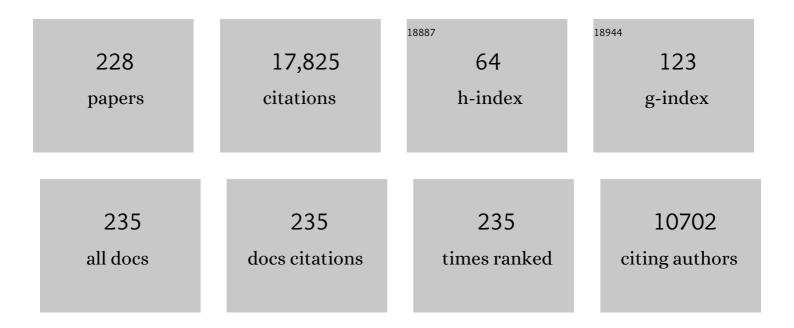
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The reactive–proactive aggression questionnaire: differential correlates of reactive and proactive aggression in adolescent boys. Aggressive Behavior, 2006, 32, 159-171.	1.5	1,232
2	Reduced Prefrontal Gray Matter Volume and Reduced Autonomic Activity in Antisocial Personality Disorder. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2000, 57, 119.	13.8	889
3	Biosocial studies of antisocial and violent behavior in children and adults: a review. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2002, 30, 311-326.	3.5	687
4	Prefrontal structural and functional brain imaging findings in antisocial, violent, and psychopathic individuals: A meta-analysis. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2009, 174, 81-88.	0.9	642
5	Reduced prefrontal and increased subcortical brain functioning assessed using positron emission tomography in predatory and affective murderers. , 1998, 16, 319-332.		421
6	Selective reductions in prefrontal glucose metabolism in murderers. Biological Psychiatry, 1994, 36, 365-373.	0.7	420
7	Brain abnormalities in murderers indicated by positron emission tomography. Biological Psychiatry, 1997, 42, 495-508.	0.7	414
8	Annotation: The role of prefrontal deficits, low autonomic arousal, and early health factors in the development of antisocial and aggressive behavior in children. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2002, 43, 417-434.	3.1	410
9	Heart Rate Level and Antisocial Behavior in Children and Adolescents: A Meta-Analysis. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2004, 43, 154-162.	0.3	402
10	The SPQ-B: A Brief Screening Instrument for Schizotypal Personality Disorder. Journal of Personality Disorders, 1995, 9, 346-355.	0.8	400
11	Schizotypal Personality: Neurodevelopmental and Psychosocial Trajectories. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 2006, 2, 291-326.	6.3	383
12	Neural foundations to moral reasoning and antisocial behavior. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2006, 1, 203-213.	1.5	375
13	Relationships Between Central and Autonomic Measures of Arousal at Age 15 Years and Criminality at Age 24 Years. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1990, 47, 1003.	13.8	327
14	Birth Complications Combined With Early Maternal Rejection at Age 1 Year Predispose to Violent Crime at Age 18 Years. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1994, 51, 984.	13.8	322
15	Crime and the Nature of Psychopathology. , 1993, , 1-26.		312
16	Neurocognitive Impairments in Boys on the Life-Course Persistent Antisocial Path Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2005, 114, 38-49.	2.0	300
17	Low Resting Heart Rate at Age 3 Years Predisposes to Aggression at Age 11 Years: Evidence From the Mauritius Child Health Project. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 1997, 36, 1457-1464.	0.3	278
18	Volume Reduction in Prefrontal Gray Matter in Unsuccessful Criminal Psychopaths. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 57, 1103-1108.	0.7	265

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19	Fearlessness, Stimulation-Seeking, and Large Body Size at Age 3 Years as Early Predispositions to Childhood Aggression at Age 11 Years. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1998, 55, 745.	13.8	231
20	Localization of Deformations Within the Amygdala in Individuals With Psychopathy. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2009, 66, 986.	13.8	225
21	Effects of Environmental Enrichment at Ages 3–5 Years on Schizotypal Personality and Antisocial Behavior at Ages 17 and 23 Years. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 160, 1627-1635.	4.0	224
22	Corpus Callosum Abnormalities in Psychopathic Antisocial Individuals. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2003, 60, 1134.	13.8	202
23	Malnutrition at Age 3 Years and Externalizing Behavior Problems at Ages 8, 11, and 17 Years. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2004, 161, 2005-2013.	4.0	201
24	From Genes to Brain to Antisocial Behavior. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2008, 17, 323-328.	2.8	195
25	Hippocampal structural asymmetry in unsuccessful psychopaths. Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 55, 185-191.	0.7	185
