

Esther K Diekhof

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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39
papers

1,678
citations

430874

18
h-index

302126

39
g-index

40
all docs

40
docs citations

40
times ranked

3044
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Fear is only as deep as the mind allows. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2011, 58, 275-285.	4.2	367
2	The role of the human ventral striatum and the medial orbitofrontal cortex in the representation of reward magnitude – An activation likelihood estimation meta-analysis of neuroimaging studies of passive reward expectancy and outcome processing. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2012, 50, 1252-1266.	1.6	281
3	Functional neuroimaging of reward processing and decision-making: A review of aberrant motivational and affective processing in addiction and mood disorders. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2008, 59, 164-184.	9.0	146
4	When Desire Collides with Reason: Functional Interactions between Anteroventral Prefrontal Cortex and Nucleus Accumbens Underlie the Human Ability to Resist Impulsive Desires. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 1488-1493.	3.6	120
5	Testosterone is associated with cooperation during intergroup competition by enhancing parochial altruism. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 183.	2.8	57
6	Disturbed Anterior Prefrontal Control of the Mesolimbic Reward System and Increased Impulsivity in Bipolar Disorder. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 39, 1914-1923.	5.4	56
7	Impulsive personality and the ability to resist immediate reward: An fMRI study examining interindividual differences in the neural mechanisms underlying self-control. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2012, 33, 2768-2784.	3.6	53
8	Menstrual cycle phase modulates reward sensitivity and performance monitoring in young women: Preliminary fMRI evidence. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2016, 84, 70-80.	1.6	51
9	A functional neuroimaging study assessing gender differences in the neural mechanisms underlying the ability to resist impulsive desires. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2012, 1473, 63-77.	2.2	47
10	Gender Differences in Verbal and Visuospatial Working Memory Performance and Networks. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2016, 73, 52-63.	1.9	46
11	Be quick about it. Endogenous estradiol level, menstrual cycle phase and trait impulsiveness predict impulsive choice in the context of reward acquisition. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2015, 74, 186-193.	2.1	41
12	The power of imagination – How anticipatory mental imagery alters perceptual processing of fearful facial expressions. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2011, 54, 1703-1714.	4.2	33
13	The orbitofrontal cortex and its role in the assignment of behavioural significance. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2011, 49, 984-991.	1.6	27
14	Brain mechanisms associated with background monitoring of the environment for potentially significant sensory events. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2009, 69, 559-564.	1.8	26
15	A neural system for evaluating the behavioural relevance of salient events outside the current focus of attention. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1351, 212-221.	2.2	24
16	Dissociating pathomechanisms of depression with fMRI: bottom-up or top-down dysfunctions of the reward system. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 265, 57-66.	3.2	22
17	Investigating the Impact of a Genome-Wide Supported Bipolar Risk Variant of MAD1L1 on the Human Reward System. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 2679-2687.	5.4	22
18	Resilience to adversity is associated with increased activity and connectivity in the VTA and hippocampus. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2019, 23, 101920.	2.7	22

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19	How to be patient. The ability to wait for a reward depends on menstrual cycle phase and feedback-related activity. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 401.	2.8	21
20	Endogenous Testosterone and Exogenous Oxytocin Modulate Attentional Processing of Infant Faces. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0166617.	2.5	21
21	Estradiol and the reward system in humans. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2018, 23, 58-64.	3.9	21
22	Hyperresponsivity and impaired prefrontal control of the mesolimbic reward system in schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 71, 8-15.	3.1	18
23	DAT1-Genotype and Menstrual Cycle, but Not Hormonal Contraception, Modulate Reinforcement Learning: Preliminary Evidence. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2018, 9, 60.	3.5	15
24	Functional interactions guiding adaptive processing of behavioral significance. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2009, 30, 3325-3331.	3.6	14
25	Effects of city living on the mesolimbic reward system—An fmri study. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2017, 38, 3444-3453.	3.6	14
26	Endogenous testosterone and exogenous oxytocin influence the response to baby schema in the female brain. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 7672.	3.3	14
27	Top-down and bottom-up modulation of brain structures involved in auditory discrimination. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1297, 118-123.	2.2	13
28	Effects of the experimental administration of oral estrogen on prefrontal functions in healthy young women. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 235, 3465-3477.	3.1	13
29	On the role of the anterior prefrontal cortex in cognitive “branching”: An fMRI study. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2015, 77, 421-429.	1.6	12
30	<i>CREB1</i> Genotype Modulates Adaptive Reward-Based Decisions in Humans. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2016, 26, 2970-2981.	2.9	12
31	Neural substrates of male parochial altruism are modulated by testosterone and behavioral strategy. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2017, 156, 265-276.	4.2	12
32	How Stereotypes Affect Pain. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 8626.	3.3	9
33	Avoidance Learning Across the Menstrual Cycle: A Conceptual Replication. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2020, 11, 231.	3.5	8
34	Dopamine multilocus genetic profiles predict sex differences in reactivity of the human reward system. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2021, 226, 1099-1114.	2.3	7
35	The association between endogenous testosterone level and behavioral flexibility in young men “Evidence from stimulus-outcome reversal learning. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2017, 89, 193-200.	2.1	6
36	Endogenous testosterone correlates with parochial altruism in relation to costly punishment in different social settings. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2019, 7, e7537.	2.0	4

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	The Straw That Broke the Camel's Back: Natural Variations in 17 β -Estradiol and COMT-Val158Met Genotype Interact in the Modulation of Model-Free and Model-Based Control. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 658769.	2.0	1
38	Daytime and season do not affect reinforcement learning capacity in a response time adjustment task. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2021, 38, 1-7.	2.0	1
39	Testosterone and estradiol affect adolescent reinforcement learning. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2022, 10, e12653.	2.0	1