Kimmo Alho

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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7568 8866 22,314 187 77 145 citations h-index g-index papers 197 197 197 8512 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Task-dependent cortical activations during selective attention to audiovisual speech. Brain Research, 2022, 1775, 147739.	2.2	4
2	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
3	Breaking down the cocktail party: Attentional modulation of cerebral audiovisual speech processing. Neurolmage, 2021, 224, 117365.	4.2	11
4	ADHD desynchronizes brain activity during watching a distracted multi-talker conversation. Neurolmage, 2020, 216, 116352 .	4.2	25
5	Social Media Use and Depressive Symptoms—A Longitudinal Study from Early to Late Adolescence. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 5921.	2.6	36
6	Working memory training restores aberrant brain activity in adult attentionâ€deficit hyperactivity disorder. Human Brain Mapping, 2020, 41, 4876-4891.	3.6	10
7	Modulation of Brain Activity by Selective Attention to Audiovisual Dialogues. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 436.	2.8	15
8	Are Schools Alienating Digitally Engaged Students? Longitudinal Relations between Digital Engagement and School Engagement. Frontline Learning Research, 2020, 8, 33-55.	0.8	18
9	Octave stretching phenomenon with complex tones of orchestral instruments. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2019, 146, 3203-3214.	1.1	9
10	Phonological Task Enhances the Frequency-Following Response to Deviant Task-Irrelevant Speech Sounds. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 245.	2.0	2
11	Out of focus – Brain attention control deficits in adult ADHD. Brain Research, 2018, 1692, 12-22.	2.2	25
12	Effect of language experience on selective auditory attention: An event-related potential study. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2018, 127, 38-45.	1.0	9
13	Neural activity patterns between different executive tasks are more similar in adulthood than in adolescence. Brain and Behavior, 2018, 8, e01063.	2.2	8
14	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
15	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
16	Brain activity associated with selective attention, divided attention and distraction. Brain Research, 2017, 1664, 25-36.	2.2	64
17	Gaming is related to enhanced working memory performance and task-related cortical activity. Brain Research, 2017, 1655, 204-215.	2.2	43
18	Semantically Congruent Visual Stimuli Can Improve Auditory Memory. Multisensory Research, 2017, 30, 639-651.	1.1	12

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19	Semantic Congruency Improves Recognition Memory Performance for Both Audiovisual and Visual Stimuli. Multisensory Research, 2017, 30, 763-781.	1.1	2
20	Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Attention Networks Revealed by Representational Similarity Analysis of EEG and fMRI. Cerebral Cortex, 2016, 28, 549-560.	2.9	28
21	Media multitasking is associated with distractibility and increased prefrontal activity in adolescents and young adults. Neurolmage, 2016, 134, 113-121.	4.2	117
22	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
23	Job burnout is associated with dysfunctions in brain mechanisms of voluntary and involuntary attention. Biological Psychology, 2016, 117, 56-66.	2.2	36
24	Behavioral and electrophysiological indicators of auditory distractibility in children with ADHD and comorbid ODD. Brain Research, 2016, 1632, 42-50.	2.2	7
25	Title is missing!. Transactions of the Charles S Peirce Society, 2015, 51, 389.	0.2	0
26	Brain activity during divided and selective attention to auditory and visual sentence comprehension tasks. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 86.	2.0	36
27	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
28	Sociodigital Revolution: Digital Natives vs Digital Immigrants. , 2015, , 918-923.		15
29	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
30	Source Analysis of Event-Related Potentials During Pitch Discrimination and Pitch Memory Tasks. Brain Topography, 2015, 28, 445-458.	1.8	1
31	Audiovisual Semantic Congruency During Encoding Enhances Memory Performance. Experimental Psychology, 2015, 62, 123-130.	0.7	43
32	Stimulus-dependent activations and attention-related modulations in Athe auditory cortex: A meta-analysis of fMRI studies. Hearing Research, 2014, 307, 29-41.	2.0	111
33	Working memory resources are shared across sensory modalities. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2014, 76, 1962-1974.	1.3	14
34	Brain activity during auditory and visual phonological, spatial and simple discrimination tasks. Brain Research, 2013, 1496, 55-69.	2.2	26
35	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
36	Audiovisual attention boosts letterâ€speech sound integration. Psychophysiology, 2013, 50, 1034-1044.	2.4	7

