

Mitch Earleywine

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10812957/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

21
papers

2,101
citations

567281

15
h-index

713466

21
g-index

21
all docs

21
docs citations

21
times ranked

2919
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Validation of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scaleâ€™Revised (CESD-R): Pragmatic depression assessment in the general population. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2011, 186, 128-132.	3.3	460
2	Self-compassion is a better predictor than mindfulness of symptom severity and quality of life in mixed anxiety and depression. <i>Journal of Anxiety Disorders</i> , 2011, 25, 123-130.	3.2	417
3	Measuring mindfulness? An Item Response Theory analysis of the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2010, 49, 805-810.	2.9	230
4	Could mindfulness decrease anger, hostility, and aggression by decreasing rumination?. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2010, 36, 28-44.	2.4	209
5	A new method of cannabis ingestion: The dangers of dabs?. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2014, 39, 1430-1433.	3.0	178
6	Differential item function across meditators and non-meditators on the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2009, 47, 516-521.	2.9	148
7	Decreased respiratory symptoms in cannabis users who vaporize. <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> , 2007, 4, 11.	3.2	84
8	Establishing a trait anxiety threshold that signals likelihood of anxiety disorders. <i>Anxiety, Stress and Coping</i> , 2013, 26, 70-86.	2.9	74
9	Mind Your Words. <i>Assessment</i> , 2012, 19, 198-204.	3.1	71
10	Negative consequences associated with dependence in daily cannabis users. <i>Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy</i> , 2007, 2, 3.	2.2	70
11	How Does Mindfulness Reduce Anxiety, Depression, and Stress? An Exploratory Examination of Change Processes in Wait-List Controlled Mindfulness Meditation Training. <i>Mindfulness</i> , 2014, 5, 574-588.	2.8	39
12	Polydrug use, cannabis, and psychosisâ€™like symptoms. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 23, 475-485.	1.5	24
13	Gender bias in the sixteen-item Anxiety Sensitivity Index: An application of polytomous differential item functioning. <i>Journal of Anxiety Disorders</i> , 2009, 23, 256-259.	3.2	21
14	Characteristics of clinically anxious versus non-anxious regular, heavy marijuana users. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2012, 37, 1217-1223.	3.0	20
15	No smoke, no fire: What the initial literature suggests regarding vapourized cannabis and respiratory risk. <i>Canadian Journal of Respiratory Therapy</i> , 2015, 51, 7-9.	0.8	18
16	Anxiety attenuates awareness of emotional faces during rapid serial visual presentation.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2012, 12, 796-806.	1.8	13
17	Examining bias in the impulsive sensation seeking (ImpSS) Scale using Differential Item Functioning (DIF) â€™ An item response analysis. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2011, 50, 570-576.	2.9	8
18	Aversiveness and Meaningfulness of Uncomfortable Experiences with Edible Cannabis. <i>Journal of Psychoactive Drugs</i> , 2019, 51, 413-420.	1.7	7

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Age-Related Differences in Cannabis Product Use. <i>Journal of Psychoactive Drugs</i> , 2021, 53, 312-318.	1.7	6
20	The case for medical marijuana: An issue of relief. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2015, 149, 293-297.	3.2	3
21	Treating a Cluster of Internalizing Disorders With the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders: A Case Study. <i>Clinical Case Studies</i> , 2021, 20, 147-164.	0.8	1