Risto NÃ¤Ã¤tÃ¤nen

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/11560571/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

240 papers	32,037 citations	88 h-index	172 g-index
		3933	4432
241 all docs	241 docs citations	241 times ranked	10381 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Association of lifetime major depressive disorder with enhanced attentional sensitivity measured with P3 response in young adult twins. Biological Psychology, 2022, 171, 108345.	2.2	1
2	Aging and non-native speech perception: A phonetic training study. Neuroscience Letters, 2021, 740, 135430.	2.1	1
3	The MMN as a viable and objective marker of auditory development in CI users. Hearing Research, 2017, 353, 57-75.	2.0	36
4	Differences in Pre-Attentive Processes of Sound Intensity Change Between High- and Low-Sensation Seekers. Journal of Psychophysiology, 2017, 31, 29-37.	0.7	1
5	Electrophysiological Indicators of the Age-Related Deterioration in the Sensitivity to Auditory Duration Deviance. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2016, 8, 2.	3.4	17
6	Passive exposure to speech sounds induces long-term memory representations in the auditory cortex of adult rats. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 38904.	3.3	8
7	Visual mismatch negativity (vMMN): A review and meta-analysis of studies in psychiatric and neurological disorders. Cortex, 2016, 80, 76-112.	2.4	107
8	Comprehensive auditory discrimination profiles recorded with a fast parametric musical multi-feature mismatch negativity paradigm. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2016, 127, 2065-2077.	1.5	25
9	Mismatch negativity (MMN) as biomarker predicting psychosis in clinically at-risk individuals. Biological Psychology, 2016, 116, 36-40.	2.2	70
10	Criteria for determining whether mismatch responses exist in animal models: Focus on rodents. Biological Psychology, 2016, 116, 28-35.	2.2	69
11	Early Visual Evoked Potentials and Mismatch Negativity in Alzheimer's Disease and Mild Cognitive Impairment. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2015, 44, 397-408.	2.6	42
12	Restingâ€state glutamatergic neurotransmission is related to the peak latency of the auditory mismatch negativity (MMN) for duration deviants: An ¹Hâ€MRSâ€EEG study. Psychophysiology, 2015, 52, 1131-1139.	2.4	22
13	Mismatch negativity (MMN) deficiency: A break-through biomarker in predicting psychosis onset. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2015, 95, 338-344.	1.0	86
14	Phonetic training and non-native speech perception â€" New memory traces evolve in just three days as indexed by the mismatch negativity (MMN) and behavioural measures. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2015, 97, 23-29.	1.0	30
15	The mismatch negativity as a measure of auditory stream segregation in a simulated â€œcocktail-partyâ€• scenario: effect of age. Neurobiology of Aging, 2015, 36, 3029-3037.	3.1	25
16	Electrophysiological evidence for change detection in speech sound patterns by anesthetized rats. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 374.	2.8	10
17	Rapid categorization of sound objects in anesthetized rats as indexed by the electrophysiological mismatch response. Psychophysiology, 2014, 51, 1195-1199.	2.4	9
18	Mismatch Negativity (MMN) as an Index of Cognitive Dysfunction. Brain Topography, 2014, 27, 451-466.	1.8	163