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37	Attention effects on the processing of task-relevant and task-irrelevant speech sounds and letters. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 231.	2.8	9
38	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
39	Attention-related modulation of auditory-cortex responses to speech sounds during dichotic listening. Brain Research, 2012, 1442, 47-54.	2.2	29
40	Early processing of pitch in the human auditory system. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 36, 2972-2978.	2.6	29
41	Identification of attention and cognitive control networks in a parametric auditory fMRI study. Neuropsychologia, 2010, 48, 2075-2081.	1.6	95
42	Task-Dependent Activations of Human Auditory Cortex during Pitch Discrimination and Pitch Memory Tasks. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 13338-13343.	3.6	57
43	Top–down and bottom–up interaction: manipulating the dichotic listening ear advantage. Brain Research, 2009, 1250, 183-189.	2.2	53
44	Brain networks of bottom-up triggered and top-down controlled shifting of auditory attention. Brain Research, 2009, 1286, 155-164.	2.2	128
45	Attention and cognitive control: Unfolding the dichotic listening story. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2009, 50, 11-22.	1.5	197
46	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
47	The effect of stimulus intensity on the right ear advantage in dichotic listening. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 431, 90-94.	2.1	58
48	Auditory Selective Attention Modulates Activation of Human Inferior Colliculus. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2008, 100, 3323-3327.	1.8	87
49	The mismatch negativity (MMN) in basic research of central auditory processing: A review. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2007, 118, 2544-2590.	1.5	2,188
50	Distributed cortical networks for focused auditory attention and distraction. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 416, 247-251.	2.1	39
51	Human brain activity associated with audiovisual perception and attention. Neurolmage, 2007, 34, 1683-1691.	4.2	56
52	Brain activity during selective listening to natural speech. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2007, 12, 3167.	3.0	15
53	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
54	Interaural intensity difference and ear advantage in listening to dichotic consonant–vowel syllable pairs. Brain Research, 2007, 1185, 195-200.	2.2	40

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55	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
56	Loudness summation and the mismatch negativity event-related brain potential in humans. Psychophysiology, 2006, 43, 13-20.	2.4	25
57	Selective attention to human voice enhances brain activity bilaterally in the superior temporal sulcus. Brain Research, 2006, 1075, 142-150.	2.2	31
58	Selective attention to sound location or pitch studied with fMRI. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 123-134.	2.2	99
59	Two separate mechanisms underlie auditory change detection and involuntary control of attention. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 135-143.	2.2	172
60	Modulation of auditory cortex activation by sound presentation rate and attention. Human Brain Mapping, 2005, 26, 94-99.	3.6	61
61	Superior temporal and inferior frontal cortices are activated by infrequent sound duration decrements: an fMRI study. Neurolmage, 2005, 26, 66-72.	4.2	121
62	Electrophysiological evidence of enhanced distractibility in ADHD children. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 374, 212-217.	2.1	102
63	Does sleep quality affect involuntary attention switching system?. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 390, 150-155.	2.1	24
64	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
65	Long-term exposure to noise impairs cortical sound processing and attention control. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 875-881.	2.4	78
66	Effects of auditory distraction on electrophysiological brain activity and performance in children aged 8-13 years. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 30-36.	2.4	106
67	Attentional modulation of human auditory cortex. Nature Neuroscience, 2004, 7, 658-663.	14.8	291
68	Linguistic processing in visual and modality-nonspecific brain areas: PET recordings during selective attention. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 20, 309-322.	3.0	36
69	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
70	Local landmark-based mapping of human auditory cortex. NeuroImage, 2004, 22, 1657-1670.	4.2	24
71	Spatiotemporal dynamics of the auditory novelty-P3 event-related brain potential. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 16, 383-390.	3.0	96
72	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

