

# Jennifer E Mcdowell

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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69  
papers

3,149  
citations

236925

25  
h-index

168389

53  
g-index

69  
all docs

69  
docs citations

69  
times ranked

3264  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Exercise improves executive function and achievement and alters brain activation in overweight children: A randomized, controlled trial.. Health Psychology, 2011, 30, 91-98.	1.6	636
2	Neurophysiology and neuroanatomy of reflexive and volitional saccades: Evidence from studies of humans. Brain and Cognition, 2008, 68, 255-270.	1.8	311
3	Saccadic system functioning among schizophrenia patients and their first-degree biological relatives.. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1994, 103, 277-287.	1.9	216
4	Neural correlates of refixation saccades and antisaccades in normal and schizophrenia subjects. Biological Psychiatry, 2002, 51, 216-223.	1.3	158
5	An 8-month randomized controlled exercise trial alters brain activation during cognitive tasks in overweight children. Obesity, 2014, 22, 232-242.	3.0	140
6	Smooth pursuit in schizophrenia: Abnormalities of open- and closed-loop responses. Psychophysiology, 1994, 31, 79-86.	2.4	103
7	Measuring liability for schizophrenia using optimized antisaccade stimulus parameters. Psychophysiology, 1999, 36, 138-141.	2.4	98
8	Improved Frontoparietal White Matter Integrity in Overweight Children Is Associated with Attendance at an After-School Exercise Program. Developmental Neuroscience, 2014, 36, 1-9.	2.0	90
9	Linkage of a composite inhibitory phenotype to a chromosome 22q locus in eight Utah families. , 1999, 88, 544-550.		81
10	An effect of context on saccade-related behavior and brain activity. NeuroImage, 2007, 36, 774-784.	4.2	81
11	Basal Ganglia-Thalamocortical Circuitry Disruptions in Schizophrenia During Delayed Response Tasks. Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 60, 235-241.	1.3	75
12	fMRI studies of eye movement control: Investigating the interaction of cognitive and sensorimotor brain systems. NeuroImage, 2007, 36, T54-T60.	4.2	73
13	Common Neural Circuitry Supporting Volitional Saccades and Its Disruption in Schizophrenia Patients and Relatives. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 1042-1050.	1.3	68
14	Electroencephalography/magnetoencephalography study of cortical activities preceding prosaccades and antisaccades. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 663-668.	1.2	63
15	Pursuit eye movements as an intermediate phenotype across psychotic disorders: Evidence from the B-SNIP study. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 169, 326-333.	2.0	56
16	Behavioral plasticity of antisaccade performance following daily practice. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 162, 63-69.	1.5	55
17	Pre-Cue Fronto-Occipital Alpha Phase and Distributed Cortical Oscillations Predict Failures of Cognitive Control. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 7034-7041.	3.6	43
18	Stimulus train duration but not attention moderates $\beta$ -band entrainment abnormalities in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 165, 97-102.	2.0	42

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Abnormality of smooth pursuit eye movement initiation: Specificity to the schizophrenia spectrum?. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 1995, 32, 130-134.	2.4	41
20	Preparatory Activations across a Distributed Cortical Network Determine Production of Express Saccades in Humans. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 7350-7357.	3.6	40
21	Auditory steady-state EEG response across the schizo-bipolar spectrum. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 209, 218-226.	2.0	39
22	Psychosis Biotypes: Replication and Validation from the B-SNIP Consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 56-68.	4.3	38
23	Ocular motor delayed-response task performance among patients with schizophrenia and their biological relatives. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2001, 38, 153-156.	2.4	36
24	When Does the Brain Inform the Eyes Whether and Where to Move? an EEG Study in Humans. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2007, 17, 2634-2643.	2.9	35
25	Saccadic inhibition among schizotypal personality disorder subjects. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2001, 38, 399-403.	2.4	30
26	Timing and amplitude of saccades during predictive saccadic tracking in schizophrenia. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 1996, 33, 93-101.	2.4	29
27	Testing Psychosis Phenotypes From Bipolar to Schizophrenia Network for Intermediate Phenotypes for Clinical Application: Biotype Characteristics and Targets. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2020, 5, 808-818.	1.5	27
28	Consider the context: Blocked versus interleaved presentation of antisaccade trials. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2009, 46, 1100-1107.	2.4	25
29	Biotyping in psychosis: using multiple computational approaches with one data set. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 143-155.	5.4	25
30	Estimating dynamic brain functional networks using multi-subject fMRI data. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2018, 183, 635-649.	4.2	22
31	Multivariate Relationships Between Cognition and Brain Anatomy Across the Psychosis Spectrum. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2018, 3, 992-1002.	1.5	21
32	Neural correlates of behavioral variation in healthy adults' antisaccade performance. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2013, 50, 325-333.	2.4	18
33	Trial-type probability and task-switching effects on behavioral response characteristics in a mixed saccade task. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2015, 233, 959-969.	1.5	18
34	The impact of acute stress on the neural processing of food cues in bulimia nervosa: Replication in two samples. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2017, 126, 540-551.	1.9	18
35	Incorporating spatial dependence into Bayesian multiple testing of statistical parametric maps in functional neuroimaging. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 84, 97-112.	4.2	17
36	Alterations in intrinsic fronto-thalamo-parietal connectivity are associated with cognitive control deficits in psychotic disorders. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2019, 40, 163-174.	3.6	17

