Kimmo Alho

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1707332/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

		7568	8866
187	22,314	77	145
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

197	197	197	8512
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The mismatch negativity (MMN) in basic research of central auditory processing: A review. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2007, 118, 2544-2590.	1.5	2,188
2	Language-specific phoneme representations revealed by electric and magnetic brain responses. Nature, 1997, 385, 432-434.	27.8	1,091
3	Selective attention enhances the auditory 40-Hz transient response in humans. Nature, 1993, 364, 59-60.	27.8	769
4	Neural Mechanisms of Involuntary Attention to Acoustic Novelty and Change. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 590-604.	2.3	758
5	Auditory frequency discrimination and event-related potentials. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1985, 62, 437-448.	2.0	641
6	Cerebral Generators of Mismatch Negativity (MMN) and Its Magnetic Counterpart (MMNm) Elicited by Sound Changes. Ear and Hearing, 1995, 16, 38-51.	2.1	578
7	Involuntary Attention and Distractibility as Evaluated with Event-Related Brain Potentials. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 2000, 5, 151-166.	1.3	567
8	Development of language-specific phoneme representations in the infant brain. Nature Neuroscience, 1998, 1, 351-353.	14.8	564
9	Separate Time Behaviors of the Temporal and Frontal Mismatch Negativity Sources. NeuroImage, 2000, 12, 14-19.	4.2	445
10	Responses of the primary auditory cortex to pitch changes in a sequence of tone pips: Neuromagnetic recordings in man. Neuroscience Letters, 1984, 50, 127-132.	2.1	413
11	Attention and mismatch negativity. Psychophysiology, 1993, 30, 436-450.	2.4	382
12	Do event-related potentials reveal the mechanism of the auditory sensory memory in the human brain?. Neuroscience Letters, 1989, 98, 217-221.	2.1	335
13	Intermodal selective attention. II. Effects of attentional load on processing of auditory and visual stimuli in central space. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1992, 82, 356-368.	0.3	313
14	Attentional modulation of human auditory cortex. Nature Neuroscience, 2004, 7, 658-663.	14.8	291
15	Right hemisphere dominance of different mismatch negativities. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1991, 78, 466-479.	0.3	289
16	Mismatch negativity-a unique measure of sensory processing in audition. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1995, 80, 317-337.	1.6	287
17	Processing of novel sounds and frequency changes in the human auditory cortex: Magnetoencephalographic recordings. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 211-224.	2.4	280
18	Memory Traces for Words as Revealed by the Mismatch Negativity. NeuroImage, 2001, 14, 607-616.	4.2	277

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Lesions of frontal cortex diminish the auditory mismatch negativity. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1994, 91, 353-362.	0.3	269
20	Event-related brain potential of human newborns to pitch change of an acoustic stimulus. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1990, 77, 151-155.	2.0	238
21	Mismatch Negativity-The Measure for Central Sound Representation Accuracy. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 1997, 2, 341-353.	1.3	233
22	Short-Term Habituation and Dishabituation of the Mismatch Negativity of the ERP. Psychophysiology, 1984, 21, 434-441.	2.4	222
23	Sequential effects on the ERP in discriminating two stimuli. Biological Psychology, 1983, 17, 41-58.	2.2	219
24	Cross-modal reorganization of human cortical functions. Trends in Neurosciences, 2000, 23, 115-120.	8.6	218
25	Intermodal selective attention. I. Effects on event-related potentials to lateralized auditory and visual stimuli. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1992, 82, 341-355.	0.3	212
26	Frequency and location specificify of the human vertex N1 wave. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1988, 69, 523-531.	0.3	207
27	Mismatch negativity indicates vowel discrimination in newborns. Hearing Research, 1995, 82, 53-58.	2.0	197
28	Attention and cognitive control: Unfolding the dichotic listening story. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2009, 50, 11-22.	1.5	197
29	Lateralized automatic auditory processing of phonetic versus musical information: A PET study. Human Brain Mapping, 2000, 10, 74-79.	3.6	183
30	Electrical responses reveal the temporal dynamics of brain events during involuntary attention switching. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 14, 877-883.	2.6	183
31	Pre-attentive detection of vowel contrasts utilizes both phonetic and auditory memory representations. Cognitive Brain Research, 1999, 7, 357-369.	3.0	177
32	The Dark Side of Internet Use: Two Longitudinal Studies of Excessive Internet Use, Depressive Symptoms, School Burnout and Engagement Among Finnish Early and Late Adolescents. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 2017, 46, 343-357.	3.5	175
33	Separability of Different Negative Components of the Event-Related Potential Associated with Auditory Stimulus Processing. Psychophysiology, 1986, 23, 613-623.	2.4	172
34	Two separate mechanisms underlie auditory change detection and involuntary control of attention. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 135-143.	2.2	172
35	Visual cortex activation in blind humans during sound discrimination. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 183, 143-146.	2.1	166
36	Tonotopic auditory cortex and the magnetoencephalographic (MEG) equivalent of the mismatch negativity. Psychophysiology, 1993, 30, 537-540.	2.4	164