26	Neurocriminology: implications for the punishment, prediction and prevention of criminal behaviour. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2014, 15, 54-63.	4.9	183
27	Early educational and health enrichment at age 3-5 years is associated with increased autonomic and central nervous system arousal and orienting at age 11 years: Evidence from the Mauritius Child Health Project. Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 254-266.	1.2	158
28	Genetic and environmental bases of childhood antisocial behavior: A multi-informant twin study Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2007, 116, 219-235.	2.0	151
29	Association of Poor Childhood Fear Conditioning and Adult Crime. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2010, 167, 56-60.	4.0	147
30	Impact of adolescent marijuana use on intelligence: Results from two longitudinal twin studies. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, E500-8.	3.3	147
31	Increased Volume of the Striatum in Psychopathic Individuals. Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 52-58.	0.7	146
32	Stimulation seeking and intelligence: A prospective longitudinal study Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2002, 82, 663-674.	2.6	142
33	Differential Genetic and Environmental Influences on Reactive and Proactive Aggression in Children. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2008, 36, 1265-1278.	3.5	140
34	Evolutionary theory and psychopathy. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 2011, 16, 371-380.	1.2	140
35	Validation of the Dutch Reactive Proactive Questionnaire (RPQ): Differential Correlates of Reactive and Proactive Aggression From Childhood to Adulthood. Aggressive Behavior, 2013, 39, 99-113.	1.5	132
36	The three-factor model of schizotypal personality: invariance across age and gender. Personality and Individual Differences, 2003, 35, 1007-1019.	1.6	129

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37	Morphological alterations in the prefrontal cortex and the amygdala in unsuccessful psychopaths Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2010, 119, 546-554.	2.0	127
38	P3 event-related potential impairments in antisocial and psychopathic individuals: A meta-analysis. Biological Psychology, 2009, 82, 199-210.	1.1	125
39	Contingent Negative Variation, P3 Evoked Potentials, and Antisocial Behavior. Psychophysiology, 1987, 24, 191-199.	1.2	119
40	Sex differences in schizotypal personality in a nonclinical population Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1992, 101, 361-364.	2.0	116
41	Relationships Between N1, P300, and Contingent Negative Variation Recorded at Age 15 and Criminal Behavior at Age 24. Psychophysiology, 1990, 27, 567-574.	1.2	112
42	Cross-Cultural Generalizability of the Reactive–Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPQ). Journal of Personality Assessment, 2009, 91, 473-479.	1.3	112
43	The Neurobiology of Psychopathy: A Neurodevelopmental Perspective. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2009, 54, 813-823.	0.9	111
44	Enhanced P3 Evoked Potentials and Longer P3 Recovery Times in Psychopaths. Psychophysiology, 1988, 25, 30-38.	1.2	109
45	Malnutrition at Age 3 Years and Lower Cognitive Ability at Age 11 Years. JAMA Pediatrics, 2003, 157, 593.	3.6	107
46	A Major Effect of Recording Site on Measurement of Electrodermal Activity. Psychophysiology, 1992, 29, 241-246.	1.2	103
47	Early temperamental and psychophysiological precursors of adult psychopathic personality Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2007, 116, 508-518.	2.0	101
48	A meta-analysis of serotonin metabolite 5-HIAA and antisocial behavior. Aggressive Behavior, 2002, 28, 299-316.	1.5	97
49	The Mediating Role of Heart Rate on the Social Adversity-Antisocial Behavior Relationship. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2015, 52, 303-341.	1.7	97
50	Neurodevelopmental marker for limbic maldevelopment in antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2010, 197, 186-192.	1.7	95
51	Reduction in behavior problems with omegaâ€3 supplementation in children aged 8–16Âyears: a randomized, doubleâ€blind, placeboâ€controlled, stratified, parallelâ€group trial. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2015, 56, 509-520.	3.1	95
52	EXPLAINING THE GENDER GAP IN CRIME: THE ROLE OF HEART RATE. Criminology, 2017, 55, 465-487.	2.0	95
