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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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46771 34076 8,491 114 52 89 h-index citations g-index papers 114 114 114 5897 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Motivational interviewing to improve treatment engagement and outcome in individuals seeking treatment for substance abuse: A multisite effectiveness study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2006, 81, 301-312.	1.6	413
2	Efficacy of Disulfiram and Cognitive Behavior Therapy in Cocaine-DependentOutpatients. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2004, 61, 264.	13.8	398
3	Computer-Assisted Delivery of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Addiction: A Randomized Trial of CBT4CBT. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2008, 165, 881-888.	4.0	359
4	A general system for evaluating therapist adherence and competence in psychotherapy research in the addictions. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2000, 57, 225-238.	1.6	347
5	Treatment of cocaine and alcohol dependence with psychotherapy and disulfiram. Addiction, 1998, 93, 713-727.	1.7	340
6	Mindfulness training for smoking cessation: Results from a randomized controlled trial. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2011, 119, 72-80.	1.6	322
7	Mindfulness Training and Stress Reactivity in Substance Abuse: Results from a Randomized, Controlled Stage I Pilot Study. Substance Abuse, 2009, 30, 306-317.	1.1	247
8	Prize reinforcement contingency management for treating cocaine users: how low can we go, and with whom?. Addiction, 2004, 99, 349-360.	1.7	234
9	One-year follow-up of disulfiram and psychotherapy for cocaine-alcohol users: sustained effects of treatment. Addiction, 2000, 95, 1335-1349.	1.7	197
10	Targeting Behavioral Therapies to Enhance Naltrexone Treatment of Opioid Dependence. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2001, 58, 755.	13.8	188
11	The use of contingency management and motivational/skills-building therapy to treat young adults with marijuana dependence Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2006, 74, 955-966.	1.6	186
12	Disulfiram treatment for cocaine dependence in methadone-maintained opioid addicts. Addiction, 2000, 95, 219-228.	1.7	183
13	Naltrexone and Disulfiram in Patients with Alcohol Dependence and Comorbid Psychiatric Disorders. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 57, 1128-1137.	0.7	183
14	Site matters: Multisite randomized trial of motivational enhancement therapy in community drug abuse clinics Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2007, 75, 556-567.	1.6	161
15	Enduring effects of a computer-assisted training program for cognitive behavioral therapy: A 6-month follow-up of CBT4CBT. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2009, 100, 178-181.	1.6	160
16	Community program therapist adherence and competence in motivational enhancement therapy. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2008, 96, 37-48.	1.6	149
17	Correspondence of motivational enhancement treatment integrity ratings among therapists, supervisors, and observers. Psychotherapy Research, 2009, 19, 181-193.	1.1	149
18	Computer-Assisted Delivery of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy: Efficacy and Durability of CBT4CBT Among Cocaine-Dependent Individuals Maintained on Methadone. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 171, 436-444.	4.0	146

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19	A Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Alcohol-Dependent Domestic Violence Offenders: An Integrated Substance Abuse–Domestic Violence Treatment Approach (SADV). American Journal on Addictions, 2007, 16, 24-31.	1.3	138
20	Naltrexone and Disulfiram in Patients with Alcohol Dependence and Comorbid Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 60, 777-783.	0.7	125
21	Now you see it, now you don't: A comparison of traditional versus random-effects regression models in the analysis of longitudinal follow-up data from a clinical trial Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1997, 65, 252-261.	1.6	116
22	Quality versus quantity: acquisition of coping skills following computerized cognitive–behavioral therapy for substance use disorders. Addiction, 2010, 105, 2120-2127.	1.7	110
23	Randomized Clinical Trial of Computerized and Clinician-Delivered CBT in Comparison With Standard Outpatient Treatment for Substance Use Disorders: Primary Within-Treatment and Follow-Up Outcomes. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 175, 853-863.	4.0	110
24	Utilizing Peer Mentorship to Engage High Recidivism Substance-Abusing Patients in Treatment. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2011, 37, 525-531.	1.1	95
25	†Intention-to-treat' meets †missing data': implications of alternate strategies for analyzing clinical trials data. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2002, 68, 121-130.	1.6	93
26	Teaching community program clinicians motivational interviewing using expert and trainâ€theâ€trainer strategies. Addiction, 2011, 106, 428-441.	1.7	91
27	A multisite randomized effectiveness trial of motivational enhancement therapy for Spanish-speaking substance users Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2009, 77, 993-999.	1.6	89
28	Toward empirical identification of a clinically meaningful indicator of treatment outcome: Features of candidate indicators and evaluation of sensitivity to treatment effects and relationship to one year follow up cocaine use outcomes. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 137, 3-19.	1.6	85
