Tracy L Greer

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10497028/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



TDACY | CDEED

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Association between depression severity and neurocognitive function in major depressive disorder: A review and synthesis Neuropsychology, 2010, 24, 9-34.	1.3	292
2	Cognitive dysfunction in unipolar depression: Implications for treatment. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2014, 152-154, 19-27.	4.1	221
3	Exercise as an Augmentation Treatment for Nonremitted Major Depressive Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2011, 72, 677-684.	2.2	177
4	Defining and Measuring Functional Recovery from Depression. CNS Drugs, 2010, 24, 267-284.	5.9	163
5	Exercise as an Augmentation Strategy for Treatment of Major Depression. Journal of Psychiatric Practice, 2006, 12, 205-213.	0.7	145
6	The THINC-Integrated Tool (THINC-it) Screening Assessment for Cognitive Dysfunction. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2017, 78, 873-881.	2.2	100
7	Effect of Intrinsic Patterns of Functional Brain Connectivity in Moderating Antidepressant Treatment Response in Major Depression. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 177, 143-154.	7.2	76
8	Effects of serum Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor on exercise augmentation treatment of depression. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2011, 45, 1301-1306.	3.1	68
9	TREAD: TReatment with Exercise Augmentation for Depression: study rationale and design. Clinical Trials, 2006, 3, 291-305.	1.6	66
10	Strategies to enhance the therapeutic efficacy of antidepressants: targeting residual symptoms. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2009, 9, 975-984.	2.8	65
11	Interleukin 17 selectively predicts better outcomes with bupropion-SSRI combination: Novel T cell biomarker for antidepressant medication selection. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 66, 103-110.	4.1	60
12	Exercise in the treatment of depression. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2009, 11, 466-472.	4.5	53
13	Dose-dependent changes in cognitive function with exercise augmentation for major depression: Results from the TREAD study. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 25, 248-256.	0.7	53
14	Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Exercise to Health Education for Stimulant Use Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2017, 78, 1075-1082.	2.2	53
15	Validating pre-treatment body mass index as moderator of antidepressant treatment outcomes: Findings from CO-MED trial. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 234, 34-37.	4.1	50
16	Does Duloxetine Improve Cognitive Function Independently of Its Antidepressant Effect in Patients with Major Depressive Disorder and Subjective Reports of Cognitive Dysfunction?. Depression Research and Treatment, 2014, 2014, 1-13.	1.3	43
17	Stimulant Reduction Intervention using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE) - CTN 0037: Study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 206.	1.6	41
18	Early Improvement in Work Productivity Predicts Future Clinical Course in Depressed Outpatients: Findings From the CO-MED Trial. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 173, 1196-1204.	7.2	40

TRACY L GREER

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Cognitive impairment as measured by the THINC-integrated tool (THINC-it): Association with psychosocial function in major depressive disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2017, 222, 14-20.	4.1	39
20	Evaluation of anhedonia with the Snaith–Hamilton Pleasure Scale (SHAPS) in adult outpatients with major depressive disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2015, 65, 124-130.	3.1	36
21	VitalSign6: A Primary Care First (PCP-First) Model for Universal Screening and Measurement-Based Care for Depression. Pharmaceuticals, 2019, 12, 71.	3.8	33
22	Sex differences in the association of baseline c-reactive protein (CRP) and acute-phase treatment outcomes in major depressive disorder: Findings from the EMBARC study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2019, 113, 165-171.	3.1	33
23	A Structured Approach to Detecting and Treating Depression in Primary Care: VitalSign6 Project. Annals of Family Medicine, 2019, 17, 326-335.	1.9	32
24	Exercise for Mood and Anxiety Disorders. Primary Care Companion To the Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2007, 09, 287-294.	0.6	32
25	IMPROVEMENTS IN PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE FOLLOWING EXERCISE AUGMENTATION IN PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT RESPONSE BUT NONREMITTED MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER: RESULTS FROM THE TREAD STUDY. Depression and Anxiety, 2016, 33, 870-881.	4.1	31
26	Prediction of treatment outcomes to exercise in patients with nonremitted major depressive disorder. Depression and Anxiety, 2017, 34, 1116-1122.	4.1	28
27	Stability, reliability, and validity of the THINCâ€it screening tool for cognitive impairment in depression: A psychometric exploration in healthy volunteers. International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, 2018, 27, e1736.	2.1	27
28	Early normalization of Quality of Life predicts later remission in depression: Findings from the CO-MED trial. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 206, 17-22.	4.1	26
29	Dysfunctional adaptive immune response in adolescents and young adults with suicide behavior. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2020, 111, 104487.	2.7	26
30	Early Improvement in Psychosocial Function Predicts Longer-Term Symptomatic Remission in Depressed Patients. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0167901.	2.5	26
31	Impaired delay and trace eyeblink conditioning performance in major depressive disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2005, 86, 235-245.	4.1	22
32	Daily activity level improvement with antidepressant medications predicts long-term clinical outcomes in outpatients with major depressive disorder. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, 2017, Volume 13, 803-813.	2.2	21
33	Comprehensive phenotyping of depression disease trajectory and risk: Rationale and design of Texas Resilience Against Depression study (T-RAD). Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2020, 122, 22-32.	3.1	21
34	DATE: Depressed adolescents treated with exercise: Study rationale and design for a pilot study. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2009, 2, 76-85.	1.8	19
35	Self-rated measure of pain frequency, intensity, and burden: Psychometric properties of a new instrument for the assessment of pain. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2014, 59, 155-160.	3.1	18
36	Rationale and methods for site selection for a trial using a novel intervention to treat stimulant abuse. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2012, 33, 29-37.	1.8	17