53	HEART RATE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF IMPULSIVE SENSATION SEEKING. Criminology, 2014, 52, 292-311.	2.0	92
54	Sex differences in orbitofrontal gray as a partial explanation for sex differences in antisocial personality. Molecular Psychiatry, 2011, 16, 227-236.	4.1	91

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55	Antisocial Personality Disorder: A Current Review. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2013, 15, 427.	2.1	90
56	Neuroanatomical Correlates of Skin Conductance Orienting in Normal Humans: A Magnetic Resonance Imaging Study. Psychophysiology, 1991, 28, 548-558.	1.2	89
57	Heart rate and skin conductance in behaviorally inhibited Mauritian children Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1997, 106, 182-190.	2.0	87
58	Low heart rate as a risk factor for child and adolescent proactive aggressive and impulsive psychopathic behavior. Aggressive Behavior, 2014, 40, 290-299.	1.5	87
59	Spatial but not verbal cognitive deficits at age 3 years in persistently antisocial individuals. Development and Psychopathology, 2002, 14, 25-44.	1.4	86
60	A cross-cultural study of the psychometric properties of the Reactive–Proactive Aggression Questionnaire among Italian nonclinical adolescents Psychological Assessment, 2009, 21, 131-135.	1.2	85
61	Reduced right hemisphere activation in severely abused violent offenders during a working memory task: An fMRI study. Aggressive Behavior, 2001, 27, 111-129.	1.5	83
62	Brain abnormalities in antisocial individuals: implications for the law. Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 2008, 26, 65-83.	0.6	83
63	Attention, autonomic arousal, and personality in behaviorally disordered children. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 1987, 15, 583-599.	3.5	79
64	Heritability and Longitudinal Stability of Schizotypal Traits During Adolescence. Behavior Genetics, 2011, 41, 499-511.	1.4	76
65	Reward dominance and passive avoidance learning in adolescent psychopaths. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 1990, 18, 451-463.	3.5	71
66	Elevated levels of cognitive-perceptual deficits in individuals with a family history of schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Schizophrenia Research, 2000, 46, 57-63.	1.1	69
67	Peer Victimization Partially Mediates the Schizotypy-Aggression Relationship in Children and Adolescents. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2011, 37, 937-945.	2.3	67
68	Stimulation of the Prefrontal Cortex Reduces Intentions to Commit Aggression: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Stratified, Parallel-Group Trial. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 6505-6512.	1.7	66
69	Antisocial Personality as a Neurodevelopmental Disorder. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 2018, 14, 259-289.	6.3	65
70	The Genetic and Psychophysiological Basis of Antisocial Behavior: Implications for Counseling and Therapy. Journal of Counseling and Development, 1990, 68, 637-644.	1.3	60
71	Factors of schizoid personality. British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1989, 28, 31-40.	1.7	59
72	The stability of inhibited/uninhibited temperament from ages 3 to 11 years in mauritian children. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 1995, 23, 607-618.	3.5	59

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73	Resting heart rate and the development of antisocial behavior from age 9 to 14: Genetic and environmental influences. Development and Psychopathology, 2009, 21, 939-960.	1.4	58
74	The development of skin conductance fear conditioning in children from ages 3 to 8 years. Developmental Science, 2010, 13, 201-212.	1.3	56
75	The Southern California Twin Register at the University of Southern California: III. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2013, 16, 336-343.	0.3	54
76	The relationship of sweat gland count to electrodermal activity. Psychophysiology, 1994, 31, 196-200.	1.2	52
77	Brief assessment of schizotypal traits: A multinational study. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 197, 182-191.	1.1	52
78	The neuromoral theory of antisocial, violent, and psychopathic behavior. Psychiatry Research, 2019, 277, 64-69.	1.7	51
79	The heritability of psychopathic personality in 14- to 15-year-old twins: A multirater, multimeasure approach Psychological Assessment, 2014, 26, 704-716.	1.2	50