29	d-Cycloserine attenuates reactivity to smoking cues in nicotine dependent smokers: A pilot investigation. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2009, 104, 220-227.	1.6	84
30	Contingency management to enhance naltrexone treatment of opioid dependence: A randomized clinical trial of reinforcement magnitude Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2002, 10, 54-63.	1.3	83
31	A randomized controlled pilot study of motivational interviewing for patients with psychotic and drug use disorders. Addiction, 2006, 101, 1479-1492.	1.7	83
32	A Methodological Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials of Computer-Assisted Therapies for Psychiatric Disorders: Toward Improved Standards for an Emerging Field. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 790-799.	4.0	81
33	The URICA as a measure of motivation to change among treatment-seeking individuals with concurrent alcohol and cocaine problems Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2002, 16, 299-307.	1.4	79
34	Fluoxetine treatment of depressive disorders in methadone-maintained opioid addicts. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1998, 50, 221-226.	1.6	77
35	Only connect: The working alliance in computer-based cognitive behavioral therapy. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2014, 63, 139-146.	1.6	77
36	Utility of Therapist Session Checklists to Monitor Delivery of Coping Skills Treatment for Cocaine Abusers. Psychotherapy Research, 1998, 8, 307-320.	1.1	75

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37	Combining cognitive behavioral therapy and contingency management to enhance their effects in treating cannabis dependence: less can be more, more or less. Addiction, 2012, 107, 1650-1659.	1.7	75
38	What is usual about "treatment-as-usual� Data from two multisite effectiveness trials. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2008, 35, 369-379.	1.5	73
39	Practice Makes Progress? Homework Assignments and Outcome in Treatment of Cocaine Dependence Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2005, 73, 749-755.	1.6	70
40	Psychotic Spectrum Disorders and Alcohol Abuse: A Review of Pharmacotherapeutic Strategies and a Report on the Effectiveness of Naltrexone and Disulfiram. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2005, 32, 644-654.	2.3	69
41	Cognitive Function and Treatment Response in a Randomized Clinical Trial of Computer-Based Training in Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. Substance Use and Misuse, 2011, 46, 23-34.	0.7	68
42	Ethnic Differences in Substance Abuse Treatment Retention, Compliance, and Outcome From Two Clinical Trials. Psychiatric Services, 2004, 55, 167-173.	1.1	66
43	Contribution of the therapeutic alliance to outcome in active versus control psychotherapies Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1997, 65, 510-514.	1.6	65
44	Correspondence of motivational interviewing adherence and competence ratings in real and role-played client sessions Psychological Assessment, 2013, 25, 306-312.	1.2	65
45	Enhancing brief cognitive-behavioral therapy with motivational enhancement techniques in cocaine users. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2007, 91, 97-101.	1.6	62
46	Randomized Trial of Computerized Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Alcohol Use Disorders: Efficacy as a Virtual Standâ€Alone and Treatment Addâ€On Compared with Standard Outpatient Treatment. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, 40, 1991-2000.	1.4	62
47	Accounting for the uncounted: Physical and affective distress in individuals dropping out of oral naltrexone treatment for opioid use disorder. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 192, 264-270.	1.6	62
48	Alexithymia and Addiction: A Review and Preliminary Data Suggesting Neurobiological Links to Reward/Loss Processing. Current Addiction Reports, 2016, 3, 239-248.	1.6	59
49	Efficacy of disulfiram and Twelve Step Facilitation in cocaine-dependent individuals maintained on methadone: A randomized placebo-controlled trial. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2012, 126, 224-231.	1.6	58
50	Gender differences in clinical outcomes for cocaine dependence: Randomized clinical trials of behavioral therapy and disulfiram. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 145, 156-167.	1.6	58
51	Psychometric properties of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) in a heterogeneous sample of substance users. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2016, 42, 203-212.	1.1	57
52	Naltrexone and Disulfiram in Patients With Alcohol Dependence and Current Depression. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2007, 27, 160-165.	0.7	56
53	The Effectiveness and Cost of Clinical Supervision for Motivational Interviewing: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2016, 68, 11-23.	1.5	56
54	Contingency management to enhance naltrexone treatment of opioid dependence: A randomized clinical trial of reinforcement magnitude Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2002, 10, 54-63.	1.3	54

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55	Combining Cognitive Behavioral Therapy with Contingency Management for Smoking Cessation in Adolescent Smokers: A Preliminary Comparison of Two Different CBT Formats. American Journal on Addictions, 2007, 16, 468-474.	1.3	53
56	Relationship of cognitive function and the acquisition of coping skills in computer assisted treatment for substance use disorders. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2010, 114, 169-76.	1.6	50
