Kristin S Cadenhead

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

186 papers	13,697 citations	25034 57 h-index	23533 111 g-index
189 all docs	189 docs citations	189 times ranked	9677 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Prediction of Psychosis in Youth at High Clinical Risk. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2008, 65, 28.	12.3	1,160
2	Progressive Reduction in Cortical Thickness as Psychosis Develops: A Multisite Longitudinal Neuroimaging Study of Youth at Elevated Clinical Risk. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 77, 147-157.	1.3	516
3	An Individualized Risk Calculator for Research in Prodromal Psychosis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 173, 980-988.	7.2	458
4	At Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Outcome for Nonconverters. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 800-805.	7.2	428
5	Altering the course of schizophrenia: progress and perspectives. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 2016, 15, 485-515.	46.4	410
6	Neuropsychology of the Prodrome to Psychosis in the NAPLS Consortium<subtitle>Relationship to Family History and Conversion to Psychosis</subtitle><alt-title>Neuropsychology of Prodrome to Psychosis</alt-title>. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 578.	12.3	390
7	Validity of the Prodromal Risk Syndrome for First Psychosis: Findings From the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2009, 35, 894-908.	4.3	368
8	Initial Heritability Analyses of Endophenotypic Measures for Schizophrenia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2007, 64, 1242.	12.3	351
9	Modulation of the Startle Response and Startle Laterality in Relatives of Schizophrenic Patients and in Subjects With Schizotypal Personality Disorder: Evidence of Inhibitory Deficits. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 157, 1660-1668.	7.2	337
10	Startle Gating Deficits in a Large Cohort of Patients With Schizophrenia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2006, 63, 1325-35.	12.3	305
11	Association of Thalamic Dysconnectivity and Conversion to Psychosis in Youth and Young Adults at Elevated Clinical Risk. JAMA Psychiatry, 2015, 72, 882.	11.0	284
12	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study: A Collaborative Multisite Approach to Prodromal Schizophrenia Research. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2007, 33, 665-672.	4.3	258
13	Impact of prepulse characteristics on the detection of sensorimotor gating deficits in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2001, 49, 171-178.	2.0	257
14	Analysis of 94 Candidate Genes and 12 Endophenotypes for Schizophrenia From the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 930-946.	7.2	241
15	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 2): Overview and recruitment. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 142, 77-82.	2.0	235
16	Negative symptoms in individuals at clinical high risk of psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2012, 196, 220-224.	3.3	226
17	Cortisol Levels and Risk for Psychosis: Initial Findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 74, 410-417.	1.3	221
18	Risk Factors for Psychosis: Impaired Social and Role Functioning. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1247-1257.	4.3	206

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19	Association of Neurocognition With Transition to Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 1239.	11.0	205
20	Risk and Protection in Prodromal Schizophrenia: Ethical Implications for Clinical Practice and Future Research. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2005, 32, 166-178.	4.3	201
21	Sensory Gating Deficits Assessed by the P50 Event-Related Potential in Subjects With Schizotypal Personality Disorder. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 157, 55-59.	7.2	197
22	Towards a Psychosis Risk Blood Diagnostic for Persons Experiencing High-Risk Symptoms: Preliminary Results From the NAPLS Project. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2015, 41, 419-428.	4.3	195
23	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 2). Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2015, 203, 328-335.	1.0	189
24	Transient versus sustained visual channels in the visual backward masking deficits of schizophrenia patients. Biological Psychiatry, 1998, 43, 132-138.	1.3	162
25	Cerebello-thalamo-cortical hyperconnectivity as a state-independent functional neural signature for psychosis prediction and characterization. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 3836.	12.8	156
26	Information processing deficits of schizophrenia patients: relationship to clinical ratings, gender and medication status. Schizophrenia Research, 1997, 28, 51-62.	2.0	142
27	Course of neurocognitive deficits in the prodrome and first episode of schizophrenia.. Neuropsychology, 2010, 24, 109-120.	1.3	142
28	Multisite reliability of MR-based functional connectivity. NeuroImage, 2017, 146, 959-970.	4.2	140
29	The Relationship of Neurocognition and Negative Symptoms to Social and Role Functioning Over Time in Individuals at Clinical High Risk in the First Phase of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 1452-1461.	4.3	137
30	The Consortium on the Genetics of Endophenotypes in Schizophrenia: Model Recruitment, Assessment, and Endophenotyping Methods for a Multisite Collaboration. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2006, 33, 33-48.	4.3	134
31	Abnormal Auditory N100 Amplitude: A Heritable Endophenotype in First-Degree Relatives of Schizophrenia Probands. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 1051-1059.	1.3	115
32	Genome-Wide Linkage Analyses of 12 Endophenotypes for Schizophrenia From the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, 170, 521-532.	7.2	114
33	Use of Machine Learning to Determine Deviance in Neuroanatomical Maturity Associated With Future Psychosis in Youths at Clinically High Risk. JAMA Psychiatry, 2018, 75, 960.	11.0	114
34	Neurobiological Measures of Schizotypal Personality Disorder: Defining an Inhibitory Endophenotype?. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2002, 159, 869-871.	7.2	106
35	Cannabis abuse and risk for psychosis in a prodromal sample. Psychiatry Research, 2007, 151, 151-154.	3.3	106
36	Cognitive functions in schizotypal personality disorder. Schizophrenia Research, 1999, 37, 123-132.	2.0	98