80	A neurodevelopmental perspective on male violence. Infant Mental Health Journal, 2019, 40, 84-97.	0.7	49
81	The Southern California Twin Register at the University of Southern California: II. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2006, 9, 933-940.	0.3	45
82	The Utility of the Child and Adolescent Psychopathy Construct in Hong Kong, China. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 2009, 39, 134-140.	2.2	45
83	Reliability, Validity and Invariance of the Narcissistic Personality Questionnaire for Children-Revised (NPQC-R). Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, 2009, 31, 143-151.	0.7	43
84	Aggression and rule-breaking: Heritability and stability of antisocial behavior problems in childhood and adolescence. Journal of Criminal Justice, 2013, 41, 285-291.	1.5	43
85	The Cognitive, Affective, and Somatic Empathy Scales (CASES) for Children. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 2018, 47, 24-37.	2.2	41
86	Biological protective factors for antisocial and criminal behavior. Journal of Criminal Justice, 2013, 41, 292-299.	1.5	40
87	Cohort Profile Update: The China Jintan Child Cohort Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 1548-1548l.	0.9	40
88	Comparisons of schizotypal traits across 12 countries: Results from the International Consortium for Schizotypy Research. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 199, 128-134.	1.1	40
89	Effect of early environment on electrodermal and cognitive correlates of schizotypy and psychopathy in criminals. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 1987, 4, 277-287.	0.5	38
90	The Association of Birth Complications and Externalizing Behavior in Early Adolescents: Direct and Mediating Effects. Journal of Research on Adolescence, 2009, 19, 93-111.	1.9	38

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91	Attentional bias towards negative affect stimuli and reactive aggression in male batterers. Psychiatry Research, 2010, 176, 246-249.	1.7	38
92	The Southern California Twin Register at the University of Southern California: II. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2006, 9, 933-40.	0.3	38
93	The Selfishness Questionnaire: Egocentric, Adaptive, and Pathological Forms of Selfishness. Journal of Personality Assessment, 2019, 101, 503-514.	1.3	37
94	Prefrontal Structural and Functional Deficits in Schizotypal Personality Disorder. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2002, 28, 501-513.	2.3	36
95	Schizoid personality, inter-hemispheric transfer, and left hemisphere over-activation. British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1988, 27, 333-347.	1.7	35
96	Increased psychophysiological arousal and orienting at ages 3 and 11 years in persistently schizotypal adults. Schizophrenia Research, 2002, 54, 77-85.	1.1	35
97	Tactics for modeling multiple salivary analyte data in relation to behavior problems: Additive, ratio, and interaction effects. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 51, 188-200.	1.3	35
98	P300 topography in Alzheimer's disease. Psychophysiology, 1995, 32, 257-265.	1.2	34
99	P3 event-related potentials and childhood maltreatment in successful and unsuccessful psychopaths. Brain and Cognition, 2011, 77, 176-182.	0.8	34
100	Anger provocation increases limbic and decreases medial prefrontal cortex connectivity with the left amygdala in reactive aggressive violent offenders. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2019, 13, 1311-1323.	1.1	34
101	Stimulation seeking and intelligence: a prospective longitudinal study. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2002, 82, 663-74.	2.6	34
102	Nutritional supplementation to reduce child aggression: a randomized, stratified, singleâ€blind, factorial trial. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2016, 57, 1038-1046.	3.1	33
103	Cohort Profile: The Mauritius Child Health Project. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2010, 39, 1441-1451.	0.9	32
104	Association between a marker for prenatal testosterone exposure and externalizing behavior problems in children. Development and Psychopathology, 2012, 24, 771-782.	1.4	32
105	Increased executive functioning, attention, and cortical thickness in whiteâ€collar criminals. Human Brain Mapping, 2012, 33, 2932-2940.	1.9	31
