List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8942535/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Analysis of shared heritability in common disorders of the brain. Science, 2018, 360, .	12.6	1,085
2	Deep Brain Stimulation of the Nucleus Accumbens for Treatment-Refractory Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 1061.	12.3	634
3	Revealing the complex genetic architecture of obsessive–compulsive disorder using meta-analysis. Molecular Psychiatry, 2018, 23, 1181-1188.	7.9	400
4	Deep brain stimulation restores frontostriatal network activity in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Nature Neuroscience, 2013, 16, 386-387.	14.8	379
5	Dysfunctional Reward Circuitry in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 867-874.	1.3	285
6	Deep Brain Stimulation of the Ventral Anterior Limb of the Internal Capsule for Treatment-Resistant Depression. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 456.	11.0	246
7	Cortical Abnormalities Associated With Pediatric and Adult Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Findings From the ENIGMA Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Working Group. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 175, 453-462.	7.2	197
8	GPi vs STN deep brain stimulation for Parkinson disease. Neurology, 2016, 86, 755-761.	1.1	188
9	Compulsivity in obsessive–compulsive disorder and addictions. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 856-868.	0.7	183
10	New Pharmacotherapeutic Approaches to Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. CNS Spectrums, 2009, 14, 13-23.	1.2	177
11	Current Status of Deep Brain Stimulation for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Clinical Review of Different Targets. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2011, 13, 274-282.	4.5	171
12	The Neural Substrate of Reward Anticipation in Health: A Meta-Analysis of fMRI Findings in the Monetary Incentive Delay Task. Neuropsychology Review, 2018, 28, 496-506.	4.9	136
13	Treatment-resistant depression and suicidality. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 235, 362-367.	4.1	134
14	Dopaminergic activity in Tourette syndrome and obsessive-compulsive disorder. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 23, 1423-1431.	0.7	133
15	Think twice: Impulsivity and decision making in obsessive–compulsive disorder. Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2015, 4, 263-272.	3.7	107
16	Efficacy of Deep Brain Stimulation of the Ventral Anterior Limb of the Internal Capsule for Refractory Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Clinical Cohort of 70 Patients. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 177, 265-271.	7.2	105
17	Cognitive–behavioural therapy augments the effects of deep brain stimulation in obsessive–compulsive disorder. Psychological Medicine, 2014, 44, 3515-3522.	4.5	100
18	Deep Brain Stimulation Induces Striatal Dopamine Release in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 75, 647-652.	1.3	92

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Individual white matter bundle trajectories are associated with deep brain stimulation response in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Brain Stimulation, 2019, 12, 353-360.	1.6	82
20	Efficacy of Invasive and Non-Invasive Brain Modulation Interventions for Addiction. Neuropsychology Review, 2019, 29, 116-138.	4.9	81
21	Striatal dopamine regulates systemic glucose metabolism in humans and mice. Science Translational Medicine, 2018, 10, .	12.4	79
22	The application of deep brain stimulation in the treatment of psychiatric disorders. International Review of Psychiatry, 2017, 29, 178-190.	2.8	75
23	Mapping Cortical and Subcortical Asymmetry in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Findings From the ENIGMA Consortium. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 87, 1022-1034.	1.3	73
24	Top–downâ€directed synchrony from medial frontal cortex to nucleus accumbens during reward anticipation. Human Brain Mapping, 2012, 33, 246-252.	3.6	71
25	Deep brain stimulation for obsessive-compulsive disorders: long-term analysis of quality of life. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2014, 85, 153-158.	1.9	67
26	Update on Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Different Targets. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2011, 13, 289-294.	4.5	63
27	Connectomic Deep Brain Stimulation for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, 678-688.	1.3	61
28	Childhood, adolescent and adult age at onset and related clinical correlates in obsessive–compulsive disorder: a report from the International College of Obsessive–Compulsive Spectrum Disorders (ICOCS). International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, 2016, 20, 210-217.	2.4	50
29	Active Stimulation Site of Nucleus Accumbens Deep Brain Stimulation in Obsessive–Compulsive Disorder Is Localized in the Ventral Internal Capsule. , 2013, 117, 53-59.		48
30	Neuromodulation in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 2014, 37, 393-413.	1.3	45
31	Structural neuroimaging biomarkers for obsessive-compulsive disorder in the ENIGMA-OCD consortium: medication matters. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 342.	4.8	43
32	The future of personalized brain stimulation. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 196-197.	30.7	42
33	Long-term deep brain stimulation of the ventral anterior limb of the internal capsule for treatment-resistant depression. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2020, 91, 189-195.	1.9	41
34	Neurosurgical targets for compulsivity: What can we learn from acquired brain lesions?. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2013, 37, 328-339.	6.1	40
35	Effects of a functional COMT polymorphism on brain anatomy and cognitive function in adults with velo-cardio-facial syndrome. Psychological Medicine, 2008, 38, 89-100.	4.5	39
36	Clinical Outcome and Mechanisms of Deep Brain Stimulation for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports, 2015, 2, 41-48.	1.3	38

