Cristina Lorenzi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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94 papers	4,575 citations	71102 41 h-index	106344 65 g-index
95 all docs	95 docs citations	95 times ranked	3707 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Higher baseline interleukin-1Î² and TNF-Î± hamper antidepressant response in major depressive disorder. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 42, 35-44.	0.7	25
2	Adiponectin predicts poor response to antidepressant drugs in major depressive disorder. Human Psychopharmacology, 2021, 36, e2793.	1.5	3
3	Circulating inflammatory markers impact cognitive functions in bipolar depression. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 140, 110-116.	3.1	15
4	Effective Antidepressant Chronotherapeutics (Sleep Deprivation and Light Therapy) Normalize the IL-1Î²:IL-1ra Ratio in Bipolar Depression. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 740686.	2.8	3
5	Cortico-limbic functional connectivity mediates the effect of early life stress on suicidality in bipolar depressed 5-HTTLPR*s carriers. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2020, 263, 420-427.	4.1	13
6	Proinflammatory Cytokines Predict Brain Metabolite Concentrations in the Anterior Cingulate Cortex of Patients With Bipolar Disorder. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2020, 11, 590095.	2.6	16
7	White Matter Microstructure in Bipolar Disorder Is Influenced by the Interaction between a Glutamate Transporter EAAT1 Gene Variant and Early Stress. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 702-710.	4.0	37
8	Sexually divergent effect of COMT Val/met genotype on subcortical volumes in schizophrenia. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2018, 12, 829-836.	2.1	10
9	A Homer 1 gene variant influences brain structure and function, lithium effects on white matter, and antidepressant response in bipolar disorder: A multimodal genetic imaging study. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 81, 88-95.	4.8	55
10	A Glutamate Transporter EAAT1 Gene Variant Influences Amygdala Functional Connectivity in Bipolar Disorder. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2018, 65, 536-545.	2.3	37
11	Neurobiology of cognitive remediation in schizophrenia: Effects of EAAT2 polymorphism. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 202, 106-110.	2.0	12
12	Clock genes associate with white matter integrity in depressed bipolar patients. Chronobiology International, 2017, 34, 212-224.	2.0	59
13	CLOCK gene variants associated with the discrepancy between subjective and objective severity in bipolar depression. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2017, 210, 14-18.	4.1	15
14	A 5-HT1A receptor promoter polymorphism influences fronto-limbic functional connectivity and depression severity in bipolar disorder. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2017, 270, 1-7.	1.8	31
15	The effect of childhood trauma on serum BDNF in bipolar depression is modulated by the serotonin promoter genotype. Neuroscience Letters, 2017, 656, 177-181.	2.1	17
16	Sleep homeostatic pressure and PER3 VNTR gene polymorphism influence antidepressant response to sleep deprivation in bipolar depression. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 192, 64-69.	4.1	26
17	ADDing a piece to the puzzle of cognition in schizophrenia. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2016, 59, 26-31.	1.3	11
18	COMT Val158Met and 5-HT1A-R -1019 C/G polymorphisms: effects on the negative symptom response to clozapine. Pharmacogenomics, 2015, 16, 35-44.	1.3	37

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19	Lithium and GSK-3Î² promoter gene variants influence cortical gray matter volumes in bipolar disorder. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 1325-1336.	3.1	36
20	Sterol Regulatory Element Binding Transcription Factor-1 Gene Variation and Medication Load Influence White Matter Structure in Schizophrenia. Neuropsychobiology, 2015, 71, 112-119.	1.9	14
21	COMT and STH polymorphisms interaction on cognition in schizophrenia. Neurological Sciences, 2015, 36, 215-220.	1.9	12
22	Research Highlights: Highlights from the latest articles on the pharmacogenomics of neuropsychiatric disorders. Pharmacogenomics, 2014, 15, 735-738.	1.3	0