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37	Social functioning in young people at risk for schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research, 2007, 151, 29-35.	3.3	97
38	Prepulse inhibition and habituation of the startle response are stable neurobiological measures in a normal male population. Biological Psychiatry, 1999, 45, 360-364.	1.3	96
39	Verbal working memory impairments in individuals with schizophrenia and their first-degree relatives: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2008, 103, 218-228.	2.0	96
40	Early traumatic experiences in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2013, 7, 300-305.	1.7	95
41	Comorbid diagnoses for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 190, 90-95.	2.0	95
42	Association of impaired EEG mu wave suppression, negative symptoms and social functioning in biological motion processing in first episode of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 130, 182-186.	2.0	90
43	Polygenic Risk Score Contribution to Psychosis Prediction in a Target Population of Persons at Clinical High Risk. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 177, 155-163.	7.2	90
44	Inhibition of the P50 cerebral evoked response to repeated auditory stimuli: Results from the Consortium on Genetics of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 119, 175-182.	2.0	89
45	Substance use in clinical high risk for psychosis: a review of the literature. Microbial Biotechnology, 2014, 8, 104-112.	1.7	84
46	P50 Suppression in Individuals at Risk for Schizophrenia: The Convergence of Clinical, Familial, and Vulnerability Marker Risk Assessment. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 57, 1504-1509.	1.3	79
47	Reliability of neuroanatomical measurements in a multisite longitudinal study of youth at risk for psychosis. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 2424-2434.	3.6	76
48	Premorbid functional development and conversion to psychosis in clinical high-risk youths. Development and Psychopathology, 2013, 25, 1171-1186.	2.3	75
49	Clinical and functional characteristics of youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis who do not transition to psychosis. Psychological Medicine, 2019, 49, 1670-1677.	4.5	74
50	Successful multi-site measurement of antisaccade performance deficits in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2007, 89, 320-329.	2.0	72
51	Specificity of Incident Diagnostic Outcomes in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2015, 41, 1066-1075.	4.3	71
52	Altered age-related trajectories of amygdala-prefrontal circuitry in adolescents at clinical high risk for psychosis: A preliminary study. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 134, 1-9.	2.0	70
53	Stress exposure and sensitivity in the clinical high-risk syndrome: Initial findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS). Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 160, 104-109.	2.0	66
54	Reliability of an fMRI paradigm for emotional processing in a multisite longitudinal study. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 2558-2579.	3.6	63

