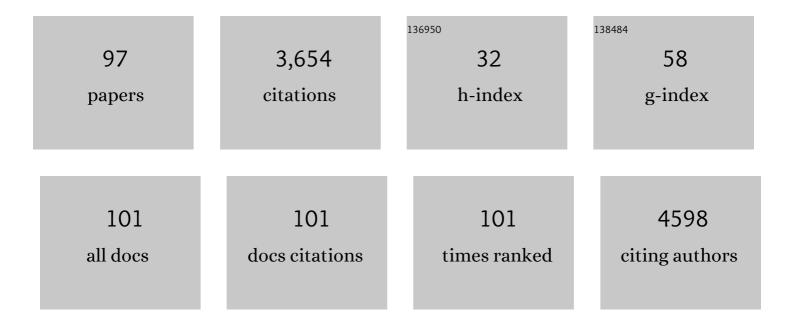
Robert D Levitan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	From motivation to behaviour: A model of reward sensitivity, overeating, and food preferences in the risk profile for obesity. Appetite, 2007, 48, 12-19.	3.7	314
2	The Can-SAD Study: A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Effectiveness of Light Therapy and Fluoxetine in Patients With Winter Seasonal Affective Disorder. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2006, 163, 805-812.	7.2	200
3	Efficacy of Bright Light Treatment, Fluoxetine, and the Combination in Patients With Nonseasonal Major Depressive Disorder. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 56.	11.0	191
4	Major Depression in Individuals With a History of Childhood Physical or Sexual Abuse: Relationship to Neurovegetative Features, Mania, and Gender. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1998, 155, 1746-1752.	7.2	166
5	Associations among overeating, overweight, and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: A structural equation modelling approach. Eating Behaviors, 2006, 7, 266-274.	2.0	160
6	The chronobiology and neurobiology of winter seasonal affective disorder. Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience, 2007, 9, 315-324.	3.7	119
7	Summary cortisol reactivity indicators: Interrelations and meaning. Neurobiology of Stress, 2015, 2, 34-43.	4.0	110
8	Interaction between Oxytocin Genotypes and Early Experience Predicts Quality of Mothering and Postpartum Mood. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e61443.	2.5	110
9	Childhood adversities associated with major depression and/or anxiety disorders in a community sample of Ontario: Issues of co-morbidity and specificity. Depression and Anxiety, 2003, 17, 34-42.	4.1	103
10	The dopamine-4 receptor gene associated with binge eating and weight gain in women with seasonal affective disorder: An evolutionary perspective. Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 56, 665-669.	1.3	94
11	Seasonality and circadian preference in adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: clinical and neuropsychological correlates. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2007, 48, 562-571.	3.1	92
12	A Birth-Season/DRD4 Gene Interaction Predicts Weight Gain and Obesity in Women with Seasonal Affective Disorder: A Seasonal Thrifty Phenotype Hypothesis. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 31, 2498-2503.	5.4	77
13	The Maternal Adversity, Vulnerability and Neurodevelopment Project: Theory and Methodology. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 59, 497-508.	1.9	76
14	Genetic Differential Susceptibility to Socioeconomic Status and Childhood Obesogenic Behavior. JAMA Pediatrics, 2016, 170, 359.	6.2	76
15	Auditory grouping based on fundamental frequency and formant peak frequency Canadian Journal of Psychology, 1990, 44, 400-413.	0.8	74
16	Self-Report Ratings and Informants' Ratings of Personalities of Depressed Outpatients. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1998, 155, 437-438.	7.2	73
17	Seasonality and seasonal affective disorder (SAD): An evolutionary viewpoint tied to energy conservation and reproductive cycles. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2005, 87, 3-10.	4.1	68
18	Preliminary evidence for an impulsivity-based thrifty eating phenotype. Pediatric Research, 2012, 71, 293-298.	2.3	67

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19	Obesity Comorbidity in Unipolar Major Depressive Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2012, 73, 1119-1124.	2.2	67
20	Dopamine Transporter Gene (DAT1) Associated with Appetite Suppression to Methylphenidate in a Case–Control Study of Binge Eating Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 2199-2206.	5.4	60
21	Hormonal and Subjective Responses to Intravenous meta-Chlorophenylpiperazine in Bulimia Nervosa. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1997, 54, 521.	12.3	59
22	Elevated Monoamine Oxidase A Binding During Major Depressive Episodes Is Associated with Greater Severity and Reversed Neurovegetative Symptoms. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014, 39, 973-980.	5.4	53
