Joseph R Hibbeln

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

141	12,656	25034	24258
papers	citations	57 h-index	110 g-index

143	143	143	11098
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Maternal prenatal vitamin B12 intake is associated with speech development and mathematical abilities in childhood. Nutrition Research, 2021, 86, 68-78.	2.9	8
2	A 52â€week prophylactic randomised control trial of omegaâ€3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in bipolar disorder. Bipolar Disorders, 2021, 23, 697-706.	1.9	12
3	Dietary alteration of n-3 and n-6 fatty acids for headache reduction in adults with migraine: randomized controlled trial. BMJ, The, 2021, 374, n1448.	6.0	43
4	Nutrition and behavioral health disorders: depression and anxiety. Nutrition Reviews, 2021, 79, 247-260.	5.8	111
5	Loss of RAR-related orphan receptor alpha (RORÎ±) selectively lowers docosahexaenoic acid in developing cerebellum. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2020, 152, 102036.	2.2	4
6	Brain PUFA Concentrations Are Differentially Affected by Interactions of Diet, Sex, Brain Regions, and Phospholipid Pools in Mice. Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 150, 3123-3132.	2.9	7
7	A multi-national, multi-disciplinary Delphi consensus study on using omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3 PUFAs) for the treatment of major depressive disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2020, 265, 233-238.	4.1	12
8	Omega-3 (Ï‰-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.	4.5	19
9	Relationships between seafood consumption during pregnancy and childhood and neurocognitive development: Two systematic reviews. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2019, 151, 14-36.	2.2	75
10	An abundance of seafood consumption studies presents new opportunities to evaluate effects on neurocognitive development. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2019, 151, 8-13.	2.2	14
11	Longâ€Chain Ï‰ â€3 Levels Are Associated With Increased Alcohol Sensitivity in a Populationâ€Based Sample of Adolescents. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2019, 43, 2620-2626.	2.4	3
12	International Society for Nutritional Psychiatry Research Practice Guidelines for Omega-3 Fatty Acids in the Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 2019, 88, 263-273.	8.8	114
13	Design and methods for the Ranger Resilience and Improved Performance on Phospholipid bound Omega-3's (RRIPP-3 study). Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications, 2019, 15, 100359.	1.1	9
14	Total mercury exposure in early pregnancy has no adverse association with scholastic ability of the offspring particularly if the mother eats fish. Environment International, 2018, 116, 108-115.	10.0	17
15	Prenatal mercury exposure and features of autism: a prospective population study. Molecular Autism, 2018, 9, 30.	4.9	15
16	Maternal fish consumption during pregnancy and smoking behavioural patterns. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 119, 1303-1311.	2.3	2
17	Maternal dietary patterns during pregnancy and intelligence quotients in the offspring at 8Âyears of age: Findings from the ALSPAC cohort. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2018, 14, e12431.	3.0	25
18	Validation of an equation predicting highly unsaturated fatty acid (HUFA) compositions of human blood fractions from dietary intakes of both HUFAs and their precursors. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2018, 136, 171-176.	2.2	16

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19	Vegetarian diets and depressive symptoms among men. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 225, 13-17.	4.1	77
20	A sixteen-week three-armed, randomized, controlled trial investigating clinical and biochemical effects of targeted alterations in dietary linoleic acid and n-3 EPA+DHA in adults with episodic migraine: Study protocol. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2018, 128, 41-52.	2.2	17
21	Serum fatty acids are positively associated with changes in systemic blood pressure throughout pregnancy. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2018, 13, 7-13.	1.4	1
22	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.	2.4	10
23	Quantitation of Human Wholeâ€Body Synthesisâ€Secretion Rates of Docosahexaenoic Acid and Eicosapentaenoate Acid from Circulating Unesterified Î±â€Linolenic Acid at Steady State. Lipids, 2018, 53, 547-558.	1.7	12
24	Methyl mercury, but not inorganic mercury, associated with higher blood pressure during pregnancy. Environmental Research, 2017, 154, 247-252.	7.5	32
25	Blood fatty acid changes in healthy young Americans in response to a 10-week diet that increasedn-3 and reducedn-6 fatty acid consumption: a randomised controlled trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 117, 1257-1269.	2.3	18
26	Meat Consumption During Pregnancy and Substance Misuse Among Adolescent Offspring: Stratification of TCN2 Genetic Variants. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2017, 41, 1928-1937.	2.4	6
27	Maternal prenatal blood mercury is not adversely associated with offspring IQ at 8 years provided the mother eats fish: A British prebirth cohort study. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health, 2017, 220, 1161-1167.	4.3	37
28	Dietary patterns by cluster analysis in pregnant women: relationship with nutrient intakes and dietary patterns in 7â€yearâ€old offspring. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2017, 13, e12353.	3.0	12
29	The mediating role of sleep in the fish consumption â€“ cognitive functioning relationship: a cohort study. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 17961.	3.3	21
30	Dental associations with blood mercury in pregnant women. Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, 2016, 44, 216-222.	1.9	19
31	Cord Blood Methylmercury and Fetal Growth Outcomes in Baltimore Newborns: Potential Confounding and Effect Modification by Omega-3 Fatty Acids, Selenium, and Sex. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2016, 124, 373-379.	6.0	36
32	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.	5.2	33
33	Are prenatal mercury levels associated with subsequent blood pressure in childhood and adolescence? The Avon prebirth cohort study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e012425.	1.9	12
34	Whole food, functional food, and supplement sources of omega-3 fatty acids and omega-3 HUFA scores among U.S. soldiers. Journal of Functional Foods, 2016, 23, 167-176.	3.4	8
35	Design and methods for the Better Resiliency Among Veterans and non-Veterans with Omega-3's (BRAVO) study: A double blind, placebo-controlled trial of omega-3 fatty acid supplementation among adult individuals at risk of suicide. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2016, 47, 325-333.	1.8	12
36	Re-evaluation of the traditional diet-heart hypothesis: analysis of recovered data from Minnesota Coronary Experiment (1968-73). BMJ, The, 2016, 353, i1246.	6.0	266