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Mismatch negativity to auditory stimulus change recorded directly from the human temporal cortex. Psychophysiology, 1995, 32, 418-422.	2.4	160
38	Electrophysiological evidence for cross-modal plasticity in humans with early- and late-onset blindness. Psychophysiology, 1997, 34, 213-216.	2.4	155
39	Processing of auditory stimuli during auditory and visual attention as revealed by event-related potentials. Psychophysiology, 1994, 31, 469-479.	2.4	154
40	Auditory and somatosensory event-related brain potentials in early blind humans. Experimental Brain Research, 1995, 104, 519-26.	1.5	149
41	The ontogenetically earliest discriminative response of the human brain. Psychophysiology, 1996, 33, 478-481.	2.4	141
42	Functional Specialization of the Human Auditory Cortex in Processing Phonetic and Musical Sounds: A Magnetoencephalographic (MEG) Study. NeuroImage, 1999, 9, 330-336.	4.2	141
43	Brain mechanism of selective listening reflected by event-related potentials. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1987, 68, 458-470.	2.0	137
44	Maturation of mismatch negativity in infants. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1998, 29, 217-226.	1.0	136
45	Basic auditory dysfunction in dyslexia as demonstrated by brain activity measurements. Psychophysiology, 2000, 37, 262-266.	2.4	134
46	Combined mapping of human auditory EEG and MEG responses. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1998, 108, 370-379.	2.0	132
47	Event-related potentials to repetition and change of auditory stimuli. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1992, 83, 306-321.	0.3	131
48	Selective tuning of the left and right auditory cortices during spatially directed attention. Cognitive Brain Research, 1999, 7, 335-341.	3.0	131
49	Processing of complex sounds in the human auditory cortex as revealed by magnetic brain responses. Psychophysiology, 1996, 33, 369-375.	2.4	129
50	Brain networks of bottom-up triggered and top-down controlled shifting of auditory attention. Brain Research, 2009, 1286, 155-164.	2.2	128
51	Selective Attention in Auditory Processing as Reflected by Event-Related Brain Potentials. Psychophysiology, 1992, 29, 247-263.	2.4	124
52	Superior temporal and inferior frontal cortices are activated by infrequent sound duration decrements: an fMRI study. NeuroImage, 2005, 26, 66-72.	4.2	121
53	Aging Effects on Auditory Processing: An Event-Related Potential Study. Experimental Aging Research, 1996, 22, 171-184.	1.2	117
54	Media multitasking is associated with distractibility and increased prefrontal activity in adolescents and young adults. NeuroImage, 2016, 134, 113-121.	4.2	117

