

# Anders Lund

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

49  
papers

2,119  
citations

236925

25  
h-index

223800

46  
g-index

49  
all docs

49  
docs citations

49  
times ranked

2902  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ketamine: use in psychiatry, its pharmacology and treatment following intoxication. <i>Minerva Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 62, .	0.3	0
2	Effect of D-Cycloserine on the Effect of Concentrated Exposure and Response Prevention in Difficult-to-Treat Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2020, 3, e2013249.	5.9	16
3	Blueâ€blocking glasses as additive treatment for mania: Effects on actigraphyâ€derived sleep parameters. <i>Journal of Sleep Research</i> , 2020, 29, e12984.	3.2	22
4	Diabetes is associated with decreased migraine risk: A nationwide cohort study. <i>Cephalalgia</i> , 2018, 38, 1759-1764.	3.9	14
5	Neuroleptic malignant syndrome: an easily overlooked neurologic emergency. <i>Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment</i> , 2017, Volume 13, 161-175.	2.2	67
6	Blueâ€blocking glasses as additive treatment for mania: a randomized placeboâ€controlled trial. <i>Bipolar Disorders</i> , 2016, 18, 221-232.	1.9	102
7	Cognitive functioning and cortisol profiles in first episode major depression. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Psychology</i> , 2015, 56, 379-383.	1.5	21
8	Depression in Persons with Diabetes by Age and Antidiabetic Treatment: A Cross-Sectional Analysis with Data from the Hordaland Health Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0127161.	2.5	23
9	Blocking blue light during mania â€markedly increased regularity of sleep and rapid improvement of symptoms: a case report. <i>Bipolar Disorders</i> , 2014, 16, 894-898.	1.9	34
10	Lithium: A review of pharmacology, clinical uses, and toxicity. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 740, 464-473.	3.5	147
11	Does Diabetes Have a Protective Effect on Migraine?. <i>Epidemiology</i> , 2013, 24, 129-134.	2.7	29
12	The relationship between residual symptoms of depression and emotional information processing. <i>Nordic Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 67, 233-239.	1.3	3
13	Cognitive functioning and cortisol suppression in recurrent major depression. <i>PsyCh Journal</i> , 2013, 2, 167-174.	1.1	8
14	Co-prescription of medication for bipolar disorder and diabetes mellitus: a nationwide population-based study with focus on gender differences. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2012, 10, 148.	5.5	16
15	Testing the cognitive effort hypothesis of cognitive impairment in major depression. <i>Nordic Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 65, 74-80.	1.3	34
16	A pharmaco-epidemiological study of migraine and antidepressant medications: Complete one year data from the Norwegian population. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2011, 129, 198-204.	4.1	9
17	Comorbidity of Asthma With ADHD. <i>Journal of Attention Disorders</i> , 2011, 15, 564-571.	2.6	29
18	Are Migraine and Bipolar Disorders Comorbid Phenomena?. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 31, 734-739.	1.4	10