23	Polymorphism of the serotonin 5-HT1B receptor gene (HTR1B) associated with minimum lifetime body mass index in women with bulimia nervosa. Biological Psychiatry, 2001, 50, 640-643.	1.3	51
24	Suicidal Ideation in Major Depression: Sex Differences and Impact of Comorbid Anxiety. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 45, 822-826.	1.9	50
25	Low-dose dexamethasone challenge in women with atypical major depression: pilot study. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2002, 27, 47-51.	2.4	46
26	Selective alteration of personality in response to noradrenergic and serotonergic antidepressant medication in depressed sample: evidence of non-specificity. Psychiatry Research, 1999, 86, 211-216.	3.3	41
27	Moderate Exercise and Bright Light Treatment in Overweight and Obese Individuals. Obesity, 2007, 15, 1749-1757.	3.0	41
28	Increased Seasonal Variation in Serotonin Transporter Binding in Seasonal Affective Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2447-2454.	5.4	40
29	Maternal Prenatal Mood, Pregnancy-Specific Worries, and Early Child Psychopathology: Findings From the DREAM BIC Consortium. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2021, 60, 186-197.	0.5	40
30	Gene and environment interaction: Is the differential susceptibility hypothesis relevant for obesity?. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2017, 73, 326-339.	6.1	37
31	L-Tryptophan Augmentation of Light Therapy in Patients with Seasonal Affective Disorder. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 1997, 42, 303-306.	1.9	35
32	Negative Attributional Style in Seasonal and Nonseasonal Depression. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1998, 155, 428-430.	7.2	35
33	COMT Val158Met variant and functional haplotypes associated with childhood ADHD history in women with bulimia nervosa. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 35, 948-952.	4.8	34
34	Seasonal fluctuations in mood and eating behavior in bulimia nervosa. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 1994, 16, 295-299.	4.0	32
35	Association between the seven-repeat allele of the dopamine-4 receptor gene (DRD4) and spontaneous food intake in pre-school children. Appetite, 2014, 73, 15-22.	3.7	30
36	Seasonal affective symptoms in adults with residual attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 1999, 40, 261-267.	3.1	29

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37	Emotions and Eating Behaviour: Implications for the Current Obesity Epidemic. University of Toronto Quarterly, 2010, 79, 783-799.	0.1	29
38	A Season-of-Birth/DRD4 Interaction Predicts Maximal Body Mass Index in Women with Bulimia Nervosa. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 35, 1729-1733.	5.4	29
39	The interplay of birth weight, dopamine receptor D4 gene (DRD4), and early maternal care in the prediction of disorganized attachment at 36 months of age. Development and Psychopathology, 2015, 27, 1145-1161.	2.3	28
40	Hormonal and Subjective Responses to Intravenous m-Chlorophenylpiperazine in Women With Seasonal Affective Disorder. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1998, 55, 244.	12.3	27
41	Monoamine Oxidase-A Occupancy by Moclobemide and Phenelzine: Implications for the Development of Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 19, pyv078.	2.1	27
42	O sweet spot where art thou? Light treatment of Seasonal Affective Disorder and the circadian time of sleep. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2006, 90, 227-231.	4.1	26
43	A comparison of open treatment of seasonal major and minor depression with light therapy. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2002, 71, 243-248.	4.1	25
44	The role of leptin, melanocortin, and neurotrophin system genes on body weight in anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2014, 55, 77-86.	3.1	25
45	Low maternal sensitivity at 6 months of age predicts higher BMI in 48 month old girls but not boys. Appetite, 2014, 82, 97-102.	3.7	24
46	Quality of life as an outcome indicator in patients with seasonal affective disorder: results from the Can-SAD study. Psychological Medicine, 2007, 37, 727.	4.5	23
47	Fetal growth interacts with multilocus genetic score reflecting dopamine signaling capacity to predict spontaneous sugar intake inÂchildren. Appetite, 2018, 120, 596-601.	3.7	23
