

Emil F Cocco

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

179
papers

10,105
citations

44069

48
h-index

37204

96
g-index

182
all docs

182
docs citations

182
times ranked

6485
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Defining the <i>p</i>-factor: an empirical test of five leading theories. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2023, 53, 2732-2743.	4.5	11
2	Assessment of subjective sleep quality and issues in aggression: Intermittent Explosive Disorder compared with psychiatric and healthy controls. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 112, 152270.	3.1	1
3	Gene expression in peripheral blood mononuclear cells in impulsive aggression: Intermittent explosive disorder compared with non-aggressive healthy and psychiatric controls. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2022, 136, 105453.	2.7	3
4	Associations of aggression and use of caffeine, alcohol and nicotine in healthy and aggressive individuals. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2022, 146, 21-27.	3.1	5
5	Diabetes distress, emotional regulation, HbA1c in people with diabetes and A controlled pilot study of an emotion-focused behavioral therapy intervention in adults with type 2 diabetes. <i>Primary Care Diabetes</i> , 2022, , .	1.8	2
6	Neuronal responses in social-emotional information processing in impulsive aggressive individuals. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2022, , .	5.4	1
7	Cognitive-Behavioral Versus Supportive Psychotherapy for Intermittent Explosive Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Behavior Therapy</i> , 2022, 53, 1133-1146.	2.4	2
8	Personality disorder and mild traumatic brain injury. <i>Personality and Mental Health</i> , 2022, 16, 331-337.	1.2	4
9	The development of an fMRI protocol to investigate vmPFC network functioning underlying the generalization of behavioral control. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2021, 307, 111197.	1.8	4
10	Emotional Regulation and Diabetes Distress in Adults With Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 20-25.	8.6	16
11	Evidence for the taxonic latent structure for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder in adults. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2021, 51, 54-61.	4.5	2
12	The Role of 5-HT2B Receptor on Aggression and Drugs of Abuse. <i>Receptors</i> , 2021, , 291-307.	0.2	0
13	Neuronal responses to adverse social threat in healthy human subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2021, 136, 47-53.	3.1	5
14	Emotion attribution in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 106, 152229.	3.1	2
15	Neural responses to induced emotion and response to social threat in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2021, 318, 111388.	1.8	1
16	Potential Mood Variation Following a Behavioral Analogue of Self-Injurious Behavior. <i>Archives of Suicide Research</i> , 2020, 24, S113-S125.	2.3	2
17	Comorbidity of disruptive behavior disorders and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health</i> , 2020, 14, 24.	2.5	6
18	History of childhood abuse and alcohol use disorder: Relationship with intermittent explosive disorder and intoxicated aggression frequency. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2020, 125, 38-44.	3.1	12

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19	The Overt Aggression Scale Modified (OAS-M) for clinical trials targeting impulsive aggression and intermittent explosive disorder: Validity, reliability, and correlates. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2020, 124, 50-57.	3.1	28
20	Narcissistic and Borderline Personality Disorders: Relationship With Oxidative Stress. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2020, 34, 6-24.	1.4	11
21	Disordered Aggression and Violence in the United States. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2020, 81, .	2.2	13
22	Translational Medicine Strategies for Drug Development for Impulsive Aggression. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2019, 29, 403-418.	0.7	0
23	Pharmacologic Treatment of Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 221-233.		2
24	Aggression and Intermittent Explosive Disorder: Medical and Lifestyle Correlates. , 2019, , 131-143.		0
25	Psychiatric comorbidity in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2019, 118, 38-43.	3.1	10
26	New Hope for Patients with Major Depressive Disorder?. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 980-981.	27.0	6
27	Role of the kynurenine pathway and the endocannabinoid system as modulators of inflammation and personality traits. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2019, 110, 104434.	2.7	9
28	Aggression directed towards others vs. aggression directed towards the self: clinical differences between intermittent explosive disorder and nonsuicidal self-injury. Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria, 2019, 41, 303-309.	1.7	4
29	Psychiatric Comorbidity in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 67-84.		2
30	Social Cognition in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 145-156.		1
31	Neuroimaging in Aggression and IED. , 2019, , 111-130.		2
32	Neurotransmitters and Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 87-110.		4
33	Phenomenology of Impulsive Aggression and Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 37-65.		8
34	5-HT _{2c} agonist, lorcaserin, reduces aggressive responding in intermittent explosive disorder: A pilot study. Human Psychopharmacology, 2019, 34, e2714.	1.5	9
35	Subtypes of aggression in intermittent explosive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2019, 109, 164-172.	3.1	20
36	Identification and regulation of emotions in adults of varying weight statuses. Journal of Health Psychology, 2019, 24, 941-952.	2.3	6

