

# Esther K Diekhof

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

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	Testosterone and estradiol affect adolescent reinforcement learning. PeerJ, 2022, 10, e12653.	2.0	1
2	Dopamine multilocus genetic profiles predict sex differences in reactivity of the human reward system. Brain Structure and Function, 2021, 226, 1099-1114.	2.3	7
3	The Straw That Broke the Camel's Back: Natural Variations in 17 $\beta$ -Estradiol and COMT-Val158Met Genotype Interact in the Modulation of Model-Free and Model-Based Control. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 658769.	2.0	1
4	Daytime and season do not affect reinforcement learning capacity in a response time adjustment task. Chronobiology International, 2021, 38, 1-7.	2.0	1
5	Avoidance Learning Across the Menstrual Cycle: A Conceptual Replication. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2020, 11, 231.	3.5	8
6	Resilience to adversity is associated with increased activity and connectivity in the VTA and hippocampus. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2019, 23, 101920.	2.7	22
7	How Stereotypes Affect Pain. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 8626.	3.3	9
8	Endogenous testosterone correlates with parochial altruism in relation to costly punishment in different social settings. PeerJ, 2019, 7, e7537.	2.0	4
9	Estradiol and the reward system in humans. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2018, 23, 58-64.	3.9	21
10	Effects of the experimental administration of oral estrogen on prefrontal functions in healthy young women. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 3465-3477.	3.1	13
11	Endogenous testosterone and exogenous oxytocin influence the response to baby schema in the female brain. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 7672.	3.3	14
12	DAT1-Genotype and Menstrual Cycle, but Not Hormonal Contraception, Modulate Reinforcement Learning: Preliminary Evidence. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2018, 9, 60.	3.5	15
13	Effects of city living on the mesolimbic reward system—An fmri study. Human Brain Mapping, 2017, 38, 3444-3453.	3.6	14
14	Neural substrates of male parochial altruism are modulated by testosterone and behavioral strategy. NeuroImage, 2017, 156, 265-276.	4.2	12
15	The association between endogenous testosterone level and behavioral flexibility in young men — Evidence from stimulus-outcome reversal learning. Hormones and Behavior, 2017, 89, 193-200.	2.1	6
16	Endogenous Testosterone and Exogenous Oxytocin Modulate Attentional Processing of Infant Faces. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0166617.	2.5	21
17	Investigating the Impact of a Genome-Wide Supported Bipolar Risk Variant of MAD1L1 on the Human Reward System. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2679-2687.	5.4	22
18	<i>CREB1</i> Genotype Modulates Adaptive Reward-Based Decisions in Humans. Cerebral Cortex, 2016, 26, 2970-2981.	2.9	12

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19	Gender Differences in Verbal and Visuospatial Working Memory Performance and Networks. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2016, 73, 52-63.	1.9	46
20	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
21	Testosterone is associated with cooperation during intergroup competition by enhancing parochial altruism. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 183.	2.8	57
22	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
23	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
24	On the role of the anterior prefrontal cortex in cognitive "branching": An fMRI study. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2015, 77, 421-429.	1.6	12
25	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
26	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
27	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
28	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
29	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
30	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
31	Fear is only as deep as the mind allows. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2011, 58, 275-285.	4.2	367
32	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
33	The orbitofrontal cortex and its role in the assignment of behavioural significance. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2011, 49, 984-991.	1.6	27
34	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
35	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
36	Top-down and bottom-up modulation of brain structures involved in auditory discrimination. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1297, 118-123.	2.2	13

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37	Functional interactions guiding adaptive processing of behavioral significance. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2009, 30, 3325-3331.	3.6	14
38	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
39	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