Soo-Eun Chang

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

39 papers	1,914 citations	331670 21 h-index	315739 38 g-index
45 all docs	45 docs citations	45 times ranked	1184 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Brain anatomy differences in childhood stuttering. NeuroImage, 2008, 39, 1333-1344.	4.2	247
2	Neural network connectivity differences in children who stutter. Brain, 2013, 136, 3709-3726.	7.6	162
3	Brain activation abnormalities during speech and non-speech in stuttering speakers. NeuroImage, 2009, 46, 201-212.	4.2	151
4	Evidence of Left Inferior Frontalâ€“Premotor Structural and Functional Connectivity Deficits in Adults Who Stutter. Cerebral Cortex, 2011, 21, 2507-2518.	2.9	139
5	White matter neuroanatomical differences in young children who stutter. Brain, 2015, 138, 694-711.	7.6	115
6	A systematic literature review of sex differences in childhood language and brain development. Neuropsychologia, 2018, 114, 19-31.	1.6	111
7	Involvement of the Cortico-Basal Ganglia-Thalamocortical Loop in Developmental Stuttering. Frontiers in Psychology, 2019, 10, 3088.	2.1	79
8	Evidence for a rhythm perception deficit in children who stutter. Brain and Language, 2015, 144, 26-34.	1.6	66
9	Common neural substrates support speech and non-speech vocal tract gestures. NeuroImage, 2009, 47, 314-325.	4.2	63
10	Anomalous network architecture of the resting brain in children who stutter. Journal of Fluency Disorders, 2018, 55, 46-67.	1.7	62
11	Functional and Neuroanatomical Bases of Developmental Stuttering: Current Insights. Neuroscientist, 2019, 25, 566-582.	3.5	62
12	White matter developmental trajectories associated with persistence and recovery of childhood stuttering. Human Brain Mapping, 2017, 38, 3345-3359.	3.6	61
13	Charting brain growth and aging at high spatial precision. ELife, 2022, 11, .	6.0	61
14	Auditoryâ€•motor adaptation is reduced in adults who stutter but not in children who stutter. Developmental Science, 2018, 21, e12521.	2.4	60
15	Relation between functional connectivity and rhythm discrimination in children who do and do not stutter. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2016, 12, 442-450.	2.7	43
16	Anomalous morphology in left hemisphere motor and premotor cortex of children who stutter. Brain, 2018, 141, 2670-2684.	7.6	41
17	Coarticulation and Formant Transition Rate in Young Children Who Stutter. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2002, 45, 676-688.	1.6	40
18	Dissociations among linguistic, cognitive, and auditory-motor neuroanatomical domains in children who stutter. Journal of Communication Disorders, 2016, 61, 29-47.	1.5	36

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Research Updates in Neuroimaging Studies of Children Who Stutter. Seminars in Speech and Language, 2014, 35, 067-079.	0.8	30
20	Neurofilament-lysosomal genetic intersections in the cortical network of stuttering. Progress in Neurobiology, 2020, 184, 101718.	5.7	30
21	Corpus callosum differences associated with persistent stuttering in adults. Journal of Communication Disorders, 2011, 44, 470-477.	1.5	29
22	Arrhythmic Song Exposure Increases ZENK Expression in Auditory Cortical Areas and Nucleus Taeniae of the Adult Zebra Finch. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e108841.	2.5	23
23	Corpus callosum morphology in children who stutter. Journal of Communication Disorders, 2012, 45, 279-289.	1.5	22
24	Similarities in speech and white matter characteristics in idiopathic developmental stuttering and adult-onset stuttering. Journal of Neurolinguistics, 2010, 23, 455-469.	1.1	20
25	Linking Lysosomal Enzyme Targeting Genes and Energy Metabolism with Altered Gray Matter Volume in Children with Persistent Stuttering. Neurobiology of Language (Cambridge, Mass), 2020, 1, 365-380.	3.1	20
26	A Simple 3-Parameter Model for Examining Adaptation in Speech and Voice Production. Frontiers in Psychology, 2020, 10, 2995.	2.1	17
27	ZENK induction in the zebra finch brain by song: Relationship to hemisphere, rhythm, oestradiol and sex. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2017, 29, e12543.	2.6	15
28	Neuroanatomical Correlates of Childhood Stuttering: MRI Indices of White and Gray Matter Development That Differentiate Persistence Versus Recovery. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2019, 62, 2986-2998.	1.6	14
29	Stuttering Severity Modulates Effects of Non-invasive Brain Stimulation in Adults Who Stutter. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 411.	2.0	13
30	Predicting Persistent Developmental Stuttering Using a Cumulative Risk Approach. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2022, 65, 70-95.	1.6	13
31	Lexical diversity and lexical skills in children who stutter. Journal of Fluency Disorders, 2020, 63, 105747.	1.7	12
32	Social and Cognitive Impressions of Adults Who Do and Do Not Stutter Based on Listeners' Perceptions of Read-Speech Samples. Frontiers in Psychology, 2017, 8, 1148.	2.1	11
33	Neural activity associated with rhythmicity of song in juvenile male and female zebra finches. Behavioural Processes, 2019, 163, 45-52.	1.1	11
34	Stuttering and gray matter morphometry: A population-based neuroimaging study in young children. Brain and Language, 2019, 194, 121-131.	1.6	9
35	Association Between Gray Matter Volume Variations and Energy Utilization in the Brain: Implications for Developmental Stuttering. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2021, 64, 2317-2324.	1.6	6
36	Tract profiles of the cerebellar peduncles in children who stutter. Brain Structure and Function, 2022, 227, 1773-1787.	2.3	5

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Developmental Factors That Predict Head Movement During Resting-State Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging in 3â€“7-Year-Old Stuttering and Non-stuttering Children. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 753010.	2.8	2
38	Using brain imaging to unravel the mysteries of stuttering. Cerebrum: the Dana Forum on Brain Science, 2011, 2011, 12.	0.1	2
39	Brain imaging in children. , 2010, , 71-94.		1