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37	Efficacy of omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acids in the treatment of depression. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 209, 192-201.	2.8	150
38	Differences in long chain polyunsaturates composition and metabolism in male and female rats. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2016, 113, 19-27.	2.2	18
39	Prenatal mercury exposure and offspring behaviour in childhood and adolescence. NeuroToxicology, 2016, 57, 87-94.	3.0	12
40	Maternal prenatal fish consumption and cognition in mid childhood: Mercury, fatty acids, and selenium. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 57, 71-78.	2.4	47
41	Dietary linoleic acid-induced alterations in pro- and anti-nociceptive lipid autacoids. Molecular Pain, 2016, 12, 174480691663638.	2.1	44
42	Associations between prenatal mercury exposure and early child development in the ALSPAC study. NeuroToxicology, 2016, 53, 215-222.	3.0	24
43	Fish Oil and Impulsive Aggressive Behavior. Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 766-766.	1.3	0
44	<scp>I</scp>nternational <scp>S</scp>ociety for <scp>N</scp>utritional <scp>P</scp>sychiatry <scp>R</scp>esearch consensus position statement: nutritional medicine in modern psychiatry. World Psychiatry, 2015, 14, 370-371.	10.4	81
45	Diet-Induced Changes in n-3- and n-6-Derived Endocannabinoids and Reductions in Headache Pain and Psychological Distress. Journal of Pain, 2015, 16, 707-716.	1.4	58
46	Nutritional medicine as mainstream in psychiatry. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2015, 2, 271-274.	7.4	375
47	Targeted alterations in dietary n-3 and n-6 fatty acids improve life functioning and reduce psychological distress among patients with chronic headache. Pain, 2015, 156, 587-596.	4.2	56
48	Current evidence and future directions for research with omega-3 fatty acids and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2015, 18, 133-138.	2.5	18
49	Reduction in behavior problems with omegaâ€3 supplementation in children aged 8â€“16Âyears: a randomized, doubleâ€blind, placeboâ€controlled, stratified, parallelâ€group trial. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2015, 56, 509-520.	5.2	95
50	ALSPAC Mercury Study and Fish Consumers: Golding et al. Respond. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2014, 122, A38-9.	6.0	0
51	The Potential for Military Diets to Reduce Depression, Suicide, and Impulsive Aggression: A Review of Current Evidence for Omega-3 and Omega-6 Fatty Acids. Military Medicine, 2014, 179, 117-128.	0.8	40
52	Understanding Diet and Modeling Changes in the Omega-3 and Omega-6 Fatty Acid Composition of U.S. Garrison Foods for Active Duty Personnel. Military Medicine, 2014, 179, 168-175.	0.8	5
53	Polyunsaturated fatty acid associations with dopaminergic indices in major depressive disorder. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014, 17, 383-391.	2.1	41
54	Omegaâ€3 and treatment implications in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and associated behavioral symptoms. Lipid Technology, 2014, 26, 7-10.	0.3	8

