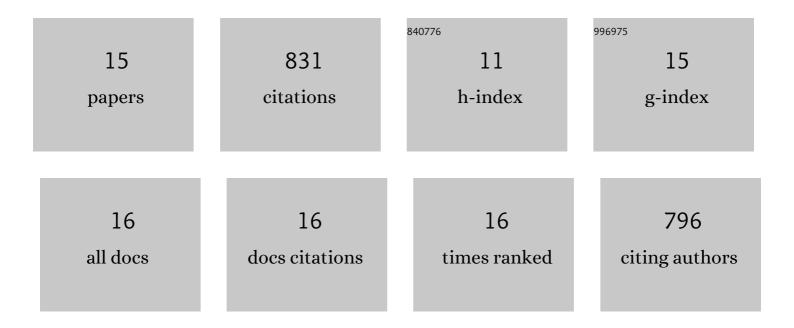
Krisztina Lakatos

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8540388/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cross-species effect of separation calls: family dogs' reactions to pup, baby, kitten and artificial sounds. Animal Behaviour, 2020, 168, 169-185.	1.9	3
2	Association analysis of norepinephrine transporter polymorphisms and methylphenidate response in ADHD patients. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 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. Psychiatry Research, 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. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 1051.	2.8	5
5	Brain activity during emotion perception: the role of attachment representation. Attachment and Human Development, 2010, 12, 231-248.	2.1	54
6	Catecholâ€ <i>O</i> â€methyltransferase Val158Met polymorphism is associated with methylphenidate response in ADHD children. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 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. Social Neuroscience, 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. Brain Research, 2006, 1103, 150-158.	2.2	18
9	Transmission disequilibrium tests confirm the link between DRD4 gene polymorphism and infant attachment. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2005, 132B, 126-130.	1.7	64
10	Comment on "No association of dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) and -?521 C/T promoter polymorphisms with infant attachment disorganization" by M.J. Bakermans-Kranenburg and M.H. van IJzendoorn. Attachment and Human Development, 2004, 6, 219-222.	2.1	2
11	Association of D4 dopamine receptor gene and serotonin transporter promoter polymorphisms with infants' response to novelty. Molecular Psychiatry, 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 â~'521 C/T promoter polymorphisms. Molecular Psychiatry, 2002, 7, 27-31.	7.9	110
13	Genotyping the -521C/T functional polymorphism in the promoter region of dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene. Electrophoresis, 2001, 22, 1102-1105.	2.4	30
14	Association between Novelty Seeking and the â^'521 C/T polymorphism in the promoter region of the DRD4 gene. Molecular Psychiatry, 2001, 6, 35-38.	7.9	90
15	Dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) gene polymorphism is associated with attachment disorganization in in in in in infants. Molecular Psychiatry, 2000, 5, 633-637.	7.9	155