

Elaine F Walker

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

141
papers

9,974
citations

61984

43
h-index

38395

95
g-index

142
all docs

142
docs citations

142
times ranked

7893
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	Sleep Disturbance in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 111-121.	4.3	15
5	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
6	Schizophrenia: A scientific graveyard or a pragmatically useful diagnostic construct?. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 242, 141-143.	2.0	5
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	Longitudinal impact of trauma in the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2022, 16, 1211-1216.	1.7	0
10	Equity in Mental Health Services for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Considering Marginalized Identities and Stressors. <i>Evidence-Based Practice in Child and Adolescent Mental Health</i> , 2022, 7, 176-197.	1.0	11
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	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
13	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
14	Cross-paradigm connectivity: reliability, stability, and utility. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2021, 15, 614-629.	2.1	7
15	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
16	Depression: An actionable outcome for those at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 38-43.	2.0	7
17	Social decline in the psychosis prodrome: Predictor potential and heterogeneity of outcome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 44-51.	2.0	12
18	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

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19	Incorporating cortisol into the NAPLS2 individualized risk calculator for prediction of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 95-100.	2.0	17
20	Deconstructing Negative Symptoms in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: Evidence for Volitional and Diminished Emotionality Subgroups That Predict Clinical Presentation and Functional Outcome. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 54-63.	4.3	23
21	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
22	Computerized Assessment of Psychosis Risk. <i>Journal of Psychiatry and Brain Science</i> , 2021, 6, .	0.5	3
23	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
24	Deep phenotyping in 3q29 deletion syndrome: recommendations for clinical care. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2021, 23, 872-880.	2.4	32
25	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
26	Convergent and distributed effects of the 3q29 deletion on the human neural transcriptome. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 11, 357.	4.8	12
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	The COVID-19 Pandemic Introduces Diagnostic and Treatment Planning Complexity for Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 1518-1523.	4.3	4
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	Reprint of: A review of negative symptom assessment strategies in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 63-71.	2.0	1
32	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
33	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
34	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
35	Social Fragmentation and Schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 83, .	2.2	21
36	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

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37	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
38	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
39	Predictive validity of conversion from the clinical high risk syndrome to frank psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 216, 184-191.	2.0	22
40	Duration of the psychosis prodrome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 216, 443-449.	2.0	16
41	Enhancing Psychosis Risk Prediction Through Computational Cognitive Neuroscience. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2020, 46, 1346-1352.	4.3	13
42	Selective Review of Neuroimaging Findings in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: On the Path to Biomarkers for Conversion. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 11, 567534.	2.6	17
43	Reliability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite, traveling subjects study. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 131, 2899-2909.	1.5	6
44	A review of negative symptom assessment strategies in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 222, 104-112.	2.0	43
45	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
46	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
47	Comprehensive phenotyping of neuropsychiatric traits in a multiplex 3q29 deletion family: a case report. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 20, 184.	2.6	12
48	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
49	Neurocognitive profiles in the prodrome to psychosis in NAPLS-1. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 204, 311-319.	2.0	30
50	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
51	Psychotropic medication effects on cortisol: Implications for research and mechanisms of drug action. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 213, 6-14.	2.0	26
52	Sleep problems and attenuated psychotic symptoms in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2019, 282, 112492.	3.3	24
53	Advances in the neurobiology of stress and psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 213, 1-5.	2.0	19
54	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

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55	A machine learning approach to predicting psychosis using semantic density and latent content analysis. <i>NPJ Schizophrenia</i> , 2019, 5, 9.	3.6	121
56	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
57	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
58	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
59	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
60	Factor Analysis of Negative Symptom Items in the Structured Interview for Prodromal Syndromes. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 1042-1050.	4.3	24
61	The Global Functioning: Social and Role Scalesâ€”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
62	Tobacco use and psychosis risk in persons at clinical high risk. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 1173-1181.	1.7	11
63	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
64	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
65	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
66	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
67	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
68	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
69	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
70	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
71	Exploration of clinical high-risk dropouts. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 195, 579-580.	2.0	15
72	2329 Associations between inflammatory markers and negative symptoms in individuals with schizophrenia: Converging evidence. <i>Journal of Clinical and Translational Science</i> , 2018, 2, 4-4.	0.6	0

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73	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
74	Digital Trajectories to Care in First-Episode Psychosis. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 2018, 69, 1259-1263.	2.0	31
75	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
76	Age-related trajectories of social cognition in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis: An exploratory study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 201, 130-136.	2.0	13
77	Study protocol for The Emory 3q29 Project: evaluation of neurodevelopmental, psychiatric, and medical symptoms in 3q29 deletion syndrome. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 18, 183.	2.6	40
78	Networks of blood proteins in the neuroimmunology of schizophrenia. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 8, 112.	4.8	16
79	An Update on Promising Biomarkers in Schizophrenia. <i>Focus (American Psychiatric Publishing)</i> , 2018, 16, 153-163.	0.8	15
80	Anxiety in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2017, 11, 480-487.	1.7	56
81	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
82	The Role of microRNA Expression in Cortical Development During Conversion to Psychosis. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 2188-2195.	5.4	12
83	Multisite reliability of MR-based functional connectivity. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2017, 146, 959-970.	4.2	140
84	Subthreshold Psychosis in 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome: Multisite Naturalistic Study. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2017, 43, 1079-1089.	4.3	47
85	Comorbid diagnoses for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 190, 90-95.	2.0	95
86	The neural diathesis-stress model of schizophrenia revisited: An update on recent findings considering illness stage and neurobiological and methodological complexities. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2017, 73, 191-218.	6.1	227
87	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
88	An Individualized Risk Calculator for Research in Prodromal Psychosis. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 173, 980-988.	7.2	458
89	Traumatic brain injury in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 174, 77-81.	2.0	12
90	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