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37	Clinical Approach and Assessment of Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 185-197.		0
38	Mild Traumatic Brain Injury and Aggression, Impulsivity, and History of Other- and Self-Directed Aggression. Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2018, 30, 220-227.	1.8	25
39	Psychosocial impairment in DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2018, 264, 91-95.	3.3	22
40	Genome-Wide DNA Methylation Changes Associated with Intermittent Explosive Disorder: A Gene-Based Functional Enrichment Analysis. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 21, 12-20.	2.1	17
41	DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder: Relationship with Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2018, 84, 118-121.	3.1	8
42	Circulating endocannabinoids and affect regulation in human subjects. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2018, 92, 66-71.	2.7	25
43	Reduced frontal grey matter, life history of aggression, and underlying genetic influence. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2018, 271, 126-134.	1.8	22
44	Social desirability, deceptive reporting, and awareness of problematic aggression in intermittent explosive disorder compared with non-aggressive healthy and psychiatric controls. Psychiatry Research, 2018, 270, 20-25.	3.3	6
45	Comorbidity of personality disorder with intermittent explosive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2018, 106, 15-21.	3.1	11
46	Development of a social emotional information processing assessment for adults (SEIPâ€Q). Aggressive Behavior, 2017, 43, 47-59.	2.4	24
47	Neural Correlates of Aggressive Behavior in Real Time: a Review of fMRI Studies of Laboratory Reactive Aggression. Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports, 2017, 4, 138-150.	1.3	60
48	Intermittent explosive disorder and eating disorders: Analysis of national comorbidity and research samples. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2017, 75, 62-67.	3.1	12
49	Development of a screening questionnaire for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder (IED-SQ). Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2017, 74, 21-26.	3.1	9
50	Testosterone and Aggression: More Than Just Biology?. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 82, 234.	1.3	3
51	Social emotional information processing in adults: Development and psychometrics of a computerized video assessment in healthy controls and aggressive individuals. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 248, 40-47.	3.3	12
52	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Substance Use Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2017, 78, 697-702.	2.2	28
53	Elevated Plasma Oxidative Stress Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 79, 127-135.	1.3	47
54	GH response to intravenous clonidine challenge correlates with history of childhood trauma in personality disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2016, 76, 38-43.	3.1	5

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55	Defense styles in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 238, 137-142.	3.3	5
56	Amygdala hyperactivation to angry faces in intermittent explosive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2016, 79, 34-41.	3.1	74
57	Relationships between perceived emotional intelligence, aggression, and impulsivity in a population-based adult sample. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 246, 255-260.	3.3	13
58	Differential fMRI BOLD responses in amygdala in intermittent explosive disorder as a function of past Alcohol Use Disorder. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2016, 257, 5-10.	1.8	12
59	Social cognition in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and aggression. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2016, 83, 140-150.	3.1	33
60	Comorbid intermittent explosive disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder: Clinical correlates and relationship to suicidal behavior. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2016, 70, 125-133.	3.1	18
61	Substance use disorders: Relationship with intermittent explosive disorder and with aggression, anger, and impulsivity. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2016, 81, 127-132.	3.1	48
62	White Matter Integrity Reductions in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2697-2703.	5.4	36
63	Tryptophan, kynurenine, and kynurenine metabolites: Relationship to lifetime aggression and inflammatory markers in human subjects. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2016, 71, 189-196.	2.7	32
64	HbA1c levels as a function of emotional regulation and emotional intelligence in patients with type 2 diabetes. Primary Care Diabetes, 2016, 10, 334-341.	1.8	19
65	Frontolimbic Morphometric Abnormalities in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Aggression. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2016, 1, 32-38.	1.5	22
66	Effects of Escitalopram Administration on Face Processing in Intermittent Explosive Disorder: An fMRI Study. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 590-597.	5.4	27
67	Toxoplasma gondii Infection. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2016, 77, 334-341.	2.2	58
68	Serotonin and impulsive aggression. CNS Spectrums, 2015, 20, 295-302.	1.2	116
69	Neurobiology of Impulsive Aggression. , 2015, , .		0
70	Verbal versus physical aggression in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 225, 531-539.	3.3	15
71	Emotion regulation deficits in intermittent explosive disorder. Aggressive Behavior, 2015, 41, 25-33.	2.4	34
72	Cerebrospinal Fluid Inflammatory Cytokines and Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 18, pyv001-pyv001.	2.1	31

