induced status epilepticus reduces seizure severity, epileptogenesis, and brain pathology in plasma carboxylesterase knockout mice. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2020, 111, 107229.	1.7	17
8	Delayed midazolam dose effects against soman in male and female plasma carboxylesterase knockout mice. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2020, 1479, 94-107.	3.8	9
9	Dataset of EEG power integral, spontaneous recurrent seizure and behavioral responses following combination drug therapy in soman-exposed rats. Data in Brief, 2019, 27, 104629.	1.0	12
10	Early polytherapy for benzodiazepine-refractory status epilepticus. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2019, 101, 106367.	1.7	25
11	Neurosteroid and benzodiazepine combination therapy reduces status epilepticus and longâ€ŧerm effects of wholeâ€body sarin exposure in rats. Epilepsia Open, 2019, 4, 382-396.	2.4	22
12	mRNA and miRNA Expression Analysis in Multiple Brain Regions Following Soman Exposure in Rats. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 641.2.	0.5	1
13	Age-Related Susceptibility to Epileptogenesis and Neuronal Loss in Male Fischer Rats Exposed to Soman and Treated With Medical Countermeasures. Toxicological Sciences, 2018, 164, 142-152.	3.1	7
14	Somanâ€induced status epilepticus, epileptogenesis, and neuropathology in carboxylesterase knockout mice treated with midazolam. Epilepsia, 2018, 59, 2206-2218.	5.1	28
15	Poisoning with Soman, an Organophosphorus Nerve Agent, Alters Fecal Bacterial Biota and Urine Metabolites: a Case for Novel Signatures for Asymptomatic Nerve Agent Exposure. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2018, 84, .	3.1	6
16	Younger rats are more susceptible to the lethal effects of sarin than adult rats: 24 h LC <sub>50</sub> for whole-body (10 and 60 min) exposures. Drug and Chemical Toxicology, 2017, 40, 134-139.	2.3	6
17	Treatment of experimental status epilepticus with synergistic drug combinations. Epilepsia, 2017, 58, e49-e53.	5.1	36
18	Simultaneous triple therapy for the treatment of status epilepticus. Neurobiology of Disease, 2017, 104, 41-49.	4.4	38

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Anticonvulsant drug polytherapy stops status epilepticus and prevents neuronal loss in somanâ€exposed rats. FASEB Journal, 2017, 31, lb629.	0.5	О
20	Midazolam–ketamine dual therapy stops cholinergic status epilepticus and reduces Morris water maze deficits. Epilepsia, 2016, 57, 1406-1415.	5.1	55
21	Benzodiazepineâ€refractory status epilepticus: pathophysiology and principles of treatment. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2016, 1378, 166-173.	3.8	54
22	Female rats are less susceptible during puberty to the lethal effects of percutaneous exposure to VX. Toxicology Reports, 2016, 3, 895-899.	3.3	3
23	Comparison of the lethal effects of chemical warfare nerve agents across multiple ages. Toxicology Letters, 2016, 241, 167-174.	0.8	30
24	Hormone-dependence of sarin lethality in rats: Sex differences and stage of the estrous cycle. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2015, 287, 253-257.	2.8	26
25	Caramiphen edisylate as adjunct to standard therapy attenuates soman-induced seizures and cognitive deficits in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2014, 44, 89-104.	2.4	37
26	Combined diazepam and HDAC inhibitor treatment protects against seizures and neuronal damage caused by soman exposure. NeuroToxicology, 2012, 33, 500-511.	3.0	30
27	Characterizing the behavioral effects of nerve agent-induced seizure activity in rats: Increased startle reactivity and perseverative behavior. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2012, 100, 382-391.	2.9	28
28	Impaired auditory and contextual fear conditioning in soman-exposed rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2011, 98, 120-129.	2.9	30
29	Transcriptional responses of the nerve agent-sensitive brain regions amygdala, hippocampus, piriform cortex, septum, and thalamus following exposure to the organophosphonate anticholinesterase sarin. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2011, 8, 84.	7.2	41
30	Spontaneous recurrent seizures after status epilepticus induced by soman in Spragueâ€Dawley rats. Epilepsia, 2010, 51, 1503-1510.	5.1	92
31	Analyzing large data sets acquired through telemetry from rats exposed to organophosphorous compounds: An EEG study. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2009, 184, 176-183.	2.5	28
32	Kinetics of Sarin (GB) Following a Single Sublethal Inhalation Exposure in the Guinea Pig. Inhalation Toxicology, 2007, 19, 667-681.	1.6	8
33	Stoichiometric and catalytic scavengers as protection against nerve agent toxicity: A mini review. Toxicology, 2007, 233, 31-39.	4.2	188