

# Royce Lee

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10464906/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

72  
papers

2,274  
citations

186265

28  
h-index

243625

44  
g-index

73  
all docs

73  
docs citations

73  
times ranked

2584  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cerebrospinal fluid oxytocin, life history of aggression, and personality disorder. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2009, 34, 1567-1573.	2.7	144
2	Elevated Plasma Inflammatory Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 71, 158.	11.0	124
3	Serotonin and impulsive aggression. <i>CNS Spectrums</i> , 2015, 20, 295-302.	1.2	116
4	Acute Subjective and Behavioral Effects of Microdoses of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide in Healthy Human Volunteers. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 86, 792-800.	1.3	104
5	Effects of MDMA and Intranasal Oxytocin on Social and Emotional Processing. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 39, 1654-1663.	5.4	102
6	Childhood Trauma and Personality Disorder: Positive Correlation With Adult CSF Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Concentrations. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 162, 995-997.	7.2	78
7	Aggression, Suicidality, and Intermittent Explosive Disorder: Serotonergic Correlates in Personality Disorder and Healthy Control Subjects. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2010, 35, 435-444.	5.4	75
8	Plasma oxytocin concentrations following MDMA or intranasal oxytocin in humans. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2014, 46, 23-31.	2.7	72
9	Cerebrospinal fluid glutamate concentration correlates with impulsive aggression in human subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2013, 47, 1247-1253.	3.1	62
10	Neural Correlates of Aggressive Behavior in Real Time: a Review of fMRI Studies of Laboratory Reactive Aggression. <i>Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports</i> , 2017, 4, 138-150.	1.3	60
11	Relationship between psychopathy, aggression, anger, impulsivity, and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2014, 40, 526-536.	2.4	55
12	Substance use disorders: Relationship with intermittent explosive disorder and with aggression, anger, and impulsivity. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2016, 81, 127-132.	3.1	48
13	Developmental psychopathology and neurobiology of aggression. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 2005, 17, 1151-71.	2.3	47
14	Elevated Plasma Oxidative Stress Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 79, 127-135.	1.3	47
15	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid and homovanillic acid: reciprocal relationships with impulsive aggression in human subjects. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2010, 117, 241-248.	2.8	46
16	The relationship between impulsive verbal aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2008, 34, 51-60.	2.4	41
17	Cerebrospinal fluid GABA concentration: Relationship with impulsivity and history of suicidal behavior, but not aggression, in human subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2009, 43, 353-359.	3.1	41
18	Inverse relationship between numbers of 5-HT transporter binding sites and life history of aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2010, 44, 137-142.	3.1	37

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Childhood trauma and parental style: Relationship with markers of inflammation, oxidative stress, and aggression in healthy and personality disordered subjects. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2015, 112, 56-65.	2.2	37
20	White Matter Integrity Reductions in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 2697-2703.	5.4	36
21	Cerebrospinal Fluid Neuropeptide Y-like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Impulsive Aggression in Human Subjects. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 72, 997-1003.	1.3	33
22	Mistrustful and Misunderstood: a Review of Paranoid Personality Disorder. <i>Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports</i> , 2017, 4, 151-165.	1.3	33
23	Preliminary Report on the Effects of a Low Dose of LSD on Resting-State Amygdala Functional Connectivity. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2020, 5, 461-467.	1.5	33
24	Low doses of LSD reduce broadband oscillatory power and modulate event-related potentials in healthy adults. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2022, 239, 1735-1747.	3.1	33
25	Plasma oxytocin in response to pharmacological challenge to d-fenfluramine and placebo in healthy men. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2003, 118, 129-136.	3.3	32
26	Acute tryptophan depletion and self-injurious behavior in aggressive patients and healthy volunteers. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 203, 53-61.	3.1	32
27	Tryptophan, kynurenine, and kynurenine metabolites: Relationship to lifetime aggression and inflammatory markers in human subjects. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2016, 71, 189-196.	2.7	32
28	Cerebrospinal Fluid Inflammatory Cytokines and Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 18, pyv001-pyv001.	2.1	31
29	Norepinephrine Function in Personality Disorder: Plasma Free MHPG Correlates Inversely With Life History of Aggression. <i>CNS Spectrums</i> , 2003, 8, 731-736.	1.2	30
30	Morphometric analysis of amygdala and hippocampus shape in impulsively aggressive and healthy control subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 69, 80-86.	3.1	30
31	History of childhood maltreatment in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and suicidal behavior. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2014, 56, 10-17.	3.1	29
32	Prevalence of suicidal and self-injurious behavior among subjects with intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2008, 158, 248-250.	3.3	28
33	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Substance Use Disorder. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 78, 697-702.	2.2	28
34	Repeated low doses of LSD in healthy adults: A placebo-controlled, dose-response study. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2022, 27, e13143.	2.6	28
35	Effects of Escitalopram Administration on Face Processing in Intermittent Explosive Disorder: An fMRI Study. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 590-597.	5.4	27
36	Cerebrospinal Fluid Substance P-Like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 72, 238-243.	1.3	24

