

# Kristin S Cadenhead

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

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	Characterizing sustained social anxiety in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: trajectory, risk factors, and functional outcomes. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2023, 53, 3644-3651.	4.5	5
2	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 3): Methods and baseline description. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 243, 262-267.	2.0	39
3	Life Event Stress and Reduced Cortical Thickness in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis and Healthy Control Subjects. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2022, 7, 171-179.	1.5	2
4	Bullying and social functioning, schemas, and beliefs among youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2022, 16, 281-288.	1.7	4
5	Sleep Disturbance in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 111-121.	4.3	15
6	Individualized Prediction of Prodromal Symptom Remission for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 395-404.	4.3	7
7	Bullying in clinical high risk for psychosis participants from the NAPLS-3 cohort. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 57, 1379-1388.	3.1	4
8	The associations between area-level residential instability and gray matter volumes from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 241, 1-9.	2.0	8
9	Sulforaphane Effects on Cognition and Symptoms in First and Early Episode Schizophrenia: A Randomized Double-Blind Trial. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin Open</i> , 2022, 3, .	1.7	3
10	Longitudinal impact of trauma in the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2022, 16, 1211-1216.	1.7	0
11	Family history of psychosis in youth at clinical high risk: A replication study. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2022, 311, 114480.	3.3	3
12	Cognitive-Behavioral Social Skills Training Adapted for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy</i> , 2022, , JCP-2021-0029.R1.	0.4	1
13	Mismatch Negativity in Response to Auditory Deviance and Risk for Future Psychosis in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 79, 780.	11.0	21
14	The Association Between Neighborhood Poverty and Hippocampal Volume Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: The Moderating Role of Social Engagement. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 1032-1042.	4.3	9
15	Associations between childhood adversity, cognitive schemas and attenuated psychotic symptoms. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2021, 15, 818-827.	1.7	10
16	Cross-paradigm connectivity: reliability, stability, and utility. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2021, 15, 614-629.	2.1	7
17	Counterpoint. Early intervention for psychosis risk syndromes: Minimizing risk and maximizing benefit. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 10-17.	2.0	28
18	Selection for psychosocial treatment for youth at clinical high risk for psychosis based on the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study individualized risk calculator. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2021, 15, 96-103.	1.7	9

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19	Depression: An actionable outcome for those at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 38-43.	2.0	7
20	Social decline in the psychosis prodrome: Predictor potential and heterogeneity of outcome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 44-51.	2.0	12
21	Concordance and factor structure of subthreshold positive symptoms in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 72-77.	2.0	4
22	Incorporating cortisol into the NAPLS2 individualized risk calculator for prediction of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 95-100.	2.0	17
23	Discriminatory experiences predict neuroanatomical changes and anxiety among healthy individuals and those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 31, 102757.	2.7	8
24	Cognitive behavioural social skills training: Methods of a randomized controlled trial for youth at risk of psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2021, 15, 1626-1636.	1.7	12
25	Abnormally Large Baseline P300 Amplitude Is Associated With Conversion to Psychosis in Clinical High Risk Individuals With a History of Autism: A Pilot Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 12, 591127.	2.6	10
26	Visual cortical plasticity and the risk for psychosis: An interim analysis of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 230, 26-37.	2.0	4
27	Toward Generalizable and Transdiagnostic Tools for Psychosis Prediction: An Independent Validation and Improvement of the NAPLS-2 Risk Calculator in the Multisite PRONIA Cohort. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 90, 632-642.	1.3	32
28	Family-focused therapy for individuals at high clinical risk for psychosis: A confirmatory efficacy trial. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2021, , .	1.7	1
29	Anxiety in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis: A two-year follow-up. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 236, 87-88.	2.0	1
30	The association between migrant status and transition in an ultra-high risk for psychosis population. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 56, 943-952.	3.1	5
31	Genetic and clinical analyses of psychosis spectrum symptoms in a large multiethnic youth cohort reveal significant link with ADHD. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 11, 80.	4.8	11
32	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. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 238, 137-144.	2.0	7
33	Depression Predicts Global Functional Outcomes in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Psychiatric Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2021, 3, 163-171.	2.4	4
34	Progressive reconfiguration of resting-state brain networks as psychosis develops: Preliminary results from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 226, 30-37.	2.0	36
35	Stress perception following childhood adversity: Unique associations with adversity type and sex. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 2020, 32, 343-356.	2.3	25
36	Characterizing Covariant Trajectories of Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis Across Symptomatic and Functional Domains. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 177, 164-171.	7.2	34

