

Krisztina Lakatos

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

15
papers

831
citations

840776

11
h-index

996975

15
g-index

16
all docs

16
docs citations

16
times ranked

796
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cross-species effect of separation calls: family dogs' reactions to pup, baby, kitten and artificial sounds. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2020, 168, 169-185.	1.9	3
2	Association analysis of norepinephrine transporter polymorphisms and methylphenidate response in ADHD patients. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 84, 122-128.	4.8	16
3	A pilot study of early onset obsessive-compulsive disorder: Symptom dimensions and association analysis with polymorphisms of the serotonin transporter gene. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 268, 388-391.	3.3	3
4	Differential Genetic Effect of the Norepinephrine Transporter Promoter Polymorphisms on Attention Problems in Clinical and Non-clinical Samples. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 1051.	2.8	5
5	Brain activity during emotion perception: the role of attachment representation. <i>Attachment and Human Development</i> , 2010, 12, 231-248.	2.1	54
6	Catechol-O-methyltransferase Val158Met polymorphism is associated with methylphenidate response in ADHD children. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2008, 147B, 1431-1435.	1.7	74
7	Infant genotype may moderate sensitivity to maternal affective communications: Attachment disorganization, quality of care, and the DRD4 polymorphism. <i>Social Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 2, 307-319.	1.3	98
8	Association between dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene polymorphisms and novelty-elicited auditory event-related potentials in preschool children. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1103, 150-158.	2.2	18
9	Transmission disequilibrium tests confirm the link between DRD4 gene polymorphism and infant attachment. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2005, 132B, 126-130.	1.7	64
10	Comment on "No association of dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) and -7521 C/T promoter polymorphisms with infant attachment disorganization" by M.J. Bakermans-Kranenburg and M.H. van IJzendoorn. <i>Attachment and Human Development</i> , 2004, 6, 219-222.	2.1	2
11	Association of D4 dopamine receptor gene and serotonin transporter promoter polymorphisms with infants' response to novelty. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2003, 8, 90-97.	7.9	109
12	Further evidence for the role of the dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene in attachment disorganization: interaction of the exon III 48-bp repeat and the -521 C/T promoter polymorphisms. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2002, 7, 27-31.	7.9	110
13	Genotyping the -521C/T functional polymorphism in the promoter region of dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene. <i>Electrophoresis</i> , 2001, 22, 1102-1105.	2.4	30
14	Association between Novelty Seeking and the -521 C/T polymorphism in the promoter region of the DRD4 gene. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2001, 6, 35-38.	7.9	90
15	Dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene polymorphism is associated with attachment disorganization in infants. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2000, 5, 633-637.	7.9	155