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Phonological processing differences in bilinguals and monolinguals. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2013, 87, 8-12.	1.0	8
20	vMMN for schematic faces: automatic detection of change in emotional expression. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 714.	2.0	60
21	Fast parametric evaluation of central speech-sound processing with mismatch negativity (MMN). International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2013, 87, 103-110.	1.0	20
22	Learning-induced neural plasticity of speech processing before birth. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 15145-15150.	7.1	156
23	Unattended and attended visual change detection of motion as indexed by event-related potentials and its behavioral correlates. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 476.	2.0	32
24	Different kinds of bilinguals â€“ Different kinds of brains: The neural organisation of two languages in one brain. Brain and Language, 2012, 121, 261-266.	1.6	19
25	Reading skill and neural processing accuracy improvement after a 3-hour intervention in preschoolers with difficulties in reading-related skills. Brain Research, 2012, 1448, 42-55.	2.2	75
26	Practiced musical style shapes auditory skills. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2012, 1252, 139-146.	3.8	59
27	The sound of music: Differentiating musicians using a fast, musical multi-feature mismatch negativity paradigm. Neuropsychologia, 2012, 50, 1432-1443.	1.6	121
28	The Mismatch Negativity and Its Magnetic Equivalent: An Index of Language Impairment or More General Cognitive Decline in Autism?. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 70, 212-213.	1.3	13
29	New fast mismatch negativity paradigm for determining the neural prerequisites for musical ability. Cortex, 2011, 47, 1091-1098.	2.4	84
30	The Mismatch Negativity (MMN). , 2011, , .		17
31	Auditory processing that leads to conscious perception: A unique window to central auditory processing opened by the mismatch negativity and related responses. Psychophysiology, 2011, 48, 4-22.	2.4	368
32	The mismatch negativity: an index of cognitive decline in neuropsychiatric and neurological diseases and in ageing. Brain, 2011, 134, 3435-3453.	7.6	180
33	No effects of mobile phone use on cortical auditory changeâ€detection in children: An ERP study. Bioelectromagnetics, 2010, 31, 191-199.	1.6	17
34	Abnormal pattern of cortical speech feature discrimination in 6-year-old children at risk for dyslexia. Brain Research, 2010, 1335, 53-62.	2.2	65
35	Automatic auditory intelligence: An expression of the sensoryâ€“cognitive core of cognitive processes. Brain Research Reviews, 2010, 64, 123-136.	9.0	135
36	Training the Brain to Weight Speech Cues Differently: A Study of Finnish Second-language Users of English. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2010, 22, 1319-1332.	2.3	78

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Semantic processing in comatose patients with intact temporal lobes as reflected by the N400 event-related potential. Neuroscience Letters, 2010, 474, 88-92.	2.1	24
38	The mismatch negativity (MMN) with no standard stimulus. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2010, 121, 1043-1050.	1.5	46
39	The adaptive brain: A neurophysiological perspective. Progress in Neurobiology, 2010, 91, 55-67.	5.7	106
40	Preattentive auditory information processing under exposure to the 902 MHz GSM mobile phone electromagnetic field: A mismatch negativity (MMN) study. Bioelectromagnetics, 2009, 30, 241-248.	1.6	13
41	Numerical discrimination in newborn infants as revealed by eventâ€related potentials to tone sequences. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 30, 1620-1624.	2.6	19
42	Somatosensory mismatch negativity: a new clinical tool for developmental neurological research?. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2009, 51, 930-931.	2.1	15
43	Fast multi-feature paradigm for recording several mismatch negativities (MMNs) to phonetic and acoustic changes in speech sounds. Biological Psychology, 2009, 82, 219-226.	2.2	77
44	Welcoming address of the Vice-President (Academic Affairs) at the opening ceremonies of the 14th World Congress of Psychophysiology, â€“ the Olympics of the Brain â€“ I.O.P. 2008. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2009, 73, 81.	1.0	0
45	Effects of prosodic familiarity on the automatic processing of words in the human brain. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2009, 73, 362-368.	1.0	32
46	Auditory discrimination profiles of speech sound changes in 6-year-old children as determined with the multi-feature MMN paradigm. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2009, 120, 916-921.	1.5	60
47	Event-related potentials in clinical research: Guidelines for eliciting, recording, and quantifying mismatch negativity, P300, and N400. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2009, 120, 1883-1908.	1.5	934
48	Central auditory dysfunction in schizophrenia as revealed by the mismatch negativity (MMN) and its magnetic equivalent MMNm: a review. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2009, 12, 125.	2.1	211
49	Effects of an NMDA-receptor antagonist MK-801 on an MMN-like response recorded in anesthetized rats. Brain Research, 2008, 1203, 97-102.	2.2	106
50	Deviant Matters: Duration, Frequency, and Intensity Deviants Reveal Different Patterns of Mismatch Negativity Reduction in Early and Late Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 63, 58-64.	1.3	221
51	Mismatch negativity reflects numbers of tones of specific frequencies in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 436, 138-140.	2.1	3
52	Mismatch negativity (MMN) as an index of central auditory system plasticity. International Journal of Audiology, 2008, 47, S16-S20.	1.7	63
53	Preperceptual Human Number Sense for Sequential Sounds, as Revealed by Mismatch Negativity Brain Response?. Cerebral Cortex, 2007, 17, 2777-2779.	2.9	13
54	Auditory cortical change detection in adults with Asperger syndrome. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 414, 136-140.	2.1	53