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73	Morphometric analysis of amygdala and hippocampus shape in impulsively aggressive and healthy control subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 69, 80-86.	3.1	30
74	The nature of impulsive aggression: Commentary on “Aggression in borderline personality disorder” A multidimensional model. <i>Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment</i> , 2015, 6, 292-293.	1.3	3
75	Inflammatory markers and chronic exposure to fluoxetine, divalproex, and placebo in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 229, 844-849.	3.3	18
76	Childhood trauma and parental style: Relationship with markers of inflammation, oxidative stress, and aggression in healthy and personality disordered subjects. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2015, 112, 56-65.	2.2	37
77	Cerebrospinal fluid and plasma C-reactive protein and aggression in personality-disordered subjects: a pilot study. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2015, 122, 321-326.	2.8	19
78	Emotional intelligence and impulsive aggression in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 61, 135-140.	3.1	15
79	The experience of aggressive outbursts in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 225, 710-715.	3.3	42
80	Self-harm behavior among individuals with intermittent explosive disorder and personality disorders. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 60, 125-131.	3.1	27
81	Elevated Plasma Inflammatory Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 71, 158.	11.0	124
82	Relationship between psychopathy, aggression, anger, impulsivity, and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2014, 40, 526-536.	2.4	55
83	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and aversive parental care. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 220, 477-482.	3.3	12
84	Validity of the new A1 and A2 criteria for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 55, 260-267.	3.1	22
85	History of childhood maltreatment in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and suicidal behavior. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2014, 56, 10-17.	3.1	29
86	The latent structure of oppositional defiant disorder in children and adults. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2013, 47, 1932-1939.	3.1	23
87	Cerebrospinal fluid glutamate concentration correlates with impulsive aggression in human subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2013, 47, 1247-1253.	3.1	62
88	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid correlates directly with negative affective intensity, but not affective lability, in human subjects. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 16, 261-269.	2.1	1
89	A novel V1a receptor antagonist blocks vasopressin-induced changes in the CNS response to emotional stimuli: an fMRI study. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 100.	2.5	38
90	Modulation of Central Serotonin Affects Emotional Information Processing in Impulsive Aggressive Personality Disorder. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 32, 329-335.	1.4	13

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91	Funci3n corticol3mbica en la conducta agresiva impulsiva. Psiquiatria Biologica, 2012, 19, 46-53.	0.1	3
92	Inter-relationship between different platelet measures of 5-HT and their relationship to aggression in human subjects. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 36, 277-281.	4.8	5
93	Cerebrospinal Fluid Substance P-Like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 238-243.	1.3	24
94	Cerebrospinal Fluid Neuropeptide Y-like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Impulsive Aggression in Human Subjects. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 997-1003.	1.3	33
95	What Is the Nature of Serotonergic Abnormalities in Human Aggression?. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 980-981.	1.3	9
96	Personality disorderâ€“not otherwise specified evidence of validity and consideration for DSM-5. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2012, 53, 907-914.	3.1	50
97	Intermittent Explosive Disorder as a Disorder of Impulsive Aggression for DSM-5. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 169, 577-588.	7.2	156
98	Affective intensity and lability: Heritability in adult male twins. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2012, 136, 1011-1016.	4.1	22
99	Life history of impulsive behavior: Development and validation of a new questionnaire. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2012, 46, 346-352.	3.1	38
100	The latent structure of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder in an adult sample. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2012, 46, 782-789.	3.1	27
101	Hostile Attributional Bias, Negative Emotional Responding, and Aggression in Adults: Moderating Effects of Gender and Impulsivity. Aggressive Behavior, 2012, 38, 47-63.	2.4	58
102	Corticolimbic Function in Impulsive Aggressive Behavior. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 1153-1159.	1.3	193
103	The Neurochemistry of Human Aggression. Advances in Genetics, 2011, 75, 151-169.	1.8	79
104	Intermittent explosive disorder: development of integrated research criteria for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2011, 52, 119-125.	3.1	49
105	Characterizing eating disorders in a personality disorders sample. Psychiatry Research, 2011, 185, 427-432.	3.3	15
106	Personality predictors of antiaggressive response to fluoxetine. International Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2011, 26, 278-283.	1.7	11
107	Genomic architecture of aggression: Rare copy number variants in intermittent explosive disorder. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2011, 156, 808-816.	1.7	11
108	Lifetime History of Cigarette Smoking Associated with Aggression and Impulsivity in Both Healthy and Personality Disordered Volunteers. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2011, 25, 645-655.	1.4	11