TRACY L GREER

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Evaluation of the benefits of exercise on cognition in major depressive disorder. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2017, 49, 19-25.	2.4	17
38	Affect Following First Exercise Session as a Predictor of Treatment Response in Depression. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2016, 77, 1036-1042.	2.2	15
39	Atypical depressive symptoms as a predictor of treatment response to exercise in Major Depressive Disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 200, 156-158.	4.1	15
40	Research staff training in a multisite randomized clinical trial: Methods and recommendations from the stimulant reduction intervention using dosed exercise (STRIDE) trial. Addiction Research and Theory, 2014, 22, 407-415.	1.9	14
41	A psychometric evaluation of the Concise Health Risk Tracking Self-Report (CHRT-SR)- a measure of suicidality-in patients with stimulant use disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2018, 102, 65-71.	3.1	14
42	Determining the Primary Endpoint for a Stimulant Abuse Trial: Lessons Learned from STRIDE (CTN 0037). American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2011, 37, 339-349.	2.1	13
43	STimulant Reduction Intervention using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE) – Description of the exercise intervention and behavioral program to ensure adherence. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2012, 5, 175-182.	1.8	13
44	Characterizing anxiety subtypes and the relationship to behavioral phenotyping in major depression: Results from the EMBARC study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2018, 102, 207-215.	3.1	12
45	A health education intervention as the control condition in the CTN-0037 STRIDE multi-site exercise trial: Rationale and description. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2014, 7, 37-41.	1.8	11
46	Comorbidities and Race/Ethnicity Among Adults with Stimulant Use Disorders in Residential Treatment. Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, 2015, 14, 79-95.	0.9	11
47	A complier average causal effect analysis of the Stimulant Reduction Intervention using dosed exercise study. Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications, 2018, 10, 1-8.	1.1	9
48	Remission and recovery in depression treatment. Drug Development Research, 2005, 65, 335-343.	2.9	8
49	Rationale for Using Exercise in the Treatment of Stimulant Use Disorders. Journal of Global Drug Policy and Practice, 2012, 6, .	0.0	8
50	Men and women from the STRIDE clinical trial: An assessment of stimulant abstinence symptom severity at residential treatment entry. American Journal on Addictions, 2015, 24, 336-340.	1.4	7
51	An ounce of prevention: A pre-randomization protocol to improve retention in substance use disorder clinical trials. Addictive Behaviors, 2017, 64, 137-142.	3.0	7
52	On the invariance of the Stimulant Craving Questionnaire (STCQ) across cocaine and methamphetamine users. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 42, 144-147.	3.0	6
53	Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex and Subcallosal Cingulate Connectivity Show Preferential Antidepressant Response in Major Depressive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2021, 6, 20-28.	1.5	6
54	Cardiorespiratory fitness and body composition of stimulant users: A baseline analysis of the STRIDE cohort. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017, 78, 74-79.	2.8	5

TRACY L GREER

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Identifying and responding to trial implementation challenges during multisite clinical trials. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2020, 112, 63-72.	2.8	5
56	Psychometrics of the Self-Report Concise Associated Symptoms Tracking Scale (CAST-SR). Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2018, 79, 41-47.	2.2	5
57	A primary care first (PCP-first) model to screen and treat depression: A VitalSign6 report from a second cohort of 32,106 patients. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2022, 74, 1-8.	2.4	5
58	Baseline medical comorbidities in adults randomized in the STRIDE trial for psychostimulant use disorders. American Journal on Addictions, 2016, 25, 215-220.	1.4	4
59	Neural substrates of emotional conflict with anxiety in major depressive disorder: Findings from the Establishing Moderators and biosignatures of Antidepressant Response in Clinical Care (EMBARC) randomized controlled trial. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2022, 149, 243-251.	3.1	4
60	The Stimulant Selective Severity Assessment: A replication and exploratory extension of the Cocaine Selective Severity Assessment. Substance Use and Misuse, 2019, 54, 351-361.	1.4	3
61	Acute and long-term cannabis use among stimulant users: Results from CTN-0037 Stimulant Reduction Intervention using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE) Randomized Control Trial. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 200, 139-144.	3.2	3
62	The Promise of Exercise Interventions for the Anxiety Disorders. , 2008, , 81-104.		3
63	Psychosocial relationship status and quality as predictors of exercise intervention adherence and substance use outcomes: Results from the STRIDE (CTN-0037) study. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 254, 332-339.	3.3	2
64	Editorial: Eyeblink Classical Conditioning in Psychiatric Conditions: Novel Uses for a Classic Paradigm. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2017, 8, 48.	2.6	2
65	Pharmacological and Nonpharmacological Treatment Effects on Functional Outcomes in Major Depressive Disorder. , 2020, , 131-146.		2
66	Implications of cognitive impairments on functional outcomes in major depressive disorder. , 0, , 125-144.		1
67	The Treatment with Exercise Augmentation for Depression (TREAD) study. , 2016, , 96-108.		1
68	Moderators of treatment response to exercise in participants with stimulant use disorder: Exploratory results from the Stimulant Reduction using Dosed Exercise (STRIDE)CTN-0037 study. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2021, 21, 100421.	1.8	0
69	The Promise of Biomarkers for Psychiatry. Psychiatric Annals, 2020, 50, 236-237.	0.1	0