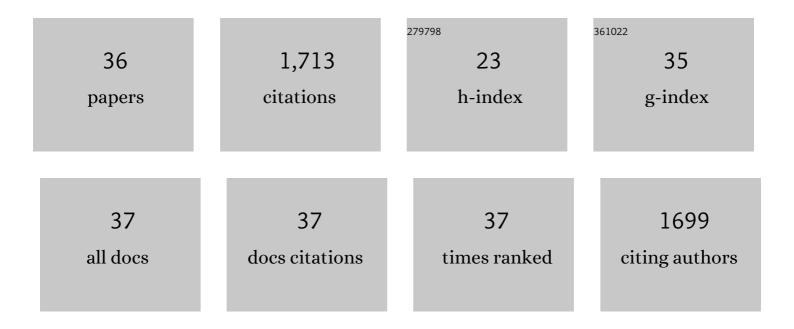
## Rebecca J Houston

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/11675471/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Characterizing Aggressive Behavior. Assessment, 2003, 10, 183-190.	3.1	220
2	Detecting Malingered Neurocognitive Dysfunction Using the Reliable Digit Span in Traumatic Brain Injury. Assessment, 2002, 9, 301-308.	3.1	116
3	The Utility of Forms and Functions of Aggression in Emerging Adulthood: Association with Personality Disorder Symptomatology. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 2008, 37, 1147-1158.	3.5	98
4	Premeditated aggression: clinical assessment and cognitive psychophysiology. Personality and Individual Differences, 2003, 34, 773-781.	2.9	89
5	A Comparison of Anticonvulsants in the Treatment of Impulsive Aggression Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2005, 13, 72-77.	1.8	81
6	Husband and Wife Alcohol Use as Independent or Interactive Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2012, 73, 268-276.	1.0	74
7	Effects of heavy drinking on executive cognitive functioning in a community sample. Addictive Behaviors, 2014, 39, 345-349.	3.0	73
8	Detecting Malingered Performance With the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test: A Preliminary Investigation in Traumatic Brain Injury. Clinical Neuropsychologist, 2002, 16, 179-191.	2.3	71
9	Neurobiological Correlates and Clinical Implications of Aggressive Subtypes. Journal of Forensic Neuropsychology, 2003, 3, 67-87.	0.7	68
10	A test of the reactive aggression-suicidal behavior hypothesis: Is there a case for proactive aggression?. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2009, 118, 235-240.	1.9	67
11	A double-blind placebo-controlled crossover study of phenytoin in individuals with impulsive aggression. Psychiatry Research, 2001, 103, 193-203.	3.3	65
12	Mid-latency evoked potentials in self-reported impulsive aggression. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2001, 40, 1-15.	1.0	56
13	Comparison of impulsive and premeditated perpetrators of intimate partner violence. Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 2008, 26, 709-722.	0.8	52
14	Recent EEG and ERP Findings in Substance Abusers. Clinical EEG and Neuroscience, 2009, 40, 122-128.	1.7	48
15	Psychopathy and Axis I psychiatric disorders among criminal offenders: relationships to impulsive and proactive aggression. Aggressive Behavior, 2010, 36, 45-53.	2.4	48
16	Borderline personality disorder features in adolescent girls: P300 evidence of altered brain maturation. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2005, 116, 1424-1432.	1.5	47
17	Electrophysiological substrates of impulsiveness: potential effects on aggressive behavior. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 29, 305-313.	4.8	44
18	Depression and familial risk for substance dependence:a P300 study of young women. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2003, 124, 49-62.	1.8	38

**REBECCA J HOUSTON** 

3

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Classification Accuracy of the Portland Digit Recognition Test in Traumatic Brain Injury. Clinical Neuropsychologist, 2001, 15, 461-470.	2.3	36
20	Usefulness of Self-Report Instruments in Assessing Men Accused of Domestic Violence. Psychological Record, 2006, 56, 171-180.	0.9	32
21	Effects of borderline personality disorder features and a family history of alcohol or drug dependence on P300 in adolescents. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2004, 53, 57-70.	1.0	29
22	A standardised database of Chinese emotional film clips. Cognition and Emotion, 2019, 33, 976-990.	2.0	29
23	P300 evidence of cognitive inflexibility in female adolescents at risk for recurrent depression. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 28, 529-536.	4.8	28
24	Event-Related Potentials as Biomarkers of Behavior Change Mechanisms in Substance UseÂDisorder Treatment. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2018, 3, 30-40.	1.5	25
25	The Effects of Binge Drinking and Socio-Economic Status on Sober Driving Behavior. Traffic Injury Prevention, 2010, 11, 342-352.	1.4	23
26	Characterization of aggressive behavior and phenytoin response. Aggressive Behavior, 2006, 32, 38-43.	2.4	22
27	Psychometric Evaluation of the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS) in an Inpatient Sample of Substance Users Using Cue-Reactivity Methodology. Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, 2015, 37, 231-246.	1.2	22
28	Malingered Neurocognitive Dysfunction in Neurotoxic Exposure: An Application of the Slick Criteria. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2003, 45, 1087-1099.	1.7	20
29	Brain Maturation in Conduct Disorder versus Borderline Personality Disorder. Neuropsychobiology, 2006, 53, 94-100.	1.9	16
30	Alcohol, Self-Regulation and Partner Physical Aggression: Actor-Partner Effects Over a Three-Year Time Frame. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 130.	2.0	16
31	Reliability of the Impulsive–Premeditated Aggression Scale (IPAS) in treated opiate-dependent individuals. Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 32, 655-659.	3.0	14
32	Drinking and driving behavior at stop signs and red lights. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2017, 104, 10-17.	5.7	14
33	Hostile attribution biases for relationally provocative situations and event-related potentials. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, 76, 25-33.	1.0	13
34	(Dis)similarity in impulsivity and marital satisfaction: A comparison of volatility, compatibility, and incompatibility hypotheses. Journal of Research in Personality, 2016, 61, 35-49.	1.7	11
35	Development and Psychometric Evaluation of a Brief Approach and Avoidance of Alcohol Questionnaire. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2019, 43, 353-366.	2.4	4

Human Neurophysiology. , 2013, , 379-390.