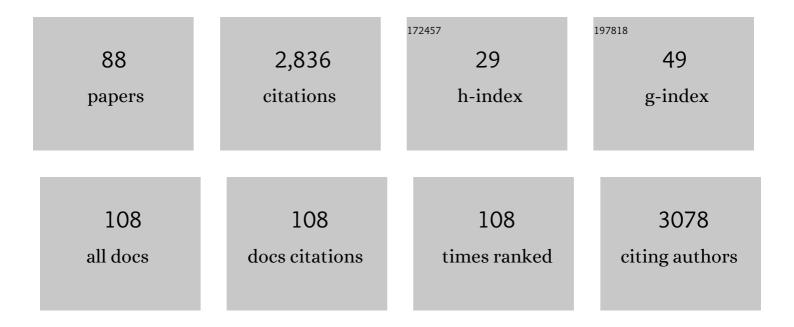
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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KATIA REDISCH

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Oxytocin and Reduction of Social Threat Hypersensitivity in Women With Borderline Personality Disorder. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, 170, 1169-1177.	7.2	180
2	Stability of heart rate variability indices reflecting parasympathetic activity. Psychophysiology, 2012, 49, 672-682.	2.4	144
3	Reduced plasma oxytocin levels in female patients with borderline personality disorder. Hormones and Behavior, 2013, 63, 424-429.	2.1	131
4	Mechanisms of disturbed emotion processing and social interaction in borderline personality disorder: state of knowledge and research agenda of the German Clinical Research Unit. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2014, 1, 12.	2.6	116
5	Resting cerebral blood flow, attention, and aging. Brain Research, 2009, 1267, 77-88.	2.2	111
6	Cortical Representation of Afferent Bodily Signals in Borderline Personality Disorder. JAMA Psychiatry, 2015, 72, 1077.	11.0	100
7	fMRI neurofeedback of amygdala response to aversive stimuli enhances prefrontal–limbic brain connectivity. Neurolmage, 2016, 125, 182-188.	4.2	99
8	A New Perspective on the Pathophysiology of Borderline Personality Disorder: A Model of the Role of Oxytocin. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 840-851.	7.2	92
9	Aggression in borderline personality disorder: A multidimensional model Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment, 2015, 6, 278-291.	1.3	90
10	The social-cognitive basis of personality disorders. Current Opinion in Psychiatry, 2014, 27, 73-77.	6.3	81
11	Brain volumes differ between diagnostic groups of violent criminal offenders. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2013, 263, 593-606.	3.2	80
12	Brain Mechanisms Underlying Reactive Aggression in Borderline Personality Disorder—Sex Matters. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 82, 257-266.	1.3	72
13	The relationship between basal and acute HPA axis activity and aggressive behavior in adults. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 629-637.	2.8	70
14	Morphometric differences in central stress-regulating structures between women with and without borderline personality disorder. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2013, 38, 129-137.	2.4	65
15	Time course of facial emotion processing in women with borderline personality disorder: an ERP study. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2016, 41, 16-26.	2.4	58
16	Increased testosterone levels and cortisol awakening responses in patients with borderline personality disorder: Gender and trait aggressiveness matter. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 55, 116-127.	2.7	57
17	Exogenous cortisol enhances aggressive behavior in females, but not in males. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 1034-1044.	2.7	53
18	Understanding Brain Mechanisms of Reactive Aggression. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2020, 22, 81.	4.5	49

