

# Charla Nich

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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114  
papers

8,491  
citations

34105  
52  
h-index

46799  
89  
g-index

114  
all docs

114  
docs citations

114  
times ranked

5897  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	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.	2.1	0
2	Modafinil does not reduce cocaine use in methadone-maintained individuals. , 2022, 2, 100032.		1
3	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.	7.4	7
4	Measurement invariance of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale across black and white adults with cocaine use disorder. Addictive Behaviors, 2021, 114, 106721.	3.0	0
5	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.	2.4	0
6	A feasibility study providing substance use treatment in the Black church. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2021, 124, 108218.	2.8	22
7	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.	3.2	5
8	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.	3.2	2
9	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.	3.2	13
10	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.	2.6	8
11	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.	2.8	5
12	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.	3.2	27
13	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.	2.8	11
14	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.	1.0	13
15	Randomized placebo-controlled trial of galantamine in individuals with cocaine use disorder. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2019, 107, 29-37.	2.8	14
16	Double-blind Placebo-controlled Trial of Galantamine for Methadone-maintained Individuals With Cocaine Use Disorder: Secondary Analysis of Effects on Illicit Opioid Use. American Journal on Addictions, 2019, 28, 238-245.	1.4	13
17	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.	3.2	14
18	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.	3.2	21

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19	Accounting for the uncounted: Physical and affective distress in individuals dropping out of oral naltrexone treatment for opioid use disorder. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2018, 192, 264-270.	3.2	62
20	Culturally Adapted, Web-Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Spanish-Speaking Individuals With Substance Use Disorders: A Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 108, 1535-1542.	2.7	36
21	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. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 175, 853-863.	7.2	110
22	Positive and negative affect in cocaine use disorder treatment: Change across time and relevance to treatment outcome. <i>American Journal on Addictions</i> , 2018, 27, 375-382.	1.4	6
23	Change in DSM-5 Alcohol Use Disorder Criteria Count and Severity Level as a Treatment Outcome Indicator: Results from a Randomized Trial. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2018, 42, 1556-1563.	2.4	21
24	Galantamine and Computerized Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Cocaine Dependence. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 79, 17m11669.	2.2	44
25	Carvedilol does not reduce cocaine use in methadone-maintained cocaine users. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2017, 73, 63-69.	2.8	5
26	Initial validation of a proxy indicator of functioning as a potential tool for establishing a clinically meaningful cocaine use outcome. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2017, 179, 400-407.	3.2	15
27	Effect of computerized cognitive behavioral therapy on acquisition of coping skills among cocaine-dependent individuals enrolled in methadone maintenance. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2017, 82, 87-92.	2.8	20
28	The development and initial evaluation of the Pornography-Use Avoidance Self-Efficacy Scale. <i>Journal of Behavioral Addictions</i> , 2017, 6, 354-363.	3.7	25
29	Performance-Based Contingency Management in Cognitive Remediation Training: A Pilot Study. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2017, 72, 80-88.	2.8	14
30	The Effectiveness and Cost of Clinical Supervision for Motivational Interviewing: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2016, 68, 11-23.	2.8	56
31	Just showing up is not enough: Homework adherence and outcome in cognitive-behavioral therapy for cocaine dependence.. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 2016, 84, 907-912.	2.0	31
32	Randomized Trial of Computerized Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Alcohol Use Disorders: Efficacy as a Virtual Stand-Alone and Treatment Add-On Compared with Standard Outpatient Treatment. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2016, 40, 1991-2000.	2.4	62
33	Alexithymia and Addiction: A Review and Preliminary Data Suggesting Neurobiological Links to Reward/Loss Processing. <i>Current Addiction Reports</i> , 2016, 3, 239-248.	3.4	59
34	A randomized factorial trial of disulfiram and contingency management to enhance cognitive behavioral therapy for cocaine dependence. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2016, 160, 135-142.	3.2	39
35	Psychometric properties of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) in a heterogeneous sample of substance users. <i>American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse</i> , 2016, 42, 203-212.	2.1	57
36	Alexithymia level and response to computer-based training in cognitive behavioral therapy among cocaine-dependent methadone maintained individuals. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2015, 152, 157-163.	3.2	23

