Sonja Yokum

List of Publications by Year in descending order

33 papers	3,780 citations	279701 23 h-index	434063 31 g-index
33 all docs	33 docs citations	33 times ranked	3581 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Neural Correlates of Food Addiction. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2011, 68, 808.	13.8	566
2	Body mass correlates inversely with inhibitory control in response to food among adolescent girls: An fMRI study. NeuroImage, 2010, 52, 1696-1703.	2.1	438
3	Weight Gain Is Associated with Reduced Striatal Response to Palatable Food. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 13105-13109.	1.7	336
4	Attentional Bias to Food Images Associated With Elevated Weight and Future Weight Gain: An fMRI Study. Obesity, 2011, 19, 1775-1783.	1.5	335
5	Youth at Risk for Obesity Show Greater Activation of Striatal and Somatosensory Regions to Food. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 4360-4366.	1.7	298
6	Reward circuitry responsivity to food predicts future increases in body mass: Moderating effects of DRD2 and DRD4. NeuroImage, 2010, 50, 1618-1625.	2.1	289
7	Relative ability of fat and sugar tastes to activate reward, gustatory, and somatosensory regions. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 98, 1377-1384.	2.2	167
8	Neural vulnerability factors that increase risk for future weight gain.. Psychological Bulletin, 2016, 142, 447-471.	5.5	157
9	An fMRI study of obesity, food reward, and perceived caloric density. Does a low-fat label make food less appealing?. Appetite, 2011, 57, 65-72.	1.8	128
10	Multilocus Genetic Composite Reflecting Dopamine Signaling Capacity Predicts Reward Circuitry Responsivity. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 10093-10100.	1.7	122
11	Relation of obesity to neural activation in response to food commercials. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2014, 9, 932-938.	1.5	118
12	Reward Region Responsivity Predicts Future Weight Gain and Moderating Effects of the TaqIA Allele. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 10316-10324.	1.7	118
13	Caloric deprivation increases responsivity of attention and reward brain regions to intake, anticipated intake, and images of palatable foods. NeuroImage, 2013, 67, 322-330.	2.1	116
14	Individual differences in striatum activity to food commercials predict weight gain in adolescents. Obesity, 2014, 22, n/a-n/a.	1.5	91
15	Pilot test of a novel food response and attention training treatment for obesity: Brain imaging data suggest actions shape valuation. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2017, 94, 60-70.	1.6	85
16	Elevated Reward Region Responsivity Predicts Future Substance Use Onset But Not Overweight/Obesity Onset. Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 73, 869-876.	0.7	66
17	Dopamine-Based Reward Circuitry Responsivity, Genetics, and Overeating. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2010, 6, 81-93.	0.8	63
18	Gain in Body Fat Is Associated with Increased Striatal Response to Palatable Food Cues, whereas Body Fat Stability Is Associated with Decreased Striatal Response. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 6949-6956.	1.7	60

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	A pilot randomized trial of a cognitive reappraisal obesity prevention program. Physiology and Behavior, 2015, 138, 124-132.	1.0	46
20	Brain reward region responsivity of adolescents with and without parental substance use disorders.. Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2014, 28, 805-815.	1.4	35
21	Weight gain is associated with changes in neural response to palatable food tastes varying in sugar and fat and palatable food images: a repeated-measures fMRI study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 110, 1275-1286.	2.2	27
22	Relation of the multilocus genetic composite reflecting high dopamine signaling capacity to future increases in BMI. Appetite, 2015, 87, 38-45.	1.8	26
23	Neural systems implicated in obesity as an addictive disorder. Progress in Brain Research, 2016, 223, 329-346.	0.9	25
24	Weightâ€Related Differences in Salience, DefaultÂMode, and ExecutiveÂFunction Network Connectivity in Adolescents. Obesity, 2020, 28, 1438-1446.	1.5	14
25	Neural Vulnerability Factors That Predict Future Weight Gain. Current Obesity Reports, 2021, 10, 435-443.	3.5	13
26	Effects of gymnemic acids lozenge on reward region response to receipt and anticipated receipt of high-sugar food. Physiology and Behavior, 2018, 194, 568-576.	1.0	12
27	In search of the most reproducible neural vulnerability factors that predict future weight gain: analyses of data from six prospective studies. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2021, , .	1.5	8
28	Much Ado About Missingness: A Demonstration of Full Information Maximum Likelihood Estimation to Address Missingness in Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Data. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 746424.	1.4	7
29	Relation of FTO to BOLD response to receipt and anticipated receipt of food and monetary reward, food images, and weight gain in healthy weight adolescents. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2020, 15, 1135-1144.	1.5	5
30	Test-retest reliability of functional MRI food receipt, anticipated receipt, and picture tasks. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 764-779.	2.2	5
31	Neuroimaging of compulsive disorders. , 2019, , 329-358.		2
32	Evidence that a novel transdiagnostic eating disorder treatment reduces reward region response to the thin beauty ideal and high-calorie binge foods. Psychological Medicine, 2021, , 1-11.	2.7	2
33	Neural Vulnerability Factors that Increase Risk for Weight Gain: Prevention and Treatment Implications. , 2014, , 73-86.		0