Publications for Simon Lewis

2018


2017


Ehgoetz Martens, K., Shine, J., Lewis, S. (2017). Using virtual reality to advance the understanding and rehabilitation of gait impairments in Parkinson's disease. In Fabio Augusto Barbieri, Rodrigo Vitorio (Eds.), *Locomotion and Posture in Older Adults: The Role of Aging and Movement Disorders* (pp. 397-416). Cham: Springer International Publishing. <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-48980-3_25">[More Information](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-48980-3_25)"


2016


2015


2014


**2013**


2012


### 2011


2010


2009


2006

Involuntary movements and sleep-wake activity in patients with Parkinson's disease were objectively assessed using the Actiwatch-Neurologica system (Hurelbrink, C., Lewis, S., Barker, R. (2005)).

The role of learned irrelevance in attentional set-shifting impairments in Parkinson's disease was studied (Slabosz, A., Lewis, S., Smigasiewicz, K., Szymura, B., Barker, R., Owen, A. (2006)).

The use of rasagiline in conjunction with levodopa in Parkinson's disease was explored (Brown, J., Lewis, S. (2006)).

The heterogeneity of Parkinson's disease was examined (Barker, R. (2005)).

The dopamine basis for deficits in working memory but not attentional set-shifting in Parkinson's disease was investigated (Lewis, S., Slabosz, A., Robbins, T., Barker, R., Owen, A. (2005)).

Abnormal frontal activations related to decision-making in Parkinson's disease were observed (Ersche, K., Fletcher, P., Lewis, S., Clark, L., Stocks-Gee, G., London, M., Deakin, J., Robbins, T., Sahakian, B. (2005)).

Executive heterogeneity was used to explore the nature of working memory deficits in Parkinson's disease (Lewis, S., Dove, A., Robbins, T., Barker, R., Owen, A. (2003)).

Cognitive impairments in early Parkinson's disease were accompanied by reductions in activity in frontostriatal neural circuitry (Lewis, S., Cools, R., Robbins, T., Dove, A., Barker, R., Owen, A. (2003)).

The neurobehavioral effects of L-dopa were studied (Gray, C., Robbins, T., Carpenter, R., Barker, R. (2006)).

Mitochondrial DNA haplogroup cluster UKJT was found to reduce the risk of PD (Shaw-Smith, C., Lewis, S., Reid, E. (2004)).

The COMT val158met polymorphism was associated with planning ability in Parkinson's disease (Foltynie, T., Goldberg, T., Lewis, S., Blackwell, A., Kolachana, B., Weinberger, D., Robbins, T., Barker, R. (2004)).

The BDNF Val66Met polymorphism had a gender-specific influence on planning ability (Foltynie, T., Lewis, S., Goldberg, T., Blackwell, A., Kolachana, B., Weinberger, D., Robbins, T., Barker, R. (2005)).

Executive heterogeneity accompanied by reductions in activity in frontostriatal neural circuitry was observed in mild-moderate Huntington's disease (Lewis, S., Cools, R., Robbins, T., Dove, A., Barker, R., Owen, A. (2003)).

The Val66Met polymorphism was found to influence the planning ability in Parkinson's disease (Foltynie, T., Goldberg, T., Lewis, S., Blackwell, A., Kolachana, B., Weinberger, D., Robbins, T., Barker, R. (2004)).