

# Pranjal H Mehta

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48  
papers

3,167  
citations

201575

27  
h-index

243529

44  
g-index

53  
all docs

53  
docs citations

53  
times ranked

2305  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The causal effect of testosterone on men's competitive behavior is moderated by basal cortisol and cues to an opponent's status: Evidence for a context-dependent dual-hormone hypothesis.. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 2022, 123, 693-716.	2.6	8
2	Estimating the Associations between Big Five Personality Traits, Testosterone, and Cortisol. <i>Adaptive Human Behavior and Physiology</i> , 2021, 7, 307-340.	0.6	16
3	Testosterone fluctuations in response to a democratic election predict partisan attitudes toward the elected leader. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2021, 133, 105396.	1.3	4
4	Beyond the challenge hypothesis: The emergence of the dual-hormone hypothesis and recommendations for future research. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2020, 123, 104657.	1.0	33
5	Stress, cortisol, and social hierarchy. <i>Current Opinion in Psychology</i> , 2020, 33, 227-232.	2.5	31
6	Weak and Variable Effects of Exogenous Testosterone on Cognitive Reflection Test Performance in Three Experiments: Commentary on Nave, Nadler, Zava, and Camerer (2017). <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2020, 31, 890-897.	1.8	9
7	Unstable correspondence between salivary testosterone measured with enzyme immunoassays and tandem mass spectrometry. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 109, 104373.	1.3	28
8	Basal testosterone's relationship with dictator game decision-making depends on cortisol reactivity to acute stress: A dual-hormone perspective on dominant behavior during resource allocation. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 101, 150-159.	1.3	13
9	Hormone-Diversity Fit: Collective Testosterone Moderates the Effect of Diversity on Group Performance. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2018, 29, 859-867.	1.8	3
10	The dual-hormone approach to dominance and status-seeking. , 2018, , 113-132.		2
11	Hormonal underpinnings of status conflict: Testosterone and cortisol are related to decisions and satisfaction in the hawk-dove game. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2017, 92, 141-154.	1.0	36
12	Introduction to the special issue on human competition. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2017, 92, 1-2.	1.0	1
13	Does Psychosocial Stress Impact Cognitive Reappraisal? Behavioral and Neural Evidence. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 29, 1803-1816.	1.1	19
14	Hierarchy stability moderates the effect of status on stress and performance in humans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 78-83.	3.3	78
15	Exogenous testosterone enhances cortisol and affective responses to social-evaluative stress in dominant men. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2017, 85, 151-157.	1.3	28
16	Basal cortisol's relation to testosterone changes may not be driven by social challenges. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2017, 85, 1-5.	1.3	4
17	Preliminary evidence that acute stress moderates basal testosterone's association with retaliatory behavior. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2017, 92, 128-140.	1.0	32
18	A comparison of salivary testosterone measurement using immunoassays and tandem mass spectrometry. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2016, 71, 180-188.	1.3	81

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19	Collective hormonal profiles predict group performance. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 9774-9779.	3.3	34
20	Social network centrality and hormones: The interaction of testosterone and cortisol. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2016, 68, 6-13.	1.3	45
21	Testosterone-cortisol interactions and risk-taking: A reply to Hayes et al.. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2016, 63, 381-382.	1.3	2
22	A Positive Affective Neuroendocrinology Approach to Reward and Behavioral Dysregulation. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2015, 6, 93.	1.3	25
23	Exogenous testosterone in women enhances and inhibits competitive decision-making depending on victory-defeat experience and trait dominance. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 60, 224-236.	1.3	49
24	Close Versus Decisive Victory Moderates the Effect of Testosterone Change on Competitive Decisions and Task Enjoyment. Adaptive Human Behavior and Physiology, 2015, 1, 291-311.	0.6	38
25	The dual-hormone hypothesis: a brief review and future research agenda. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2015, 3, 163-168.	2.0	161
26	Testosterone and cortisol jointly modulate risk-taking. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 56, 88-99.	1.3	150
27	Social Neuroendocrinology of Status: A Review and Future Directions. Adaptive Human Behavior and Physiology, 2015, 1, 202-230.	0.6	52
28	Dual-Hormone Changes Are Related to Bargaining Performance. Psychological Science, 2015, 26, 866-876.	1.8	42
29	Testosterone biases the amygdala toward social threat approach. Science Advances, 2015, 1, e1400074.	4.7	82
30	Iron Fist in a Velvet Glove: Gender/Professional Identity Integration Promotes Women's Negotiation Performance. SSRN Electronic Journal, 2014, , .	0.4	3
31	Losing the battle but winning the war: Uncertain outcomes reverse the usual effect of winning on testosterone. Biological Psychology, 2014, 103, 54-62.	1.1	38
32	Hormones and Hierarchies. , 2014, , 269-301.		17
33	Testosterone Inhibits Trust but Promotes Reciprocity. Psychological Science, 2013, 24, 2306-2314.	1.8	157
34	Endogenous testosterone and cortisol jointly influence reactive aggression in women. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2013, 38, 416-424.	1.3	129
35	Genetic, Hormonal, and Neural Underpinnings of Human Aggressive Behavior. Handbooks of Sociology and Social Research, 2013, , 47-65.	0.1	21
36	Identity Integration Promotes Women's Negotiation Outcomes via Displays of Dominance and Warmth. Proceedings - Academy of Management, 2012, 2012, 12868.	0.0	0

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37	Gender and social environment modulate the effects of testosterone on social behavior: comment on Eisenegger et al.. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2011, 15, 509-510.	4.0	23
38	Importance of considering testosterone-cortisol interactions in predicting human aggression and dominance. Aggressive Behavior, 2011, 37, 489-491.	1.5	68
39	Testosterone and Self-Reported Dominance Interact to Influence Human Mating Behavior. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2011, 2, 531-539.	2.4	57
40	Reasserting the Self: Blocking Self-verifying Behavior Triggers Compensatory Self-verification. Self and Identity, 2011, 10, 77-84.	1.0	16
41	Neural Mechanisms of the Testosterone-Aggression Relation: The Role of Orbitofrontal Cortex. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2010, 22, 2357-2368.	1.1	246
42	Testosterone and cortisol jointly regulate dominance: Evidence for a dual-hormone hypothesis. Hormones and Behavior, 2010, 58, 898-906.	1.0	438
43	When are low testosterone levels advantageous? The moderating role of individual versus intergroup competition. Hormones and Behavior, 2009, 56, 158-162.	1.0	61
44	Bridging human and animal research: A comparative approach to studies of personality and health. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2008, 22, 651-661.	2.0	50
45	The social endocrinology of dominance: Basal testosterone predicts cortisol changes and behavior following victory and defeat.. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2008, 94, 1078-1093.	2.6	236
46	Testosterone change after losing predicts the decision to compete again. Hormones and Behavior, 2006, 50, 684-692.	1.0	276
47	The mismatch effect: When testosterone and status are at odds.. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2006, 90, 999-1013.	2.6	215
48	Personalities in a Comparative Perspective. , 0, , 124-145.		6