106	Religious factors associated with alcohol involvement: Results from the Mauritian Joint Child Health Project. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 135, 37-44.	1.6	31
107	Motor impulsivity during childhood and adolescence: A longitudinal biometric analysis of the go/no-go task in 9- to 18-year-old twins Developmental Psychology, 2014, 50, 2549-2557.	1.2	31
108	Low resting heart rate is associated with violence in late adolescence: a prospective birth cohort study in Brazil. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2016, 45, 491-500.	0.9	31

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109	Midday napping in children: associations between nap frequency and duration across cognitive, positive psychological well-being, behavioral, and metabolic health outcomes. Sleep, 2019, 42, .	0.6	31
110	Cognitive Decline as a Result of Incarceration and the Effects of a CBT/MT Intervention: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 2018, 45, 31-55.	1.1	30
111	Harsh discipline and behavior problems: The moderating effects of cortisol and alpha-amylase. Biological Psychology, 2015, 104, 19-27.	1.1	29
112	Neurobiological Factors as Predictors of Cognitive–Behavioral Therapy Outcome in Individuals With Antisocial Behavior. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 2014, 58, 1279-1296.	0.8	28
113	Somatic aphasia: Mismatch of body sensations with autonomic stress reactivity in psychopathy. Biological Psychology, 2012, 90, 228-233.	1.1	27
114	Effects of harsh parenting and positive parenting practices on youth aggressive behavior: The moderating role of early pubertal timing. Aggressive Behavior, 2018, 44, 18-28.	1.5	27
115	Biological explanations of criminal behavior. Psychology, Crime and Law, 2019, 25, 626-640.	0.8	27
116	Biological predispositions to violence and their implications for biosocial treatment and prevention. Psychology, Crime and Law, 1998, 4, 107-125.	0.8	26
117	Sex differences on the WISC-R in Mauritius. Intelligence, 2005, 33, 527-533.	1.6	26
118	Poor Nutrition at Age 3 and Schizotypal Personality at Age 23: The Mediating Role of Age 11 Cognitive Functioning. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 169, 822-830.	4.0	26
119	Frontal and striatal alterations associated with psychopathic traits in adolescents. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2015, 231, 333-340.	0.9	26
120	Developmental Aspects of Schizotypy and Suspiciousness: a Review. Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports, 2018, 5, 94-101.	0.6	26
121	Cross-Cultural Validation of the Reactive-Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPQ) Using Four Large Samples from the US, Hong Kong, and China. Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, 2016, 38, 48-55.	0.7	25
122	Biosocial Interactions and Violence. , 1997, , 163-174.		25
123	Genetic and environmental influences on cortical thickness among 14-year-old twins. NeuroReport, 2012, 23, 702-706.	0.6	24
124	The genetic and environmental etiology of decisionâ€making: AÂlongitudinal twin study. Journal of Adolescence, 2013, 36, 245-255.	1.2	24
125	Digit ratio (2D:4D) moderates the relationship between cortisol reactivity and self-reported externalizing behavior in young adolescent males. Biological Psychology, 2015, 112, 94-106.	1.1	24
126	The Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire – Child (SPQ-C): Psychometric properties and relations to behavioral problems with multi-informant ratings. Psychiatry Research, 2019, 275, 204-211.	1.7	24

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127	Morphology of the criminal brain: gray matter reductions are linked to antisocial behavior in offenders. Brain Structure and Function, 2020, 225, 2017-2028.	1.2	24
128	Nutritional status and social behavior in preschool children: the mediating effects of neurocognitive functioning. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2017, 13, .	1.4	23
129	Measurement Invariance of Internalizing and Externalizing Behavioral Syndrome Factors in a Non-Western Sample. Assessment, 2013, 20, 642-655.	1.9	22
130	The Healthy Brains and Behavior Study: objectives, design, recruitment, and population coverage. International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 2013, 22, 204-216.	1.1	22