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Measurement of extensive auditory discrimination profiles using the mismatch negativity (MMN) of the auditory event-related potential (ERP). Clinical Neurophysiology, 2007, 118, 177-185.	1.5	216
56	Heschl's Gyrus, Posterior Superior Temporal Gyrus, and Mid-Ventrolateral Prefrontal Cortex Have Different Roles in the Detection of Acoustic Changes. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2007, 97, 2075-2082.	1.8	149
57	Processing acoustic change and novelty in newborn infants. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 26, 265-274.	2.6	95
58	The Mismatch Negativity. Journal of Psychophysiology, 2007, 21, 133-137.	0.7	16
59	Implicit, Intuitive, and Explicit Knowledge of Abstract Regularities in a Sound Sequence: An Event-related Brain Potential Study. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2006, 18, 1292-1303.	2.3	88
60	Object representation in the human auditory system. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 625-634.	2.6	38
61	Pre-attentive representation of sound duration in the human brain. Psychophysiology, 2006, 43, 272-276.	2.4	11
62	Selective attention to human voice enhances brain activity bilaterally in the superior temporal sulcus. Brain Research, 2006, 1075, 142-150.	2.2	31
63	Mismatch negativity (MMN) elicited by changes in phoneme length: A cross-linguistic study. Brain Research, 2006, 1072, 175-185.	2.2	56
64	Training in Morse code enhances involuntary attentional switching to acoustic frequency: Evidence from ERPs. Brain Research, 2006, 1073-1074, 417-424.	2.2	17
65	Musical scale properties are automatically processed in the human auditory cortex. Brain Research, 2006, 1117, 162-174.	2.2	162
66	Separate Neural Processing of Timbre Dimensions in Auditory Sensory Memory. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2006, 18, 1959-1972.	2.3	103
67	Phoneme quality and quantity are processed independently in the human brain. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 1857-1860.	1.2	10
68	Memory-based or afferent processes in mismatch negativity (MMN): A review of the evidence. Psychophysiology, 2005, 42, 25-32.	2.4	533
69	A kind of auditory â€˜primitive intelligenceâ€™ already present at birth. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 21, 3201-3204.	2.6	84
70	Auditory organization of sound sequences by a temporal or numerical regularityâ€”a mismatch negativity study comparing musicians and non-musicians. Cognitive Brain Research, 2005, 23, 270-276.	3.0	90
71	Preattentive representation of feature conjunctions for concurrent spatially distributed auditory objects. Cognitive Brain Research, 2005, 25, 169-179.	3.0	53
72	Speech-sound duration processing in a second language is specific to phonetic categories. Brain and Language, 2005, 92, 26-32.	1.6	44

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	The discrimination of and orienting to speech and non-speech sounds in children with autism. Brain Research, 2005, 1066, 147-157.	2.2	250
74	Testâ€“retest stability of the magnetic mismatch response (MMNm). Clinical Neurophysiology, 2005, 116, 1897-1905.	1.5	27
75	The role of blind humansâ€™ visual cortex in auditory change detection. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 379, 127-131.	2.1	69
76	Mismatch Negativity Brain Response as an Index of Speech Perception Recovery in Cochlear-Implant Recipients. Audiology and Neuro-Otology, 2004, 9, 160-162.	1.3	37
77	Grouping of Sequential Soundsâ€”An Event-Related Potential Study Comparing Musicians and Nonmusicians. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2004, 16, 331-338.	2.3	101
78	Newborn human brain identifies repeated auditory feature conjunctions of low sequential probability. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 20, 2819-2821.	2.6	28
79	Word-specific cortical activity as revealed by the mismatch negativity. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 106-112.	2.4	118
80	Automatic time perception in the human brain for intervals ranging from milliseconds to seconds. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 660-663.	2.4	74
81	Long-term exposure to noise impairs cortical sound processing and attention control. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 875-881.	2.4	78
82	Effects of auditory distraction on electrophysiological brain activity and performance in children aged 8-13 years. Psychophysiology, 2004, 41, 30-36.	2.4	106
83	Frequency discrimination at different frequency levels as indexed by electrophysiological and behavioral measures. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 20, 26-36.	3.0	124
84	Linguistic processing in visual and modality-nonspecific brain areas: PET recordings during selective attention. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 20, 309-322.	3.0	36
85	Neurophysiologic correlates of deficient phonological representations and object naming in prematurely born children. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2004, 115, 179-187.	1.5	57
86	The processing of speech and non-speech sounds in aphasic patients as reflected by the mismatch negativity (MMN). Neuroscience Letters, 2004, 366, 235-240.	2.1	57
87	The mismatch negativity (MMN): towards the optimal paradigm. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2004, 115, 140-144.	1.5	581
88	Automatic and controlled processing of acoustic and phonetic contrasts. Hearing Research, 2004, 190, 128-140.	2.0	47
89	Hemispheric processing of duration changes in speech and non-speech sounds. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 1683-1686.	1.2	23
90	Speech-sound discrimination in neonates as measured with MEG. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 2089-2092.	1.2	76