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73	Electrophysiological evidence of abnormal activation of the cerebral network of involuntary attention in alcoholism. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2003, 114, 134-146.	1.5	53
74	Processing abstract auditory features in the human auditory cortex. NeuroImage, 2003, 20, 2245-2258.	4.2	71
75	Event-Related Potentials to Expectancy Violation in Musical Context. Musicae Scientiae, 2003, 7, 241-261.	2.9	12
76	Electric brain responses indicate preattentive processing of abstract acoustic regularities in children. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 1411-1415.	1.2	22
77	Event-Related Brain Potential Indices of Involuntary Attention to Auditory Stimulus Changes. , 2003, , 23-40.		7
78	Context modulates processing of speech sounds in the right auditory cortex of human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 331, 91-94.	2.1	26
79	Temporary and longer term retention of acoustic information. Psychophysiology, 2002, 39, 530-534.	2.4	49
80	The auditory sensory memory trace decays rapidlyin newborns. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2002, 43, 33-39.	1.5	109
81	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
82	Memory Traces for Words as Revealed by the Mismatch Negativity. NeuroImage, 2001, 14, 607-616.	4.2	277
83	Brain activity index of distractibility in normal school-age children. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 314, 147-150.	2.1	73
84	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
85	Phonological aspects of word recognition as revealed by high-resolution spatio-temporal brain mapping. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 237-243.	1.2	54
86	Cerebral mechanisms underlying orienting of attention towards auditory frequency changes. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 2583-2587.	1.2	88
87	Fast vigilance decrement in closed head injury patients as reflected by the mismatch negativity (MMN). NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 1517-1522.	1.2	15
88	Electrical responses reveal the temporal dynamics of brain events during involuntary attention switching. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 14, 877-883.	2.6	183
89	Are different kinds of acoustic features processed differently for speech and non-speech sounds?. Cognitive Brain Research, 2001, 12, 459-466.	3.0	42
90	Involuntary Attention and Distractibility as Evaluated with Event-Related Brain Potentials. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 2000, 5, 151-166.	1.3	567

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91	Lateralized automatic auditory processing of phonetic versus musical information: A PET study. Human Brain Mapping, 2000, 10, 74-79.	3.6	183
92	Basic auditory dysfunction in dyslexia as demonstrated by brain activity measurements. Psychophysiology, 2000, 37, 262-266.	2.4	134
93	Modulation of slow brain potentials by working memory load in spatial and nonspatial auditory tasks. Neuropsychologia, 2000, 38, 913-922.	1.6	35
94	Dysfunction of the auditory cortex persists in infants with certain cleft types. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2000, 42, 258-265.	2.1	48
95	Harmonic partials facilitate pitch discrimination in humans: electrophysiological and behavioral evidence. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 279, 29-32.	2.1	64
96	Cross-modal reorganization of human cortical functions. Trends in Neurosciences, 2000, 23, 115-120.	8.6	218
97	Human auditory-cortex mechanisms of preattentive sound discrimination. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 280, 87-90.	2.1	86
98	Separate Time Behaviors of the Temporal and Frontal Mismatch Negativity Sources. NeuroImage, 2000, 12, 14-19.	4.2	445
99	Basic auditory dysfunction in dyslexia as demonstrated by brain activity measurements. Psychophysiology, 2000, 37, 262-266.	2.4	14
100	Selective tuning of the left and right auditory cortices during spatially directed attention. Cognitive Brain Research, 1999, 7, 335-341.	3.0	131
101	Pre-attentive detection of vowel contrasts utilizes both phonetic and auditory memory representations. Cognitive Brain Research, 1999, 7, 357-369.	3.0	177
102	Temporal integration of auditory stimulus deviance as reflected by the mismatch negativity. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 264, 161-164.	2.1	70
103	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
104	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
105	RAPID COMMUNICATION Scalp-Recorded Optical Signals Make Sound Processing in the Auditory Cortex Visible?. NeuroImage, 1999, 10, 620-624.	4.2	90
106	Brain dysfunction in neonates with cleft palate revealed by the mismatch negativity. Clinical Neurophysiology, 1999, 110, 324-328.	1.5	38
107	Event-related brain potentials reveal covert distractibility in closed head injuries. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 2125-2129.	1.2	44
108	Selective interference reveals dissociation between auditory memory for location and pitch. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 3543-3547.	1.2	31