131	The Association Between P3 Amplitude at Age 11 and Criminal Offending at Age 23. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 2013, 42, 120-130.	2.2	21
132	Low Resting Heart Rate as an Unequivocal Risk Factor for Both the Perpetration of and Exposure to Violence. JAMA Psychiatry, 2015, 72, 962.	6.0	21
133	Adolescent daytime sleepiness as a risk factor for adult crime. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2017, 58, 728-735.	3.1	21
134	Callous unemotional traits and the relationship between aggressive parenting practices and conduct problems in Singaporean families. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2018, 81, 225-234.	1.3	21
135	Alexithymia and reactive aggression: The role of the amygdala. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2018, 281, 85-91.	0.9	20
136	Peer Victimization as a Risk Factor for Schizotypal Personality in Childhood and Adolescence. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2012, 26, 428-434.	0.8	19
137	The stability of schizotypy across time and instruments. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 228, 585-590.	1.7	19
138	Omega-3 ( <i>ï‰</i> -3) and social skills interventions for reactive aggression and childhood externalizing behavior problems: a randomized, stratified, double-blind, placebo-controlled, factorial trial. Psychological Medicine, 2019, 49, 335-344.	2.7	19
139	Omega-3 Supplementation as a Dietary Intervention to Reduce Aggressive and Antisocial Behavior. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2018, 20, 32.	2.1	18
140	Testosterone and Proactive-Reactive Aggression in Youth: the Moderating Role of Harsh Discipline. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2018, 46, 1599-1612.	3.5	18
141	The Chinese version of the cognitive, affective, and somatic empathy scale for children: Validation, gender invariance and associated factors. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195268.	1.1	18
142	The genetic and environmental overlap between aggressive and non-aggressive antisocial behavior in children and adolescents using the self-report delinquency interview (SR-DI). Journal of Criminal Justice, 2013, 41, 277-284.	1.5	17
143	Alpha-amylase reactivity in relation to psychopathic traits in adults. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 54, 14-23.	1.3	17
144	P3 amplitude and psychopathic traits in youths: Distinct contributions of the grandiose-manipulative and daring-impulsivity traits. Personality and Individual Differences, 2018, 120, 87-94.	1.6	17

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145	The interaction of biopsychological and socio-environmental influences on criminological outcomes. Justice Quarterly, 2022, 39, 26-50.	1.1	17
146	The Interaction of Biological and Social Measures in the Explanation of Antisocial and Violent Behavior. , 2005, , 13-42.		16
147	Effect of theory of mind and peer victimization on the schizotypy–aggression relationship. NPJ Schizophrenia, 2016, 2, 16001.	2.0	16
148	The neuroscience of psychopathy and forensic implications. Psychology, Crime and Law, 2018, 24, 296-312.	0.8	16
149	Peer Problems and Low Self-esteem Mediate the Suspicious and Non-suspicious Schizotypy–Reactive Aggression Relationship in Children and Adolescents. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 2019, 48, 2241-2254.	1.9	16
150	Experimental criminology: looking back and forward on the 20th anniversary of the Academy of Experimental Criminology. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 2020, 16, 649-673.	1.9	16
151	The Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire for Children (SPQ-C): Factor Structure, Child Abuse, and Family History of Schizotypy. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2021, 47, 323-331.	2.3	16
152	Thicker Temporal Cortex Associates with a Developmental Trajectory for Psychopathic Traits in Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0127025.	1.1	16
153	The utility of the Psychopathy Checklistâ€Revised (PCLâ€R) facet and item scores in predicting violent recidivism. Aggressive Behavior, 2020, 46, 508-515.	1.5	15
154	Early educational and health enrichment at age 3–5 years is associated with increased autonomic and central nervous system arousal and orienting at age 11 years: Evidence from the Mauritius Child Health Project. , 2001, 38, 254.		15
