

# Rebekka Lencer

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

102  
papers

4,000  
citations

159585

30  
h-index

133252

59  
g-index

107  
all docs

107  
docs citations

107  
times ranked

4291  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Altered functional synchrony between gray and white matter as a novel indicator of brain system dysconnectivity in schizophrenia. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2022, 52, 2540-2548.	4.5	8
2	Subtyping Schizophrenia Patients Based on Patterns of Structural Brain Alterations. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 241-250.	4.3	28
3	Cerebello-Thalamo-Cortical Hyperconnectivity Classifies Patients and Predicts Long-Term Treatment Outcome in First-Episode Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 505-513.	4.3	18
4	Relationships between global functioning and neuropsychological predictors in subjects at high risk of psychosis or with a recent onset of depression. <i>World Journal of Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 23, 573-581.	2.6	3
5	OUP accepted manuscript. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2022, , .	2.9	0
6	Using combined environmentalâ€“clinical classification models to predict role functioning outcome in clinical high-risk states for psychosis and recent-onset depression. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 220, 229-245.	2.8	1
7	Pattern of predictive features of continued cannabis use in patients with recent-onset psychosis and clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>NPJ Schizophrenia</i> , 2022, 8, 19.	3.6	1
8	A subtype of institutionalized patients with schizophrenia characterized by pronounced subcortical and cognitive deficits. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2022, , .	5.4	7
9	Neurobiologically Based Stratification of Recent-Onset Depression and Psychosis: Identification of Two Distinct Transdiagnostic Phenotypes. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 92, 552-562.	1.3	15
10	Clinical, Brain, and Multilevel Clustering in Early Psychosis and Affective Stages. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 79, 677.	11.0	6
11	Obesity and brain structure in schizophrenia â€“ ENIGMA study in 3021 individuals. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 27, 3731-3737.	7.9	17
12	The Psychopathology and Neuroanatomical Markers of Depression in Early Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 249-258.	4.3	13
13	Understanding the multidimensional phenomenon of medication adherence attitudes in psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2021, 295, 113601.	3.3	4
14	Heterogeneity and Classification of Recent Onset Psychosis and Depression: A Multimodal Machine Learning Approach. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 1130-1140.	4.3	23
15	Multimodal Machine Learning Workflows for Prediction of Psychosis in Patients With Clinical High-Risk Syndromes and Recent-Onset Depression. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 78, 195.	11.0	125
16	Association between age of cannabis initiation and gray matter covariance networks in recent onset psychosis. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 1484-1493.	5.4	14
17	Impact on carer burden when stable patients with schizophrenia transitioned from 1-monthly to 3-monthly paliperidone palmitate. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 107, 152233.	3.1	5
18	Morphological alterations of the corpus callosum in antipsychotic-naïve first-episode schizophrenia before and 1-year after treatment. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 231, 115-121.	2.0	5