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109	Analysis of speech sounds is left-hemisphere predominant at 100–150 ms after sound onset. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 1113-1117.	1.2	112
110	Development of language-specific phoneme representations in the infant brain. Nature Neuroscience, 1998, 1, 351-353.	14.8	564
111	Processing of novel sounds and frequency changes in the human auditory cortex: Magnetoencephalographic recordings. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 211-224.	2.4	280
112	Effects of naltrexone and ethanol on auditory event-related brain potentials. Alcohol, 1998, 15, 105-111.	1.7	26
113	Maturation of mismatch negativity in infants. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1998, 29, 217-226.	1.0	136
114	Combined mapping of human auditory EEG and MEG responses. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1998, 108, 370-379.	2.0	132
115	Enhanced brain activity preceding voluntary movement in early blind humans. Neuroscience Letters, 1998, 253, 155-158.	2.1	12
116	Hemispheric lateralization in preattentive processing of speech sounds. Neuroscience Letters, 1998, 258, 9-12.	2.1	114
117	Neural Mechanisms of Involuntary Attention to Acoustic Novelty and Change. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 590-604.	2.3	758
118	Processing of novel sounds and frequency changes in the human auditory cortex: Magnetoencephalographic recordings. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 211-224.	2.4	19
119	The mismatch negativity to changes in speech sounds at the age of three months. Developmental Neuropsychology, 1997, 13, 167-174.	1.4	43
120	Mismatch Negativity-The Measure for Central Sound Representation Accuracy. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 1997, 2, 341-353.	1.3	233
121	Effects of involuntary auditory attention on visual task performance and brain activity. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 3233-3237.	1.2	96
122	The first neurophysiological evidence for cognitive brain dysfunctions in children with CATCH. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 1785-1787.	1.2	49
123	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
124	Higher-order processes in auditory-change detection. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 1997, 1, 44-45.	7.8	41
125	Intracranial mismatch negativity and its computer simulation. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1997, 25, 20-21.	1.0	0
126	The musical brain: Correspondence between ERPs and musicality-test performance. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1997, 25, 67-68.	1.0	0

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127	The musical brain: brain waves reveal the neurophysiological basis of musicality in human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 226, 1-4.	2.1	86
128	Preattentive processing of complex sounds in the human brain. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 233, 33-36.	2.1	26
129	Electrophysiological evidence for cross-modal plasticity in humans with early- and late-onset blindness. Psychophysiology, 1997, 34, 213-216.	2.4	155
130	Language-specific phoneme representations revealed by electric and magnetic brain responses. Nature, 1997, 385, 432-434.	27.8	1,091
131	Faster reaction times in the blind than sighted during bimodal divided attention. Acta Psychologica, 1997, 96, 75-82.	1.5	41
132	Effects of ethanol and auditory distraction on forced choice reaction time. Alcohol, 1996, 13, 153-156.	1.7	35
133	Aging Effects on Auditory Processing: An Event-Related Potential Study. Experimental Aging Research, 1996, 22, 171-184.	1.2	117
134	Processing of complex sounds in the human auditory cortex as revealed by magnetic brain responses. Psychophysiology, 1996, 33, 369-375.	2.4	129
135	The ontogenetically earliest discriminative response of the human brain. Psychophysiology, 1996, 33, 478-481.	2.4	141
136	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
137	Low Dose of Ethanol Suppresses Mismatch Negativity of Auditory Event-Related Potentials. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1995, 19, 607-610.	2.4	55
138	Auditory and somatosensory event-related brain potentials in early blind humans. Experimental Brain Research, 1995, 104, 519-26.	1.5	149
139	Mismatch negativity to auditory stimulus change recorded directly from the human temporal cortex. Psychophysiology, 1995, 32, 418-422.	2.4	160
140	Generators of electrical and magnetic mismatch responses in humans. Brain Topography, 1995, 7, 315-320.	1.8	92
141	Mismatch negativity-a unique measure of sensory processing in audition. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1995, 80, 317-337.	1.6	287
142	Dose-related effect of alcohol on mismatch negativity and reaction time performance. Alcohol, 1995, 12, 491-495.	1.7	30
143	Mismatch negativity indicates vowel discrimination in newborns. Hearing Research, 1995, 82, 53-58.	2.0	197
144	Visual cortex activation in blind humans during sound discrimination. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 183, 143-146.	2.1	166