48	Low birth weight is associated with increased fat intake in school-aged boys. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 119, 1295-1302.	2.3	21
49	A Novel Examination of Atypical Major Depressive Disorder Based on Attachment Theory. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2009, 70, 879-887.	2.2	21
50	Personality and seasonal affective disorder: Results from the CAN-SAD study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2006, 93, 35-42.	4.1	20
51	Poor infant inhibitory control predicts food fussiness in childhood – A possible protective role of n-3 PUFAs for vulnerable children. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2015, 97, 21-25.	2.2	17
52	Binge Eating Disorder (BED) in Relation to Addictive Behaviors and Personality Risk Factors. Frontiers in Psychology, 2017, 8, 579.	2.1	17
53	Evaluating depression and anxiety throughout pregnancy and after birth: impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM, 2022, 4, 100605.	2.6	17
54	DRD2 and SLC6A3 moderate impact of maternal depressive symptoms on infant cortisol. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 62, 243-251.	2.7	16

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55	Birth weight and catch up growth are associated with childhood impulsivity in two independent cohorts. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 13705.	3.3	16
56	A dimensional approach to personality in atypical depression. Psychiatry Research, 2005, 134, 161-167.	3.3	15
57	The Drosophila foraging gene human orthologue PRKG1 predicts individual differences in the effects of early adversity on maternal sensitivity. Cognitive Development, 2017, 42, 62-73.	1.3	15
58	A <scp>DRD</scp> 4 gene by maternal sensitivity interaction predicts risk for overweight or obesity in two independent cohorts of preschool children. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2017, 58, 180-188.	5.2	14
59	Combined polygenic risk scores of different psychiatric traits predict general and specific psychopathology in childhood. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2022, 63, 636-645.	5.2	14
60	Transgenerational effects of maternal care interact with fetal growth and influence attention skills at 18months of age. Early Human Development, 2014, 90, 241-246.	1.8	13
61	Does social capital moderate the association between children's emotional overeating and parental stress? A cross-sectional study of the stress-buffering hypothesis in a sample of mother-child dyads. Social Science and Medicine, 2020, 257, 112082.	3.8	13
62	Seasonal affective disorder. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2012, 106, 279-289.	1.8	12
63	Low socioeconomic status, parental stress, depression, and the buffering role of network social capital in mothers. Journal of Mental Health, 2022, 31, 340-347.	1.9	12
64	Genetically predicted gene expression of prefrontal DRD4 gene and the differential susceptibility to childhood emotional eating in response to positive environment. Appetite, 2020, 148, 104594.	3.7	12
65	Possible association of the <i>DRD4</i> gene with a history of attentionâ€deficit/hyperactivity disorder in women with bulimia nervosa. International Journal of Eating Disorders, 2012, 45, 622-625.	4.0	11
66	Season of birth, the dopamine D4 receptor gene and emotional eating in males and females. Evidence of a genetic plasticity factor?. Appetite, 2015, 90, 51-57.	3.7	10
67	High reactivity of the cortisol awakening response predicts positive treatment outcome in heterogeneous depressed patients completing an alternate milieu inpatient program. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2015, 37, 601-605.	2.4	10
68	The dopamine D4 receptor gene, birth weight, maternal depression, maternal attention, and the prediction of disorganized attachment at 36 months of age: A prospective gene × environment analysis. , 2018, 50, 64-77.		10
69	Predicted DRD4 prefrontal gene expression moderates snack intake and stress perception in response to the environment in adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234601.	2.5	9
70	Direct Health Care Costs of Treating Seasonal Affective Disorder: A Comparison of Light Therapy and Fluoxetine. Depression Research and Treatment, 2012, 2012, 1-5.	1.3	8