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Auditory attention and selective input modulation: A topographical ERP study. NeuroReport, 1992, 3, 493-496.	1.2	115
56	Hemispheric lateralization in preattentive processing of speech sounds. Neuroscience Letters, 1998, 258, 9-12.	2.1	114
57	Analysis of speech sounds is left-hemisphere predominant at 100â€“150 ms after sound onset. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 1113-1117.	1.2	112
58	Event-Related Brain Potentials Reflecting Processing of Relevant and Irrelevant Stimuli During Selective Listening. Psychophysiology, 1989, 26, 514-528.	2.4	111
59	Stimulus-dependent activations and attention-related modulations inÂthe auditory cortex: A meta-analysis of fMRI studies. Hearing Research, 2014, 307, 29-41.	2.0	111
60	The auditory sensory memory trace decays rapidlyin newborns. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2002, 43, 33-39.	1.5	109
61	Effects of auditory distraction on electrophysiological brain activity and performance in children aged 8-13 years. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 30-36.	2.4	106
62	Electrophysiological evidence of enhanced distractibility in ADHD children. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 374, 212-217.	2.1	102
63	Neural plasticity in processing of sound location by the early blind: an event-related potential study. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1992, 84, 469-472.	2.0	100
64	Selective attention to sound location or pitch studied with fMRI. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 123-134.	2.2	99
65	Effects of involuntary auditory attention on visual task performance and brain activity. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 3233-3237.	1.2	96
66	Spatiotemporal dynamics of the auditory novelty-P3 event-related brain potential. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 16, 383-390.	3.0	96
67	Identification of attention and cognitive control networks in a parametric auditory fMRI study. Neuropsychologia, 2010, 48, 2075-2081.	1.6	95
68	The Effect of Small Variation of the Frequent Auditory Stimulus on the Event-Related Brain Potential to the Infrequent Stimulus. Psychophysiology, 1990, 27, 228-235.	2.4	92
69	Generators of electrical and magnetic mismatch responses in humans. Brain Topography, 1995, 7, 315-320.	1.8	92
70	Small Pitch Separation and the Selective-Attention Effect on the ERP. Psychophysiology, 1986, 23, 189-197.	2.4	90
71	RAPID COMMUNICATION Scalp-Recorded Optical Signals Make Sound Processing in the Auditory Cortex Visible?. NeuroImage, 1999, 10, 620-624.	4.2	90
72	Mismatch negativity to slight pitch changes outside strong attentional focus. Biological Psychology, 1993, 37, 23-41.	2.2	89

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Cerebral mechanisms underlying orienting of attention towards auditory frequency changes. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 2583-2587.	1.2	88
74	Auditory Selective Attention Modulates Activation of Human Inferior Colliculus. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2008, 100, 3323-3327.	1.8	87
75	The musical brain: brain waves reveal the neurophysiological basis of musicality in human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 226, 1-4.	2.1	86
76	Human auditory-cortex mechanisms of preattentive sound discrimination. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 280, 87-90.	2.1	86
77	Orienting and maintenance of spatial attention in audition and vision: multimodal and modality-specific brain activations. Brain Structure and Function, 2007, 212, 181-194.	2.3	82
78	Long-term exposure to noise impairs cortical sound processing and attention control. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 875-881.	2.4	78
79	Auditory processing in visual brain areas of the early blind: evidence from event-related potentials. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1993, 86, 418-427.	0.3	74
80	Brain activity index of distractibility in normal school-age children. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 314, 147-150.	2.1	73
81	School burnout and engagement profiles among digital natives in Finland: a person-oriented approach. European Journal of Developmental Psychology, 2016, 13, 704-718.	1.8	73
82	Processing abstract auditory features in the human auditory cortex. NeuroImage, 2003, 20, 2245-2258.	4.2	71
83	Temporal integration of auditory stimulus deviance as reflected by the mismatch negativity. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 264, 161-164.	2.1	70
84	Mismatch negativity (MMN) for sequences of auditory and visual stimuli: evidence for a mechanism specific to the auditory modality. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1990, 77, 436-444.	2.0	69
85	Stimulus selection during auditory spatial attention as expressed by event-related potentials. Biological Psychology, 1987, 24, 153-162.	2.2	68
86	Magnetoencephalography in studies of human cognitive brain function. Trends in Neurosciences, 1994, 17, 389-395.	8.6	68
87	Harmonic partials facilitate pitch discrimination in humans: electrophysiological and behavioral evidence. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 279, 29-32.	2.1	64
88	Brain activity associated with selective attention, divided attention and distraction. Brain Research, 2017, 1664, 25-36.	2.2	64
89	Modulation of auditory cortex activation by sound presentation rate and attention. Human Brain Mapping, 2005, 26, 94-99.	3.6	61
90	Intermodal selective attention: Evidence for processing in tonotopic auditory fields. Psychophysiology, 1993, 30, 287-295.	2.4	58