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Intranasal oxytocin dampens cue-elicited cigarette craving in daily smokers: a pilot study. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 27, 697-703.	1.7	24
38	Development of a social emotional information processing assessment for adults (SEIPâ€œ). <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2017, 43, 47-59.	2.4	24
39	Cortisol responses to ipsapirone challenge correlate with aggression, while basal cortisol levels correlate with impulsivity, in personality disorder and healthy volunteer subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2010, 44, 874-880.	3.1	23
40	Validity of the new A1 and A2 criteria for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 55, 260-267.	3.1	22
41	Frontolimbic Morphometric Abnormalities in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Aggression. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2016, 1, 32-38.	1.5	22
42	Reduced frontal grey matter, life history of aggression, and underlying genetic influence. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2018, 271, 126-134.	1.8	22
43	Subtypes of aggression in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2019, 109, 164-172.	3.1	20
44	Cerebrospinal fluid and plasma C-reactive protein and aggression in personality-disordered subjects: a pilot study. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2015, 122, 321-326.	2.8	19
45	State-Dependent Memory: Neurobiological Advances and Prospects for Translation to Dissociative Amnesia. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 259.	2.0	19
46	Childhood trauma and personality disorder: Toward a biological model. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2006, 8, 43-52.	4.5	18
47	Inflammatory markers and chronic exposure to fluoxetine, divalproex, and placebo in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 229, 844-849.	3.3	18
48	Comorbid intermittent explosive disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder: Clinical correlates and relationship to suicidal behavior. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 70, 125-133.	3.1	18
49	Placebo-controlled, randomized trial of fluoxetine in the treatment of aggression in male intimate partner abusers. <i>International Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 23, 337-341.	1.7	17
50	Oxytocin Reduces Cigarette Consumption in Daily Smokers. <i>Nicotine and Tobacco Research</i> , 2019, 21, 799-804.	2.6	16
51	Emotional intelligence and impulsive aggression in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 61, 135-140.	3.1	15
52	Effects of Intranasal Oxytocin on Stress-Induced Cigarette Craving in Daily Smokers. <i>Nicotine and Tobacco Research</i> , 2020, 22, 89-95.	2.6	15
53	Adolescents are more sensitive than adults to acute behavioral and cognitive effects of THC. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2022, 47, 1331-1338.	5.4	15
54	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and aversive parental care. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 220, 477-482.	3.3	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Personality predictors of antiaggressive response to fluoxetine. <i>International Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 26, 278-283.	1.7	11
56	Intranasal Oxytocin Does Not Modulate Responses to Alcohol in Social Drinkers. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2018, 42, 1725-1734.	2.4	11
57	Neurobiology of Impulsive Aggression: Focus on Serotonin and the Orbitofrontal Cortex. , 0, , 170-186.		9
58	Growth hormone responses to GABAB receptor challenge with baclofen and impulsivity in healthy control and personality disorder subjects. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 215, 41-48.	3.1	9
59	Δ <sup>9</sup> -THC reduces reward-related brain activity in healthy adults. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2022, 239, 2829-2840.	3.1	6
60	Inter-relationship between different platelet measures of 5-HT and their relationship to aggression in human subjects. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 36, 277-281.	4.8	5
61	Neuronal responses to adverse social threat in healthy human subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2021, 136, 47-53.	3.1	5
62	Associations of aggression and use of caffeine, alcohol and nicotine in healthy and aggressive individuals. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2022, 146, 21-27.	3.1	5
63	Race, health, and socioeconomic disparities associated with malingering in psychiatric patients at an urban emergency department. <i>General Hospital Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 71, 121-127.	2.4	4
64	A Secondary Traumatic Stress Reduction Program in Emergency Room Nurses. <i>SAGE Open Nursing</i> , 2022, 8, 237796082210945.	1.2	4
65	A Latent Class Analysis of Factors Associated with Levels of Aggression among Low-Income African American Youth in Chicago. <i>Journal of Social Service Research</i> , 2020, 46, 452-461.	1.3	3
66	Plasma homovanillic acid correlates inversely with history of childhood trauma in personality disordered and healthy control adults. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2010, 117, 1327-1334.	2.8	2
67	Childhood Trauma and Personality Disorder. , 2020, , 231-255.		2
68	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid correlates directly with negative affective intensity, but not affective lability, in human subjects. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 16, 261-269.	2.1	1
69	Neuronal responses in social-emotional information processing in impulsive aggressive individuals. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2022, , .	5.4	1
70	The Psychopharmacological Treatment of Personality Disorders. , 0, , 1419-1429.		0
71	Translational Medicine Strategies for Drug Development for Impulsive Aggression. <i>Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 29, 403-418.	0.7	0
72	Childhood trauma and personality disorder: Toward a biological model. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 1996, 8, 43-52.	4.5	0