57	Smokers versus snorters: Do treatment outcomes differ according to route of cocaine administration?. Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2013, 21, 490-498.	1.3	45
58	Contingency Management to Reduce Substance Use in Individuals Who are Homeless with Co-Occurring Psychiatric Disorders. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2007, 33, 253-258.	1.1	44
59	Galantamine and Computerized Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Cocaine Dependence. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2018, 79, 17m11669.	1.1	44
60	Sex differences in cocaine-dependent individuals' response to disulfiram treatment. Addictive Behaviors, 2004, 29, 1123-1128.	1.7	42
61	An exploratory randomized controlled trial of a novel high-school-based smoking cessation intervention for adolescent smokers using abstinence–contingent incentives and cognitive behavioral therapy. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013, 132, 346-351.	1.6	41
62	Progesterone for the reduction of cocaine use in post-partum women with a cocaine use disorder: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, pilot study. Lancet Psychiatry, the, 2014, 1, 360-367.	3.7	40
63	Blind man's bluff: Effectiveness and significance of psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy blinding procedures in a clinical trial Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1994, 62, 276-280.	1.6	39
64	Focus on therapeutic alliance: The psychometric properties of six measures across three treatments Psychotherapy, 2001, 38, 1-11.	0.7	39
65	A randomized factorial trial of disulfiram and contingency management to enhance cognitive behavioral therapy for cocaine dependence. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 160, 135-142.	1.6	39
66	Culturally Adapted, Web-Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Spanish-Speaking Individuals With Substance Use Disorders: A Randomized Clinical Trial. American Journal of Public Health, 2018, 108, 1535-1542.	1.5	36
67	Development of the Therapist Empathy Scale. Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, 2014, 42, 339-354.	0.9	33
68	Evaluating motivational enhancement therapy adherence and competence among Spanish-speaking therapists. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2009, 103, 44-51.	1.6	31
69	Mentorship for Alcohol Problems (MAP): A Peer to Peer Modular Intervention for Outpatients. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2012, 47, 42-47.	0.9	31
70	Just showing up is not enough: Homework adherence and outcome in cognitive–behavioral therapy for cocaine dependence Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2016, 84, 907-912.	1.6	31
71	Alexithymia in Cocaine Abusers Response to Psychotherapy and Pharmacotherapy. American Journal on Addictions, 1995, 4, 234-244.	1.3	30
72	Informal discussions in substance abuse treatment sessions. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2009, 36, 366-375.	1.5	30

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73	â€~Research' versus â€~real-world' patients: representativeness of participants in clinical trials of treatments for cocaine dependence. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1999, 54, 171-177.	1.6	29
74	The Impact of Personality Disorders on Alcoholâ€Use Outcomes in a Pharmacotherapy Trial for Alcohol Dependence and Comorbid Axis I Disorders. American Journal on Addictions, 2007, 16, 443-449.	1.3	29
75	What happens in treatment doesn't stay in treatment: Cocaine abstinence during treatment is associated with fewer problems at follow-up Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2014, 82, 619-627.	1.6	27
76	Clinical validation of reduction in cocaine frequency level as an endpoint in clinical trials for cocaine use disorder. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 205, 107648.	1.6	27
77	Treatment process, alliance and outcome in brief versus extended treatments for marijuana dependence. Addiction, 2010, 105, 1799-1808.	1.7	26
78	The development and initial evaluation of the Pornography-Use Avoidance Self-Efficacy Scale. Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2017, 6, 354-363.	1.9	25
79	Coping strategy use following computerized cognitive-behavioral therapy for substance use disorders Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2010, 24, 689-695.	1.4	24
80	Cost effectiveness of disulfiram. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2004, 26, 225-232.	1.5	23
81	Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III Subtypes of Opioid Dependence: Validity and Matching to Behavioral Therapies Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2004, 72, 698-711.	1.6	23
82	Alexithymia level and response to computer-based training in cognitive behavioral therapy among cocaine-dependent methadone maintained individuals. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 152, 157-163.	1.6	23
83	A feasibility study providing substance use treatment in the Black church. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2021, 124, 108218.	1.5	22
84	Drug Stroop: Mechanisms of response to computerized cognitive behavioral therapy for cocaine dependence in a randomized clinical trial. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 183, 162-168.	1.6	21
85	Change in DSMâ€5 Alcohol Use Disorder Criteria Count and Severity Level as a Treatment Outcome Indicator: Results from a Randomized Trial. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2018, 42, 1556-1563.	1.4	21
86	Community Program Therapist Adherence and Competence in a Motivational Interviewing Assessment Intake Session. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2010, 36, 342-349.	1.1	20