155	Development of skin conductance orienting, habituation, and reorienting from ages 3 to 8 years: A longitudinal latent growth curve analysis. Psychophysiology, 2007, 44, 855-863.	1.2	14
156	Biology and Crime. , 0, , 22-39.		14
157	Cenetic and environmental influences on disinhibition, boldness, and meanness as assessed by the triarchic psychopathy measure in 19–20-year-old twins. Psychological Medicine, 2019, 49, 1500-1509.	2.7	14
158	Longitudinal bidirectional association between sleep and behavior problems at age 6 and 11 years. Sleep Medicine, 2021, 83, 290-298.	0.8	14
159	The Need to Incorporate Autonomic Arousal in Developmental and Life-Course Research and Theories. Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology, 2015, 1, 189-207.	0.8	13
160	Omega-3 supplementation in young offenders: a randomized, stratified, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group trial. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 2020, 16, 389-405.	1.9	13
161	The cognitive, affective, and somatic empathy scales (CASES): Cross-cultural replication and specificity to different forms of aggression and victimization. Journal of Personality Assessment, 2021, 103, 80-91.	1.3	13
162	Neurocriminology. Advances in Genetics, 2011, 75, 255-283.	0.8	12

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163	Abnormal white matter integrity in rapists as indicated by diffusion tensor imaging. BMC Neuroscience, 2016, 17, 45.	0.8	12
164	The effect of being left home alone at age 3 years on schizotypy and antisocial behavior at ages 17 and 23 years. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2018, 105, 103-112.	1.5	12
165	An Item Response Theory Analysis and Further Validation of the Reactive–Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPQ): The Serbian Adaptation of the RPQ. Journal of Personality Assessment, 2020, 102, 469-479.	1.3	12
166	RECRUITMENT OF COMMUNITYâ€RESIDING YOUTH INTO STUDIES ON AGGRESSION. Journal of Community Psychology, 2013, 41, 425-434.	1.0	11
167	Childhood EEG frontal alpha power as a predictor of adolescent antisocial behavior: A twin heritability study. Biological Psychology, 2015, 105, 72-76.	1.1	11
168	The mediating role of emotional intelligence on the autonomic functioning – Psychopathy relationship. Biological Psychology, 2018, 136, 136-143.	1.1	11
169	The relationship between low resting heart rate, systolic blood pressure and antisocial behavior in in incarcerated males. Journal of Criminal Justice, 2018, 55, 88-95.	1.5	10
170	Reductions of intimate partner violence resulting from supplementing children with omegaâ€3 fatty acids: A randomized, doubleâ€blind, placeboâ€controlled, stratified, parallelâ€group trial. Aggressive Behavior, 2018, 44, 491-500.	1.5	10
171	Benign Biological Interventions to Reduce Offending. Neuroethics, 2020, 13, 29-41.	1.7	10
172	The within-person coordination of HPA and ANS activity in stress response: Relation with behavior problems. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2020, 121, 104805.	1.3	10
173	Reduced Electrodermal Fear Conditioning and Child Callous-Unemotional Traits. Research on Child and Adolescent Psychopathology, 2021, 49, 459-469.	1.4	10
174	Childhood cognitive measures as predictors of alcohol use and problems by mid-adulthood in a non-Western cohort Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 29, 365-370.	1.4	9
175	Heritability and Longitudinal Stability of Planning and Behavioral Disinhibition Based on the Porteus Maze Test. Behavior Genetics, 2017, 47, 164-174.	1.4	9
176	Effects of prefrontal cortical stimulation on aggressive and antisocial behavior: A double-blind, stratified, randomized, sham-controlled, parallel-group trial. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 2020, 16, 367-387.	1.9	9
177	Hypothalamic pituitary adrenal activity and autonomic nervous system arousal predict developmental trajectories of children's comorbid behavior problems. Developmental Psychobiology, 2016, 58, 393-405.	0.9	8
178	Associations between psychopathic traits and brain activity during instructed false responding. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2017, 266, 123-137.	0.9	8
179	Blood lead and mercury levels are associated with low resting heart rate in community adolescent boys. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health, 2021, 233, 113685.	2.1	8
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