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Stages of auditory feature conjunction: An event-related brain potential study.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 1994, 20, 81-94.	0.9	58
92	The effect of stimulus intensity on the right ear advantage in dichotic listening. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 431, 90-94.	2.1	58
93	Electromagnetic responses of the human auditory cortex generated by sensory-memory based processing of tone-frequency changes. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 276, 169-172.	2.1	57
94	Task-Dependent Activations of Human Auditory Cortex during Pitch Discrimination and Pitch Memory Tasks. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 13338-13343.	3.6	57
95	Human brain activity associated with audiovisual perception and attention. NeuroImage, 2007, 34, 1683-1691.	4.2	56
96	Low Dose of Ethanol Suppresses Mismatch Negativity of Auditory Event-Related Potentials. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1995, 19, 607-610.	2.4	55
97	Phonological aspects of word recognition as revealed by high-resolution spatio-temporal brain mapping. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 237-243.	1.2	54
98	Intracranial identification of an electric frontal-cortex response to auditory stimulus change: a case study. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 11, 227-233.	3.0	53
99	Electrophysiological evidence of abnormal activation of the cerebral network of involuntary attention in alcoholism. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2003, 114, 134-146.	1.5	53
100	Activation in the anterior left auditory cortex associated with phonological analysis of speech input: localization of the phonological mismatch negativity response with MEG. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 21, 106-113.	3.0	53
101	Topâ€“down and bottomâ€“up interaction: manipulating the dichotic listening ear advantage. Brain Research, 2009, 1250, 183-189.	2.2	53
102	Memory-related processing of complex sound patterns in human auditory cortex. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 391-394.	1.2	51
103	Interaction between representations of different features of auditory sensory memory. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 1279.	1.2	50
104	Strongly focused attention and auditory event-related potentials. Biological Psychology, 1994, 38, 73-90.	2.2	49
105	The first neurophysiological evidence for cognitive brain dysfunctions in children with CATCH. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 1785-1787.	1.2	49
106	Temporary and longer term retention of acoustic information. Psychophysiology, 2002, 39, 530-534.	2.4	49
107	Brain potential signs of feature processing during auditory selective attention. NeuroReport, 1991, 2, 189-192.	1.2	48
108	Dysfunction of the auditory cortex persists in infants with certain cleft types. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2000, 42, 258-265.	2.1	48

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	Top-down controlled and bottom-up triggered orienting of auditory attention to pitch activate overlapping brain networks. Brain Research, 2015, 1626, 136-145.	2.2	47
110	Hemispheric lateralization of cerebral blood-flow changes during selective listening to dichotically presented continuous speech. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 17, 201-211.	3.0	46
111	Event-related brain potentials reveal covert distractibility in closed head injuries. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 2125-2129.	1.2	44
112	The mismatch negativity to changes in speech sounds at the age of three months. Developmental Neuropsychology, 1997, 13, 167-174.	1.4	43
113	Gaming is related to enhanced working memory performance and task-related cortical activity. Brain Research, 2017, 1655, 204-215.	2.2	43
114	Audiovisual Semantic Congruency During Encoding Enhances Memory Performance. Experimental Psychology, 2015, 62, 123-130.	0.7	43
115	Absolute Pitch and Event-Related Brain Potentials. Music Perception, 1993, 10, 305-316.	1.1	42
116	Are different kinds of acoustic features processed differently for speech and non-speech sounds?. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 12, 459-466.	3.0	42
117	Higher-order processes in auditory-change detection. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 1997, 1, 44-45.	7.8	41
118	Faster reaction times in the blind than sighted during bimodal divided attention. Acta Psychologica, 1997, 96, 75-82.	1.5	41
119	Effects of Acoustic Gradient Noise from Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging on Auditory Processing as Reflected by Event-Related Brain Potentials. NeuroImage, 2001, 14, 244-251.	4.2	40
120	Interaural intensity difference and ear advantage in listening to dichotic consonantâ€“vowel syllable pairs. Brain Research, 2007, 1185, 195-200.	2.2	40
121	Distributed cortical networks for focused auditory attention and distraction. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 416, 247-251.	2.1	39
122	Brain dysfunction in neonates with cleft palate revealed by the mismatch negativity. Clinical Neurophysiology, 1999, 110, 324-328.	1.5	38
123	Mismatch Negativity Brain Response as an Index of Speech Perception Recovery in Cochlear-Implant Recipients. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 2004, 9, 160-162.	1.3	37
124	Linguistic processing in visual and modality-nonspecific brain areas: PET recordings during selective attention. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 20, 309-322.	3.0	36
125	Brain activity during divided and selective attention to auditory and visual sentence comprehension tasks. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 86.	2.0	36
126	Job burnout is associated with dysfunctions in brain mechanisms of voluntary and involuntary attention. Biological Psychology, 2016, 117, 56-66.	2.2	36