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19	Prolonged Impairment in Inhibition and Semantic Fluency in a Follow-up Study of Recurrent Major Depression. <i>Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology</i> , 2011, 26, 677-686.	0.5	28
20	An intercalation mechanism as a mode of action exerted by psychotropic drugs: results of altered phospholipid substrate availabilities in membranes?. <i>Journal of Chemical Biology</i> , 2010, 3, 67-88.	2.2	20
21	Enduring cognitive dysfunction in unipolar major depression: A test-retest study using the Stroop paradigm. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Psychology</i> , 2009, 51, 304-8.	1.5	51
22	A Review of Modern Antidepressants Effects on Neurocognitive Function. <i>Current Psychiatry Reviews</i> , 2009, 5, 164-174.	0.9	52
23	Left hemisphere lateralisation of auditory hallucinations in schizophrenia: A dichotic listening study. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2008, 13, 166-179.	1.3	52
24	A longitudinal analysis of neurocognitive function in unipolar depression. <i>Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology</i> , 2007, 29, 879-891.	1.3	75
25	Increased Parietal and Frontal Activation after Remission from Recurrent Major Depression: A Repeated fMRI Study. <i>Cognitive Therapy and Research</i> , 2007, 31, 147-160.	1.9	12
26	MR MORPHOMETRY ANALYSIS OF GREY MATTER VOLUME REDUCTION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: ASSOCIATION WITH HALLUCINATIONS. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 116, 9-23.	1.6	130
27	Validation of distinct amnesic and executive type memory deficit in a psychiatric sample based on retrieval performance. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Psychology</i> , 2005, 46, 201-208.	1.5	8
28	Executive function improvement upon remission of recurrent unipolar depression. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 255, 373-380.	3.2	113
29	Frequency and characteristics of recurrent major depressed patients with unimpaired executive functions. <i>World Journal of Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 6, 36-44.	2.6	19
30	Brain Activation Measured With fMRI During a Mental Arithmetic Task in Schizophrenia and Major Depression. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 161, 286-293.	7.2	144
31	Impairment across executive functions in recurrent major depression. <i>Nordic Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 58, 41-47.	1.3	151
32	Attentional and executive dysfunctions in schizophrenia and depression: evidence from dichotic listening performance. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2003, 53, 609-616.	1.3	88
33	Long-lasting cognitive impairment in unipolar major depression: a 6-month follow-up study. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2003, 118, 189-196.	3.3	77
34	Sensitivity and Specificity of Memory Dysfunction in Schizophrenia: A Comparison With Major Depression. <i>Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology</i> , 2003, 25, 79-93.	1.3	96
35	Selective impairment in effortful information processing in major depression. <i>Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society</i> , 2003, 9, 954-959.	1.8	66
36	Honig's model of working memory and brain activation: an fMRI study. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2001, 12, 4047-4054.	1.2	23

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37	Venlafaxine Treatment Stimulates Blood Platelet Activity. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2000, 20, 589-590.	1.4	5
38	Bergen Psychiatric Emergency Room: The patients' sociomedical characteristics, patterns of use, and management. <i>Nordic Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 1997, 51, 423-429.	1.3	1
39	Psychological and behavioural aspects of pain. , 1994, , 183-201.		1
40	Neurochemical similarities in depression and pain, with special emphasis on serotonin. <i>Nordic Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 1994, 48, 419-428.	1.3	2
41	Chronic, combined treatment with desipramine and mianserin: Enhanced 5-HT <sub>1A</sub> receptor function and altered 5-HT <sub>1A</sub> /5-HT <sub>2</sub> receptor interaction in rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1993, 45, 777-783.	2.9	8
42	Intrathecal co-administration of substance P and NMDA augments nociceptive responses in the formalin test. <i>Pain</i> , 1992, 51, 195-198.	4.2	49
43	Potential of a behavioural response in mice by spinal coadministration of substance P and excitatory amino acid agonists. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1991, 133, 121-124.	2.1	62
44	The Behavioural Response to Intrathecal Serotonin is Changed by Acute but not by Repeated Treatment with Zimelidine or Metergoline. <i>Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology</i> , 1991, 69, 361-364.	0.0	3
45	The role of descending noradrenergic systems in regulation of nociception: the effects of intrathecally administered $\alpha_1$ -adrenoceptor antagonists and clonidine. <i>Pain</i> , 1990, 43, 113-120.	4.2	35
46	The tail-flick test needs to be improved. <i>Pain</i> , 1990, 43, 391-392.	4.2	19
47	The apparent hyperalgesic effect of a serotonin antagonist in the tail flick test is mainly due to increased tail skin temperature. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1989, 32, 601-605.	2.9	23
48	An improved method for tail-flick testing with adjustment for tail-skin temperature. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 1989, 26, 259-265.	2.5	93
49	The apparent antinociceptive effect of desipramine and zimelidine in the tail flick test in rats is mainly caused by changes in tail skin temperature. <i>Pain</i> , 1989, 38, 65-69.	4.2	29