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109	Multivariate Behavior Genetic Analyses of Aggressive Behavior Subtypes. Behavior Genetics, 2010, 40, 603-617.	2.1	39
110	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid and homovanillic acid: reciprocal relationships with impulsive aggression in human subjects. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 241-248.	2.8	46
111	Inverse relationship between numbers of 5-HT transporter binding sites and life history of aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 137-142.	3.1	37
112	Proactive, reactive, and romantic relational aggression in adulthood: Measurement, predictive validity, gender differences, and association with Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 393-404.	3.1	149
113	Cortisol responses to ipsapirone challenge correlate with aggression, while basal cortisol levels correlate with impulsivity, in personality disorder and healthy volunteer subjects. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 874-880.	3.1	23
114	A family history study of intermittent explosive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 1101-1105.	3.1	24
115	Aggression, Suicidality, and Intermittent Explosive Disorder: Serotonergic Correlates in Personality Disorder and Healthy Control Subjects. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 35, 435-444.	5.4	75
116	GH response to intravenous clonidine challenge: Absence of relationship with behavioral irritability, aggression, or impulsivity in human subjects. Psychiatry Research, 2010, 178, 443-445.	3.3	5
117	Evaluation of behavioral impulsivity and aggression tasks as endophenotypes for borderline personality disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2009, 43, 1036-1048.	3.1	111
118	Attributional and emotional responses to socially ambiguous cues: Validation of a new assessment of social/emotional information processing in healthy adults and impulsive aggressive patients. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2009, 43, 915-925.	3.1	116
119	Cerebrospinal fluid oxytocin, life history of aggression, and personality disorder. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 1567-1573.	2.7	144
120	Acute tryptophan depletion and self-injurious behavior in aggressive patients and healthy volunteers. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 203, 53-61.	3.1	32
121	Effects of Acute Alcohol Intoxication and Paroxetine on Aggression in Men. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2009, 33, 581-590.	2.4	15
122	Serotonin Augmentation Reduces Response to Attack in Aggressive Individuals. Psychological Science, 2009, 20, 714-720.	3.3	67
123	A Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Fluoxetine in Patients With Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2009, 70, 653-662.	2.2	135
124	Initial association of <i>NR2E1</i> with bipolar disorder and identification of candidate mutations in bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and aggression through resequencing. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2008, 147B, 880-889.	1.7	36
125	The relationship between impulsive verbal aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. Aggressive Behavior, 2008, 34, 51-60.	2.4	41
126	Prevalence of suicidal and self-injurious behavior among subjects with intermittent explosive disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2008, 158, 248-250.	3.3	28

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127	Placebo-controlled, randomized trial of fluoxetine in the treatment of aggression in male intimate partner abusers. <i>International Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 23, 337-341.	1.7	17
128	Cognitive-behavioral therapy for intermittent explosive disorder: A pilot randomized clinical trial.. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 2008, 76, 876-886.	2.0	89
129	Plasma homovanillic acid correlates inversely with history of learning problems in healthy volunteer and personality disordered subjects. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2007, 149, 297-302.	3.3	6
130	Consensus Report on Impulsive Aggression as a Symptom Across Diagnostic Categories in Child Psychiatry. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 2007, 46, 309-322.	0.5	142
131	Amygdala and Orbitofrontal Reactivity to Social Threat in Individuals with Impulsive Aggression. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2007, 62, 168-178.	1.3	494
132	CSF testosterone: Relationship to aggression, impulsivity, and venturesomeness in adult males with personality disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2007, 41, 488-492.	3.1	63
133	Association of C-reactive protein elevation with trait aggression and hostility in personality disordered subjects: A pilot study. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2006, 40, 460-465.	3.1	64
134	Intermittent explosive disorder-integrated research diagnostic criteria: Convergent and discriminant validity. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2006, 40, 231-242.	3.1	71
135	The Prevalence and Correlates of DSM-IV Intermittent Explosive Disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2006, 63, 669.	12.3	327
136	PennTwins: A Population-Based Cohort for Twin Studies. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2006, 9, 998-1005.	0.6	16
137	PennTwins: a population-based cohort for twin studies. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2006, 9, 998-1005.	0.6	8
138	Developmental psychopathology and neurobiology of aggression. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 2005, 17, 1151-71.	2.3	47
139	High prevalence of personality disorders among healthy volunteers for research: implications for control group bias. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2005, 39, 421-430.	3.1	25
140	Memories of childhood abuse in borderline personality disorder. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2005, 7, 39-39.	4.5	0
141	Striatal amphetamine-induced dopamine release in schizotypal personality disorder. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2005, 7, 40-40.	4.5	0
142	Neuroimaging and personality disorders. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2005, 7, 65-72.	4.5	49
143	Molecular genetics of personality. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2005, 7, 73-80.	4.5	41
144	Childhood Trauma and Personality Disorder: Positive Correlation With Adult CSF Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Concentrations. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 162, 995-997.	7.2	78