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37	Polygenic Risk Score Contribution to Psychosis Prediction in a Target Population of Persons at Clinical High Risk. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 177, 155-163.	7.2	90
38	Predictive validity of conversion from the clinical high risk syndrome to frank psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 216, 184-191.	2.0	22
39	Duration of the psychosis prodrome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 216, 443-449.	2.0	16
40	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. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 11, 833.	2.6	4
41	Guest Editorial: Special issue on "Biomarkers in the attenuated psychosis syndrome". <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 226, 1-4.	2.0	0
42	Reliability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite, traveling subjects study. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 131, 2899-2909.	1.5	6
43	Stressor-Cortisol Concordance Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: Novel Findings from the NAPLS Cohort. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2020, 115, 104649.	2.7	21
44	Stability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite study. <i>International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research</i> , 2020, 29, e1819.	2.1	10
45	Immuno-inflammatory changes across phases of early psychosis: The impact of antipsychotic medication and stage of illness. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 226, 13-23.	2.0	16
46	Deficits in auditory predictive coding in individuals with the psychosis risk syndrome: Prediction of conversion to psychosis.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2020, 129, 599-611.	1.9	15
47	Neurocognitive profiles in the prodrome to psychosis in NAPLS-1. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 204, 311-319.	2.0	30
48	Association Between P300 Responses to Auditory Oddball Stimuli and Clinical Outcomes in the Psychosis Risk Syndrome. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 76, 1187.	11.0	59
49	Sleep problems and attenuated psychotic symptoms in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2019, 282, 112492.	3.3	24
50	Cortical abnormalities in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS2 cohort. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2019, 23, 101862.	2.7	48
51	Impact of childhood adversity on corticolimbic volumes in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 213, 48-55.	2.0	21
52	The Early Psychosis Screener for Internet (EPSI)-SR: Predicting 12-month psychotic conversion using machine learning. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 208, 390-396.	2.0	13
53	Adding a neuroanatomical biomarker to an individualized risk calculator for psychosis: A proof-of-concept study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 208, 41-43.	2.0	15
54	Clinical and functional characteristics of youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis who do not transition to psychosis. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2019, 49, 1670-1677.	4.5	74

