

Barbara Schmidt

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5663836/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

18
papers

303
citations

933447

10
h-index

940533

16
g-index

20
all docs

20
docs citations

20
times ranked

313
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Safety on demand: Posthypnotic suggestions of safety reduce neural signals of reward sensitivity with long-term beneficial effects. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2022, 59, e14015.	2.4	6
2	Feeling Safe With Hypnosis: Eliciting Positive Feelings During a Special State of Consciousness. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2022, 13, .	2.1	2
3	Hypnotic suggestions of safety improve well-being in non-invasively ventilated patients in the intensive care unit. <i>Intensive Care Medicine</i> , 2021, 47, 485-486.	8.2	17
4	Hypnotic suggestions of safety reduce neuronal signals of delay discounting. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 2706.	3.3	6
5	Suggested visual blockade during hypnosis: Top-down modulation of stimulus processing in a visual oddball task. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0257380.	2.5	8
6	Feel Safe and Money is Less Important! Hypnotic Suggestions of Safety Decrease Brain Responses to Monetary Rewards in a Risk Game. <i>Cerebral Cortex Communications</i> , 2020, 1, tgaa050.	1.6	8
7	Suggested deafness during hypnosis and simulation of hypnosis compared to a distraction and control condition: A study on subjective experience and cortical brain responses. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0240832.	2.5	15
8	Feeling Safe during Intensive Care: Protocol of a Pilot Study on Therapeutic Suggestions of Safety under Hypnosis in Patients with Non-Invasive Ventilation. , 2020, 5, 1-8.		3
9	Wearing a bike helmet leads to less cognitive control, revealed by lower frontal midline theta power and risk indifference. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2019, 56, e13458.	2.4	11
10	What you give is what you get: Payment of one randomly selected trial induces risk-aversion and decreases brain responses to monetary feedback. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 19, 187-196.	2.0	13
11	Anxious gambling: Anxiety is associated with higher frontal midline theta predicting less risky decisions. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2018, 55, e13210.	2.4	25
12	What Makes Us Feel Good or Bad. <i>Journal of Individual Differences</i> , 2018, 39, 142-150.	1.0	3
13	Work first then play: Prior task difficulty increases motivation-related brain responses in a risk game. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2017, 126, 82-88.	2.2	17
14	The Power of mind: Blocking visual perception by hypnosis. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 4889.	3.3	24
15	I can't wait! Neural reward signals in impulsive individuals exaggerate the difference between immediate and future rewards. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2017, 54, 409-415.	2.4	29
16	Paying Out One or All Trials: A Behavioral Economic Evaluation of Payment Methods in a Prototypical Risky Decision Study. <i>Psychological Record</i> , 2015, 65, 245-250.	0.9	25
17	I'm too calm"Let's take a risk! On the impact of state and trait arousal on risk taking. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2013, 50, 498-503.	2.4	49
18	Resting frontal EEG alpha-asymmetry predicts the evaluation of affective musical stimuli. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2009, 460, 237-240.	2.1	40