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19	Genome-wide association study accounting for anticholinergic burden to examine cognitive dysfunction in psychotic disorders. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 1802-1810.	5.4	17
20	Saccadic suppression in schizophrenia. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 13133.	3.3	2
21	Towards clinical application of prediction models for transition to psychosis: A systematic review and external validation study in the PRONIA sample. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2021, 125, 478-492.	6.1	31
22	An opportunity for primary prevention research in psychotic disorders. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, , .	2.0	1
23	Toward Generalizable and Transdiagnostic Tools for Psychosis Prediction: An Independent Validation and Improvement of the NAPLS-2 Risk Calculator in the Multisite PRONIA Cohort. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 90, 632-642.	1.3	32
24	Novel Gyrfication Networks Reveal Links with Psychiatric Risk Factors in Early Illness. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2021, , .	2.9	2
25	Deficits in generalized cognitive ability, visual sensorimotor function, and inhibitory control represent discrete domains of neurobehavioral deficit in psychotic disorders. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 236, 54-60.	2.0	2
26	Cerebral and behavioral signs of impaired cognitive flexibility and stability in schizophrenia spectrum disorders. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 32, 102855.	2.7	3
27	Detailed clinical phenotyping and generalisability in prognostic models of functioning in at-risk populations. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2021, , 1-4.	2.8	0
28	Characteristics of the corpus callosum in chronic schizophrenia treated with clozapine or risperidone and those never-treated. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 21, 538.	2.6	5
29	Grey matter connectome abnormalities and age-related effects in antipsychotic-naive schizophrenia. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2021, 74, 103749.	6.1	5
30	Smooth pursuit eye movement deficits as a biomarker for psychotic features in bipolar disorder—Findings from the PARDIP study. <i>Bipolar Disorders</i> , 2020, 22, 602-611.	1.9	12
31	Characteristics of White Matter Structural Networks in Chronic Schizophrenia Treated With Clozapine or Risperidone and Those Never Treated. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 23, 799-810.	2.1	11
32	Traces of Trauma: A Multivariate Pattern Analysis of Childhood Trauma, Brain Structure, and Clinical Phenotypes. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 88, 829-842.	1.3	35
33	Following Forrest Gump: Smooth pursuit related brain activation during free movie viewing. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2020, 216, 116491.	4.2	10
34	General psychopathology links burden of recent life events and psychotic symptoms in a network approach. <i>NPJ Schizophrenia</i> , 2020, 6, 40.	3.6	28
35	Basic Symptoms Are Associated With Age in Patients With a Clinical High-Risk State for Psychosis: Results From the PRONIA Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 11, 552175.	2.6	5
36	NRXN1 is associated with enlargement of the temporal horns of the lateral ventricles in psychosis. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 9, 230.	4.8	18

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37	Visual exploration of emotional faces in schizophrenia using masks from the Japanese Noh theatre. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2019, 133, 107193.	1.6	2
38	Hypersalivation: update of the German S2k guideline (AWMF) in short form. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2019, 126, 853-862.	2.8	20
39	Alterations in intrinsic fronto-thalamo-parietal connectivity are associated with cognitive control deficits in psychotic disorders. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2019, 40, 163-174.	3.6	17
40	Free visual exploration of natural movies in schizophrenia. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 269, 407-418.	3.2	15
41	Smooth Eye Movements in Humans: Smooth Pursuit, Optokinetic Nystagmus and Vestibular Ocular Reflex. <i>Studies in Neuroscience, Psychology and Behavioral Economics</i> , 2019, , 117-163.	0.3	4
42	The impact of self-stigmatization on medication attitude in schizophrenia patients. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 261, 391-399.	3.3	19
43	Masked ambiguity – Emotion identification in schizophrenia and major depressive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 270, 852-860.	3.3	2
44	Social cognition in schizophrenia: The role of mentalizing in moral dilemma decision-making. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 87, 171-178.	3.1	5
45	Personality profiles are different in musician's dystonia and other isolated focal dystonias. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 266, 26-29.	3.3	8
46	Visual and non-visual motion information processing during pursuit eye tracking in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 267, 225-235.	3.2	17
47	Associations of specific psychiatric disorders with isolated focal dystonia, and monogenic and idiopathic Parkinson's disease. <i>Journal of Neurology</i> , 2017, 264, 1076-1084.	3.6	10
48	The importance of strengthening competence and control beliefs in patients with psychosis to reduce treatment hindering self-stigmatization. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2017, 255, 314-320.	3.3	11
49	Instability of visual error processing for sensorimotor adaptation in schizophrenia. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 267, 237-244.	3.2	8
50	Affective Flattening in Patients with Schizophrenia: Differential Association with Amygdala Response to Threat-Related Facial Expression under Automatic and Controlled Processing Conditions. <i>Psychiatry Investigation</i> , 2016, 13, 102.	1.6	11
51	Pursuit eye movements as an intermediate phenotype across psychotic disorders: Evidence from the B-SNIP study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 169, 326-333.	2.0	56
52	Negative Impact of Self-Stigmatization on Attitude Toward Medication Adherence in Patients with Psychosis. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Practice</i> , 2014, 20, 405-410.	0.7	27
53	Association of variants in DRD2 and GRM3 with motor and cognitive function in first-episode psychosis. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 264, 345-355.	3.2	19
54	Basic visual dysfunction allows classification of patients with schizophrenia with exceptional accuracy. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 159, 226-233.	2.0	19