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37	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.	1.4	14
38	Gender differences in clinical outcomes for cocaine dependence: Randomized clinical trials of behavioral therapy and disulfiram. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 145, 156-167.	3.2	58
39	Assessment concordance and predictive validity of self-report and biological assay of cocaine use in treatment trials. American Journal on Addictions, 2014, 23, 466-474.	1.4	14
40	Development of the Therapist Empathy Scale. Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, 2014, 42, 339-354.	1.2	33
41	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.	7.2	146
42	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.	3.2	85
43	Only connect: The working alliance in computer-based cognitive behavioral therapy. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2014, 63, 139-146.	3.1	77
44	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.	7.4	40
45	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.	2.0	27
46	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.	3.2	41
47	Correspondence of motivational interviewing adherence and competence ratings in real and role-played client sessions.. Psychological Assessment, 2013, 25, 306-312.	1.5	65
48	Risk Factors of Violence During a 4-Week Period in a Psychiatric Outpatient Population. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2013, 201, 1021-1026.	1.0	4
49	Smokers versus snorters: Do treatment outcomes differ according to route of cocaine administration?. Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2013, 21, 490-498.	1.8	45
50	Mentorship for Alcohol Problems (MAP): A Peer to Peer Modular Intervention for Outpatients. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2012, 47, 42-47.	1.6	31
51	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.	3.2	58
52	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.	3.3	75
53	Primary outcomes in two randomized controlled trials of treatments for cannabis use disorders. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2011, 118, 408-416.	3.2	20
54	Mindfulness training for smoking cessation: Results from a randomized controlled trial. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2011, 119, 72-80.	3.2	322

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55	Teaching community program clinicians motivational interviewing using expert and trainâ€theâ€trainer strategies. <i>Addiction</i> , 2011, 106, 428-441.	3.3	91
56	A Methodological Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials of Computer-Assisted Therapies for Psychiatric Disorders: Toward Improved Standards for an Emerging Field. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 168, 790-799.	7.2	81
57	Cognitive Function and Treatment Response in a Randomized Clinical Trial of Computer-Based Training in Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i> , 2011, 46, 23-34.	1.4	68
58	Utilizing Peer Mentorship to Engage High Recidivism Substance-Abusing Patients in Treatment. <i>American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse</i> , 2011, 37, 525-531.	2.1	95
59	Coping strategy use following computerized cognitive-behavioral therapy for substance use disorders.. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2010, 24, 689-695.	2.1	24
60	Treatment process, alliance and outcome in brief versus extended treatments for marijuana dependence. <i>Addiction</i> , 2010, 105, 1799-1808.	3.3	26
61	Quality versus quantity: acquisition of coping skills following computerized cognitiveâ€behavioral therapy for substance use disorders. <i>Addiction</i> , 2010, 105, 2120-2127.	3.3	110
62	Neurocognitive Indicators Predict Results of an Informed-Consent Quiz Among Substance-Dependent Treatment Seekers Entering a Randomized Clinical Trial*. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs</i> , 2010, 71, 704-712.	1.0	12
63	Informal discussions in substance abuse treatment sessions with Spanish-speaking clients. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2010, 39, 353-363.	2.8	18
64	Relationship of cognitive function and the acquisition of coping skills in computer assisted treatment for substance use disorders. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2010, 114, 169-76.	3.2	50
65	Preliminary Examination of Adolescent Spending in a Contingency Management-Based Smoking-Cessation Program. <i>Journal of Child and Adolescent Substance Abuse</i> , 2010, 19, 335-342.	0.5	6
66	Community Program Therapist Adherence and Competence in a Motivational Interviewing Assessment Intake Session. <i>American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse</i> , 2010, 36, 342-349.	2.1	20
67	Enduring effects of a computer-assisted training program for cognitive behavioral therapy: A 6-month follow-up of CBT4CBT. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2009, 100, 178-181.	3.2	160
68	Evaluating motivational enhancement therapy adherence and competence among Spanish-speaking therapists. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2009, 103, 44-51.	3.2	31
69	d-Cycloserine attenuates reactivity to smoking cues in nicotine dependent smokers: A pilot investigation. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2009, 104, 220-227.	3.2	84
70	Informal discussions in substance abuse treatment sessions. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2009, 36, 366-375.	2.8	30
71	Correspondence of motivational enhancement treatment integrity ratings among therapists, supervisors, and observers. <i>Psychotherapy Research</i> , 2009, 19, 181-193.	1.8	149
72	Mindfulness Training and Stress Reactivity in Substance Abuse: Results from a Randomized, Controlled Stage I Pilot Study. <i>Substance Abuse</i> , 2009, 30, 306-317.	2.3	247

