

# Acute and long-term effects of MDMA on cerebral dopa

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine) or Ecstasy: The Neuropsychobiological Implications of Taking It at Dances and Raves. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2004, 50, 329-335.	0.9	129
3	Ecstasy (MDMA) exposure and neuropsychological functioning: A polydrug perspective. <i>Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society</i> , 2005, 11, 753-65.	1.2	27
4	Pharmacological aspects of the combined use of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA, ecstasy) and gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB): a review of the literature. <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> , 2005, 24, 359-368.	1.1	28
5	Long-term effects of MDMA (Ecstasy) on the human central nervous system revealed by visual evoked potentials. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2005, 10, 187-195.	1.4	17
6	Studies on the effect of MDMA (ˆˆˆecstasyˆˆ™) on the body temperature of rats housed at different ambient room temperatures. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 146, 306-312.	2.7	62
7	Effect of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA, ˆˆˆecstasyˆˆ) on dopamine transmission in the nucleus accumbens shell and core. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1055, 143-148.	1.1	44
8	Endocannabinoids and 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) interaction. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2005, 81, 407-416.	1.3	28
9	Dopamine-Independent Locomotor Actions of Amphetamines in a Novel Acute Mouse Model of Parkinson Disease. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2005, 3, e271.	2.6	122
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13	Psychostimulants and monoamine transporters: upsetting the balance. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 5, 94-100.	1.7	61
14	Synthesis and Cytotoxic Profile of 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (ˆˆˆEcstasyˆˆ) and Its Metabolites on Undifferentiated PC12 Cells:ˆˆˆA Putative StructureˆˆˆToxicity Relationship. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2006, 19, 1294-1304.	1.7	56
15	3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine in Adult Rats Produces Deficits in Path Integration and Spatial Reference Memory. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2006, 59, 1219-1226.	0.7	70
16	Analysis of transcriptional responses in the mouse dorsal striatum following acute 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy): Identification of extracellular signal-regulated kinase-controlled genes. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 137, 473-482.	1.1	17
17	Apparent Transient Effects of Recent ˆˆˆEcstasyˆˆˆ Use on Cognitive Performance and Extrapyrarnidal Signs in Human Subjects. <i>Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology</i> , 2006, 19, 157-164.	0.5	10
18	MDMA and fenfluramine reduce L-DOPA-induced dyskinesia via indirect 5-HT1A receptor stimulation. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 23, 2669-2676.	1.2	58
19	Persistent cerebrovascular effects of MDMA and acute responses to the drug. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 24, 509-519.	1.2	19

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21	Initial deficit and recovery of function after MDMA preexposure in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 184, 239-246.	1.5	21
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25	Association of caffeine to MDMA does not increase antinociception but potentiates adverse effects of this recreational drug. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1111, 72-82.	1.1	30
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32	Pathways between ecstasy initiation and other drug use. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2007, 32, 1511-1518.	1.7	22
33	The effects of concurrent administration of (±)3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine and cocaine on conditioned place preference in the adult male rat. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 88, 165-170.	1.3	19
34	Developmental effects of (±)3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine on spatial versus path integration learning: Effects of dose distribution. <i>Synapse</i> , 2007, 61, 488-499.	0.6	23
35	Comparative potencies of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) analogues as inhibitors of [ <sup>3</sup> H]noradrenaline and [ <sup>3</sup> H]5-HT transport in mammalian cell lines. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2007, 152, 1121-1130.	2.7	24
36	Differential effects of intravenous R,S-(1 <i>½</i> )-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA, Ecstasy) and its S(+) and R(?) enantiomers on dopamine transmission and extracellular signal regulated kinase phosphorylation (pERK) in the rat nucleus accumbens shell and core. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 102, 121-132.	2.1	51
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