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Preattentive auditory context effects. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2003, 3, 57-77.	2.0	61
92	The mismatch negativity and reaction time as indices of the perceptual distance between the corresponding vowels of two related languages. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 16, 250-256.	3.0	24
93	Linguistic relevance of duration within the native language determines the accuracy of speech-sound duration processing. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 16, 492-495.	3.0	68
94	Language context and phonetic change detection. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 17, 833-844.	3.0	24
95	The N1 hypothesis and irrelevant sound: evidence from token set size effects. Cognitive Brain Research, 2003, 18, 39-47.	3.0	30
96	Native and foreign vowel discrimination as indexed by the mismatch negativity (MMN) response. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 352, 25-28.	2.1	70
97	Deficient auditory processing in children with Asperger Syndrome, as indexed by event-related potentials. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 338, 197-200.	2.1	126
98	Deficient speech-sound processing, as shown by the electrophysiologic brain mismatch negativity response, and naming ability in prematurely born children. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 348, 5-8.	2.1	34
99	Welcoming Address of the Vice-President (Academic Affairs) at the Opening Ceremonies of the 11th World Congress of Psychophysiology, I.O.P., 2002. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2003, 48, 87-88.	1.0	1
100	Mismatch negativity: clinical research and possible applications. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2003, 48, 179-188.	1.0	214
101	Grammar Processing Outside the Focus of Attention: an MEG Study. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2003, 15, 1195-1206.	2.3	107
102	Native and foreign vowel discrimination as indexed by the mismatch negativity (MMN) response. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 352, 25-25.	2.1	6
103	Newborn infants can organize the auditory world. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 11812-11815.	7.1	186
104	Auditory Discrimination After Left-Hemisphere Stroke. Stroke, 2003, 34, 1746-1751.	2.0	63
105	Human auditory cortex tracks task-irrelevant sound sources. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 2053-2056.	1.2	49
106	Electric brain responses indicate preattentive processing of abstract acoustic regularities in children. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 1411-1415.	1.2	22
107	Auditory magnetic responses of healthy newborns. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 1871-1875.	1.2	75
108	Plastic cortical changes induced by learning to communicate with non-speech sounds. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 1683-1687.	1.2	27

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	The newborn human brain binds sound features together. NeuroReport, 2003, 14, 2117-2119.	1.2	38
110	Auditory Environment and Change Detection as Indexed by the Mismatch Negativity (MMN). , 2003, , 1-22.		5
111	Mismatch Negativity. , 2003, , 343-VIII.		2
112	Simultaneous storage of two complex temporal sound patterns in auditory sensory memory. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 1747-1751.	1.2	25
113	Auditory Sensory Impairment in Children With Oral Clefts as Indexed by Auditory Event-Related Potentials. Journal of Craniofacial Surgery, 2002, 13, 554-566.	0.7	30
114	Abstract phoneme representations in the left temporal cortex: magnetic mismatch negativity study. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 1813-1816.	1.2	110
115	Maturation of cortical sound processing as indexed by event-related potentials. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 870-882.	1.5	258
116	Temporal integration: intentional sound discrimination does not modulate stimulus-driven processes in auditory event synthesis. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2002, 113, 1909-1920.	1.5	31
117	Sound complexity and â€˜speechnessâ€™ effects on pre-attentive auditory discrimination in children. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2002, 43, 199-211.	1.0	48
118	The perception of speech sounds by the human brain as reflected by the mismatch negativity brain response. International Congress Series, 2002, 1232, 97-105.	0.2	1
119	Electric brain response to sound repetition in humans: an index of long-term-memory â€“ trace formation?. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 318, 49-51.	2.1	32
120	Mismatch negativity shows that 3â€“6-year-old children can learn to discriminate non-native speech sounds within two months. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 325, 187-190.	2.1	84
121	Context modulates processing of speech sounds in the right auditory cortex of human subjects. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 331, 91-94.	2.1	26
122	Distinct Gamma-Band Evoked Responses to Speech and Non-Speech Sounds in Humans. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, RC211-RC211.	3.6	89
123	Event-related potential features indexing central auditory discrimination by newborns. Cognitive Brain Research, 2002, 13, 101-113.	3.0	96
124	Top-down effects can modify the initially stimulus-driven auditory organization. Cognitive Brain Research, 2002, 13, 393-405.	3.0	143
125	The auditory sensory memory trace decays rapidlyin newborns. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2002, 43, 33-39.	1.5	109
126	Memory Traces for Words as Revealed by the Mismatch Negativity. NeuroImage, 2001, 14, 607-616.	4.2	277