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145	Processing of auditory stimuli during auditory and visual attention as revealed by event-related potentials. Psychophysiology, 1994, 31, 469-479.	2.4	154
146	Strongly focused attention and auditory event-related potentials. Biological Psychology, 1994, 38, 73-90.	2.2	49
147	Lesions of frontal cortex diminish the auditory mismatch negativity. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1994, 91, 353-362.	0.3	269
148	Magnetoencephalography in studies of human cognitive brain function. Trends in Neurosciences, 1994, 17, 389-395.	8.6	68
149	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
150	Selective attention enhances the auditory 40-Hz transient response in humans. Nature, 1993, 364, 59-60.	27.8	769
151	Attention and mismatch negativity. Psychophysiology, 1993, 30, 436-450.	2.4	382
152	Tonotopic auditory cortex and the magnetoencephalographic (MEG) equivalent of the mismatch negativity. Psychophysiology, 1993, 30, 537-540.	2.4	164
153	Intermodal selective attention: Evidence for processing in tonotopic auditory fields. Psychophysiology, 1993, 30, 287-295.	2.4	58
154	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
155	Mismatch negativity to slight pitch changes outside strong attentional focus. Biological Psychology, 1993, 37, 23-41.	2.2	89
156	Absolute Pitch and Event-Related Brain Potentials. Music Perception, 1993, 10, 305-316.	1.1	42
157	Interaction between representations of different features of auditory sensory memory. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 1279.	1.2	50
158	Memory-related processing of complex sound patterns in human auditory cortex. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 391-394.	1.2	51
159	Auditory attention and selective input modulation: A topographical ERP study. NeuroReport, 1992, 3, 493-496.	1.2	115
160	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
161	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
162	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

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163	Event-related potentials to repetition and change of auditory stimuli. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1992, 83, 306-321.	0.3	131
164	Selective Attention in Auditory Processing as Reflected by Event-Related Brain Potentials. Psychophysiology, 1992, 29, 247-263.	2.4	124
165	Right hemisphere dominance of different mismatch negativities. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1991, 78, 466-479.	0.3	289
166	Brain potential signs of feature processing during auditory selective attention. NeuroReport, 1991, 2, 189-192.	1.2	48
167	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
168	Event-Related Brain Potentials in Selective Listening to Frequent and Rare Stimuli. Psychophysiology, 1990, 27, 73-86.	2.4	25
169	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
170	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
171	Event-Related Brain Potentials Reflecting Processing of Relevant and Irrelevant Stimuli During Selective Listening. Psychophysiology, 1989, 26, 514-528.	2.4	111
172	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
173	Mismatch negativity of the event-related brain potential (ERP) — A review. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1989, 7, 326-327.	1.0	1
174	Mismatch negativity in auditory stimulus series of varied standards. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1989, 7, 439-440.	1.0	0
175	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
176	Frequency and location specificify of the human vertex N1 wave. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1988, 69, 523-531.	0.3	207
177	Brain mechanism of selective listening reflected by event-related potentials. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1987, 68, 458-470.	2.0	137
178	Stimulus selection during auditory spatial attention as expressed by event-related potentials. Biological Psychology, 1987, 24, 153-162.	2.2	68
179	Separability of Different Negative Components of the Event-Related Potential Associated with Auditory Stimulus Processing. Psychophysiology, 1986, 23, 613-623.	2.4	172
180	Small Pitch Separation and the Selective-Attention Effect on the ERP. Psychophysiology, 1986, 23, 189-197.	2.4	90

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181	Selective Information Processing and Event-Related Brain Potentials. Advances in Psychology, 1985, 25, 73-93.	0.1	4
182	The Mismatch Negativity and Information Processing. Advances in Psychology, 1985, 25, 161-176.	0.1	5
183	Auditory frequency discrimination and event-related potentials. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1985, 62, 437-448.	2.0	641
184	Short-Term Habituation and Dishabituation of the Mismatch Negativity of the ERP. Psychophysiology, 1984, 21, 434-441.	2.4	222
185	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
186	Sequential effects on the ERP in discriminating two stimuli. Biological Psychology, 1983, 17, 41-58.	2.2	219
187	Brain Responses to Peer Feedback in Social Media Are Modulated by Valence in Late Adolescence. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 0, 16 , .	2.0	2