23	The serotonin transporter genotype modulates the relationship between early stress and adult suicidality in bipolar disorder. Bipolar Disorders, 2014, 16, 857-866.	1.9	35
24	COMT and 5-HT1A-receptor genotypes potentially affect executive functions improvement after cognitive remediation in schizophrenia. Health Psychology and Behavioral Medicine, 2014, 2, 509-516.	1.8	19
25	Exploring effects of EAAT polymorphisms on cognitive functions in schizophrenia. Pharmacogenomics, 2014, 15, 925-932.	1.3	25
26	Effect of early stress on hippocampal gray matter is influenced by a functional polymorphism in EAAT2 in bipolar disorder. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 51, 146-152.	4.8	18
27	Factors affecting cognitive remediation response in schizophrenia: The role of COMT gene and antipsychotic treatment. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 217, 9-14.	3.3	57
28	Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) genotype biases neural correlates of empathy and perceived personal distress in schizophrenia. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2013, 54, 181-186.	3.1	16
29	Lithium and GSK3-Î² Promoter Gene Variants Influence White Matter Microstructure in Bipolar Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 313-327.	5.4	149
30	Saitohin polymorphism and executive dysfunction in schizophrenia. Neurological Sciences, 2012, 33, 1051-1056.	1.9	8
31	Influence of an Interaction between Lithium Salts and a Functional Polymorphism in SLC1A2 on the History of Illness in Bipolar Disorder. Molecular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2012, 16, 303-309.	3.8	26
32	Cognitive dysfunction and glutamate reuptake: Effect of EAAT2 polymorphism in schizophrenia. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 522, 151-155.	2.1	53
33	Geneâ€“gene interaction of glycogen synthase kinase 3-Î² and serotonin transporter on human antidepressant response to sleep deprivation. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2012, 136, 514-519.	4.1	45
34	Effect of 5-HT1A-receptor functional polymorphism on Theory of Mind performances in schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research, 2011, 188, 187-190.	3.3	23
35	Recurrence of bipolar mania is associated with catechol-O-methyltransferase Val(108/158)Met polymorphism. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2011, 132, 293-296.	4.1	36
36	Association of the C(â^'1019)G 5-HT1A promoter polymorphism with exposure to stressors preceding hospitalization for bipolar depression. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2011, 132, 297-300.	4.1	25

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37	Role of COMT, 5-HT1A, and SERT genetic polymorphisms on antidepressant response to transcranial magnetic stimulation. Depression and Anxiety, 2011, 28, 568-573.	4.1	47
38	Genetic bases of comorbidity between mood disorders and migraine: possible role of serotonin transporter gene. Neurological Sciences, 2010, 31, 387-391.	1.9	18
39	Serotonin transporter and saitohin genes in risk of Alzheimerâ€™s disease and frontotemporal lobar dementia: preliminary findings. Neurological Sciences, 2010, 31, 741-749.	1.9	14
40	Acute antidepressant response to sleep deprivation combined with light therapy is influenced by the catechol-O-methyltransferase Val(108/158)Met polymorphism. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2010, 121, 68-72.	4.1	62
41	Association between catechol-O-methyltransferase Val(108/158)Met polymorphism and psychotic features of bipolar disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2010, 125, 341-344.	4.1	48
42	Searching Susceptibility Loci for Bipolar Disorder: A Sib Pair Study on Chromosome 12. Neuropsychobiology, 2010, 61, 10-18.	1.9	6
43	Schizophrenia: genetics, prevention and rehabilitation. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2009, 21, 109-120.	2.1	9
44	Association between GSK-3Î² -50T/C polymorphism and personality and psychotic symptoms in mood disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2008, 158, 132-140.	3.3	41
45	Lithium Overcomes the Influence of 5-HTTLPR Gene Polymorphism on Antidepressant Response to Sleep Deprivation. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2008, 28, 249-251.	1.4	35
46	Neural and Genetic Correlates of Antidepressant Response to Sleep Deprivation. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2007, 64, 179.	12.3	97