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Auditory stream segregation processes operate similarly in school-aged children and adults. Hearing Research, 2001, 153, 108-114.	2.0	50
128	The additivity of the auditory feature analysis in the human brain as indexed by the mismatch negativity: 1+1â‰ˆ2 but 1+1+1<3. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 301, 179-182.	2.1	52
129	Brain activity index of distractibility in normal school-age children. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 314, 147-150.	2.1	73
130	â€˜Primitive intelligenceâ€™ in the auditory cortex. Trends in Neurosciences, 2001, 24, 283-288.	8.6	726
131	Children's Auditory Event-Related Potentials Index Sound Complexity and â€œSpeechnessâ€: International Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 109, 245-260.	1.6	69
132	Common neural mechanism for processing onset-to-onset intervals and silent gaps in sound sequences. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 1783-1787.	1.2	16
133	Changes in acoustic features and their conjunctions are processed by separate neuronal populations. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 525-529.	1.2	37
134	The mismatch negativity in evaluating central auditory dysfunction in dyslexia. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2001, 25, 535-543.	6.1	92
135	Preattentive processing of spectral, temporal, and structural characteristics of acoustic regularities: A mismatch negativity study. Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 92-98.	2.4	37
136	The perception of speech sounds by the human brain as reflected by the mismatch negativity (MMN) and its magnetic equivalent (MMNm). Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 1-21.	2.4	576
137	Preattentive extraction of abstract feature conjunctions from auditory stimulation as reflected by the mismatch negativity (MMN). Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 359-365.	2.4	117
138	Effects of Haloperidol on Selective Attention A Combined Whole-Head MEG and High-Resolution EEG Study. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2001, 25, 498-504.	5.4	85
139	Superior Formation of Cortical Memory Traces for Melodic Patterns in Musicians. Learning and Memory, 2001, 8, 295-300.	1.3	185
140	The perception of speech sounds by the human brain as reflected by the mismatch negativity (MMN) and its magnetic equivalent (MMNm). Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 1-21.	2.4	146
141	Preattentive extraction of abstract feature conjunctions from auditory stimulation as reflected by the mismatch negativity (MMN). Psychophysiology, 2001, 38, 359-365.	2.4	8
142	Auditory Processing in Asperger Syndrome Children. International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 2001, 60, 40-40.	1.2	0
143	Speech vs. Non-Speech Processing in Infantile Autism. International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 2001, 60, 63-63.	1.2	0
144	Auditory cortex evoked magnetic fields and lateralization of speech processing. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 2893-2896.	1.2	35