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Deep Brain Stimulation Diminishes Cross-Frequency Coupling in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 80, e57-e58.	1.3	37
38	Deep Brain Stimulation Targeted at the Nucleus Accumbens Decreases the Potential for Pathologic Network Communication. Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 74, e27-e28.	1.3	36
39	Cognitive and psychiatric outcome 3 years after globus pallidus pars interna or subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease. Parkinsonism and Related Disorders, 2016, 33, 90-95.	2.2	36
40	Long-term Outcome of Deep Brain Stimulation of the Ventral Part of the Anterior Limb of the Internal Capsule in a Cohort of 50 Patients With Treatment-Refractory Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, 714-720.	1.3	36
41	Deep Brain Stimulation for Depression. Neurotherapeutics, 2022, 19, 1229-1245.	4.4	36
42	Deep brain stimulation for obsessive–compulsive disorder: a crisis of access. Nature Medicine, 2022, 28, 1529-1532.	30.7	36
43	Deep brain stimulation modulates directional limbic connectivity in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Brain, 2020, 143, 1603-1612.	7.6	35
44	Review of atypical antipsychotics in anxiety. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 21, 429-449.	0.7	31
45	Cost-effectiveness of deep brain stimulation versus treatment as usual for obsessive-compulsive disorder. Brain Stimulation, 2017, 10, 836-842.	1.6	31
46	Rebound of Affective Symptoms Following Acute Cessation of Deep Brain Stimulation in Obsessive-compulsive Disorder. Brain Stimulation, 2014, 7, 727-731.	1.6	30
47	Prevalence of suicide attempt and clinical characteristics of suicide attempters with obsessive-compulsive disorder: a report from the International College of Obsessive-Compulsive Spectrum Disorders (ICOCS). CNS Spectrums, 2018, 23, 59-66.	1.2	30
48	Deep brain stimulation for obsessive–compulsive disorder is associated with cortisol changes. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2013, 38, 1455-1459.	2.7	28
49	Rapid effects of deep brain stimulation reactivation on symptoms and neuroendocrine parameters in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2016, 6, e722-e722.	4.8	27
50	Cognitive effects of deep brain stimulation in patients with obsessive–compulsive disorder. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2015, 40, 378-386.	2.4	26
51	Dopaminergic modulation of the human reward system: a placebo-controlled dopamine depletion fMRI study. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2011, 25, 538-549.	4.0	24
52	Replicable effects of deep brain stimulation for obsessive-compulsive disorder. Brain Stimulation, 2021, 14, 1-3.	1.6	24
53	Contributions of the Ventral Striatum to Conscious Perception: An Intracranial EEG Study of the Attentional Blink. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 1081-1089.	3.6	23
54	A case of musical preference for Johnny Cash following deep brain stimulation of the nucleus accumbens. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 152.	2.0	22