71	Novel "Thrifty―Models of Increased Eating Behaviour. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2013, 15, 408.	4.5	8
72	The cortisol response to social stress in social anxiety disorder. Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 14, 57-60.	2.0	8

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73	Decreased comfort food intake and allostatic load in adolescents carrying the A3669G variant of the glucocorticoid receptor gene. Appetite, 2017, 116, 21-28.	3.7	8
74	Seasonality of plasma tryptophan and kynurenine in pregnant mothers with a history of seasonal affective disorder: Vulnerability or adaptation?. World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 21, 529-538.	2.6	7
75	Dopamine D4 receptor gene polymorphism (DRD4 VNTR) moderates real-world behavioural response to the food retail environment in children. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 145.	2.9	7
76	Characterization of the ?seasonal? bulimic patient. , 1996, 19, 187-192.		6
77	Childhood Adversity and Hazardous Drinking: The Mediating Role of Attachment Insecurity. Substance Use and Misuse, 2018, 53, 1387-1398.	1.4	5
78	Extraversion modulates cortisol responses to acute social stress in chronic major depression. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2019, 103, 316-323.	2.7	5
79	Treatment of Atypical Depression With Cognitive Therapy or Phenelzine. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2000, 57, 1084.	12.3	5
80	Childhood Trauma and Depression. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 160, 1188-1188.	7.2	4
81	Attachment style at discharge predicts depression status four months following a 28-day alternate-milieu inpatient program. Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 8, 104-105.	2.0	4
82	Infant Emotion Regulation Strategy Moderates Relations between Selfâ€Reported Maternal Depressive Symptoms and Infant HPA Activity. Infant and Child Development, 2016, 25, 64-83.	1.5	4
83	Maternal DRD2, SLC6A3, and OXTR genotypes as potential moderators of the relation between maternal history of care and maternal cortisol secretion in the context of mother-infant separation. Biological Psychology, 2017, 129, 154-164.	2.2	4
84	Seasonal Variation in Bulimic Symptoms. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1990, 147, 1579-1579.	7.2	3
85	Breastfeeding in the 21st century. Lancet, The, 2016, 387, 2088-2089.	13.7	3
86	Atypical Major Depression - Past, Present, and Future. Current Psychiatry Reviews, 2007, 3, 259-264.	0.9	2
87	Multi-behavioral obesogenic phenotypes among school-aged boys and girls along the birth weight continuum. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0212290.	2.5	2
88	Genetic and Developmental Origins of Food Preferences and Obesity Risk: The Role of Dopamine. Research and Perspectives in Endocrine Interactions, 2014, , 157-174.	0.2	2
89	Using early changes in cold cognition to predict response to vortioxetine in major depressive disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2020, 284, 112767.	3.3	2
90	Exposure to attachment figure cue reduces cigarette craving Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2020, 28, 81-86.	1.8	2

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91	Preschool children without 7-repeat DRD4 gene more likely to develop disorganized attachment style. McGill Science Undergraduate Research Journal, 2015, 10, 31-36.	0.2	2
92	Metabolic variables associated with response to cognitive behavioural therapy for depression in females: A Canadian biomarker integration network for depression (CAN-BIND) study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 142, 321-327.	3.1	1
93	The Relationship Between Binge Eating and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. , 2016, , 3-15.		1
94	Do Adverse Life Events Trigger Atypical Symptoms?. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2008, 165, 533-533.	7.2	0
95	Weight gain and obesity in seasonal affective disorder: adaptations from our past?. , 2009, , 179-188.		0
96	Dr Levitan and Colleagues Reply. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2009, 70, 1726-1727.	2.2	0
97	Interactions between a polygenic risk score for plasma docosahexaenoic fatty acid concentration, eating behaviour, and body composition in children. International Journal of Obesity, 2022, , .	3.4	0