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Basic auditory dysfunction in dyslexia as demonstrated by brain activity measurements. Psychophysiology, 2000, 37, 262-266.	2.4	134
146	Increased Distractibility by Task-Irrelevant Sound Changes in Abstinent Alcoholics. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2000, 24, 1850-1854.	2.4	47
147	Dose-dependent suppression by ethanol of transient auditory 40-Hz response. Psychopharmacology, 2000, 148, 132-135.	3.1	13
148	Adenosine A 1 /A 2a receptors mediate suppression of mismatch negativity by ethanol in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 278, 57-60.	2.1	21
149	Cross-modal reorganization of human cortical functions. Trends in Neurosciences, 2000, 23, 115-120.	8.6	218
150	Mismatch negativity (MMN): perspectives for application. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2000, 37, 3-10.	1.0	151
151	Human auditory-cortex mechanisms of preattentive sound discrimination. Neuroscience Letters, 2000, 280, 87-90.	2.1	86
152	Hemispheric lateralization in an analysis of speech sounds. Cognitive Brain Research, 2000, 10, 119-124.	3.0	33
153	Discrimination of Speech and of Complex Nonspeech Sounds of Different Temporal Structure in the Left and Right Cerebral Hemispheres. NeuroImage, 2000, 12, 657-663.	4.2	158
154	Basic auditory dysfunction in dyslexia as demonstrated by brain activity measurements. Psychophysiology, 2000, 37, 262-266.	2.4	14
155	Brain responses reveal the learning of foreign language phonemes. Psychophysiology, 1999, 36, 638-642.	2.4	261
156	Suppression of Mismatch Negativity by Backward Masking Predicts Impaired Working-Memory Performance in Alcoholics. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1999, 23, 1507-1514.	2.4	33
157	Frequency change detection in human auditory cortex. Journal of Computational Neuroscience, 1999, 6, 99-120.	1.0	157
158	Pre-attentive detection of vowel contrasts utilizes both phonetic and auditory memory representations. Cognitive Brain Research, 1999, 7, 357-369.	3.0	177
159	Temporal integration of auditory stimulus deviance as reflected by the mismatch negativity. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 264, 161-164.	2.1	70
160	Neuronal populations in the human brain extracting invariant relationships from acoustic variance. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 265, 179-182.	2.1	84
161	Separation of contamination caused by coil clicks from responses elicited by transcranial magnetic stimulation. Clinical Neurophysiology, 1999, 110, 982-985.	1.5	88
162	A method for generating natural-sounding speech stimuli for cognitive brain research. Clinical Neurophysiology, 1999, 110, 1329-1333.	1.5	124

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	The concept of auditory stimulus representation in cognitive neuroscience.. Psychological Bulletin, 1999, 125, 826-859.	6.1	939
164	Children's performance on pseudoword repetition depends on auditory trace quality: Evidence from event-related potentials.. Developmental Psychology, 1999, 35, 709-720.	1.6	36
165	Event-related brain potentials reveal covert distractibility in closed head injuries. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 2125-2129.	1.2	44
166	Analysis of speech sounds is left-hemisphere predominant at 100â€“150 ms after sound onset. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 1113-1117.	1.2	112
167	Brain responses reveal the learning of foreign language phonemes. Psychophysiology, 1999, 36, 638-642.	2.4	31
168	Timbre Similarity: Convergence of Neural, Behavioral, and Computational Approaches. Music Perception, 1998, 16, 223-241.	1.1	40
169	Development of language-specific phoneme representations in the infant brain. Nature Neuroscience, 1998, 1, 351-353.	14.8	564
170	Selective Acceleration of Auditory Processing in Chronic Alcoholics during Abstinence. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1998, 22, 605-609.	2.4	20
171	Temporal window of integration of auditory information in the human brain. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 615-619.	2.4	168
172	Binaural information can converge in abstract memory traces. Psychophysiology, 1998, 35, 483-487.	2.4	52
173	Effects of naltrexone and ethanol on auditory event-related brain potentials. Alcohol, 1998, 15, 105-111.	1.7	26
174	Background acoustic noise and the hemispheric lateralization of speech processing in the human brain: magnetic mismatch negativity study. Neuroscience Letters, 1998, 251, 141-144.	2.1	141
175	Neural Mechanisms of Involuntary Attention to Acoustic Novelty and Change. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 590-604.	2.3	758
176	Temporal constraints of auditory event synthesis. NeuroReport, 1998, 9, 495-499.	1.2	71
177	The mismatch negativity to changes in speech sounds at the age of three months. Developmental Neuropsychology, 1997, 13, 167-174.	1.4	43
178	Neuronal responses to magnetic stimulation reveal cortical reactivity and connectivity. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 3537-3540.	1.2	675
179	Temporal window of integration revealed by MMN to sound omission. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 1971-1974.	1.2	255
180	The transient 40-Hz response, mismatch negativity, and attentional processes in humans. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1997, 21, 751-771.	4.8	45