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19	Interpersonal Threat Sensitivity in Borderline Personality Disorder: An Eye-Tracking Study. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2017, 31, 647-670.	1.4	46
20	Heart rate variability in patients with post-traumatic stress disorder or borderline personality disorder: relationship to early life maltreatment. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2016, 123, 1107-1118.	2.8	45
21	Improved emotion regulation after neurofeedback: A single-arm trial in patients with borderline personality disorder. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2019, 24, 102032.	2.7	43
22	A latent stateâ€ŧrait analysis of interoceptive accuracy. Psychophysiology, 2018, 55, e13055.	2.4	41
23	Neural correlates of emotional action control in anger-prone women with borderline personality disorder. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2018, 43, 161-170.	2.4	41
24	Emotional neglect in childhood shapes social dysfunctioning in adults by influencing the oxytocin and the attachment system: Results from a population-based study. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2019, 136, 73-80.	1.0	41
25	Maternal sensitivity and the empathic brain: Influences of early life maltreatment. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2016, 77, 59-66.	3.1	40
26	Behavioral and Neurobiological Correlates of Disturbed Emotion Processing in Borderline Personality Disorder. Psychopathology, 2018, 51, 76-82.	1.5	40
27	Emotion Dysregulation and Trait Anger Sequentially Mediate the Association Between Borderline Personality Disorder and Aggression. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2017, 31, 256-272.	1.4	38
28	Cortical thickness and restingâ€state cardiac function across the lifespan: A crossâ€sectional pooled megaâ€analysis. Psychophysiology, 2021, 58, e13688.	2.4	33
29	Gender differences in aggression of borderline personality disorder. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2015, 2, 7.	2.6	32
30	Oxytocin improves facial emotion recognition in young adults with antisocial personality disorder. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 85, 158-164.	2.7	31
31	Exogenous cortisol facilitates responses to social threat under high provocation. Hormones and Behavior, 2011, 59, 428-434.	2.1	30
32	A Prospective Study of Mental Health During the COVIDâ€19 Pandemic in Childhood Trauma–Exposed Individuals: Social Support Matters. Journal of Traumatic Stress, 2021, 34, 477-486.	1.8	30
33	Social Dysfunctioning and Brain in Borderline Personality Disorder. Psychopathology, 2014, 47, 417-424.	1.5	26
34	Alterations of brain volumes in women with early life maltreatment and their associations with oxytocin. Hormones and Behavior, 2018, 97, 128-136.	2.1	26
35	On the construct validity of interoceptive accuracy based on heartbeat counting: Cardiovascular determinants of absolute and tilt-induced change scores. Biological Psychology, 2021, 164, 108168.	2.2	26
36	Influence of aggression on information processing in the emotional Stroop task - an event-related potential study. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2009, 3, 28.	2.0	25

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37	Out of control? Acting out anger is associated with deficient prefrontal emotional action control in male patients with borderline personality disorder. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 156, 107463.	4.1	25
38	Neurobiological Mechanisms Mediating Emotion Dysregulation as Targets of Change in Borderline Personality Disorder. Psychopathology, 2018, 51, 96-104.	1.5	24
39	Link between children's hair cortisol and psychopathology or quality of life moderated by childhood adversity risk. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2018, 90, 52-60.	2.7	24
40	Whole-brain functional connectivity during script-driven aggression in borderline personality disorder. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 93, 46-54.	4.8	24
41	Variance in saccadic eye movements reflects stable traits. Psychophysiology, 2016, 53, 566-578.	2.4	23
42	Correlates of Aggression in Personality Disorders: an Update. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2018, 20, 53.	4.5	23
43	Heightened Salience of Anger and Aggression in Female Adolescents With Borderline Personality Disorder—A Script-Based fMRI Study. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 57.	2.0	20
44	A negative bias in decoding positive social cues characterizes emotion processing in patients with symptom-remitted Borderline Personality Disorder. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2019, 6, 17.	2.6	20
45	Oxytocin and Borderline Personality Disorder. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2017, 35, 499-514.	1.7	19
46	Oxytocin Normalizes Approach–Avoidance Behavior in Women With Borderline Personality Disorder. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2020, 11, 120.	2.6	19
47	Neural processing of the own child's facial emotions in mothers with a history of early life maltreatment. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2019, 269, 171-181.	3.2	18
48	Latent state–trait structure of cerebral blood flow in a resting state. Biological Psychology, 2009, 80, 196-202.	2.2	17
49	Oxytocin Effects on Pain Perception and Pain Anticipation. Journal of Pain, 2019, 20, 1187-1198.	1.4	17
50	Remnants and changes in facial emotion processing in women with remitted borderline personality disorder: an EEG study. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2018, 268, 429-439.	3.2	16
51	Amygdala structure and aggressiveness in borderline personality disorder. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2018, 268, 417-427.	3.2	16
52	Neurobiology of Criterion A: self and interpersonal personality functioning. Current Opinion in Psychology, 2018, 21, 23-27.	4.9	15
53	An eye-tracking study of interpersonal threat sensitivity and adverse childhood experiences in borderline personality disorder. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2021, 8, 2.	2.6	15
54	The maternal brain in women with a history of early-life maltreatment: an imagination-based fMRI study of conflictual versus pleasant interactions with children. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2018, 43, 273-282.	2.4	14