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55	Reduced P3a amplitudes in antipsychotic naÃ¯ve first-episode psychosis patients and individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2013, 47, 755-761.	3.1	62
56	Multi-site studies of acoustic startle and prepulse inhibition in humans: Initial experience and methodological considerations based on studies by the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2007, 92, 237-251.	2.0	61
57	The relation of antipsychotic and antidepressant medication with baseline symptoms and symptom progression: A naturalistic study of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Sample. Schizophrenia Research, 2009, 115, 50-57.	2.0	61
58	Early traumatic experiences, perceived discrimination and conversion to psychosis in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2016, 51, 497-503.	3.1	60
59	Association Between P300 Responses to Auditory Oddball Stimuli and Clinical Outcomes in the Psychosis Risk Syndrome. JAMA Psychiatry, 2019, 76, 1187.	11.0	59
60	Anxiety in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2017, 11, 480-487.	1.7	56
61	Endophenotyping schizotypy: a prelude to genetic studies within the schizophrenia spectrum. Schizophrenia Research, 2002, 54, 47-57.	2.0	55
62	Social cognition over time in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 171, 176-181.	2.0	55
63	The Global Functioning: Social and Role Scalesâ€"Further Validation in a Large Sample of Adolescents and Young Adults at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2019, 45, 763-772.	4.3	55
64	Toward Leveraging Human Connectomic Data in Large Consortia: Generalizability of fMRI-Based Brain Graphs Across Sites, Sessions, and Paradigms. Cerebral Cortex, 2019, 29, 1263-1279.	2.9	55
65	Sexual dimorphisms and prediction of conversion in the NAPLS psychosis prodrome. Schizophrenia Research, 2013, 144, 43-50.	2.0	54
66	Vulnerability markers in the schizophrenia spectrum: implications for phenomenology, genetics, and the identification of the schizophrenia prodrome. Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 2002, 25, 837-853.	1.3	53
67	Dopamine agonist effects on startle and sensorimotor gating in normal male subjects: time course studies. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 161, 189-201.	3.1	52
68	Factor structure and heritability of endophenotypes in schizophrenia: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS-1). Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 73-79.	2.0	52
69	Lack of Diagnostic Pluripotentiality in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Specificity of Comorbidity Persistence and Search for Pluripotential Subgroups. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, 254-263.	4.3	51
70	The relationship of information-processing deficits and clinical symptoms in schizotypal personality disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 1996, 40, 853-858.	1.3	48
71	Treatment history in the psychosis prodrome: characteristics of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study Cohort. Microbial Biotechnology, 2010, 4, 220-226.	1.7	48
72	Startle reactivity and prepulse inhibition in prodromal and early psychosis: Effects of age, antipsychotics, tobacco and cannabis in a vulnerable population. Psychiatry Research, 2011, 188, 208-216.	3.3	48

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73	Reliability of functional magnetic resonance imaging activation during working memory in a multi-site study: Analysis from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. NeuroImage, 2014, 97, 41-52.	4.2	48
74	Cortical abnormalities in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS2 cohort. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2019, 23, 101862.	2.7	48
75	Association of baseline inflammatory markers and the development of negative symptoms in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 76, 268-274.	4.1	48
76	Theory of mind, emotion recognition and social perception in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. Schizophrenia Research: Cognition, 2015, 2, 133-139.	1.3	46
77	Current status specifiers for patients at clinical high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 158, 69-75.	2.0	45
78	Depression and clinical high-risk states: Baseline presentation of depressed vs. non-depressed participants in the NAPLS-2 cohort. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 192, 357-363.	2.0	45
79	How does studying schizotypal personality disorder inform us about the prodrome of schizophrenia?. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2005, 7, 41-50.	4.5	43
80	Severity of thought disorder predicts psychosis in persons at clinical high-risk. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 169, 169-177.	2.0	43
81	Abnormality of smooth pursuit eye movement initiation: Specificity to the schizophrenia spectrum?. Psychophysiology, 1995, 32, 130-134.	2.4	41
82	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 3): Methods and baseline description. Schizophrenia Research, 2022, 243, 262-267.	2.0	39
83	Progressive reconfiguration of resting-state brain networks as psychosis develops: Preliminary results from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 226, 30-37.	2.0	36
84	Group and site differences on the California Verbal Learning Test in persons with schizophrenia and their first-degree relatives: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS). Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 128, 102-110.	2.0	35
85	Schizophrenia spectrum participants have reduced visual contrast sensitivity to chromatic (red/green) and luminance (light/dark) stimuli: new insights into information processing, visual channel function, and antipsychotic effects. Frontiers in Psychology, 2013, 4, 535.	2.1	35
86	Mismatch Negativity reduction in the left cortical regions in first-episode psychosis and in individuals at ultra high-risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 158, 58-63.	2.0	35
87	The Use of the Ego Impairment Index Across the Schizophrenia Spectrum. Journal of Personality Assessment, 2003, 80, 50-57.	2.1	34
88	Characterizing Covariant Trajectories of Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis Across Symptomatic and Functional Domains. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 177, 164-171.	7.2	34
89	Psychotropic medication use in youth at high risk for psychosis: Comparison of baseline data from two research cohorts 1998â€“2005 and 2008â€“2011. Schizophrenia Research, 2013, 148, 99-104.	2.0	33
90	Ventricular enlargement and progressive reduction of cortical gray matter are linked in prodromal youth who develop psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 189, 169-174.	2.0	32