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55	Altered Brain Activation During Memory Retrieval Precedes and Predicts Conversion to Psychosis in Individuals at Clinical High Risk. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 924-933.	4.3	14
56	The Global Functioning: Social and Role Scales—Further Validation in a Large Sample of Adolescents and Young Adults at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 763-772.	4.3	55
57	Tobacco use and psychosis risk in persons at clinical high risk. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 1173-1181.	1.7	11
58	Association of baseline inflammatory markers and the development of negative symptoms in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 76, 268-274.	4.1	48
59	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. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 204, 96-103.	2.0	31
60	The role of a family history of psychosis for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 251-256.	1.7	10
61	Changes in symptom content from a clinical high-risk state to conversion to psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 257-263.	1.7	7
62	Toward Leveraging Human Connectomic Data in Large Consortia: Generalizability of fMRI-Based Brain Graphs Across Sites, Sessions, and Paradigms. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2019, 29, 1263-1279.	2.9	55
63	Compensatory Cognitive Training for Latino Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 10, 951.	2.6	1
64	Lack of Diagnostic Pluripotentiality in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Specificity of Comorbidity Persistence and Search for Pluripotential Subgroups. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2018, 44, 254-263.	4.3	51
65	Latent class cluster analysis of symptom ratings identifies distinct subgroups within the clinical high risk for psychosis syndrome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 197, 522-530.	2.0	22
66	Treatment Precedes Positive Symptoms in North American Adolescent and Young Adult Clinical High Risk Cohort. <i>Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology</i> , 2018, 47, 69-78.	3.4	17
67	Depression and clinical high-risk states: Baseline presentation of depressed vs. non-depressed participants in the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 192, 357-363.	2.0	45
68	Exploration of clinical high-risk dropouts. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 195, 579-580.	2.0	15
69	Cerebello-thalamo-cortical hyperconnectivity as a state-independent functional neural signature for psychosis prediction and characterization. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3836.	12.8	156
70	Use of Machine Learning to Determine Deviance in Neuroanatomical Maturity Associated With Future Psychosis in Youths at Clinically High Risk. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 75, 960.	11.0	114
71	The relation of atypical antipsychotic use and stress with weight in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Stress and Health</i> , 2018, 34, 591-600.	2.6	3
72	Networks of blood proteins in the neuroimmunology of schizophrenia. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 8, 112.	4.8	16

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73	Anxiety in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2017, 11, 480-487.	1.7	56
74	Prediction of functional outcome in young patients with a recent-onset psychiatric disorder: Beyond the traditional diagnostic classification system. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 185, 114-121.	2.0	9
75	Ventricular enlargement and progressive reduction of cortical gray matter are linked in prodromal youth who develop psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 189, 169-174.	2.0	32
76	The Role of microRNA Expression in Cortical Development During Conversion to Psychosis. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 2188-2195.	5.4	12
77	Multisite reliability of MR-based functional connectivity. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2017, 146, 959-970.	4.2	140
78	Investigating the link between drug-naive first episode psychoses (FEPs), weight gain abnormalities and brain structural damages: Relevance and implications for therapy. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 77, 9-22.	4.8	26
79	Comorbid diagnoses for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 190, 90-95.	2.0	95
80	Mirror Neurons in Psychiatric Disorders: from Neuroception to Bio-behavioral System Dysregulation. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 366-366.	5.4	6
81	Perceptual abnormalities in clinical high risk youth and the role of trauma, cannabis use and anxiety. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2017, 258, 462-468.	3.3	6
82	An Individualized Risk Calculator for Research in Prodromal Psychosis. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 173, 980-988.	7.2	458
83	The relations of age and pubertal development with cortisol and daily stress in youth at clinical risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 172, 29-34.	2.0	15
84	Traumatic brain injury in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 174, 77-81.	2.0	12
85	Prioritizing schizophrenia endophenotypes for future genetic studies: An example using data from the COGS-1 family study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 174, 1-9.	2.0	13
86	A Case of Attenuated Psychosis Syndrome: A Broad Differential Diagnosis Requires Broad-Spectrum Treatment. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 173, 321-329.	7.2	3
87	Functional Capacity Assessed by the Map Task in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2016, 42, 1234-1242.	4.3	17
88	Theory of Mind as a mediator variable between neurocognition and functioning in young individuals in treatment with secondary services for non-psychotic disorders. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2016, 246, 415-420.	3.3	6
89	Association of Neurocognition With Transition to Psychosis. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 73, 1239.	11.0	205
90	The Violent Content in Attenuated Psychotic Symptoms. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2016, 242, 61-66.	3.3	14