47	Serotonin transporter gene influences the time course of improvement of â€œcoreâ€•depressive and somatic anxiety symptoms during treatment with SSRIs for recurrent mood disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2007, 149, 185-193.	3.3	45
48	How do genes exert their role? Period 3 gene variants and possible influences on mood disorder phenotypes. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 17, 587-594.	0.7	55
49	Role of serotonergic gene polymorphisms on response to transcranial magnetic stimulation in depression. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 17, 651-657.	0.7	46
50	Further evidence of MAO-A gene variants associated with bipolar disorder. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2007, 144B, 37-40.	1.7	17
51	Actimetric evidence that CLOCK 3111 T/C SNP influences sleep and activity patterns in patients affected by bipolar depression. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2007, 144B, 631-635.	1.7	179
52	Serotonin transporter gene-linked polymorphic region: possible pharmacogenetic implications of rare variants. Psychiatric Genetics, 2006, 16, 153-158.	1.1	48
53	Lack of genetic association between the phospholipase A2 gene and bipolar mood disorder in a European multicentre caseâ€“control study. Psychiatric Genetics, 2006, 16, 169-171.	1.1	5
54	Catechol-O-methyltransferase gene variants in mood disorders in the Italian population. Psychiatric Genetics, 2006, 16, 181-182.	1.1	29

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55	Analysis of COMT gene (Val 158 Met polymorphism) in the clinical response to SSRIs in depressive patients of European origin. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2006, 90, 251-256.	4.1	93
56	Temperament and Character in Mood Disorders: Influence of DRD4, SERTPR, TPH and MAO-A Polymorphisms. Neuropsychobiology, 2006, 53, 9-16.	1.9	75
57	Two new rare variants in the circadian â€œclockâ€•gene may influence sleep pattern. Genetics in Medicine, 2005, 7, 455-457.	2.4	16
58	5-HT1A polymorphism and self-transcendence in mood disorders. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2005, 137B, 33-35.	1.7	26
59	Interaction between the Tryptophan Hydroxylase Gene and the Serotonin Transporter Gene in Schizophrenia but Not in Bipolar or Unipolar Affective Disorders. Neuropsychobiology, 2005, 51, 3-9.	1.9	15
60	Long-term response to lithium salts in bipolar illness is influenced by the glycogen synthase kinase 3-Î² â˜’50 T/C SNP. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 376, 51-55.	2.1	184
61	Social adjustment could be associated with the serotonin transporter gene in remitted patients with mood disorders and healthy subjects. Psychiatry Research, 2005, 134, 191-194.	3.3	11
62	New Antipsychotics and Schizophrenia: A Review on Efficacy and Side Effects. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 2004, 11, 343-358.	2.4	102
63	Genetic features of antidepressant induced mania and hypo-mania in bipolar disorder. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 174, 504-11.	3.1	42
64	A single nucleotide polymorphism in glycogen synthase kinase 3-Î² promoter gene influences onset of illness in patients affected by bipolar disorder. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 355, 37-40.	2.1	156
65	Genetic dissection of drug effects in clinical practice: CLOCK gene and clozapine-induced diurnal sleepiness. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 367, 152-155.	2.1	13
66	DRD4 exon 3 variants are not associated with symptomatology of major psychoses in a German population. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 368, 269-273.	2.1	5
67	A glycogen synthase kinase 3-Î² promoter gene single nucleotide polymorphism is associated with age at onset and response to total sleep deprivation in bipolar depression. Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 368, 123-126.	2.1	189
68	The C(â€“1019)G polymorphism of the 5-HT1A gene promoter and antidepressant response in mood disorders: preliminary findings. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2004, 7, 453-460.	2.1	119
69	Tardive dyskinesia and DRD2, DRD3, DRD4, 5-HT2A variants in schizophrenia: an association study with repeated assessment. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2004, 7, 489-493.	2.1	45
70	The Use of DNA Microarray in the Pharmacogenetics of Antidepressants: Guidelines for a Targeted Approach. Current Genomics, 2004, 5, 499-508.	1.6	2