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37	Modulation of cognitive control levels via manipulation of saccade trial-type probability assessed with event-related BOLD fMRI. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 115, 763-772.	1.8	16
38	Distinguishing patterns of impairment on inhibitory control and general cognitive ability among bipolar with and without psychosis, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 223, 148-157.	2.0	16
39	Intrinsic neural activity differences among psychotic illnesses. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2017, 54, 1223-1238.	2.4	15
40	Auditory Oddball Responses Across the Schizophrenia-Bipolar Spectrum and Their Relationship to Cognitive and Clinical Features. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 178, 952-964.	7.2	15
41	Timing and magnitude of frontal activity differentiates refixation and anti-saccade performance. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2001, 12, 1863-1868.	1.2	14
42	The neural correlates of habituation of response to startling tactile stimuli presented in a functional magnetic resonance imaging environment. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2006, 148, 1-10.	1.8	14
43	Practice-related changes in neural activation patterns investigated via wavelet-based clustering analysis. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2013, 34, 2276-2291.	3.6	14
44	White matter microstructure across brain-based biotypes for psychosis “ findings from the bipolar-schizophrenia network for intermediate phenotypes. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2021, 308, 111234.	1.8	14
45	Smooth pursuit eye movement deficits as a biomarker for psychotic features in bipolar disorder“ Findings from the PARDIP study. <i>Bipolar Disorders</i> , 2020, 22, 602-611.	1.9	12
46	Increased functional connectivity in intrinsic neural networks in individuals with aniridia. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 1013.	2.0	11
47	Electrophysiological correlates of emotional scene processing in bipolar disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2020, 120, 83-90.	3.1	11
48	Psychosis subgroups differ in intrinsic neural activity but not task-specific processing. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 195, 222-230.	2.0	10
49	Saccades: Fundamentals and Neural Mechanisms. <i>Studies in Neuroscience, Psychology and Behavioral Economics</i> , 2019, , 11-71.	0.3	10
50	White matter structural integrity differs between people with schizophrenia and healthy groups as a function of cognitive control. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 169, 62-68.	2.0	9
51	Top-down control of visual sensory processing during an ocular motor response inhibition task. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2010, 47, no-no.	2.4	8
52	Effects of preparation time and trial type probability on performance of anti- and pro-saccades. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2016, 164, 188-194.	1.5	8
53	Evaluating the Specificity of Cognitive Control Deficits in Schizophrenia Using Antisaccades, Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging, and Healthy Individuals With Poor Cognitive Control. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 9, 107.	2.6	8
54	Early and late auditory information processing show opposing deviations in aniridia. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2019, 1720, 146307.	2.2	7

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55	Antisaccade error rates and gap effects in psychosis syndromes from bipolar-schizophrenia network for intermediate phenotypes 2 (B-SNIP2). <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2022, 52, 2692-2701.	4.5	7
56	Evidence from cluster analysis for differentiation of antisaccade performance groups based on speed/accuracy trade-offs. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2012, 85, 274-277.	1.0	6
57	Individual differences in working memory moderate the relationship between prosaccade latency and antisaccade error rate. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2015, 52, 605-608.	2.4	6
58	Contextual effects on cognitive control and BOLD activation in single versus mixed saccade tasks. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2017, 115, 12-20.	1.8	5
59	Plasticity of prefrontal cortex connectivity in schizophrenia in response to antisaccade practice. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2017, 265, 77-86.	1.8	5
60	Reduced Cognitive Control Demands after Practice of Saccade Tasks in a Trial Type Probability Manipulation. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 29, 368-381.	2.3	4
61	Antisaccade-related brain activation in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder "A pilot study. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2015, 234, 272-279.	1.8	3
62	White matter fiber integrity of the saccadic eye movement network differs between schizophrenia and healthy groups. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2017, 54, 1967-1977.	2.4	3
63	Reduced white matter microstructure in bipolar disorder with and without psychosis. <i>Bipolar Disorders</i> , 2021, 23, 801-809.	1.9	3
64	Finding common task-related regions in fMRI data from multiple subjects by periodogram clustering and clustering ensemble. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2016, 35, 2635-2651.	1.6	2
65	Regularized aggregation of statistical parametric maps. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2019, 40, 65-79.	3.6	2
66	No connectivity alterations for striatum, default mode, or salience network in association with self-reported antipsychotic medication dose in a large chronic patient group. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 223, 359-360.	2.0	2
67	Neural Processing of Repeated Emotional Scenes in Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective Disorder, and Bipolar Disorder. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 1473-1481.	4.3	2
68	Joint Estimation and Regularized Aggregation of Brain Network in FMRI Data. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2021, 364, 109374.	2.5	2
69	A group comparison in fMRI data using a semiparametric model under shape invariance. <i>Computational Statistics and Data Analysis</i> , 2022, 167, 107361.	1.2	0