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91	Characterizing psychosis risk traits in Africa: A longitudinal study of Kenyan adolescents. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 176, 340-348.	2.0	29
92	Association of Neurocognition With Transition to Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 1239.	11.0	205
93	The Violent Content in Attenuated Psychotic Symptoms. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 242, 61-66.	3.3	14
94	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
95	Marijuana use in the immediate 5-year premorbid period is associated with increased risk of onset of schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 171, 62-67.	2.0	54
96	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
97	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
98	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
99	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
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. Microbial Biotechnology, 2015, 9, 467-475.	1.7	26
101	Longitudinal investigation of the relationship between family history of psychosis and affective disorders and Child Behavior Checklist ratings in clinical high-risk adolescents. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 166, 24-30.	2.0	9
102	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
103	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
104	Abnormal movements in first-episode, nonaffective psychosis: Dyskinesias, stereotypies, and catatonic-like signs. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 226, 192-197.	3.3	39
105	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
106	Reliability of an fMRI paradigm for emotional processing in a multisite longitudinal study. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 2558-2579.	3.6	63
107	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
108	Specificity of Incident Diagnostic Outcomes in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2015, 41, 1066-1075.	4.3	71

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109	Severity of thought disorder predicts psychosis in persons at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 169, 169-177.	2.0	43
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	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
113	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
114	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
115	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
116	Psychosis risk screening in clinical high-risk adolescents: A longitudinal investigation using the Child Behavior Checklist. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 159, 7-13.	2.0	26
117	Current status specifiers for patients at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 158, 69-75.	2.0	45
118	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
119	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
120	The Treatment of Adolescents With Schizotypal Personality Disorder and Related Conditions: A Practice-Oriented Review of the Literature. <i>Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice</i> , 2013, 20, 408-424.	0.9	6
121	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 2): Overview and recruitment. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2012, 142, 77-82.	2.0	235
122	Risk Factors for Psychosis: Impaired Social and Role Functioning. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2012, 38, 1247-1257.	4.3	206
123	Vocal and Facial Emotion Decoding Difficulties Relating to Social and Thought Problems: Highlighting Schizotypal Personality Disorder. <i>Journal of Nonverbal Behavior</i> , 2012, 36, 59-77.	1.0	14
124	Does a parent-report measure of behavioral problems enhance prediction of conversion to psychosis in clinical high-risk adolescents?. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2011, 130, 157-163.	2.0	11
125	At Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Outcome for Nonconverters. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 168, 800-805.	7.2	428
126	Longitudinal changes in cortisol secretion and conversion to psychosis in at-risk youth.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2010, 119, 401-408.	1.9	107

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127	The impact of a family history of psychosis on age-at-onset and positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia: A meta-analysis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2010, 120, 121-130.	2.0	94
128	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
129	Stress and the Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis in the Developmental Course of Schizophrenia. <i>Annual Review of Clinical Psychology</i> , 2008, 4, 189-216.	12.3	515
130	Prediction of Psychosis in Youth at High Clinical Risk. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 65, 28.	12.3	1,160
131	EARLY DETECTION AND INTERVENTION FOR PSYCHOSIS: PERSPECTIVES FROM NORTH AMERICA. <i>Clinical Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2008, 5, 263-272.	0.0	5
132	Cannabis Use, First-Episode Psychosis, and Schizotypy: A Summary and Synthesis of Recent Literature. <i>Current Psychiatry Reviews</i> , 2007, 3, 161-171.	0.9	19
133	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study: A Collaborative Multisite Approach to Prodromal Schizophrenia Research. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2007, 33, 665-672.	4.3	258
134	Pubertal neuromaturation, stress sensitivity, and psychopathology. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 2004, 16, 807-24.	2.3	122
135	Schizophrenia: Etiology and Course. <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> , 2004, 55, 401-430.	17.7	205
136	Adolescent Neurodevelopment and Psychopathology. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2002, 11, 24-28.	5.3	61
137	Pubertal neurodevelopment and the emergence of psychotic symptoms. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2002, 54, 17-23.	2.0	132
138	Motor dysfunction and risk for schizophrenia. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 1999, 11, 509-523.	2.3	61
139	Schizophrenia: A neural diathesis-stress model.. <i>Psychological Review</i> , 1997, 104, 667-685.	3.8	771
140	The Relationship between Cognitive Functions and Behavioral Deviance in Children At Risk for Psychopathology. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines</i> , 1995, 36, 265-278.	5.2	14
141	The onset of suicidal ideation in childhood and adolescence. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i> , 1989, 18, 175-190.	3.5	90