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Social Media Use and Depressive Symptomsâ€"A Longitudinal Study from Early to Late Adolescence. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 5921.	2.6	36
128	Effects of ethanol and auditory distraction on forced choice reaction time. Alcohol, 1996, 13, 153-156.	1.7	35
129	Modulation of slow brain potentials by working memory load in spatial and nonspatial auditory tasks. Neuropsychologia, 2000, 38, 913-922.	1.6	35
130	Selective interference reveals dissociation between auditory memory for location and pitch. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 3543-3547.	1.2	31
131	Selective attention to human voice enhances brain activity bilaterally in the superior temporal sulcus. Brain Research, 2006, 1075, 142-150.	2.2	31
132	Dose-related effect of alcohol on mismatch negativity and reaction time performance. Alcohol, 1995, 12, 491-495.	1.7	30
133	Selective attention to sound location or pitch studied with eventâ€related brain potentials and magnetic fields. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 27, 3329-3341.	2.6	29
134	Attention-related modulation of auditory-cortex responses to speech sounds during dichotic listening. Brain Research, 2012, 1442, 47-54.	2.2	29
135	Early processing of pitch in the human auditory system. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 36, 2972-2978.	2.6	29
136	Orienting and maintenance of spatial attention in audition and vision: an event-related brain potential study. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 3725-3733.	2.6	28
137	Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Attention Networks Revealed by Representational Similarity Analysis of EEG and fMRI. Cerebral Cortex, 2016, 28, 549-560.	2.9	28
138	Preattentive processing of complex sounds in the human brain. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 233, 33-36.	2.1	26
139	Effects of naltrexone and ethanol on auditory event-related brain potentials. Alcohol, 1998, 15, 105-111.	1.7	26
140	Context modulates processing of speech sounds in the right auditory cortex of human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 331, 91-94.	2.1	26
141	Brain activity during auditory and visual phonological, spatial and simple discrimination tasks. Brain Research, 2013, 1496, 55-69.	2.2	26
142	Event-Related Brain Potentials in Selective Listening to Frequent and Rare Stimuli. Psychophysiology, 1990, 27, 73-86.	2.4	25
143	Loudness summation and the mismatch negativity event-related brain potential in humans. Psychophysiology, 2006, 43, 13-20.	2.4	25
144	Out of focus â€" Brain attention control deficits in adult ADHD. Brain Research, 2018, 1692, 12-22.	2.2	25

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	ADHD desynchronizes brain activity during watching a distracted multi-talker conversation. NeuroImage, 2020, 216, 116352.	4.2	25
146	Local landmark-based mapping of human auditory cortex. NeuroImage, 2004, 22, 1657-1670.	4.2	24
147	Does sleep quality affect involuntary attention switching system?. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 390, 150-155.	2.1	24
148	Electric brain responses indicate preattentive processing of abstract acoustic regularities in children. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 1411-1415.	1.2	22
149	Brain activations during bimodal dual tasks depend on the nature and combination of component tasks. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 102.	2.0	21
150	Auditory discrimination in infants as revealed by the mismatch negativity of the eventâ€related brain potential. Developmental Neuropsychology, 1997, 13, 157-165.	1.4	19
151	Processing of novel sounds and frequency changes in the human auditory cortex: Magnetoencephalographic recordings. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 211-224.	2.4	19
152	Are Schools Alienating Digitally Engaged Students? Longitudinal Relations between Digital Engagement and School Engagement. Frontline Learning Research, 2020, 8, 33-55.	0.8	18
153	The mismatch negativity (MMN) brain response to sound frequency changes in adult cochlear implant recipients: a follow-up study. Acta Oto-Laryngologica, 2013, 133, 853-857.	0.9	17
154	Shifting of attentional set is inadequate in severe burnout: Evidence from an event-related potential study. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2017, 112, 70-79.	1.0	17
155	Fast vigilance decrement in closed head injury patients as reflected by the mismatch negativity (MMN). NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 1517-1522.	1.2	15
156	Brain activity during selective listening to natural speech. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2007, 12, 3167.	3.0	15
157	Sociodigital Revolution: Digital Natives vs Digital Immigrants. , 2015, , 918-923.		15
158	Modulation of Brain Activity by Selective Attention to Audiovisual Dialogues. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 436.	2.8	15
159	Working memory resources are shared across sensory modalities. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2014, 76, 1962-1974.	1.3	14
160	Basic auditory dysfunction in dyslexia as demonstrated by brain activity measurements. Psychophysiology, 2000, 37, 262-266.	2.4	14
161	Enhanced brain activity preceding voluntary movement in early blind humans. Neuroscience Letters, 1998, 253, 155-158.	2.1	12
162	Event-Related Potentials to Expectancy Violation in Musical Context. Musicae Scientiae, 2003, 7, 241-261.	2.9	12