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Psychiatric and social outcome after deep brain stimulation for advanced Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2016, 31, 409-413.	3.9	20
56	Impulsivity and decision-making in obsessive-compulsive disorder after effective deep brain stimulation or treatment as usual. CNS Spectrums, 2018, 23, 333-339.	1.2	19
57	Impulsivity and Compulsivity After Subthalamic Deep Brain Stimulation for Parkinson's Disease. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 47.	2.0	17
58	Brain Changes Associated With Long-Term Ketamine Abuse, A Systematic Review. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2022, 16, 795231.	1.7	16
59	Doubt in the Insula: Risk Processing in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 283.	2.0	15
60	No Impact of Deep Brain Stimulation on Fear-Potentiated Startle in Obsessiveââ,¬â€œCompulsive Disorder. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 305.	2.0	14
61	Deep Brain Stimulation of the Substantia Nigra Pars Reticulata for Treatment-Resistant Schizophrenia: A Case Report. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, e57-e59.	1.3	14
62	Obsessive-compulsive disorder in the elderly: A report from the International College of Obsessive-Compulsive Spectrum Disorders (ICOCS). European Psychiatry, 2017, 45, 36-40.	0.2	13
63	A transdiagnostic perspective of constructs underlying obsessive-compulsive and related disorders: An international Delphi consensus study. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 54, 719-731.	2.3	13
64	Physical and Pharmacological Restraints in Hospital Care: Protocol for a Systematic Review. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2019, 10, 921.	2.6	13
65	Comparison of the effectiveness of trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy and paroxetine treatment in PTSD patients: Design of a randomized controlled trial. BMC Psychiatry, 2012, 12, 166.	2.6	12
66	Standards of care for obsessive–compulsive disorder centres. International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, 2016, 20, 204-208.	2.4	12
67	Predicting Response to vALIC Deep Brain Stimulation for Refractory Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2021, 82, .	2.2	11
68	Reduced striatal dopamine D 2/3 receptor availability in Body Dysmorphic Disorder. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 350-356.	0.7	10
69	Resolution of apathy after dorsal instead of ventral subthalamic deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease. Journal of Neurology, 2019, 266, 1267-1269.	3.6	9
70	Obsessive-compulsive disorder, insulin signaling and diabetes – A novel form of physical health comorbidity: The sweet compulsive brain. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2022, 117, 152329.	3.1	7
71	Effective deep brain stimulation of intractable tinnitus: A case study. Brain Stimulation, 2018, 11, 1205-1207.	1.6	6
72	Deep brain stimulation response in obsessive–compulsive disorder is associated with preoperative nucleus accumbens volume. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2021, 30, 102640.	2.7	6

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Comment to: Deep brain stimulation for refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD): emerging or established therapy?. Molecular Psychiatry, 2022, 27, 1276-1277.	7.9	6
74	Deep Brain Stimulation for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Affects Language. Neurosurgery, 2013, 73, E907-E910.	1.1	5
75	Targets for Deep Brain Stimulation in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Psychiatric Annals, 2010, 40, 492-498.	0.1	5
76	Deep Brain Stimulation for Depression. , 2020, , 279-290.		5
77	Prazosin addition to fluvoxamine: A preclinical study and open clinical trial in OCD. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 310-319.	0.7	4
78	Neurotransmitter Dysregulation in OCD. , 2017, , .		4
79	Response to Cognitive impulsivity and the behavioral addiction model of obsessive–compulsive disorder: Abramovitch and McKay (2016). Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2016, 5, 398-400.	3.7	3
80	Deep Brain Stimulation in Obsessive–Compulsive Disorder Targeted at the Nucleus Accumbens. , 2012, , 43-51.		3
81	Molecular imaging of obsessive–compulsive disorder. , 0, , 260-273.		2
82	Compulsive carnival song whistling following cardiac arrest: a case study. BMC Psychiatry, 2012, 12, 75.	2.6	2
83	Challenges with Meta-Analysis in Deep Brain Stimulation. Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery, 2015, 93, 147-147.	1.5	2
84	235. Deep Brain Stimulation Modulates Frontostriatal Inhibitory Control in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 81, S96-S97.	1.3	2
85	Delusions following deep brain stimulation of the nucleus accumbens. Brain Stimulation, 2019, 12, 770-771.	1.6	2
86	Neurocognitive Basis of Compulsivity. , 2019, , 61-73.		2
87	Neuroimaging Deep Brain Stimulation in Psychiatric Disorders. , 2012, , 225-239.		2
88	Diepe hersenstimulatie bij obsessieve-compulsieve stoornis: 10 jaar ervaring in het AMC. Neuropraxis, 2015, 19, 80-84.	0.1	1
89	Deep Brain Stimulation for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Why Anatomy Matters. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, 662-663.	1.3	1
90	P.1.c.063 Alpha-1-noradrenergic receptor blockade in OCD: an open label add-on study with prazosin. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 20, S271.	0.7	0

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	S.06.04 Dysfunctional reward circuitry in OCD. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 21, S194.	0.7	0
92	Electrical deep neuromodulation in psychiatry. International Review of Neurobiology, 2021, 159, 89-110.	2.0	0
93	Commentary: Congress of Neurological Surgeons Systematic Review and Evidence-Based Guidelines for Deep Brain Stimulations for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Update of the 2014 Guidelines. Neurosurgery, 2021, 88, E554-E555.	1.1	Ο
94	Utilizing User-Centered EHR Design for Systematic Deep Brain Stimulation Data Collection. AMIA Summits on Translational Science Proceedings, 2020, 2020, 527-532.	0.4	0
95	From Many to One: Designing a Unified Flowsheet in the EMR to Replace Multiple Disparate Devices. Studies in Health Technology and Informatics, 2020, 272, 407-410.	0.3	0