87	Primary outcomes in two randomized controlled trials of treatments for cannabis use disorders. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2011, 118, 408-416.	1.6	20
88	Effect of computerized cognitive behavioral therapy on acquisition of coping skills among cocaine-dependent individuals enrolled in methadone maintenance. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017, 82, 87-92.	1.5	20
89	Informal discussions in substance abuse treatment sessions with Spanish-speaking clients. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2010, 39, 353-363.	1.5	18
90	Initial validation of a proxy indicator of functioning as a potential tool for establishing a clinically meaningful cocaine use outcome. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 179, 400-407.	1.6	15

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91	Assessment concordance and predictive validity of selfâ€report and biological assay of cocaine use in treatment trials. American Journal on Addictions, 2014, 23, 466-474.	1.3	14
92	Prompted to treatment by the criminal justice system: Relationships with treatment retention and outcome among cocaine users. American Journal on Addictions, 2015, 24, 225-232.	1.3	14
93	Performance-Based Contingency Management in Cognitive Remediation Training: A Pilot Study. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017, 72, 80-88.	1.5	14
94	Randomized placebo-controlled trial of galantamine in individuals with cocaine use disorder. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2019, 107, 29-37.	1.5	14
95	Short and long-term improvements in psychiatric symptomatology to validate clinically meaningful treatment outcomes for cocaine use disorders. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 198, 126-132.	1.6	14
96	Patterns of Cocaine Use During Treatment: Associations With Baseline Characteristics and Follow-Up Functioning. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2019, 80, 431-440.	0.6	13
97	Doubleâ€Blind Placeboâ€Controlled Trial of Galantamine for Methadoneâ€Maintained Individuals With Cocaine Use Disorder: Secondary Analysis of Effects on Illicit Opioid Use. American Journal on Addictions, 2019, 28, 238-245.	1.3	13
98	Short- and long-term changes in substance-related coping as mediators of in-person and computerized CBT for alcohol and drug use disorders. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 212, 108044.	1.6	13
99	Neurocognitive Indicators Predict Results of an Informed-Consent Quiz Among Substance-Dependent Treatment Seekers Entering a Randomized Clinical Trial*. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2010, 71, 704-712.	0.6	12
100	Sociodemographic and clinical outcome differences among individuals seeking treatment for cocaine use disorders. The intersection of gender and race. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2019, 106, 65-72.	1.5	11
101	Making consent more informed: preliminary results from a multiple-choice test among probation-referred marijuana users entering a randomized clinical trial. Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, 2008, 36, 354-9.	0.2	11
102	Computerized Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Substance Use Disorders in a Specialized Primary Care Practice: A Randomized Feasibility Trial to Address the RT Component of SBIRT. Journal of Addiction Medicine, 2020, 14, e303-e309.	1.4	8
103	Racial and ethnic differences in alcohol, cannabis, and illicit substance use treatment: a systematic review and narrative synthesis of studies done in the USA. Lancet Psychiatry, the, 2022, 9, 660-675.	3.7	7
104	Preliminary Examination of Adolescent Spending in a Contingency Management-Based Smoking-Cessation Program. Journal of Child and Adolescent Substance Abuse, 2010, 19, 335-342.	0.5	6
105	Positive and negative affect in cocaine use disorder treatment: Change across time and relevance to treatment outcome. American Journal on Addictions, 2018, 27, 375-382.	1.3	6
106	Carvedilol does not reduce cocaine use in methadone-maintained cocaine users. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017, 73, 63-69.	1.5	5
107	Change in employment status and cocaine use treatment outcomes: A secondary analysis across six clinical trials. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2019, 106, 89-96.	1.5	5
108	To the Editor: Our response to "Substance use improvement depends on Race/Ethnicity: Outpatient treatment disparities observed in a large US national sample― Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 223, 108670.	1.6	5

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109	Risk Factors of Violence During a 4-Week Period in a Psychiatric Outpatient Population. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2013, 201, 1021-1026.	0.5	4
110	Detecting change in psychiatric functioning in clinical trials for cocaine use disorder: sensitivity of the Addiction Severity Index and Brief Symptom Inventory. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 228, 109070.	1.6	2
111	Modafinil does not reduce cocaine use in methadone-maintained individuals., 2022, 2, 100032.		1
112	Measurement invariance of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale across black and white adults with cocaine use disorder. Addictive Behaviors, 2021, 114, 106721.	1.7	0
113	A pilot economic evaluation of computerized cognitive behavioral therapy for alcohol use disorder as an addition and alternative to traditional therapy. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2021, 45, 1109-1121.	1.4	0
114	The rise and fall of substance use during treatment: Applying recency and expectancy principles to daily substance use patterns Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2023, 37, 235-246.	1.4	0