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55	Social Alienation in Schizophrenia Patients: Association with Insula Responsiveness to Facial Expressions of Disgust. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e85014.	2.5	30
56	Enhanced top-down control during pursuit eye tracking in schizophrenia. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2013, 263, 223-231.	3.2	12
57	Automatic amygdala response to facial expression in schizophrenia: initial hyperresponsivity followed by hyporesponsivity. BMC Neuroscience, 2013, 14, 140.	1.9	21
58	Neurophysiological sensitivity to attentional overload in patients with psychotic disorders. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2013, 124, 881-892.	1.5	24
59	Advanced analysis of free visual exploration patterns in schizophrenia. Frontiers in Psychology, 2013, 4, 737.	2.1	33
60	Depression and quality of life in monogenic compared to idiopathic, early-onset Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2012, 27, 754-759.	3.9	27
61	Role of anticipation and prediction in smooth pursuit eye movement control in Parkinson's disease. Movement Disorders, 2012, 27, 1012-1018.	3.9	31
62	Altered Velocity Processing in Schizophrenia during Pursuit Eye Tracking. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e38494.	2.5	19
63	The role of prediction and anticipation on age-related effects on smooth pursuit eye movements. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2011, 1233, 168-176.	3.8	20
64	Altered transfer of visual motion information to parietal association cortex in untreated first-episode psychosis: Implications for pursuit eye tracking. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2011, 194, 30-38.	1.8	31
65	Restless legs syndrome as a possible predictor for psychiatric disorders in parents of children with ADHD. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2011, 261, 285-291.	3.2	11
66	Risk for antipsychotic-induced extrapyramidal symptoms: influence of family history and genetic susceptibility. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 214, 729-736.	3.1	19
67	CAG Repeats Determine Brain Atrophy in Spinocerebellar Ataxia 17: A VBM Study. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e15125.	2.5	19
68	Botulinum toxin B as an effective and safe treatment for neuroleptic-induced sialorrhea. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 207, 593-597.	3.1	30
69	Structural Changes Associated with Progression of Motor Deficits in Spinocerebellar Ataxia 17. Cerebellum, 2010, 9, 210-217.	2.5	33
70	Nonmotor Symptoms in Genetic Parkinson Disease. Archives of Neurology, 2010, 67, 670-6.	4.5	53
71	Sensorimotor Transformation Deficits for Smooth Pursuit in First-Episode Affective Psychoses and Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 217-223.	1.3	39
72	Primary focal dystonia: evidence for distinct neuropsychiatric and personality profiles. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2009, 80, 1176-1179.	1.9	105