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55	Parental, Prenatal, and Neonatal Associations With Ball Skills at Age 8 Using an Exposome Approach. Journal of Child Neurology, 2014, 29, 1390-1398.	1.4	14
56	Dietary Linoleic Acid Elevates the Endocannabinoids 2â€AG and Anandamide and Promotes Weight Gain in Mice Fed a Low Fat Diet. Lipids, 2014, 49, 59-69.	1.7	70
57	Fast Transmethylation of Total Lipids in Dried Blood by Microwave Irradiation and its Application to a Population Study. Lipids, 2014, 49, 839-851.	1.7	15
58	Omega-6 fatty acids and greater likelihood of suicide risk and major depression in early pregnancy. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2014, 152-154, 76-82.	4.1	31
59	Dietary omega-6 fatty acid lowering increases bioavailability of omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in human plasma lipid pools. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2014, 90, 151-157.	2.2	66
60	Omega-3 Fatty Acid and Nutrient Deficits in Adverse Neurodevelopment and Childhood Behaviors. Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 2014, 23, 555-590.	1.9	82
61	Omega-3 fatty acids are related to abnormal emotion processing in adolescent boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 419-429.	2.2	17
62	Targeted alteration of dietary n-3 and n-6 fatty acids for the treatment of chronic headaches: A randomized trial. Pain, 2013, 154, 2441-2451.	4.2	147
63	Omega-3 fatty acids are inversely related to callous and unemotional traits in adolescent boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 411-418.	2.2	25
64	Use of dietary linoleic acid for secondary prevention of coronary heart disease and death: evaluation of recovered data from the Sydney Diet Heart Study and updated meta-analysis. BMJ, The, 2013, 346, e8707-e8707.	6.0	405
65	Maternal fatty acids in pregnancy, FADS polymorphisms, and child intelligence quotient at 8 y of age. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 98, 1575-1582.	4.7	58
66	Ï‰-3 Fatty Acid Intakes Are Inversely Related to Elevated Depressive Symptoms among United States Women. Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 143, 1743-1752.	2.9	54
67	Umbilical cord PUFA are determined by maternal and child fatty acid desaturase (FADS) genetic variants in the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). British Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 109, 1196-1210.	2.3	59
68	Low-n-6 and low-n-6 plus high-n-3 diets for use in clinical research. British Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 110, 559-568.	2.3	49
69	Dietary linoleic acid elevates endogenous 2-arachidonoylglycerol and anandamide in Atlantic salmon (Salmo salarL.) and mice, and induces weight gain and inflammation in mice. British Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 109, 1508-1517.	2.3	66
70	Dietary Predictors of Maternal Prenatal Blood Mercury Levels in the ALSPAC Birth Cohort Study. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2013, 121, 1214-1218.	6.0	74
71	Low Vitamin D Status and Suicide: A Case-Control Study of Active Duty Military Service Members. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e51543.	2.5	62
72	Dietary Patterns, n-3 Fatty Acids Intake from Seafood and High Levels of Anxiety Symptoms during Pregnancy: Findings from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67671.	2.5	33

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73	Environmental Factors Predicting Blood Lead Levels in Pregnant Women in the UK: The ALSPAC Study. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e72371.	2.5	68
74	Brain Docosahexaenoic Acid [DHA] Incorporation and Blood Flow Are Increased in Chronic Alcoholics: A Positron Emission Tomography Study Corrected for Cerebral Atrophy. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75333.	2.5	20
75	Polyunsaturated fatty acid levels in blood during pregnancy, at birth and at 7 years: their associations with two common FADS2 polymorphisms. Human Molecular Genetics, 2012, 21, 1504-1512.	2.9	59
76	Do Ï‰-3 or other fatty acids influence the development of â€˜growing painsâ€™? A prebirth cohort study. BMJ Open, 2012, 2, e001370.	1.9	10
77	Dietary Linoleic Acid Elevates Endogenous 2â€AG and Anandamide and Induces Obesity. Obesity, 2012, 20, 1984-1994.	3.0	200
78	Lowering dietary linoleic acid reduces bioactive oxidized linoleic acid metabolites in humans. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2012, 87, 135-141.	2.2	153
79	Fast Transmethylation of Serum Lipids Using Microwave Irradiation. Lipids, 2012, 47, 1109-1117.	1.7	8
80	Automated Highâ€Throughput Fatty Acid Analysis of Umbilical Cord Serum and Application to an Epidemiological Study. Lipids, 2012, 47, 527-539.	1.7	41
81	Changes in consumption of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in the United States during the 20th century. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 93, 950-962.	4.7	710
82	Maternal serum docosahexaenoic acid and schizophrenia spectrum disorders in adult offspring. Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 128, 30-36.	2.0	20
83	Body burdens of mercury, lead, selenium and copper among Baltimore newborns. Environmental Research, 2011, 111, 411-417.	7.5	45
84	Higher nâ^'3 fatty acids are associated with more intense fenfluramine-induced ACTH and cortisol responses among cocaine-abusing men. Psychiatry Research, 2011, 188, 422-427.	3.3	6
85	Response to Clifton. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 106, 959-960.	2.3	0
86	Testing a Level of Response to Alcohol-Based Model of Heavy Drinking and Alcohol Problems in 1,905 17-year-olds. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2011, 35, 1897-1904.	2.4	27
87	Low omega-6 vs. low omega-6 plus high omega-3 dietary intervention for Chronic Daily Headache: Protocol for a randomized clinical trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 97.	1.6	38
88	Don't disregard the essential distinction between PUFA species. British Journal of Nutrition, 2011, 106, 953-957.	2.3	3
89	Reply to R Perlmutter. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 94, 1153-1155.	4.7	0
90	Suicide Deaths of Active-Duty US Military and Omega-3 Fatty-Acid Status. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2011, 72, 1585-1590.	2.2	101