71	Influence of CLOCK gene polymorphism on circadian mood fluctuation and illness recurrence in bipolar depression. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2003, 123B, 23-26.	2.4	272
72	Genetic dissection of psychopathological symptoms: Insomnia in mood disorders and CLOCK gene polymorphism. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2003, 121B, 35-38.	2.4	228

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73	Antidepressant effects of light therapy combined with sleep deprivation are influenced by a functional polymorphism within the promoter of the serotonin transporter gene. Biological Psychiatry, 2003, 54, 687-692.	1.3	83
74	SSRIs antidepressant activity is influenced by GÎ²3 variants. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2003, 13, 117-122.	0.7	88
75	Dopamine receptor D2 and D3 gene variants are not associated with the antidepressant effect of total sleep deprivation in bipolar depression. Psychiatry Research, 2003, 118, 241-247.	3.3	23
76	Geneâ€“environment interaction in psychiatric disorders as indicated by season of birth variations in tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH), serotonin transporter (5-HTTLPR) and dopamine receptor (DRD4) gene polymorphisms. Psychiatry Research, 2003, 119, 99-111.	3.3	76
77	Title is missing!. Psychiatric Genetics, 2003, 13, 121-126.	1.1	4
78	Multicentre Italian family-based association study on tyrosine hydroxylase, catechol-O-methyl transferase and Wolfram syndrome 1 polymorphisms in mood disorders. Psychiatric Genetics, 2003, 13, 121-126.	1.1	26
79	Influence of monoamine oxidase A and serotonin receptor 2A polymorphisms in SSRI antidepressant activity. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2002, 5, 27-35.	2.1	91
80	Familyâ€based association study of 5â€HTTLPR, TPH, MAOâ€A, and DRD4 polymorphisms in mood disorders. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2002, 114, 361-369.	2.4	57
81	Pharmacogenetics of lithium prophylaxis in mood disorders: Analysis of COMT, MAOâ€A, and GÎ²3 variants. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2002, 114, 370-379.	2.4	50
82	Association study of MAOâ€A, COMT, 5â€HT2A, DRD2, and DRD4 polymorphisms with illness time course in mood disorders. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2002, 114, 380-390.	2.4	47
83	Tryptophan hydroxylase gene associated with paroxetine antidepressant activity. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2001, 11, 375-380.	0.7	103
84	Tryptophan hydroxylase gene and major psychoses. Psychiatry Research, 2001, 103, 79-86.	3.3	48
85	No association between dopamine D2 and D4 receptor gene variants and antidepressant activity of two selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. Psychiatry Research, 2001, 104, 195-203.	3.3	54
86	DRD4 exon 3 variants associated with delusional symptomatology in major psychoses: A study on 2,011 affected subjects. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 105, 283-290.	2.4	60
87	Influence of 5-HTTLPR and TPH variants on illness time course in mood disorders. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2001, 35, 217-223.	3.1	40
88	Serotonin receptor 2A, 2C, 1A genes and response to lithium prophylaxis in mood disorders. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2000, 34, 89-98.	3.1	66
89	Tryptophan hydroxylase gene and response to lithium prophylaxis in mood disorders11This work was partially supported by the BIOMED 2 grant BMH4-CT97-2307.. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 1999, 33, 371-377.	3.1	82
90	No interaction between serotonin transporter gene and dopamine receptorD4 gene in symptomatology of major psychoses. , 1999, 88, 481-485.		11

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91	No association between serotonin-2A receptor gene polymorphism and psychotic symptomatology of mood disorders. Psychiatry Research, 1999, 86, 203-209.	3.3	14
92	Dopamine receptor D2 and D4 genes, GABAA alpha-1 subunit gene and response to lithium prophylaxis in mood disorders. Psychiatry Research, 1999, 87, 7-19.	3.3	66
93	Dopamine receptor D4 is not associated with antidepressant activity of sleep deprivation. Psychiatry Research, 1999, 89, 107-114.	3.3	28
94	Dopamine receptor D3 gene and response to lithium prophylaxis in mood disorders. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 1998, 1, 125-129.	2.1	45