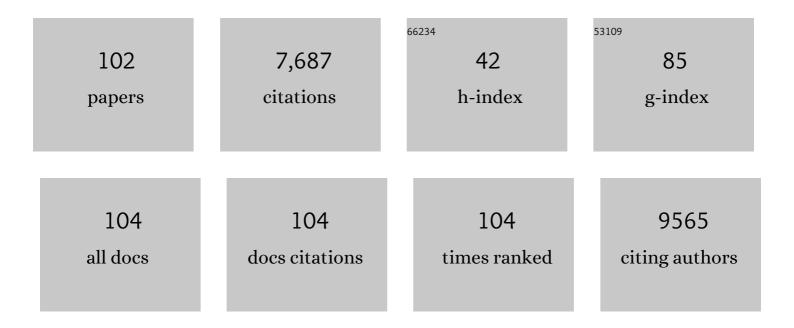
Lawrence J Whalley

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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LAWDENCE I WHALLEY

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Impact of Childhood Intelligence on Later Life: Following Up the Scottish Mental Surveys of 1932 and 1947 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2004, 86, 130-147.	2.6	693
2	The Stability of Individual Differences in Mental Ability from Childhood to Old Age: Follow-up of the 1932 Scottish Mental Survey. Intelligence, 2000, 28, 49-55.	1.6	411
3	Longitudinal cohort study of childhood IQ and survival up to age 76. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2001, 322, 819-819.	2.4	405
4	The Lothian Birth Cohort 1936: a study to examine influences on cognitive ageing from age 11 to age 70 and beyond. BMC Geriatrics, 2007, 7, 28.	1.1	399
5	Cognitive reserve and the neurobiology of cognitive aging. Ageing Research Reviews, 2004, 3, 369-382.	5.0	372
6	A life-course approach to the aetiology of late-onset dementias. Lancet Neurology, The, 2006, 5, 87-96.	4.9	278
7	Cognitive change and the APOE É>4 allele. Nature, 2002, 418, 932-932.	13.7	267
8	Homocysteine, B vitamin status, and cognitive function in the elderly. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 75, 908-913.	2.2	231
9	Genetic contributions to stability and change in intelligence from childhood to old age. Nature, 2012, 482, 212-215.	13.7	228
10	What provides cerebral reserve?. Brain, 2004, 127, 1191-1199.	3.7	217
11	Childhood IQ, Social Class, Deprivation, and Their Relationships with Mortality and Morbidity Risk in Later Life: Prospective Observational Study Linking the Scottish Mental Survey 1932 and the Midspan Studies. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2003, 65, 877-883.	1.3	193
12	Brain White Matter Hyperintensities: Relative Importance of Vascular Risk Factors in Nondemented Elderly People. Radiology, 2005, 237, 251-257.	3.6	184
13	The association between telomere length, physical health, cognitive ageing, and mortality in non-demented older people. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 406, 260-264.	1.0	172
14	Social Support and Successful Aging. Journal of Individual Differences, 2007, 28, 103-115.	0.5	164
15	n–3 Fatty acid erythrocyte membrane content, APOE ε4, and cognitive variation: an observational follow-up study in late adulthood. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 87, 449-454.	2.2	164
16	Childhood socioeconomic status and adult brain size: Childhood socioeconomic status influences adult hippocampal size. Annals of Neurology, 2012, 71, 653-660.	2.8	144
17	Childhood Socioeconomic Position and Objectively Measured Physical Capability Levels in Adulthood: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e15564.	1.1	121
18	Mortality of a Lithium-Treated Population. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1984, 145, 277-282.	1.7	107

2

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19	The balance between cognitive reserve and brain imaging biomarkers of cerebrovascular and Alzheimer's diseases. Brain, 2011, 134, 3687-3696.	3.7	107
20	Cognitive aging, childhood intelligence, and the use of food supplements: possible involvement of nâ^'3 fatty acids. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 80, 1650-1657.	2.2	104
21	Physical fitness and lifetime cognitive change. Neurology, 2006, 67, 1195-1200.	1.5	102
22	The ongoing adaptive evolution of ASPM and Microcephalin is not explained by increased intelligence. Human Molecular Genetics, 2007, 16, 600-608.	1.4	93
23	Childhood mental ability and blood pressure at midlife. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, 893-897.	0.3	90
24	Cerebral white matter abnormalities and lifetime cognitive change: A 67-year follow-up of the Scottish Mental Survey of 1932 Psychology and Aging, 2003, 18, 140-148.	1.4	83
25	KLOTHO genotype and cognitive ability in childhood and old age in the same individuals. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 378, 22-27.	1.0	81
26	The functional COMT polymorphism, Val158Met, is associated with logical memory and the personality trait intellect/imagination in a cohort of healthy 79 year olds. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 385, 1-6.	1.0	81
27	Raised Plasma Cortisol Concentrations a Feature of Drug-Free Psychotics and not Specific for Depression. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1986, 148, 58-65.	1.7	77
28	Neuropsychologic Correlates of Brain White Matter Lesions Depicted on MR Images: 1921 Aberdeen Birth Cohort. Radiology, 2001, 221, 51-55.	3.6	74
29	Apolipoprotein E Gene Variability and Cognitive Functions at Age 79: A Follow-Up of the Scottish Mental Survey of 1932 Psychology and Aging, 2004, 19, 367-371.	1.4	70
30	The Association between Retinal Vascular Network Geometry and Cognitive Ability in an Elderly Population. , 2007, 48, 1995.		70
31	Searching for genetic influences on normal cognitive ageing. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2004, 8, 178-184.	4.0	69
32	A genetic association analysis of cognitive ability and cognitive ageing using 325 markers for 109 genes associated with oxidative stress or cognition. BMC Genetics, 2007, 8, 43.	2.7	69
33	Association of KIBRA and memory. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 458, 140-143.	1.0	66
34	COMT genotype and cognitive ability: A longitudinal aging study. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 421, 57-61.	1.0	65
35	Polygenic Risk for Alzheimer's Disease is not Associated with Cognitive Ability or Cognitive Aging in Non-Demented Older People. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2014, 39, 565-574.	1.2	63
36	Persistence of the Decline in the Diagnosis of Schizophrenia Among First Admissions to Scottish Hospitals from 1969 to 1988. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1993, 163, 620-626.	1.7	61