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91	Relation between cannabis use and subcortical volumes in people at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2016, 254, 3-9.	1.8	8
92	Effects of intranasal oxytocin on neural processing within a socially relevant neural circuit. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 26, 626-630.	0.7	16
93	Social cognition over time in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 171, 176-181.	2.0	55
94	Biological Motion induced mu suppression is reduced in Early Psychosis (EP) patients with active negative symptoms and Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2016, 238, 374-377.	3.3	9
95	Healthy adolescent performance on the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB): Developmental data from two samples of volunteers. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 172, 106-113.	2.0	20
96	Early traumatic experiences, perceived discrimination and conversion to psychosis in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 51, 497-503.	3.1	60
97	Altering the course of schizophrenia: progress and perspectives. <i>Nature Reviews Drug Discovery</i> , 2016, 15, 485-515.	46.4	410
98	Evaluating the impact of cannabis use on thalamic connectivity in youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 15, 276.	2.6	18
99	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 2). <i>Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease</i> , 2015, 203, 328-335.	1.0	189
100	Negative symptoms and impaired social functioning predict later psychosis in Latino youth at clinical high risk in the North American prodromal longitudinal studies consortium. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2015, 9, 467-475.	1.7	26
101	Prodromal Symptom Severity Predicts Accelerated Gray Matter Reduction and Third Ventricle Expansion among Clinically High-Risk Youth Developing Psychotic Disorders. <i>Molecular Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2015, 1, 13-22.	2.9	27
102	Evaluating the relationship between cannabis use and IQ in youth and young adults at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 230, 878-884.	3.3	13
103	Factor structure and heritability of endophenotypes in schizophrenia: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS-1). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 163, 73-79.	2.0	52
104	Theory of mind, emotion recognition and social perception in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research: Cognition</i> , 2015, 2, 133-139.	1.3	46
105	Reliability of an fMRI paradigm for emotional processing in a multisite longitudinal study. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2015, 36, 2558-2579.	3.6	63
106	Association of Thalamic Dysconnectivity and Conversion to Psychosis in Youth and Young Adults at Elevated Clinical Risk. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 72, 882.	11.0	284
107	Specificity of Incident Diagnostic Outcomes in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2015, 41, 1066-1075.	4.3	71
108	Severity of thought disorder predicts psychosis in persons at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 169, 169-177.	2.0	43

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109	Demographic correlates of attenuated positive psychotic symptoms. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 166, 31-36.	2.0	17
110	Progressive Reduction in Cortical Thickness as Psychosis Develops: A Multisite Longitudinal Neuroimaging Study of Youth at Elevated Clinical Risk. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 77, 147-157.	1.3	516
111	Towards a Psychosis Risk Blood Diagnostic for Persons Experiencing High-Risk Symptoms: Preliminary Results From the NAPLS Project. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2015, 41, 419-428.	4.3	195
112	Biomarkers in psychosis: an approach to early identification and individualized treatment. <i>Biomarkers in Medicine</i> , 2014, 8, 51-57.	1.4	11
113	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. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2014, 40, 1452-1461.	4.3	137
114	Reliability of neuroanatomical measurements in a multisite longitudinal study of youth at risk for psychosis. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2014, 35, 2424-2434.	3.6	76
115	Substance use in clinical high risk for psychosis: a review of the literature. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2014, 8, 104-112.	1.7	84
116	Functional development in clinical high risk youth: Prediction of schizophrenia versus other psychotic disorders. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 215, 52-60.	3.3	18
117	Stress exposure and sensitivity in the clinical high-risk syndrome: Initial findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 160, 104-109.	2.0	66
118	Mismatch Negativity reduction in the left cortical regions in first-episode psychosis and in individuals at ultra high-risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 158, 58-63.	2.0	35
119	Current status specifiers for patients at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 158, 69-75.	2.0	45
120	Therapeutic Considerations in Individuals at Clinical Risk for Developing Psychosis. <i>Current Treatment Options in Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 1, 134-148.	1.9	1
121	The content of attenuated psychotic symptoms in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 219, 506-512.	3.3	19
122	Reliability of functional magnetic resonance imaging activation during working memory in a multi-site study: Analysis from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 97, 41-52.	4.2	48
123	Paternal age of schizophrenia probands and endophenotypic differences from unaffected siblings. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 219, 67-71.	3.3	2
124	Is There an Association between Advanced Paternal Age and Endophenotype Deficit Levels in Schizophrenia?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88379.	2.5	11
125	Cortisol Levels and Risk for Psychosis: Initial Findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 74, 410-417.	1.3	221
126	Early traumatic experiences in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2013, 7, 300-305.	1.7	95