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91	Toward Generalizable and Transdiagnostic Tools for Psychosis Prediction: An Independent Validation and Improvement of the NAPLS-2 Risk Calculator in the Multisite PRONIA Cohort. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, 632-642.	1.3	32
92	Metabolic abnormalities and low dietary Omega 3 are associated with symptom severity and worse functioning prior to the onset of psychosis: Findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Studies Consortium. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 204, 96-103.	2.0	31
93	Saccadic inhibition among schizotypal personality disorder subjects. Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 399-403.	2.4	30
94	Treatment Implications of the Schizophrenia Prodrome. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2010, 4, 97-121.	1.7	30
95	Neurocognitive profiles in the prodrome to psychosis in NAPLS-1. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 204, 311-319.	2.0	30
96	Clinical and experimental characteristics of â€œhypothetically psychosis proneâ€•college students. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 1996, 30, 331-340.	3.1	28
97	Disorganized Symptoms and Executive Functioning Predict Impaired Social Functioning in Subjects at Risk for Psychosis. Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2011, 23, 457-460.	1.8	28
98	Counterpoint. Early intervention for psychosis risk syndromes: Minimizing risk and maximizing benefit. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 10-17.	2.0	28
99	Prodromal Symptom Severity Predicts Accelerated Gray Matter Reduction and Third Ventricle Expansion among Clinically High-Risk Youth Developing Psychotic Disorders. Molecular Neuropsychiatry, 2015, 1, 13-22.	2.9	27
100	Negative symptoms and impaired social functioning predict later psychosis in <scp>L</scp>atino youth at clinical high risk in the <scp>N</scp>orth <scp>A</scp>merican prodromal longitudinal studies consortium. Microbial Biotechnology, 2015, 9, 467-475.	1.7	26
101	Investigating the link between drug-naive first episode psychoses (FEPs), weight gain abnormalities and brain structural damages: Relevance and implications for therapy. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 77, 9-22.	4.8	26
102	Lateralized perceptual organization deficits on the global-local task in schizotypal personality disorder.. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2002, 111, 42-52.	1.9	25
103	Stress perception following childhood adversity: Unique associations with adversity type and sex. Development and Psychopathology, 2020, 32, 343-356.	2.3	25
104	Sleep problems and attenuated psychotic symptoms in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2019, 282, 112492.	3.3	24
105	Latent class cluster analysis of symptom ratings identifies distinct subgroups within the clinical high risk for psychosis syndrome. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 197, 522-530.	2.0	22
106	Predictive validity of conversion from the clinical high risk syndrome to frank psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 216, 184-191.	2.0	22
107	Impact of childhood adversity on corticolimbic volumes in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 213, 48-55.	2.0	21
108	Stressor-Cortisol Concordance Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: Novel Findings from the NAPLS Cohort. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2020, 115, 104649.	2.7	21

