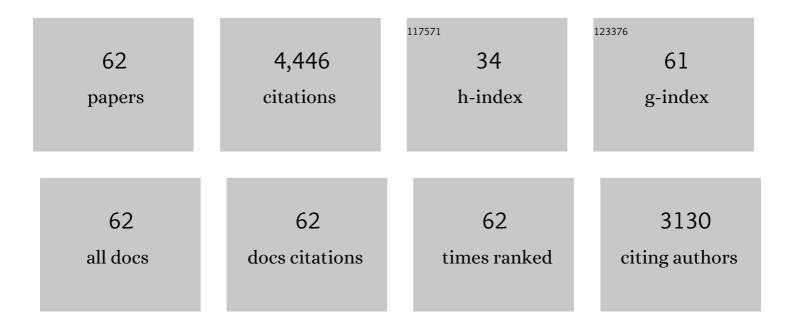
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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WENDY LLYNCH

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sex- and Dose-Dependent Differences in the Development of an Addiction-Like Phenotype Following Extended-Access Fentanyl Self-Administration. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2022, 13, 841873.	1.6	17
2	Shifts in the neurobiological mechanisms motivating cocaine use with the development of an addiction-like phenotype in male rats. Psychopharmacology, 2021, 238, 811-823.	1.5	6
3	Females develop features of an addiction-like phenotype sooner during withdrawal than males. Psychopharmacology, 2021, 238, 2213-2224.	1.5	19
4	The importance of examining sex differences in animal models validated to induce an addiction-like phenotype. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2021, 209, 173255.	1.3	6
5	A buprenorphine-validated rat model of opioid use disorder optimized to study sex differences in vulnerability to relapse. Psychopharmacology, 2021, 238, 1029-1046.	1.5	30
6	Sexual Differentiation and Substance Use: A Mini-Review. Endocrinology, 2020, 161, .	1.4	25
7	Sex chromosome complement influences vulnerability to cocaine in mice. Hormones and Behavior, 2020, 125, 104821.	1.0	22
8	Mechanisms underlying the efficacy of exercise as an intervention for cocaine relapse: a focus on mGlu5 in the dorsal medial prefrontal cortex. Psychopharmacology, 2019, 236, 2155-2171.	1.5	13
9	Exercise during abstinence normalizes ultrastructural synaptic plasticity associated with nicotineâ€seeking following extended access selfâ€administration. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 50, 2707-2721.	1.2	3
10	Tamoxifen Blocks the Development of Motivational Features of an Addiction-Like Phenotype in Female Rats. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 253.	1.0	10
11	Effect of menthol on nicotine intake and relapse vulnerability in a rat model of concurrent intravenous menthol/nicotine self-administration. Psychopharmacology, 2019, 236, 1219-1232.	1.5	11
12	Exercise or saccharin during abstinence block estrus-induced increases in nicotine-seeking. Physiology and Behavior, 2019, 203, 33-41.	1.0	10
13	Resistance exercise decreases heroin self-administration and alters gene expression in the nucleus accumbens of heroin-exposed rats. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 1245-1255.	1.5	21
14	Modeling the development of drug addiction in male and female animals. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2018, 164, 50-61.	1.3	52
15	Deep brain stimulation for the treatment of drug addiction. Neurosurgical Focus, 2018, 45, E11.	1.0	62
16	Exercise as a Sex-Specific Treatment for Substance Use Disorder. Current Addiction Reports, 2017, 4, 467-481.	1.6	9
17	Exercise as a Prevention for Substance Use Disorder: a Review of Sex Differences and Neurobiological Mechanisms. Current Addiction Reports, 2017, 4, 455-466.	1.6	24
18	How to study sex differences in addiction using animal models. Addiction Biology, 2016, 21, 1007-1029.	1.4	69