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55	Heart and brain: Cortical representation of cardiac signals is disturbed in borderline personality disorder, but unaffected by oxytocin administration. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2020, 264, 24-28.	4.1	13
56	A Mechanism-Based Approach to Anti-Aggression Psychotherapy in Borderline Personality Disorder: Group Treatment Affects Amygdala Activation and Connectivity. Brain Sciences, 2021, 11, 1627.	2.3	13
57	Childhood Traumatic Experiences and Dimensional Models of Personality Disorder in DSM-5 and ICD-11: Opportunities and Challenges. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2021, 23, 60.	4.5	12
58	Cardiac cycle phases affect auditory-evoked potentials, startle eye blink and pre-motor reaction times in response to acoustic startle stimuli. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2020, 157, 70-81.	1.0	11
59	Pain-modulating effects of oxytocin in patients with chronic low back pain. Neuropharmacology, 2020, 171, 108105.	4.1	9
60	Body connection mediates the relationship between traumatic childhood experiences and impaired emotion regulation in borderline personality disorder. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2021, 8, 17.	2.6	9
61	Understanding and breaking the intergenerational cycle of abuse in families enrolled in routine mental health services: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial and two non-interventional trials investigating mechanisms of change within the UBICA II consortium. Trials, 2021, 22, 749.	1.6	9
62	Resilience Factors in Women with Severe Early-Life Maltreatment. Psychopathology, 2016, 49, 261-268.	1.5	8
63	Childhood adversity and parenting behavior: the role of oxytocin receptor gene polymorphisms. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2019, 126, 777-787.	2.8	8
64	Associations between age and cortisol awakening response in patients with borderline personality disorder. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2021, 128, 1425-1432.	2.8	8
65	Oxytocin Effects on Brain Functioning in Humans. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 79, 631-632.	1.3	7
66	A Biobehavioral Validation of the Taylor Aggression Paradigm in Female Adolescents. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 7036.	3.3	7
67	Evaluation of the own body in women with current and remitted borderline personality disorder: evidence for long-lasting effects of childhood sexual abuse. H¶gre Utbildning, 2020, 11, 1764707.	3.0	7
68	Interoceptive Processing in Borderline Personality Pathology: a Review on Neurophysiological Mechanisms. Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports, 2020, 7, 232-238.	1.3	7
69	The Cycle of Abuse: Emotional Availability in Resilient and Non-Resilient Mothers with Early Life Maltreatment. Psychopathology, 2020, 53, 298-305.	1.5	7
70	Affective and cognitive theory of mind in posttraumatic stress, major depressive, and somatic symptom disorders: Association with childhood trauma. British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 2022, 61, 680-700.	3.5	7
71	Cognitive and Affective Theory of Mind in Female Patients With Borderline Personality Disorder. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2020, 35, 1-19.	1.4	6
72	Don't Make Me Angry: Frustration-Induced Anger and Its Link to Aggression in Women With Borderline Personality Disorder. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2021, 12, 695062.	2.6	5

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73	Impact of a Mechanism-Based Anti-Aggression Psychotherapy on Behavioral Mechanisms of Aggression in Patients With Borderline Personality Disorder. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2021, 12, 689267.	2.6	5
74	Heartbeat evoked potentials in patients with post-traumatic stress disorder: an unaltered neurobiological regulation system?. Högre Utbildning, 2021, 12, 1987686.	3.0	5
75	EEG-vigilance regulation in Borderline Personality Disorder. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2019, 139, 10-17.	1.0	4
76	Reduced vagal activity in borderline personality disorder is unaffected by intranasal oxytocin administration, but predicted by the interaction between childhood trauma and attachment insecurity. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2022, 129, 409-419.	2.8	4
77	Perception of facial expressions of emotion in migraine. Brain Research, 2018, 1686, 42-47.	2.2	3
78	Early life maltreatment and depression: Mediating effect of maternal hair cortisol concentration on child abuse potential. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2020, 120, 104791.	2.7	3
79	Cognitive and Affective Theory of Mind in Female Patients With Borderline Personality Disorder. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2021, 35, 672-690.	1.4	3
80	Early life maltreatment affects intrinsic neural function in mothers. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 143, 176-182.	3.1	3
81	Concept of the Munich/Augsburg Consortium Precision in Mental Health for the German Center of Mental Health. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2022, 13, 815718.	2.6	2
82	The Sound and Face of Others: Vocal Priming Effects on Facial Emotion Processing in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. Psychopathology, 2019, 52, 283-293.	1.5	1
83	Maternal early life maltreatment and psychopathology affect the next generation: Alterations in postâ€awakening cortisol levels of primary schoolâ€aged children. Developmental Psychobiology, 2021, 63, 98-107.	1.6	1
84	Psychobiological Correlates of Aggression in Female Adolescents with Borderline Personality Disorder. Psychopathology, 2022, 55, 37-48.	1.5	1
85	Behavioral and neurophysiological correlates of emotional face processing in borderline personality disorder: are there differences between men and women?. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 0, , .	3.2	1
86	Intact Classical Fear Conditioning to Interpersonally Threatening Stimuli in Borderline Personality Disorder. Psychopathology, 2020, 53, 84-94.	1.5	0
87	Neurobiologie der Aggression. , 2012, , 89-94.		0
88	Decreased facial reactivity and mirroring in women with Borderline Personality Disorder - A facial electromyography study. Psychiatry Research Communications, 2022, 2, 100040.	1.0	0