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91	Randomized, placeboâ€controlled trial of flax oil in pediatric bipolar disorder. Bipolar Disorders, 2010, 12, 142-154.	1.9	83
92	FADS2 Polymorphisms Modify the Effect of Breastfeeding on Child IQ. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11570.	2.5	85
93	n-6 Fatty acid-specific and mixed polyunsaturate dietary interventions have different effects on CHD risk: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 104, 1586-1600.	2.3	244
94	Robotic high throughput fatty acid analysis of umbilical cord serum. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 892.6.	0.5	0
95	The Decrease of n-3 Fatty Acid Energy Percentage in an Equicaloric Diet Fed to B6C3Fe Mice for Three Generations Elicits Obesity. Cardiovascular Psychiatry and Neurology, 2009, 2009, 1-7.	0.8	5
96	Compartmental analysis of plasma and liver n-3 essential fatty acids in alcohol-dependent men during withdrawal. Journal of Lipid Research, 2009, 50, 154-161.	4.2	10
97	Assessing the environment for regulatory change for eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid nutrition labeling. Nutrition Reviews, 2009, 67, 391-397.	5.8	1
98	Low Plasma Levels of Docosahexaenoic Acid Are Associated with an Increased Relapse Vulnerability in Substance Abusers. American Journal on Addictions, 2009, 18, 73-80.	1.4	21
99	Considerations regarding neuropsychiatric nutritional requirements for intakes of omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acids. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2009, 81, 179-186.	2.2	38
100	High Levels of Depressive Symptoms in Pregnancy With Low Omega-3 Fatty Acid Intake From Fish. Epidemiology, 2009, 20, 598-603.	2.7	117
101	The performance of elements of a â€˜level of response to alcoholâ€™â€œbased model of drinking behaviors in 13â€yearâ€olds. Addiction, 2008, 103, 1786-1792.	3.3	24
102	Omega-3 fatty acids and supportive psychotherapy for perinatal depression: A randomized placebo-controlled study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2008, 110, 142-148.	4.1	167
103	Associations between increases in plasma n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids following supplementation and decreases in anger and anxiety in substance abusers. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 32, 568-575.	4.8	95
104	Depression, Suicide and Deficiencies of Omega–3 Essential Fatty Acids in Modern Diets. World Review of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2008, 99, 17-30.	0.3	67
105	Compartmental analyses of plasma n-3 essential fatty acids among male and female smokers and nonsmokers. Journal of Lipid Research, 2007, 48, 935-943.	4.2	59
106	Omega-3 fatty acid supplementation in patients with recurrent self-harm. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 190, 118-122.	2.8	166
107	From Homicide to Happiness â€“ A Commentary on Omega-3 Fatty Acids in Human Society. Nutrition and Health, 2007, 19, 9-19.	1.5	13
108	Lipids and essential fatty acids in patients presenting with self-harm. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 190, 112-117.	2.8	75