#	Article	IF	Citations
181	Language-specific phoneme representations revealed by electric and magnetic brain responses. Nature, 1997, 385, 432-434.	27.8	1,091
182	Effects of ethanol and auditory distraction on forced choice reaction time. Alcohol, 1996, 13, 153-156.	1.7	35
183	Mismatch negativity subcomponents and ethyl alcohol. Biological Psychology, 1996, 43, 13-25.	2.2	60
184	Adaptive modeling of the unattended acoustic environment reflected in the mismatch negativity event-related potential. Brain Research, 1996, 742, 239-252.	2.2	318
185	Interactions between Transient and Long-Term Auditory Memory as Reflected by the Mismatch Negativity. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 1996, 8, 403-415.	2.3	89
186	The Mismatch Negativity. Ear and Hearing, 1995, 16, 6-18.	2.1	446
187	Low Dose of Ethanol Suppresses Mismatch Negativity of Auditory Event-Related Potentials. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1995, 19, 607-610.	2.4	55
188	Time course of loudness in tone patterns is automatically represented by the human brain. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 202, 117-120.	2.1	16
189	Mismatch negativity-a unique measure of sensory processing in audition. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1995, 80, 317-337.	1.6	287
190	Dose-related effect of alcohol on mismatch negativity and reaction time performance. Alcohol, 1995, 12, 491-495.	1.7	30
191	Strongly focused attention and auditory event-related potentials. Biological Psychology, 1994, 38, 73-90.	2.2	49
192	Mismatch negativity to changes in a continuous tone with regularly varying frequencies. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1994, 92, 140-147.	2.0	39
193	Magnetoencephalography in studies of human cognitive brain function. Trends in Neurosciences, 1994, 17, 389-395.	8.6	68
194	The auditory transient 40-Hz response is insensitive to changes in stimulus features. NeuroReport, 1994, 6, 190-192.	1.2	41
195	Neural representations of abstract stimulus features in the human brain as reflected by the mismatch negativity. NeuroReport, 1994, 5, 844-846.	1.2	167
196	Event-related brain potentials reflect traces of echoic memory in humans. Perception & Psychophysics, 1993, 53, 443-449.	2.3	108
197	Stimulus duration and the sensory memory trace: An event-related potential study. Biological Psychology, 1993, 35, 139-152.	2.2	54
198	Mismatch negativity to slight pitch changes outside strong attentional focus. Biological Psychology, 1993, 37, 23-41.	2.2	89

#	Article	IF	Citations
199	Memory prerequisites of mismatch negativity in the auditory event-related potential (ERP).. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 1993, 19, 909-921.	0.9	297
200	Development of a memory trace for a complex sound in the human brain. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 503-506.	1.2	307
201	Event-related potentials reveal a memory trace for temporal features. NeuroReport, 1993, 5, 310-312.	1.2	79
202	Phonetic invariance in the human auditory cortex. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 1356-1358.	1.2	64
203	Representation of abstract attributes of auditory stimuli in the human brain. NeuroReport, 1992, 3, 1149-1151.	1.2	175
204	Event-related potentials in auditory backward recognition masking: A new way to study the neurophysiological basis of sensory memory in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 140, 239-242.	2.1	59
205	Event-related potentials reveal how non-attended complex sound patterns are represented by the human brain. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 146, 183-186.	2.1	79
206	Neural plasticity in processing of sound location by the early blind: an event-related potential study. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1992, 84, 469-472.	2.0	100
207	Intermodal selective attention. II. Effects of attentional load on processing of auditory and visual stimuli in central space. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1992, 82, 356-368.	0.3	313
208	Can Echoic Memory Store Two Traces Simultaneously? A Study of Event-Related Brain Potentials. Psychophysiology, 1992, 29, 337-349.	2.4	51
209	Event-Related Potentials and Autonomic Responses to a Change in Unattended Auditory Stimuli. Psychophysiology, 1992, 29, 523-534.	2.4	128
210	Neuromagnetic responses of the human auditory cortex to short frequency glides. Neuroscience Letters, 1991, 121, 43-46.	2.1	41
211	Right hemisphere dominance of different mismatch negativities. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1991, 78, 466-479.	0.3	289
212	Mismatch and processing negativities in auditory stimulus processing and selection. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1991, 14, 764-768.	0.7	10
213	Mismatch Negativity Outside Strong Attentional Focus: A Commentary on Woldorff et al. (1991). Psychophysiology, 1991, 28, 478-484.	2.4	97
214	Cortical Activity Elicited by Changes in Auditory Stimuli: Different Sources for the Magnetic N1OOm and Mismatch Responses. Psychophysiology, 1991, 28, 21-29.	2.4	131
215	The role of attention in auditory information processing as revealed by event-related potentials and other brain measures of cognitive function. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1990, 13, 201-233.	0.7	1,514
216	Automatic and attention-dependent processing of auditory stimulus information. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1990, 13, 261-288.	0.7	16