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Semantically Congruent Visual Stimuli Can Improve Auditory Memory. Multisensory Research, 2017, 30, 639-651.	1.1	12
164	Breaking down the cocktail party: Attentional modulation of cerebral audiovisual speech processing. NeuroImage, 2021, 224, 117365.	4.2	11
165	Working memory training restores aberrant brain activity in adult attentionâ€deficit hyperactivity disorder. Human Brain Mapping, 2020, 41, 4876-4891.	3.6	10
166	Effects of Media Multitasking and Video Gaming on Cognitive Functions and Their Neural Bases in Adolescents and Young Adults. European Psychologist, 2022, 27, 131-140.	3.1	10
167	Attention effects on the processing of task-relevant and task-irrelevant speech sounds and letters. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 231.	2.8	9
168	Effect of language experience on selective auditory attention: An event-related potential study. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2018, 127, 38-45.	1.0	9
169	Octave stretching phenomenon with complex tones of orchestral instruments. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2019, 146, 3203-3214.	1.1	9
170	Neural activity patterns between different executive tasks are more similar in adulthood than in adolescence. Brain and Behavior, 2018, 8, e01063.	2.2	8
171	Audiovisual attention boosts letterâ€speech sound integration. Psychophysiology, 2013, 50, 1034-1044.	2.4	7
172	Behavioral and electrophysiological indicators of auditory distractibility in children with ADHD and comorbid ODD. Brain Research, 2016, 1632, 42-50.	2.2	7
173	Event-Related Brain Potential Indices of Involuntary Attention to Auditory Stimulus Changes. , 2003, , 23-40.		7
174	The Mismatch Negativity and Information Processing. Advances in Psychology, 1985, 25, 161-176.	0.1	5
175	Selective Information Processing and Event-Related Brain Potentials. Advances in Psychology, 1985, 25, 73-93.	0.1	4
176	Effects of significance of auditory location changes on event related brain potentials and pitch discrimination performance. Brain Research, 2012, 1427, 44-53.	2.2	4
177	Task-dependent cortical activations during selective attention to audiovisual speech. Brain Research, 2022, 1775, 147739.	2.2	4
178	Semantic Congruency Improves Recognition Memory Performance for Both Audiovisual and Visual Stimuli. Multisensory Research, 2017, 30, 763-781.	1.1	2
179	Phonological Task Enhances the Frequency-Following Response to Deviant Task-Irrelevant Speech Sounds. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 245.	2.0	2
180	Brain Responses to Peer Feedback in Social Media Are Modulated by Valence in Late Adolescence. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 0, 16, .	2.0	2

#	Article	IF	Citations
181	Mismatch negativity of the event-related brain potential (ERP) â€" A review. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1989, 7, 326-327.	1.0	1
182	Source Analysis of Event-Related Potentials During Pitch Discrimination and Pitch Memory Tasks. Brain Topography, 2015, 28, 445-458.	1.8	1
183	Scalp distribution of the mismatch negativity in the auditory event-related brain potential to an infrequent stimulus change. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1989, 7, 115-116.	1.0	0
184	Mismatch negativity in auditory stimulus series of varied standards. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1989, 7, 439-440.	1.0	0
185	Intracranial mismatch negativity and its computer simulation. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1997, 25, 20-21.	1.0	0
186	The musical brain: Correspondence between ERPs and musicality-test performance. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1997, 25, 67-68.	1.0	0
187	Title is missing!. Transactions of the Charles S Peirce Society, 2015, 51, 389.	0.2	0