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37	Smoking and cognitive change from age 11 to 66years: A confirmatory investigation. Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 32, 63-68.	1.7	58
38	Selective effects of ECT on hypothalamic—pituitary activity. Psychological Medicine, 1987, 17, 319-328.	2.7	52
39	Childhood IQ, smoking, and cognitive change from age 11 to 64 years. Addictive Behaviors, 2005, 30, 77-88.	1.7	52
40	Anticholinergic Drugs in Late Life: Adverse Effects on Cognition but not on Progress to Dementia. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2012, 30, 253-261.	1.2	50
41	Brain structural complexity and life course cognitive change. NeuroImage, 2012, 61, 694-701.	2.1	50
42	Cognitive Function in Childhood and Lifetime Cognitive Change in Relation to Mental Wellbeing in Four Cohorts of Older People. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e44860.	1.1	45
43	Inter-individual Differences in fMRI Entropy Measurements in Old Age. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2011, 58, 3206-3214.	2.5	44
44	Generality and specificity in cognitive aging: A volumetric brain analysis. Neurolmage, 2006, 30, 1433-1440.	2.1	43
45	Predictors and correlates of edentulism in the healthy old people in Edinburgh (HOPE) study. Gerodontology, 2008, 25, 199-204.	0.8	43
46	Genetic influences on oxidative stress and their association with normal cognitive ageing. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 386, 116-120.	1.0	42
47	How the 1932 and 1947 mental surveys of Aberdeen schoolchildren provide a framework to explore the childhood origins of late onset disease and disability. Maturitas, 2011, 69, 365-372.	1.0	42
48	Is retaining the youthful functional anatomy underlying speed of information processing a signature of successful cognitive ageing? An event-related fMRI study of inspection time performance. NeuroImage, 2008, 41, 581-595.	2.1	41
49	The Cognitive Cost of Being a Twin: Two Whole-Population Surveys. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2005, 8, 376-383.	0.3	37
50	Large, Consistent Estimates of the Heritability of Cognitive Ability in Two Entire Populations of 11-Year-Old Twins from Scottish Mental Surveys of 1932 and 1947. Behavior Genetics, 2005, 35, 525-534.	1.4	37
51	The quantification of the relative effects of age and NART-predicted IQ on cognitive function in healthy old people. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 1992, 7, 153-157.	1.3	34
52	Lack of association between polymorphisms in angiotensin-converting-enzyme and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase genes and normal cognitive ageing in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 2003, 347, 175-178.	1.0	34
53	The influence of the ε4 allele of the apolipoprotein E gene on childhood IQ, nonverbal reasoning in old age, and lifetime cognitive change. Intelligence, 2003, 31, 85-92.	1.6	33
54	Does childhood intelligence predict variation in cognitive change in later life?. Personality and Individual Differences, 2007, 42, 1551-1559.	1.6	32

