Royce Lee

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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	Low doses of LSD reduce broadband oscillatory power and modulate event-related potentials in healthy adults. Psychopharmacology, 2022, 239, 1735-1747.	3.1	33
2	Associations of agression and use of caffeine, alcohol and nicotine in healthy and aggressive individuals. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2022, 146, 21-27.	3.1	5
3	Repeated low doses of LSD in healthy adults: A placeboâ€controlled, doseâ€“response study. Addiction Biology, 2022, 27, e13143.	2.6	28
4	Adolescents are more sensitive than adults to acute behavioral and cognitive effects of THC. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2022, 47, 1331-1338.	5.4	15
5	Neuronal responses in social-emotional information processing in impulsive aggressive individuals. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2022, , .	5.4	1
6	A Secondary Traumatic Stress Reduction Program in Emergency Room Nurses. SAGE Open Nursing, 2022, 8, 237796082210945.	1.2	4
7	Î”9-THC reduces reward-related brain activity in healthy adults. Psychopharmacology, 2022, 239, 2829-2840.	3.1	6
8	Neuronal responses to adverse social threat in healthy human subjects. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 136, 47-53.	3.1	5
9	Race, health, and socioeconomic disparities associated with malingering in psychiatric patients at an urban emergency department. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2021, 71, 121-127.	2.4	4
10	A Latent Class Analysis of Factors Associated with Levels of Aggression among Low-Income African American Youth in Chicago. Journal of Social Service Research, 2020, 46, 452-461.	1.3	3
11	Effects of Intranasal Oxytocin on Stress-Induced Cigarette Craving in Daily Smokers. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 89-95.	2.6	15
12	Preliminary Report on the Effects of a Low Dose of LSD on Resting-State Amygdala Functional Connectivity. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2020, 5, 461-467.	1.5	33
13	Childhood Trauma and Personality Disorder. , 2020, , 231-255.		2
14	Translational Medicine Strategies for Drug Development for Impulsive Aggression. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2019, 29, 403-418.	0.7	0
15	Acute Subjective and Behavioral Effects ofÂMicrodoses of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide inÂHealthy Human Volunteers. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 86, 792-800.	1.3	104
16	Subtypes of aggression in intermittent explosive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2019, 109, 164-172.	3.1	20
17	Oxytocin Reduces Cigarette Consumption in Daily Smokers. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2019, 21, 799-804.	2.6	16
18	Reduced frontal grey matter, life history of aggression, and underlying genetic influence. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2018, 271, 126-134.	1.8	22

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	State-Dependent Memory: Neurobiological Advances and Prospects for Translation to Dissociative Amnesia. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 259.	2.0	19
20	Intranasal Oxytocin Does Not Modulate Responses to Alcohol in Social Drinkers. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2018, 42, 1725-1734.	2.4	11
21	Development of a social emotional information processing assessment for adults (SEIPâ€Q). Aggressive Behavior, 2017, 43, 47-59.	2.4	24
22	Neural Correlates of Aggressive Behavior in Real Time: a Review of fMRI Studies of Laboratory Reactive Aggression. Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports, 2017, 4, 138-150.	1.3	60
23	Mistrustful and Misunderstood: a Review of Paranoid Personality Disorder. Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports, 2017, 4, 151-165.	1.3	33
24	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Substance Use Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2017, 78, 697-702.	2.2	28
25	Elevated Plasma Oxidative Stress Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 79, 127-135.	1.3	47
26	Comorbid intermittent explosive disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder: Clinical correlates and relationship to suicidal behavior. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2016, 70, 125-133.	3.1	18
27	Intranasal oxytocin dampens cue-elicited cigarette craving in daily smokers: a pilot study. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2016, 27, 697-703.	1.7	24
28	Substance use disorders: Relationship with intermittent explosive disorder and with aggression, anger, and impulsivity. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2016, 81, 127-132.	3.1	48
29	White Matter Integrity Reductions in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2697-2703.	5.4	36
30	Tryptophan, kynurenine, and kynurenine metabolites: Relationship to lifetime aggression and inflammatory markers in human subjects. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2016, 71, 189-196.	2.7	32
31	Frontolimbic Morphometric Abnormalities in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Aggression. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2016, 1, 32-38.	1.5	22
32	Effects of Escitalopram Administration on Face Processing in Intermittent Explosive Disorder: An fMRI Study. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 590-597.	5.4	27
33	Serotonin and impulsive aggression. CNS Spectrums, 2015, 20, 295-302.	1.2	116
34	Cerebrospinal Fluid Inflammatory Cytokines and Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 18, pyv001-pyv001.	2.1	31
35	Morphometric analysis of amygdla and hippocampus shape in impulsively aggressive and healthy control subjects. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2015, 69, 80-86.	3.1	30
36	Inflammatory markers and chronic exposure to fluoxetine, divalproex, and placebo in intermittent explosive disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 229, 844-849.	3.3	18