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145	Prevalence and Features of Intermittent Explosive Disorder in a Clinical Setting. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2005, 66, 1221-1227.	2.2	85
146	Intermittent explosive disorder and impulsive aggression: The time for serious study is now. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2004, 6, 1-2.	4.5	9
147	Divalproex for cluster B personality disorders. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2004, 6, 41-41.	4.5	0
148	Borderline personality disorder therapy with omega-3 fatty acids. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2004, 6, 42-42.	4.5	0
149	Platelet serotonin content correlates inversely with life history of aggression in personality-disordered subjects. Psychiatry Research, 2004, 126, 23-32.	3.3	51
150	Lifetime and 1-Month Prevalence Rates of Intermittent Explosive Disorder in a Community Sample. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2004, 65, 820-824.	2.2	84
151	Norepinephrine Function in Personality Disorder: Plasma Free MHPG Correlates Inversely With Life History of Aggression. CNS Spectrums, 2003, 8, 731-736.	1.2	30
152	Evidence for a dysfunctional prefrontal circuit in patients with an impulsive aggressive disorder. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 8448-8453.	7.1	268
153	Is the nature of personality disorder categoric or dimensional?. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2000, 2, 49-50.	4.5	2
154	Intermittent explosive disorder. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2000, 2, 67-71.	4.5	44
155	Factors differentiating personality-disordered individuals with and without a history of unipolar mood disorder. Depression and Anxiety, 1999, 10, 147-157.	4.1	15
156	Etiology of the impulsivity/aggression relationship: Genes or environment?. Psychiatry Research, 1999, 86, 41-57.	3.3	157
157	Intermittent explosive disorder-revised: Development, reliability, and validity of research criteria. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 1998, 39, 368-376.	3.1	140
158	Cerebrospinal Fluid Vasopressin Levels. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1998, 55, 708.	12.3	340
159	The relationship between personality psychopathology and aggressive behavior in research volunteers.. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1998, 107, 651-658.	1.9	59
160	Fluoxetine and Impulsive Aggressive Behavior in Personality-Disordered Subjects. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1997, 54, 1081.	12.3	502
161	Heritability of aggression and irritability: A twin study of the buss“durkee aggression scales in adult male subjects. Biological Psychiatry, 1997, 41, 273-284.	1.3	198
162	Serotonin function and antiaggressive response to fluoxetine: A pilot study. Biological Psychiatry, 1997, 42, 546-552.	1.3	85

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163	Serotonergic function and self-injurious behavior in personality disorder patients. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1997, 69, 17-26.	3.3	104
164	Serotonin function in human subjects: intercorrelations among central 5-HT indices and aggressiveness. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1997, 73, 1-14.	3.3	118
165	Assessment of life history of aggression: development and psychometric characteristics. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1997, 73, 147-157.	3.3	411
166	The serotonin hypothesis of aggression revisited. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 1997, 17, 651-665.	11.4	97
167	Impulsive Aggression in Personality Disorder Correlates with Platelet 5-HT _{2A} Receptor Binding. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 16, 211-216.	5.4	86
168	Depressive Response to Physostigmine Challenge in Borderline Personality Disorder Patients. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 17, 264-273.	5.4	47
169	Relationship of prolactin response to d-fenfluramine to behavioral and questionnaire assessments of aggression in personality-disordered men. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1996, 40, 157-164.	1.3	104
170	Impulsive Aggression in Personality Disorder Correlates With Tritiated Paroxetine Binding in the Platelet. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 1996, 53, 531.	12.3	187
171	5-HT ₃ receptor antagonism by ondansetron does not attenuate prolactin response to d-fenfluramine challenge in healthy human subjects. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1996, 127, 108-112.	3.1	19
172	The amphetamine challenge test correlates with affective lability in healthy volunteers. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1993, 48, 219-228.	3.3	16
173	Heritability of irritable impulsiveness: A study of twins reared together and apart. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1993, 48, 229-242.	3.3	146
174	Growth hormone responses to intravenous clonidine challenge correlate with behavioral irritability in psychiatric patients and healthy volunteers. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1991, 39, 129-139.	3.3	83
175	Central Serotonin and Impulsive Aggression. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 1989, 155, 52-62.	2.8	404
176	Serotonergic Studies in Patients With Affective and Personality Disorders. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 1989, 46, 587.	12.3	1,032
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