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19	The effects of resistance exercise on cocaine self-administration, muscle hypertrophy, and BDNF expression in the nucleus accumbens. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 163, 186-194.	1.6	15
20	Alcohol preferring (P) rats as a model for examining sex differences in alcohol use disorder and its treatment. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2015, 132, 1-9.	1.3	43
21	Wheel running exercise attenuates vulnerability to self-administer nicotine in rats. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 156, 193-198.	1.6	31
22	Sex differences in the effect of wheel running on subsequent nicotine-seeking in a rat adolescent-onset self-administration model. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 1753-1762.	1.5	51
23	Dose-dependent effectiveness of wheel running to attenuate cocaine-seeking: impact of sex and estrous cycle in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 2661-2670.	1.5	63
24	Dose-dependent effects of wheel running on cocaine-seeking and prefrontal cortex Bdnf exon IV expression in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 1305-1314.	1.5	43
25	Diminished Role of Dopamine D1-Receptor Signaling with the Development of an Addicted Phenotype in Rats. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 76, 8-14.	0.7	29
26	A Shift in the Role of Glutamatergic Signaling in the Nucleus Accumbens Core With the Development of an Addicted Phenotype. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 76, 810-815.	0.7	27
27	The efficacy of a low dose combination of topiramate and naltrexone on ethanol reinforcement and consumption in rat models. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2014, 116, 107-115.	1.3	9
28	Acute and chronic administration of a low-dose combination of topiramate and ondansetron reduces ethanol's reinforcing effects in male alcohol preferring (P) rats Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2014, 22, 35-42.	1.3	14
29	Effect of wheel-running during abstinence on subsequent nicotine-seeking in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 227, 403-411.	1.5	37
30	Exercise as a novel treatment for drug addiction: A neurobiological and stage-dependent hypothesis. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2013, 37, 1622-1644.	2.9	239
31	Estradiol as a Mechanism for Sex Differences in the Development of an Addicted Phenotype following Extended Access Cocaine Self-Administration. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 1698-1705.	2.8	61
32	Time and sex-dependent effects of an adenosine A2A/A1 receptor antagonist on motivation to self-administer cocaine in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2012, 102, 257-263.	1.3	23
33	Severity of drinking as a predictor of efficacy of the combination of ondansetron and topiramate in rat models of ethanol consumption and relapse. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 217, 3-12.	1.5	31
34	Exercise as a Potential Treatment for Drug Abuse: Evidence from Preclinical Studies. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2011, 2, 82.	1.3	97
35	Role of progesterone in nicotine addiction: Evidence from initiation to relapse Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2010, 18, 451-461.	1.3	140
36	Effect of topiramate treatment on ethanol consumption in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 207, 529-534.	1.5	44

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37	Regulation of cocaine self-administration in humans: Lack of evidence for loading and maintenance phases. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2010, 95, 51-55.	1.3	8
38	Incubation of nicotine seeking is associated with enhanced protein kinase Aâ€regulated signaling of dopamine―and cAMPâ€regulated phosphoprotein of 32 kDa in the insular cortex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 31, 733-741.	1.2	94
39	Aerobic Exercise Attenuates Reinstatement of Cocaine-Seeking Behavior and Associated Neuroadaptations in the Prefrontal Cortex. Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 68, 774-777.	0.7	98
40	Novel Methodologies: Proteomic Approaches in Substance Abuse Research. , 2010, , 359-378.		0
41	Animal models of substance abuse and addiction: implications for science, animal welfare, and society. Comparative Medicine, 2010, 60, 177-88.	0.4	80
42	Sex and ovarian hormones influence vulnerability and motivation for nicotine during adolescence in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2009, 94, 43-50.	1.3	101
43	Acquisition and maintenance of cocaine self-administration in adolescent rats: effects of sex and gonadal hormones. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 197, 237-246.	1.5	122
44	CLINICAL STUDY: Subjective responses and cardiovascular effects of selfâ€administered cocaine in cocaineâ€abusing men and women. Addiction Biology, 2008, 13, 403-410.	1.4	27
45	Gene profiling the response to repeated cocaine self-administration in dorsal striatum: A focus on circadian genes. Brain Research, 2008, 1213, 166-177.	1.1	77
46	Effect of cocaine self-administration on striatal PKA-regulated signaling in male and female rats. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 191, 263-271.	1.5	42
47	Sex differences in vulnerability to drug self-administration Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2006, 14, 34-41.	1.3	172
48	Self-reported paranoia during laboratory "binge―cocaine self-administration in humans. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2006, 83, 249-256.	1.3	39
49	A paradigm to investigate the self-regulation of cocaine administration in humans. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 180, 436-446.	1.5	33
50	Neonatal Isolation Stress Potentiates Cocaine Seeking Behavior in Adult Male and Female Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 322-329.	2.8	55
51	Decreased Motivation Following Cocaine Self-Administration Under Extended Access Conditions: Effects of Sex and Ovarian Hormones. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 927-935.	2.8	61
52	Sex Differences in the Behavioral Effects of 24-h/day Access to Cocaine under a Discrete Trial Procedure. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2004, 29, 943-951.	2.8	125
53	Sex and estrogen influence drug abuse. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2004, 25, 273-279.	4.0	297
54	Changes in rat frontal cortex gene expression following chronic cocaine. Molecular Brain Research, 2002, 104, 11-20.	2.5	52

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55	Patterns of cocaine self-administration in rats produced by various access conditions under a discrete trials procedure. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2002, 67, 291-299.	1.6	138
56	Intravenous cocaine and heroin self-administration in rats selectively bred for differential saccharin intake: phenotype and sex differences. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 161, 304-313.	1.5	212
57	Biological basis of sex differences in drug abuse: preclinical and clinical studies. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 164, 121-137.	1.5	529
58	Repeated cocaine self-administration causes multiple changes in rat frontal cortex gene expression. Neurochemical Research, 2002, 27, 1181-1192.	1.6	32
59	Regulation of drug intake Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2001, 9, 131-143.	1.3	120
60	Role of estrogen in the acquisition of intravenously self-administered cocaine in female rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2001, 68, 641-646.	1.3	179
61	Effects of sex and the estrous cycle on regulation of intravenously self-administered cocaine in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2000, 152, 132-139.	1.5	158
62	Reinstatement of cocaine self-administration in rats: sex differences. Psychopharmacology, 2000, 148, 196-200.	1.5	189