

Michelle M Wirth

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

26
papers

1,779
citations

430874

18
h-index

580821

25
g-index

27
all docs

27
docs citations

27
times ranked

1888
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Higher post-encoding cortisol benefits the selective consolidation of emotional aspects of memory. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2021, 180, 107411.	1.9	11
2	Biopsychological Aspects of Motivation. , 2018, , 407-451.		5
3	Aging and the HPA axis: Stress and resilience in older adults. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2016, 68, 928-945.	6.1	173
4	Effects of Intranasal Oxytocin on Steroid Hormones in Men and Women. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2015, 71, 202-211.	1.9	15
5	Hormones, Stress, and Cognition: The Effects of Glucocorticoids and Oxytocin on Memory. <i>Adaptive Human Behavior and Physiology</i> , 2015, 1, 177-201.	1.1	51
6	Circulating cortisol levels after exogenous cortisol administration are higher in women using hormonal contraceptives: data from two preliminary studies. <i>Stress</i> , 2014, 17, 314-320.	1.8	18
7	Stress, rejection, and hormones: Cortisol and progesterone reactivity to laboratory speech and rejection tasks in women and men. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2014, 3, 208.	1.6	24
8	Stress, rejection, and hormones: Cortisol and progesterone reactivity to laboratory speech and rejection tasks in women and men. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2014, 3, 208.	1.6	14
9	Letter in response to Ackermann et al., "Testosterone levels in healthy men are related to amygdala reactivity and memory performance". <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2012, 37, 1587-1588.	2.7	4
10	Inter-individual differences in trait negative affect moderate cortisol's effects on memory formation: Preliminary findings from two studies. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2012, 37, 693-701.	2.7	11
11	Beyond the HPA Axis: Progesterone-Derived Neuroactive Steroids in Human Stress and Emotion. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2011, 2, 19.	3.5	80
12	The effect of cortisol on emotional responses depends on order of cortisol and placebo administration in a within-subject design. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2011, 36, 945-954.	2.7	37
13	Re: "The effect of cortisol on emotional responses depends on order of cortisol and placebo administration in a within-subject design" by Wirth et al.. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2011, 36, 1098-1099.	2.7	0
14	Endogenous testosterone levels are associated with amygdala and ventromedial prefrontal cortex responses to anger faces in men but not women. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2009, 81, 118-122.	2.2	91
15	Social closeness increases salivary progesterone in humans. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2009, 56, 108-111.	2.1	126
16	Exploring the motivational brain: effects of implicit power motivation on brain activation in response to facial expressions of emotion. <i>Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 3, 333-343.	3.0	64
17	Basal testosterone moderates responses to anger faces in humans. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 90, 496-505.	2.1	129
18	Relationship between salivary cortisol and progesterone levels in humans. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2007, 74, 104-107.	2.2	63

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19	Salivary cortisol changes in humans after winning or losing a dominance contest depend on implicit power motivation. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 49, 346-352.	2.1	124
20	Effects of affiliation arousal (hope of closeness) and affiliation stress (fear of rejection) on progesterone and cortisol. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 50, 786-795.	2.1	117
21	Effects of Implicit Power Motivation on Men's and Women's Implicit Learning and Testosterone Changes After Social Victory or Defeat.. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 2005, 88, 174-188.	2.8	207
22	Perceived Facial Expressions of Emotion as Motivational Incentives: Evidence From a Differential Implicit Learning Paradigm.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2005, 5, 41-54.	1.8	39
23	Effects of affiliation and power motivation arousal on salivary progesterone and testosterone. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2004, 46, 592-599.	2.1	154
24	Paraventricular hypothalamic $\hat{\pm}$ -melanocyte-stimulating hormone and MTH reduce feeding without causing aversive effects. <i>Peptides</i> , 2001, 22, 129-134.	2.4	106
25	Evidence of interactions between melanocortin and opioid systems in regulation of feeding. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2001, 12, 1727-1730.	1.2	43
26	Agouti-related protein in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus: effect on feeding. <i>Peptides</i> , 2000, 21, 1369-1375.	2.4	72