#	Article	IF	Citations
217	The Effect of Small Variation of the Frequent Auditory Stimulus on the Event-Related Brain Potential to the Infrequent Stimulus. Psychophysiology, 1990, 27, 228-235.	2.4	92
218	Event-Related Brain Potentials in Selective Listening to Frequent and Rare Stimuli. Psychophysiology, 1990, 27, 73-86.	2.4	25
219	Event-Related Potentials to Infrequent Changes in Synthesized Phonetic Stimuli. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 1990, 2, 344-357.	2.3	115
220	Human somatosensory evoked potentials to mechanical pulses and vibration: contributions of SI and SII somatosensory cortices to P50 and P100 components. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1990, 75, 13-21.	0.3	184
221	Mismatch negativity to change in spatial location of an auditory stimulus. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1989, 73, 129-141.	0.3	241
222	Do event-related potentials reveal the mechanism of the auditory sensory memory in the human brain?. Neuroscience Letters, 1989, 98, 217-221.	2.1	335
223	Do event-related potentials to infrequent decrements in duration of auditory stimuli demonstrate a memory trace in man?. Neuroscience Letters, 1989, 107, 347-352.	2.1	254
224	Neuromagnetic Responses of the Human Auditory Cortex to Different Types of Infrequent Deviant Stimuli. , 1989, , 125-128.		2
225	Implications of ERP data for psychological theories of attention. Biological Psychology, 1988, 26, 117-163.	2.2	152
226	Brain mechanism of selective listening reflected by event-related potentials. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials, 1987, 68, 458-470.	2.0	137
227	The duration of a neuronal trace of an auditory stimulus as indicated by event-related potentials. Biological Psychology, 1987, 24, 183-195.	2.2	225
228	Stimulus selection during auditory spatial attention as expressed by event-related potentials. Biological Psychology, 1987, 24, 153-162.	2.2	68
229	The N1 Wave of the Human Electric and Magnetic Response to Sound: A Review and an Analysis of the Component Structure. Psychophysiology, 1987, 24, 375-425.	2.4	2,857
230	Small Pitch Separation and the Selective-Attention Effect on the ERP. Psychophysiology, 1986, 23, 189-197.	2.4	90
231	One's Advantage and Perceptual Errors: A Demonstration of Motivational Bias. Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied, 1986, 120, 225-228.	1.6	1
232	Selective Information Processing and Event-Related Brain Potentials. Advances in Psychology, 1985, 25, 73-93.	0.1	4
233	The Mismatch Negativity and Information Processing. Advances in Psychology, 1985, 25, 161-176.	0.1	5
234	Short-Term Habituation and Dishabituation of the Mismatch Negativity of the ERP. Psychophysiology, 1984, 21, 434-441.	2.4	222

#	Article	IF	Citations
235	Cognition and Eventâ€Related Potentials. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1984, 425, 24-38.	3.8	90
236	Event-Related Potentials in Search of the Mystery of the Human Brain: Some Perspectives for the Research of the Mind. Advances in Psychology, 1984, 18, 273-314.	0.1	0
237	Processing negativity: An evoked-potential reflection.. Psychological Bulletin, 1982, 92, 605-640.	6.1	631
238	Early selective-attention effects on the evoked potential: A critical review and reinterpretation. Biological Psychology, 1979, 8, 81-136.	2.2	593
239	The diminishing time-uncertainty with the lapse of time after the warning signal in reaction-time experiments with varying fore-periods. Acta Psychologica, 1970, 34, 399-419.	1.5	126
240	Evoked potential, EEG, and slow potential correlates of selective attention. Acta Psychologica, 1970, 33, 178-192.	1.5	92