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109	High Ï‰-6 and Low Ï‰-3 Fatty Acids are Associated With Depressive Symptoms and Neuroticism. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2007, 69, 932-934.	2.0	88
110	Serum Ï‰-3 fatty acids are associated with variation in mood, personality and behavior in hypercholesterolemic community volunteers. Psychiatry Research, 2007, 152, 1-10.	3.3	79
111	Maternal seafood consumption in pregnancy and neurodevelopmental outcomes in childhood (ALSPAC study): an observational cohort study. Lancet, The, 2007, 369, 578-585.	13.7	885
112	Maternal seafood consumption and children's development â€“ Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2007, 370, 218.	13.7	1
113	PET [11C]DASB Imaging of Serotonin Transporters in Patients with Alcoholism. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2007, 31, 28-32.	2.4	55
114	An Evaluation of the Performance of the Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol Questionnaire in 12- and 35-Year-Old Subjects. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2006, 67, 841-850.	2.3	20
115	Healthy intakes of nâ^'3 and nâ€“6 fatty acids: estimations considering worldwide diversity. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 83, 1483S-1493S.	4.7	466
116	An open trial of Omega-3 fatty acids for depression in pregnancy. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2006, 18, 21-24.	2.1	42
117	Omega-3 fatty acid deficiencies in neurodevelopment, aggression and autonomic dysregulation: Opportunities for intervention. International Review of Psychiatry, 2006, 18, 107-118.	2.8	133
118	Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Essential Fatty Acid Status as a Predictor of Future Suicide Risk. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2006, 163, 1100-1102.	7.2	186
119	Omega-3 Fatty Acids: Evidence Basis for Treatment and Future Research in Psychiatry. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2006, 67, 1954-1967.	2.2	597
120	The Lancet and the Royal Society are both right and wrong. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 714-715.	13.7	1
121	Increasing homicide rates and linoleic acid consumption among five western countries, 1961â€“2000. Lipids, 2004, 39, 1207-1213.	1.7	65
122	Omega-3 status and cerebrospinal fluid corticotrophin releasing hormone in perpetrators of domestic violence. Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 56, 895-897.	1.3	52
123	Smoking, gender, and dietary influences on erythrocyte essential fatty acid composition among patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2003, 53, 431-441.	1.3	109
124	Polyunsaturated fatty acid status and aggression in cocaine addicts. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2003, 71, 319-323.	3.2	61
125	Polyunsaturated fatty acid status and relapse vulnerability in cocaine addicts. Psychiatry Research, 2003, 120, 29-35.	3.3	42
126	Cross-National Comparisons of Seafood Consumption and Rates of Bipolar Disorders. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 160, 2222-2227.	7.2	292

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127	n-3 Fatty acid metabolism in women. British Journal of Nutrition, 2003, 90, 993-994.	2.3	104
128	Effects of beef- and fish-based diets on the kinetics of nâˆ’3 fatty acid metabolism in human subjects. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2003, 77, 565-572.	4.7	155
129	Chapter 5 Omega-3 fats in depressive disorders and violence: the context of evolution and cardiovascular health. New Comprehensive Biochemistry, 2002, 35, 67-111.	0.1	1
130	Fatty Acid Formula Supplementation and Neuromotor Development in Rhesus Monkey Neonates. Pediatric Research, 2002, 51, 273-281.	2.3	69
131	Seafood consumption, the DHA content of mothersâ€™ milk and prevalence rates of postpartum depression: a cross-national, ecological analysis. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2002, 69, 15-29.	4.1	429
132	Visual acuity and retinal function in infant monkeys fed long-chain PUFA. Lipids, 2002, 37, 839-848.	1.7	24
133	A Placebo-Controlled Trial of Omega-3 Fatty Acid (Ethyl Eicosapentaenoic Acid) Supplementation for Residual Symptoms and Cognitive Impairment in Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2001, 158, 2071-2074.	7.2	274
134	Fish Consumption and Depressive Symptoms in the General Population in Finland. Psychiatric Services, 2001, 52, 529-531.	2.0	320
135	Plasma total cholesterol concentrations do not predict cerebrospinal fluid neurotransmitter metabolites: implications for the biophysical role of highly unsaturated fatty acids. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2000, 71, 331S-338S.	4.7	71
136	Essential fatty acids, lipid membrane abnormalities, and the diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2000, 47, 8-21.	1.3	275
137	Lactate-induced rage and panic in a select group of subjects who perpetrate acts of domestic violence. Biological Psychiatry, 2000, 47, 804-812.	1.3	30
138	Fish consumption and major depression. Lancet, The, 1998, 351, 1213.	13.7	697
139	Essential fatty acids predict metabolites of serotonin and dopamine in cerebrospinal fluid among healthy control subjects, and early- and late-onset alcoholics. Biological Psychiatry, 1998, 44, 235-242.	1.3	192
140	A replication study of violent and nonviolent subjects: cerebrospinal fluid metabolites of serotonin and dopamine are predicted by plasma essential fatty acids. Biological Psychiatry, 1998, 44, 243-249.	1.3	117
141	Are disturbances in lipid-protein interactions by phospholipase-A2 a predisposing factor in affective illness?. Biological Psychiatry, 1989, 25, 945-961.	1.3	66