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73	Distributed representations of the "preparatory set" in the frontal oculomotor system: a TMS study. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 9, 89.	1.9	25
74	Limbic and Frontal Cortical Degeneration Is Associated with Psychiatric Symptoms in PINK1 Mutation Carriers. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 64, 241-247.	1.3	43
75	Neurophysiology and neuroanatomy of smooth pursuit in humans. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2008, 68, 219-228.	1.8	127
76	Pharmacological treatment effects on eye movement control. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2008, 68, 415-435.	1.8	203
77	Cortical mechanisms of retinal and extraretinal smooth pursuit eye movements to different target velocities. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2008, 41, 483-492.	4.2	42
78	Effectiveness of antipsychotic drugs in first-episode schizophrenia and schizophreniform disorder: an open randomised clinical trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2008, 371, 1085-1097.	13.7	964
79	Effects of Second-Generation Antipsychotic Medication on Smooth Pursuit Performance in Antipsychotic-Naive Schizophrenia. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 65, 1146.	12.3	41
80	Different extraretinal neuronal mechanisms of smooth pursuit eye movements in schizophrenia: An fMRI study. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2007, 34, 300-309.	4.2	51
81	Parametric modulation of cortical activation during smooth pursuit with and without target blanking. An fMRI study. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2006, 29, 1319-1325.	4.2	77
82	Morphological basis for the spectrum of clinical deficits in spinocerebellar ataxia 17 (SCA17). <i>Brain</i> , 2006, 129, 2341-2352.	7.6	102
83	Evidence from increased anticipation of predictive saccades for a dysfunction of fronto-striatal circuits in obsessive-compulsive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2006, 143, 77-88.	3.3	35
84	Clinical Spectrum of Homozygous and Heterozygous PINK1 Mutations in a Large German Family With Parkinson Disease. <i>Archives of Neurology</i> , 2006, 63, 833.	4.5	151
85	Co-occurrence of affective and schizophrenia spectrum disorders with PINK1 mutations. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2006, 78, 532-535.	1.9	57
86	Signs of rapidly progressive dementia in a case of intravascular lymphomatosis. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 255, 232-235.	3.2	13
87	Reduced neuronal activity in the V5 complex underlies smooth-pursuit deficit in schizophrenia: evidence from an fMRI study. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2005, 24, 1256-1259.	4.2	65
88	Are the DTI results positive evidence for George Bernard Shaw's view?. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2004, 27, 866-866.	0.7	0
89	Cortical mechanisms of smooth pursuit eye movements with target blanking. An fMRI study. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 19, 1430-1436.	2.6	84
90	Botulinum toxin as an effective treatment of clozapine-induced hypersalivation. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 173, 229-230.	3.1	34

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91	Smooth pursuit deficits in schizophrenia, affective disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2004, 34, 451-460.	4.5	34
92	Eye movements and psychiatric disease. <i>Current Opinion in Neurology</i> , 2004, 17, 43-47.	3.6	51
93	Family history of primary movement disorders as a predictor for neuroleptic-induced extrapyramidal symptoms. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 185, 465-471.	2.8	35
94	Schizophrenia spectrum disorders and eye tracking dysfunction in singleton and multiplex schizophrenia families. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2003, 60, 33-45.	2.0	31
95	Eye-tracking dysfunction (ETD) in families with sporadic and familial schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2000, 47, 391-401.	1.3	49
96	Testing for linkage of eye tracking dysfunction and schizophrenia to markers on chromosomes 6, 8, 9, 20, and 22 in families multiply affected with schizophrenia. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 1999, 88, 603-606.	2.4	45
97	Smooth pursuit performance in families with multiple occurrence of schizophrenia and nonpsychotic families. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1999, 45, 694-703.	1.3	19
98	Testing for linkage of eye tracking dysfunction and schizophrenia to markers on chromosomes 6, 8, 9, 20, and 22 in families multiply affected with schizophrenia. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 1999, 88, 603-606.	2.4	3
99	Distinguishing schizophrenic patients from healthy controls by quantitative measurement of eye movement parameters. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1998, 44, 448-458.	1.3	32
100	Influence of Optokinetic and Vestibular Stimuli on the Performance of Smooth Pursuit Eye Movements: Implications for a Clinical Test. <i>Acta Oto-Laryngologica</i> , 1998, 118, 161-169.	0.9	9
101	Eye tracking dysfunction in families with multiple cases of schizophrenia. <i>European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 246, 175-181.	3.2	18
102	Eye tracking dysfunction is a putative phenotypic susceptibility marker of schizophrenia and maps to a locus on chromosome 6p in families with multiple occurrence of the disease. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 1996, 67, 564-579.	2.4	171