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109	Mismatch Negativity in Response to Auditory Deviance and Risk for Future Psychosis in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2022, 79, 780.	11.0	21
110	Obstetrical complications in people at risk for developing schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2008, 98, 307-311.	2.0	20
111	Healthy adolescent performance on the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB): Developmental data from two samples of volunteers. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 172, 106-113.	2.0	20
112	The content of attenuated psychotic symptoms in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 219, 506-512.	3.3	19
113	Functional development in clinical high risk youth: Prediction of schizophrenia versus other psychotic disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 215, 52-60.	3.3	18
114	Evaluating the impact of cannabis use on thalamic connectivity in youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. BMC Psychiatry, 2015, 15, 276.	2.6	18
115	Demographic correlates of attenuated positive psychotic symptoms. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 166, 31-36.	2.0	17
116	Functional Capacity Assessed by the Map Task in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2016, 42, 1234-1242.	4.3	17
117	Treatment Precedes Positive Symptoms in North American Adolescent and Young Adult Clinical High Risk Cohort. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 2018, 47, 69-78.	3.4	17
118	Incorporating cortisol into the NAPLS2 individualized risk calculator for prediction of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 95-100.	2.0	17
119	Effects of intranasal oxytocin on neural processing within a socially relevant neural circuit. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 626-630.	0.7	16
120	Networks of blood proteins in the neuroimmunology of schizophrenia. Translational Psychiatry, 2018, 8, 112.	4.8	16
121	Duration of the psychosis prodrome. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 216, 443-449.	2.0	16
122	Immuno-inflammatory changes across phases of early psychosis: The impact of antipsychotic medication and stage of illness. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 226, 13-23.	2.0	16
123	The relations of age and pubertal development with cortisol and daily stress in youth at clinical risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 172, 29-34.	2.0	15
124	Exploration of clinical high-risk dropouts. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 195, 579-580.	2.0	15
125	Adding a neuroanatomical biomarker to an individualized risk calculator for psychosis: A proof-of-concept study. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 208, 41-43.	2.0	15
126	Sleep Disturbance in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2022, 48, 111-121.	4.3	15

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127	Deficits in auditory predictive coding in individuals with the psychosis risk syndrome: Prediction of conversion to psychosis.. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2020, 129, 599-611.	1.9	15
128	The Violent Content in Attenuated Psychotic Symptoms. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 242, 61-66.	3.3	14
129	Altered Brain Activation During Memory Retrieval Precedes and Predicts Conversion to Psychosis in Individuals at Clinical High Risk. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2019, 45, 924-933.	4.3	14
130	Strategies for effective recruitment of individuals at risk for developing psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2011, 5, 233-241.	1.7	13
131	Evaluating the relationship between cannabis use and IQ in youth and young adults at clinical high risk of psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 230, 878-884.	3.3	13
132	Prioritizing schizophrenia endophenotypes for future genetic studies: An example using data from the COGS-1 family study. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 174, 1-9.	2.0	13
133	The Early Psychosis Screener for Internet (EPSI)-SR: Predicting 12â€¯month psychotic conversion using machine learning. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 208, 390-396.	2.0	13
134	Traumatic brain injury in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 174, 77-81.	2.0	12
135	The Role of microRNA Expression in Cortical Development During Conversion to Psychosis. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 42, 2188-2195.	5.4	12
136	Social decline in the psychosis prodrome: Predictor potential and heterogeneity of outcome. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 44-51.	2.0	12
137	Cognitive behavioural social skills training: Methods of a randomized controlled trial for youth at risk of psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2021, 15, 1626-1636.	1.7	12
138	Biomarkers in psychosis: an approach to early identification and individualized treatment. Biomarkers in Medicine, 2014, 8, 51-57.	1.4	11
139	Tobacco use and psychosis risk in persons at clinical high risk. Microbial Biotechnology, 2019, 13, 1173-1181.	1.7	11
140	Genetic and clinical analyses of psychosis spectrum symptoms in a large multiethnic youth cohort reveal significant link with ADHD. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 80.	4.8	11
141	Is There an Association between Advanced Paternal Age and Endophenotype Deficit Levels in Schizophrenia?. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e88379.	2.5	11
142	Ethical Implications for Clinical Practice and Future Research in “At Risk” Individuals. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2012, 18, 606-612.	1.9	10
143	The role of a family history of psychosis for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2019, 13, 251-256.	1.7	10
144	Associations between childhood adversity, cognitive schemas and attenuated psychotic symptoms. Microbial Biotechnology, 2021, 15, 818-827.	1.7	10

