

Katharina Brosch

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

43
papers

611
citations

623734

14
h-index

752698

20
g-index

49
all docs

49
docs citations

49
times ranked

786
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Attachment and social support mediate the association between childhood maltreatment and depressive symptoms. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2020, 273, 310-317.	4.1	54
2	Childhood maltreatment and adult mental disorders – the prevalence of different types of maltreatment and associations with age of onset and severity of symptoms. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2020, 293, 113398.	3.3	53
3	Severity of current depression and remission status are associated with structural connectome alterations in major depressive disorder. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 25, 1550-1558.	7.9	36
4	Reduced fractional anisotropy in depressed patients due to childhood maltreatment rather than diagnosis. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2019, 44, 2065-2072.	5.4	30
5	Brain Correlates of Suicide Attempt in 18,925 Participants Across 18 International Cohorts. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 90, 243-252.	1.3	29
6	Longitudinal Structural Brain Changes in Bipolar Disorder: A Multicenter Neuroimaging Study of 1232 Individuals by the ENIGMA Bipolar Disorder Working Group. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 91, 582-592.	1.3	29
7	Association between body mass index and subcortical brain volumes in bipolar disorders – ENIGMA study in 2735 individuals. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 6806-6819.	7.9	24
8	Identification of transdiagnostic psychiatric disorder subtypes using unsupervised learning. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 1895-1905.	5.4	24
9	Genome-wide interaction study with major depression identifies novel variants associated with cognitive function. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 27, 1111-1119.	7.9	24
10	Reduced hippocampal gray matter volume is a common feature of patients with major depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia spectrum disorders. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 27, 4234-4243.	7.9	21
11	Associations of schizophrenia risk genes ZNF804A and CACNA1C with schizotypy and modulation of attention in healthy subjects. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 208, 67-75.	2.0	20
12	Psychopathological Syndromes Across Affective and Psychotic Disorders Correlate With Gray Matter Volumes. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 1740-1750.	4.3	20
13	Characterisation of age and polarity at onset in bipolar disorder. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 219, 659-669.	2.8	20
14	Factor analyses of multidimensional symptoms in a large group of patients with major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizoaffective disorder and schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 218, 38-47.	2.0	19
15	Childhood maltreatment and cognitive functioning: the role of depression, parental education, and polygenic predisposition. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 891-899.	5.4	17
16	Dimensions of Formal Thought Disorder and Their Relation to Gray- and White Matter Brain Structure in Affective and Psychotic Disorders. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 902-911.	4.3	17
17	Obesity and brain structure in schizophrenia – ENIGMA study in 3021 individuals. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 27, 3731-3737.	7.9	17
18	Brain structural connectivity, anhedonia, and phenotypes of major depressive disorder: A structural equation model approach. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2021, 42, 5063-5074.	3.6	11

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19	Association of disease course and brain structural alterations in major depressive disorder. <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 2022, 39, 441-451.	4.1	11
20	Apolipoprotein E Homozygous ϵ 4 Allele Status: A Deteriorating Effect on Visuospatial Working Memory and Global Brain Structure. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2019, 10, 552.	2.4	10
21	Polygenic risk for schizophrenia and schizotypal traits in non-clinical subjects. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2022, 52, 1069-1079.	4.5	10
22	Brain structural correlates of schizotypal signs and subclinical schizophrenia nuclear symptoms in healthy individuals. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2022, 52, 342-351.	4.5	10
23	Social support and hippocampal volume are negatively associated in adults with previous experience of childhood maltreatment. <i>Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 46, E328-E336.	2.4	10
24	The Course of Disease in Major Depressive Disorder Is Associated With Altered Activity of the Limbic System During Negative Emotion Processing. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2022, 7, 323-332.	1.5	9
25	Association of brain white matter microstructure with cognitive performance in major depressive disorder and healthy controls: a diffusion-tensor imaging study. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 27, 1103-1110.	7.9	9
26	DLPFC volume is a neural correlate of resilience in healthy high-risk individuals with both childhood maltreatment and familial risk for depression. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2021, , 1-7.	4.5	8
27	Which traits predict elevated distress during the Covid-19 pandemic? Results from a large, longitudinal cohort study with psychiatric patients and healthy controls. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2022, 297, 18-25.	4.1	8
28	Association between stressful life events and grey matter volume in the medial prefrontal cortex: A 24-year longitudinal study. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2022, 43, 3577-3584.	3.6	8
29	Effects of polygenic risk for major mental disorders and cross-disorder on cortical complexity. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2021, , 1-12.	4.5	7
30	Resting-state functional connectivity patterns associated with childhood maltreatment in a large bicentric cohort of adults with and without major depression. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2023, 53, 4720-4731.	4.5	7
31	Genetic risk for psychiatric illness is associated with the number of hospitalizations of bipolar disorder patients. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2022, 296, 532-540.	4.1	6
32	Interaction of developmental factors and ordinary stressful life events on brain structure in adults. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 30, 102683.	2.7	5
33	Diagnosis of bipolar disorders and body mass index predict clustering based on similarities in cortical thickness—ENIGMA study in 2436 individuals. <i>Bipolar Disorders</i> , 2022, 24, 509-520.	1.9	5
34	White matter fiber microstructure is associated with prior hospitalizations rather than acute symptomatology in major depressive disorder. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2020, , 1-9.	4.5	4
35	Association Between Genetic Risk for Type 2 Diabetes and Structural Brain Connectivity in Major Depressive Disorder. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2022, 7, 333-340.	1.5	4
36	Apolipoprotein E homozygous ϵ 4 allele status: Effects on cortical structure and white matter integrity in a young to mid-age sample. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 93-104.	0.7	2

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37	Investigating the phenotypic and genetic associations between personality traits and suicidal behavior across major mental health diagnoses. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2022, , 1.	3.2	2
38	The role of educational attainment and brain morphology in major depressive disorder: Findings from the ENIGMA major depressive disorder consortium.. , 2022, 131, 664-673.		2
39	Reduced fractional anisotropy in bipolar disorder <i>v.</i> major depressive disorder independent of current symptoms. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2023, 53, 4592-4602.	4.5	2
40	Interaction of recent stressful life events and childhood abuse on orbitofrontal grey matter volume in adults with depression. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2022, 312, 122-127.	4.1	1
41	S162. MULTI-MODAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF URBAN UPBRINGING ON BRAIN STRUCTURE: THE FOR2107 COHORT. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2020, 46, S98-S98.	4.3	0
42	T182. DIAGNOSIS INDEPENDENT SYNDROME RELATED GRAY MATTER VOLUME CHANGES IN A LARGE TRANSDIAGNOSTIC COHORT: RESULTS FROM THE FOR2107 STUDY. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2020, 46, S301-S301.	4.3	0
43	S13. IMPACT OF POLYGENIC AND POLY-ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS ON A PSYCHOSIS RISK PHENOTYPE EXPLAINED THROUGH BRAIN STRUCTURE. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2020, 46, S35-S36.	4.3	0