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127	Sexual dimorphisms and prediction of conversion in the NAPLS psychosis prodrome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2013, 144, 43-50.	2.0	54
128	Psychotropic medication use in youth at high risk for psychosis: Comparison of baseline data from two research cohorts 1998–2005 and 2008–2011. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2013, 148, 99-104.	2.0	33
129	Reduced P3a amplitudes in antipsychotic naïve first-episode psychosis patients and individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2013, 47, 755-761.	3.1	62
130	Genome-Wide Linkage Analyses of 12 Endophenotypes for Schizophrenia From the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 170, 521-532.	7.2	114
131	Premorbid functional development and conversion to psychosis in clinical high-risk youths. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 2013, 25, 1171-1186.	2.3	75
132	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. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2013, 18, 26-43.	1.3	8
133	Between-site reliability of startle prepulse inhibition across two early psychosis consortia. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2013, 24, 626-630.	1.2	6
134	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. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 535.	2.1	35
135	Ethical Implications for Clinical Practice and Future Research in 'At Risk' Individuals. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2012, 18, 606-612.	1.9	10
136	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 2): Overview and recruitment. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2012, 142, 77-82.	2.0	235
137	Risk Factors for Psychosis: Impaired Social and Role Functioning. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2012, 38, 1247-1257.	4.3	206
138	Negative symptoms in individuals at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2012, 196, 220-224.	3.3	226
139	Altered age-related trajectories of amygdala-prefrontal circuitry in adolescents at clinical high risk for psychosis: A preliminary study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2012, 134, 1-9.	2.0	70
140	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). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2011, 128, 102-110.	2.0	35
141	Association of impaired EEG mu wave suppression, negative symptoms and social functioning in biological motion processing in first episode of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2011, 130, 182-186.	2.0	90
142	At Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Outcome for Nonconverters. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 168, 800-805.	7.2	428
143	Startle reactivity and prepulse inhibition in prodromal and early psychosis: Effects of age, antipsychotics, tobacco and cannabis in a vulnerable population. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2011, 188, 208-216.	3.3	48
144	Disorganized Symptoms and Executive Functioning Predict Impaired Social Functioning in Subjects at Risk for Psychosis. <i>Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences</i> , 2011, 23, 457-460.	1.8	28

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145	Strategies for effective recruitment of individuals at risk for developing psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2011, 5, 233-241.	1.7	13
146	Analysis of 94 Candidate Genes and 12 Endophenotypes for Schizophrenia From the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 168, 930-946.	7.2	241
147	Treatment Implications of the Schizophrenia Prodrome. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2010, 4, 97-121.	1.7	30
148	Course of neurocognitive deficits in the prodrome and first episode of schizophrenia.. <i>Neuropsychology</i> , 2010, 24, 109-120.	1.3	142
149	Treatment history in the psychosis prodrome: characteristics of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study Cohort. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2010, 4, 220-226.	1.7	48
150	Neuropsychology of the Prodrome to Psychosis in the NAPLS Consortium<sub>title</sub>Relationship to Family History and Conversion to Psychosis<sub>title</sub>&alt-title<sub>title</sub>Neuropsychology of Prodrome to Psychosis</alt-title>. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 67, 578.	12.3	390
151	Inhibition of the P50 cerebral evoked response to repeated auditory stimuli: Results from the Consortium on Genetics of Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2010, 119, 175-182.	2.0	89
152	The relation of antipsychotic and antidepressant medication with baseline symptoms and symptom progression: A naturalistic study of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Sample. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2009, 115, 50-57.	2.0	61
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