

# Anja Riesel

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

44  
papers

1,896  
citations

331670

21  
h-index

265206

42  
g-index

46  
all docs

46  
docs citations

46  
times ranked

1424  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Integrating multiple perspectives on error-related brain activity: The ERN as a neural indicator of trait defensive reactivity. <i>Motivation and Emotion</i> , 2012, 36, 84-100.	1.3	193
2	Overactive Error-Related Brain Activity as a Candidate Endophenotype for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Evidence From Unaffected First-Degree Relatives. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 168, 317-324.	7.2	188
3	The ERN is the ERN is the ERN? Convergent validity of error-related brain activity across different tasks. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2013, 93, 377-385.	2.2	155
4	Punishment has a lasting impact on error-related brain activity. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2012, 49, 239-247.	2.4	137
5	Error-related brain activity in the age of RDoC: A review of the literature. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2015, 98, 276-299.	1.0	137
6	The erring brain: Error-related negativity as an endophenotype for OCD—A review and meta-analysis. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2019, 56, e13348.	2.4	110
7	Overactive Performance Monitoring as an Endophenotype for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Evidence From a Treatment Study. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 172, 665-673.	7.2	101
8	Performance monitoring in obsessive-compulsive disorder and social anxiety disorder.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2014, 123, 705-714.	1.9	90
9	Error-related brain activity as a transdiagnostic endophenotype for obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety and substance use disorder. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2019, 49, 1207-1217.	4.5	81
10	Reliability of the <scp>ERN</scp> across multiple tasks as a function of increasing errors. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2013, 50, 1220-1225.	2.4	80
11	Overactive performance monitoring in obsessive-compulsive disorder is independent of symptom expression. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 264, 707-717.	3.2	68
12	Comparing the effects of different methodological decisions on the error-related negativity and its association with behaviour and gender. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2020, 156, 18-39.	1.0	40
13	Neural correlates of working memory deficits and associations to response inhibition in obsessive compulsive disorder. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2018, 17, 426-434.	2.7	39
14	Performance monitoring in obsessive-compulsive disorder: A temporo-spatial principal component analysis. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 14, 983-995.	2.0	38
15	Modulation of hyperactive error signals in obsessive-compulsive disorder by dual-task demands.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2016, 125, 292-298.	1.9	37
16	Neural correlates of feedback processing in obsessive-compulsive disorder.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2013, 122, 387-396.	1.9	36
17	Hyperactive performance monitoring as a transdiagnostic marker: Results from health anxiety in comparison to obsessive-compulsive disorder. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2017, 96, 1-8.	1.6	35
18	Flexibility of error-monitoring in obsessive-compulsive disorder under speed and accuracy instructions.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2019, 128, 671-677.	1.9	35

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Time Course of Error-Potentiated Startle and its Relationship to Error-Related Brain Activity. <i>Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2013, 27, 51-59.	0.7	33
20	The costs of distraction: The effect of distraction during repeated picture processing on the LPP. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2016, 117, 225-234.	2.2	26
21	Application of attentional bias modification training to modulate hyperactive error-monitoring in OCD. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2020, 156, 79-86.	1.0	23
22	Interpersonal touch enhances cognitive control: A neurophysiological investigation.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: General</i> , 2018, 147, 1066-1077.	2.1	20
23	Impaired planning in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder and unaffected first-degree relatives: Evidence for a cognitive endophenotype. <i>Journal of Anxiety Disorders</i> , 2018, 57, 24-30.	3.2	17
24	Punishment has a persistent effect on error-related brain activity in highly anxious individuals twenty-four hours after conditioning. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2019, 146, 63-72.	1.0	17
25	Hypermethylation of the oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) in obsessive-compulsive disorder: further evidence for a biomarker of disease and treatment response. <i>Epigenetics</i> , 2022, 17, 642-652.	2.7	17
26	Understanding Trajectories to Anxiety and Depression: Neural Responses to Errors and Rewards as Indices of Susceptibility to Stressful Life Events. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2022, 31, 115-123.	5.3	14
27	The polygenic risk for obsessive-compulsive disorder is associated with the personality trait harm avoidance. <i>Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica</i> , 2020, 142, 326-336.	4.5	13
28	Impaired Antisaccades in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Evidence From Meta-Analysis and a Large Empirical Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 9, 284.	2.6	12
29	Frontal alpha asymmetry in OCD patients and unaffected first-degree relatives.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2017, 126, 750-760.	1.9	12
30	Emotional interference under low versus high executive control. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2019, 56, e13380.	2.4	11
31	Diverging patterns of EEG alpha asymmetry in anxious apprehension and anxious arousal. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2021, 162, 108111.	2.2	11
32	Performance monitoring in obsessive-compulsive undergraduates: Effects of task difficulty. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2015, 98, 35-42.	1.8	10
33	Were we erring? The impact of worry and arousal on error-related negativity in a non-clinical sample. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2020, 57, e13661.	2.4	10
34	Schizotypy and smooth pursuit eye movements as potential endophenotypes of obsessive-compulsive disorder. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 269, 235-243.	3.2	9
35	When a nightmare comes true: Change in obsessive-compulsive disorder over the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Journal of Anxiety Disorders</i> , 2021, 84, 102493.	3.2	9
36	Polygenic risk for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) predicts brain response during working memory task in OCD, unaffected relatives, and healthy controls. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 18914.	3.3	8

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37	In the Face of Potential Harm: The Predictive Validity of Neural Correlates of Performance Monitoring for Perceived Risk, Stress, and Internalizing Psychopathology During the COVID-19 Pandemic. <i>Biological Psychiatry Global Open Science</i> , 2021, 1, 300-309.	2.2	7
38	Volitional saccade performance in a large sample of patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder and unaffected first-degree relatives. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2017, 54, 1284-1294.	2.4	3
39	Unrealistic pessimism and obsessive-compulsive symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic: Two longitudinal studies. <i>British Journal of Clinical Psychology</i> , 2022, 61, 816-835.	3.5	3
40	Disentangling the effects of trait and state worry on error-related brain activity: Results from a randomized controlled trial using worry manipulations. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2022, 59, e14055.	2.4	3
41	The methodology and dataset of the conscience eeg-personality project – a large-scale, multi-laboratory project grounded in cooperative forking paths analysis. <i>Personality Science</i> , 0, 3, .	1.3	3
42	Error-Related Brain Activity in Patients With Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and Unaffected First-Degree Relatives: Evidence for Protective Patterns. <i>Biological Psychiatry Global Open Science</i> , 2022, 2, 79-87.	2.2	2
43	Biomarkers of mental disorders: Psychophysiological measures as indicators of mechanisms, risk, and outcome prediction. <i>International Journal of Psychophysiology</i> , 2021, 168, 21-26.	1.0	2
44	Spatial working memory performance in people with obsessive-compulsive disorder, their unaffected first-degree relatives and healthy controls. <i>BJPsych Open</i> , 2021, 7, .	0.7	1