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145	Stability of mismatch negativity eventâ€related potentials in a multisite study. International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 2020, 29, e1819.	2.1	10
146	Abnormally Large Baseline P300 Amplitude Is Associated With Conversion to Psychosis in Clinical High Risk Individuals With a History of Autism: A Pilot Study. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2021, 12, 591127.	2.6	10
147	Biological Motion induced mu suppression is reduced in Early Psychosis (EP) patients with active negative symptoms and Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Psychiatry Research, 2016, 238, 374-377.	3.3	9
148	Prediction of functional outcome in young patients with a recent-onset psychiatric disorder: Beyond the traditional diagnostic classification system. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 185, 114-121.	2.0	9
149	Selection for psychosocial treatment for youth at clinical high risk for psychosis based on the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study individualized risk calculator. Microbial Biotechnology, 2021, 15, 96-103.	1.7	9
150	The Association Between Neighborhood Poverty and Hippocampal Volume Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: The Moderating Role of Social Engagement. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2022, 48, 1032-1042.	4.3	9
151	A developmental look at the attentional system in the at risk and first episode of psychosis: Age related changes in attention along the psychosis spectrum. Cognitive Neuropsychiatry, 2013, 18, 26-43.	1.3	8
152	Relation between cannabis use and subcortical volumes in people at clinical high risk of psychosis. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2016, 254, 3-9.	1.8	8
153	Discriminatory experiences predict neuroanatomical changes and anxiety among healthy individuals and those at clinical high risk for psychosis. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2021, 31, 102757.	2.7	8
154	The associations between area-level residential instability and gray matter volumes from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. Schizophrenia Research, 2022, 241, 1-9.	2.0	8
155	Changes in symptom content from a clinical highâ€risk state to conversion to psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2019, 13, 257-263.	1.7	7
156	Cross-paradigm connectivity: reliability, stability, and utility. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2021, 15, 614-629.	2.1	7
157	Depression: An actionable outcome for those at clinical high-risk. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 38-43.	2.0	7
158	Individualized Prediction of Prodromal Symptom Remission for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2022, 48, 395-404.	4.3	7
159	Association between residential instability at individual and area levels and future psychosis in adolescents at clinical high risk from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 238, 137-144.	2.0	7
160	Between-site reliability of startle prepulse inhibition across two early psychosis consortia. NeuroReport, 2013, 24, 626-630.	1.2	6
161	Theory of Mind as a mediator variable between neurocognition and functioning in young individuals in treatment with secondary services for non-psychotic disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 246, 415-420.	3.3	6
162	Mirror Neurons in Psychiatric Disorders: from Neuroception to Bio-behavioral System Dysregulation. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 42, 366-366.	5.4	6

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163	Perceptual abnormalities in clinical high risk youth and the role of trauma, cannabis use and anxiety. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 258, 462-468.	3.3	6
164	Reliability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite, traveling subjects study. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2020, 131, 2899-2909.	1.5	6
165	The association between migrant status and transition in an ultra-high risk for psychosis population. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2021, 56, 943-952.	3.1	5
166	Characterizing sustained social anxiety in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: trajectory, risk factors, and functional outcomes. Psychological Medicine, 2023, 53, 3644-3651.	4.5	5
167	Evidence of Slow Neural Processing, Developmental Differences and Sensitivity to Cannabis Effects in a Sample at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis From the NAPLS Consortium Assessed With the Human Startle Paradigm. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2020, 11, 833.	2.6	4
168	Concordance and factor structure of subthreshold positive symptoms in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 72-77.	2.0	4
169	Visual cortical plasticity and the risk for psychosis: An interim analysis of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 230, 26-37.	2.0	4
170	Bullying and social functioning, schemas, and beliefs among youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2022, 16, 281-288.	1.7	4
171	Depression Predicts Global Functional Outcomes in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Psychiatric Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 3, 163-171.	2.4	4
172	Bullying in clinical high risk for psychosis participants from the NAPLS-3 cohort. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2022, 57, 1379-1388.	3.1	4
173	A Case of Attenuated Psychosis Syndrome: A Broad Differential Diagnosis Requires Broad-Spectrum Treatment. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 173, 321-329.	7.2	3
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