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Childhood trauma and parental style: Relationship with markers of inflammation, oxidative stress, and aggression in healthy and personality disordered subjects. Biological Psychology, 2015, 112, 56-65.	2.2	37
38	Cerebrospinal fluid and plasma C-reactive protein and aggression in personality-disordered subjects: a pilot study. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2015, 122, 321-326.	2.8	19
39	Emotional intelligence and impulsive aggression in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2015, 61, 135-140.	3.1	15
40	Elevated Plasma Inflammatory Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. JAMA Psychiatry, 2014, 71, 158.	11.0	124
41	Plasma oxytocin concentrations following MDMA or intranasal oxytocin in humans. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2014, 46, 23-31.	2.7	72
42	Effects of MDMA and Intranasal Oxytocin on Social and Emotional Processing. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014, 39, 1654-1663.	5.4	102
43	Relationship between psychopathy, aggression, anger, impulsivity, and intermittent explosive disorder. Aggressive Behavior, 2014, 40, 526-536.	2.4	55
44	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and aversive parental care. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 220, 477-482.	3.3	12
45	Validity of the new A1 and A2 criteria for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2014, 55, 260-267.	3.1	22
46	History of childhood maltreatment in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and suicidal behavior. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2014, 56, 10-17.	3.1	29
47	Cerebrospinal fluid glutamate concentration correlates with impulsive aggression in human subjects. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2013, 47, 1247-1253.	3.1	62
48	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid correlates directly with negative affective intensity, but not affective lability, in human subjects. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 16, 261-269.	2.1	1
49	Inter-relationship between different platelet measures of 5-HT and their relationship to aggression in human subjects. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 36, 277-281.	4.8	5
50	Cerebrospinal Fluid Substance P-Like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 238-243.	1.3	24
51	Cerebrospinal Fluid Neuropeptide Y-like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Impulsive Aggression in Human Subjects. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 997-1003.	1.3	33
52	Personality predictors of antiaggressive response to fluoxetine. International Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2011, 26, 278-283.	1.7	11
53	Growth hormone responses to GABAB receptor challenge with baclofen and impulsivity in healthy control and personality disorder subjects. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 215, 41-48.	3.1	9
54	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid and homovanillic acid: reciprocal relationships with impulsive aggression in human subjects. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 241-248.	2.8	46

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Plasma homovanillic acid correlates inversely with history of childhood trauma in personality disordered and healthy control adults. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 1327-1334.	2.8	2
56	Inverse relationship between numbers of 5-HT transporter binding sites and life history of aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 137-142.	3.1	37
57	Cortisol responses to ipsapirone challenge correlate with aggression, while basal cortisol levels correlate with impulsivity, in personality disorder and healthy volunteer subjects. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 874-880.	3.1	23
58	Aggression, Suicidality, and Intermittent Explosive Disorder: Serotonergic Correlates in Personality Disorder and Healthy Control Subjects. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 35, 435-444.	5.4	75
59	Cerebrospinal fluid GABA concentration: Relationship with impulsivity and history of suicidal behavior, but not aggression, in human subjects. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2009, 43, 353-359.	3.1	41
60	Cerebrospinal fluid oxytocin, life history of aggression, and personality disorder. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 1567-1573.	2.7	144
61	Acute tryptophan depletion and self-injurious behavior in aggressive patients and healthy volunteers. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 203, 53-61.	3.1	32
62	The relationship between impulsive verbal aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. Aggressive Behavior, 2008, 34, 51-60.	2.4	41
63	Prevalence of suicidal and self-injurious behavior among subjects with intermittent explosive disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2008, 158, 248-250.	3.3	28
64	Placebo-controlled, randomized trial of fluoxetine in the treatment of aggression in male intimate partner abusers. International Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2008, 23, 337-341.	1.7	17
65	Childhood trauma and personality disorder: Toward a biological model. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2006, 8, 43-52.	4.5	18
66	Developmental psychopathology and neurobiology of aggression. Development and Psychopathology, 2005, 17, 1151-71.	2.3	47
67	Childhood Trauma and Personality Disorder: Positive Correlation With Adult CSF Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Concentrations. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2005, 162, 995-997.	7.2	78
68	Plasma oxytocin in response to pharmaco-challenge to d-fenfluramine and placebo in healthy men. Psychiatry Research, 2003, 118, 129-136.	3.3	32
69	Norepinephrine Function in Personality Disorder: Plasma Free MHPG Correlates Inversely With Life History of Aggression. CNS Spectrums, 2003, 8, 731-736.	1.2	30
70	Childhood trauma and personality disorder: Toward a biological model. Current Psychiatry Reports, 1996, 8, 43-52.	4.5	0
71	The Psychopharmacological Treatment of Personality Disorders. , 0, , 1419-1429.		0
72	Neurobiology of Impulsive Aggression: Focus on Serotonin and the Orbitofrontal Cortex. , 0, , 170-186.		9