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73	A multisite randomized effectiveness trial of motivational enhancement therapy for Spanish-speaking substance users.. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2009, 77, 993-999.	2.0	89
74	What is usual about "treatment-as-usual"? Data from two multisite effectiveness trials. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2008, 35, 369-379.	2.8	73
75	Community program therapist adherence and competence in motivational enhancement therapy. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2008, 96, 37-48.	3.2	149
76	Computer-Assisted Delivery of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Addiction: A Randomized Trial of CBT4CBT. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2008, 165, 881-888.	7.2	359
77	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
78	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.	2.1	44
79	Site matters: Multisite randomized trial of motivational enhancement therapy in community drug abuse clinics.. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2007, 75, 556-567.	2.0	161
80	Naltrexone and Disulfiram in Patients With Alcohol Dependence and Current Depression. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2007, 27, 160-165.	1.4	56
81	Enhancing brief cognitive-behavioral therapy with motivational enhancement techniques in cocaine users. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2007, 91, 97-101.	3.2	62
82	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.	1.4	138
83	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.	1.4	53
84	The Impact of Personality Disorders on Alcohol "Use Outcomes in a Pharmacotherapy Trial for Alcohol Dependence and Comorbid Axis I Disorders. American Journal on Addictions, 2007, 16, 443-449.	1.4	29
85	Naltrexone and Disulfiram in Patients with Alcohol Dependence and Comorbid Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 60, 777-783.	1.3	125
86	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.	3.2	413
87	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.	2.0	186
88	A randomized controlled pilot study of motivational interviewing for patients with psychotic and drug use disorders. Addiction, 2006, 101, 1479-1492.	3.3	83
89	Practice Makes Progress? Homework Assignments and Outcome in Treatment of Cocaine Dependence.. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2005, 73, 749-755.	2.0	70
90	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.	4.3	69

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91	Naltrexone and Disulfiram in Patients with Alcohol Dependence and Comorbid Psychiatric Disorders. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 57, 1128-1137.	1.3	183
92	Efficacy of Disulfiram and Cognitive Behavior Therapy in Cocaine-Dependent Outpatients. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 61, 264.	12.3	398
93	Prize reinforcement contingency management for treating cocaine users: how low can we go, and with whom?. <i>Addiction</i> , 2004, 99, 349-360.	3.3	234
94	Sex differences in cocaine-dependent individuals' response to disulfiram treatment. <i>Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2004, 29, 1123-1128.	3.0	42
95	Cost effectiveness of disulfiram. <i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i> , 2004, 26, 225-232.	2.8	23
96	Ethnic Differences in Substance Abuse Treatment Retention, Compliance, and Outcome From Two Clinical Trials. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 2004, 55, 167-173.	2.0	66
97	Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III Subtypes of Opioid Dependence: Validity and Matching to Behavioral Therapies.. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 2004, 72, 698-711.	2.0	23
98	Contingency management to enhance naltrexone treatment of opioid dependence: A randomized clinical trial of reinforcement magnitude.. <i>Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 10, 54-63.	1.8	83
99	The URICA as a measure of motivation to change among treatment-seeking individuals with concurrent alcohol and cocaine problems.. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2002, 16, 299-307.	2.1	79
100	“Intention-to-treat” meets “missing data”: implications of alternate strategies for analyzing clinical trials data. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2002, 68, 121-130.	3.2	93
101	Contingency management to enhance naltrexone treatment of opioid dependence: A randomized clinical trial of reinforcement magnitude.. <i>Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 10, 54-63.	1.8	54
102	Focus on therapeutic alliance: The psychometric properties of six measures across three treatments.. <i>Psychotherapy</i> , 2001, 38, 1-11.	1.2	39
103	Targeting Behavioral Therapies to Enhance Naltrexone Treatment of Opioid Dependence. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2001, 58, 755.	12.3	188
104	Disulfiram treatment for cocaine dependence in methadone-maintained opioid addicts. <i>Addiction</i> , 2000, 95, 219-228.	3.3	183
105	One-year follow-up of disulfiram and psychotherapy for cocaine-alcohol users: sustained effects of treatment. <i>Addiction</i> , 2000, 95, 1335-1349.	3.3	197
106	A general system for evaluating therapist adherence and competence in psychotherapy research in the addictions. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2000, 57, 225-238.	3.2	347
107	“Research” versus “real-world” patients: representativeness of participants in clinical trials of treatments for cocaine dependence. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 1999, 54, 171-177.	3.2	29
108	Treatment of cocaine and alcohol dependence with psychotherapy and disulfiram. <i>Addiction</i> , 1998, 93, 713-727.	3.3	340

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109	Fluoxetine treatment of depressive disorders in methadone-maintained opioid addicts. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1998, 50, 221-226.	3.2	77
110	Utility of Therapist Session Checklists to Monitor Delivery of Coping Skills Treatment for Cocaine Abusers. Psychotherapy Research, 1998, 8, 307-320.	1.8	75
111	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.	2.0	116
112	Contribution of the therapeutic alliance to outcome in active versus control psychotherapies.. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1997, 65, 510-514.	2.0	65
113	Alexithymia in Cocaine Abusers Response to Psychotherapy and Pharmacotherapy. American Journal on Addictions, 1995, 4, 234-244.	1.4	30
114	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.	2.0	39