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55	Age at natural menopause and cognition. Maturitas, 2004, 49, 148-156.	1.0	31
56	Human Intelligence and Polymorphisms in the DNA Methyltransferase Genes Involved in Epigenetic Marking. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11329.	1.1	31
57	Genetic enhancement of cognition in a kindred with cone-rod dystrophy due to RIMS1 mutation. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2007, 44, 373-380.	1.5	29
58	Associations between childhood intelligence (IQ), adult morbidity and mortality. Maturitas, 2010, 65, 98-105.	1.0	29
59	Epidemiology of Presenile Alzheimer's Disease in Scotland (1974–88). British Journal of Psychiatry, 1995, 167, 732-738.	1.7	28
60	Brain lesions, hypertension and cognitive ageing in the 1921 and 1936 Aberdeen birth cohorts. Age, 2012, 34, 451-459.	3.0	27
61	Epidemiology of Presenile Alzheimer's Disease in Scotland (1974–88). British Journal of Psychiatry, 1995, 167, 728-731.	1.7	26
62	Cerebral correlates of cognitive reserve. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2016, 247, 65-70.	0.9	26
63	Increased diastolic blood pressure is associated with MRI biomarkers of dementia-related brain pathology in normative ageing. Age and Ageing, 2018, 47, 95-100.	0.7	26
64	Nicastrin gene polymorphisms, cognitive ability level and cognitive ageing. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 373, 110-114.	1.0	24
65	How useful are the SF-36 sub-scales in older people? Mokken scaling of data from the HALCyon programme. Quality of Life Research, 2011, 20, 1005-1010.	1.5	24
66	Evolutionary conserved longevity genes and human cognitive abilities in elderly cohorts. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 20, 341-347.	1.4	24
67	Quality of life and its correlates in octogenarians. Use of the SEIQoL-DW in Wave 5 of the Aberdeen Birth Cohort 1921 Study (ABC1921). Quality of Life Research, 2008, 17, 11-20.	1.5	23
68	Exploring possible neural mechanisms of intelligence differences using processing speed and working memory tasks: An fMRI study. Intelligence, 2009, 37, 199-206.	1.6	23
69	Genetic determinants of ageing processes and diseases in later life. Maturitas, 2009, 62, 225-229.	1.0	22
70	Klotho, APOEε4, cognitive ability, brain size, atrophy, and survival: a study in the Aberdeen Birth Cohort of 1936. Neurobiology of Aging, 2017, 55, 91-98.	1.5	22
71	Lipids and schizophrenia. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1999, 174, 101-104.	1.7	21
72	Early-onset Alzheimer's disease in Scotland: environmental and familial factors. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2001, 178, s53-s59.	1.7	21

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73	Brain ageing and dementia: what makes the difference?. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2002, 181, 369-371.	1.7	21
74	Childhood IQ and social factors on smoking behaviour, lung function and smoking-related outcomes in adulthood: Linking the Scottish Mental Survey 1932 and the Midspan studies. British Journal of Health Psychology, 2005, 10, 399-410.	1.9	21
75	Homocysteine, antioxidant micronutrients and late onset dementia. European Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 53, 277-285.	1.8	20
76	PPARG Pro12Ala genotype and risk of cognitive decline in elders? Maybe with diabetes. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 434, 50-55.	1.0	19
77	Brain Volume and Survival from Age 78 to 85: The Contribution of Alzheimerâ€Type Magnetic Resonance Imaging Findings. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2010, 58, 688-695.	1.3	19
78	Genetic and environmental factors in late onset dementia: possible role for early parental death. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 2013, 28, 75-81.	1.3	16
79	Diet and dementia. The Journal of the British Menopause Society, 2004, 10, 113-117.	1.3	15
80	Spatial Distribution and Secular Trends in the Epidemiology of Alzheimer's Disease. Neuroimaging Clinics of North America, 2012, 22, 1-10.	0.5	15
81	Polymorphisms in the gene encoding 11B-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (HSD11B1) and lifetime cognitive change. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 393, 74-77.	1.0	14
82	No association of CETP genotype with cognitive function or age-related cognitive change. Neuroscience Letters, 2007, 420, 189-192.	1.0	12
83	DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN LATE LIFE AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE: THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENCE AND LESION LOCATION. Depression and Anxiety, 2013, 30, 77-84.	2.0	12
84	A comparison of measurement methods of hippocampal atrophy rate for predicting Alzheimer's dementia in the Aberdeen Birth Cohort of 1936. Alzheimer's and Dementia: Diagnosis, Assessment and Disease Monitoring, 2017, 6, 31-39.	1.2	12
85	Social support in later life: Examining the roles of childhood and adulthood cognition. Personality and Individual Differences, 2007, 43, 937-948.	1.6	10
86	Late-life deficits in cognitive, physical and emotional functions, childhood intelligence and occupational profile: a life-course examination of the Aberdeen 1936 Birth Cohort (ABC1936). Age and Ageing, 2016, 45, 486-493.	0.7	10
87	Testing replication of a 5-SNP set for general cognitive ability in six population samples. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2008, 16, 1388-1395.	1.4	8
88	Solvent exposure and cognitive ability at age 67: a follow-up study of the 1947 Scottish Mental Survey. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2010, 67, 401-407.	1.3	8
89	A Neuroendocrine View of ECT. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1990, 157, 740-743.	1.7	7
90	Predictors of tooth loss in the 1921 Lothian Birth Cohort. Age and Ageing, 2007, 37, 111-114.	0.7	7

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91	Human culture and the future dementia epidemic. Neurology, 2013, 80, 1824-1825.	1.5	7
92	Commentary: Childhood education and disparities in adult health—the need for improved theories and better data. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 466-467.	0.9	6
93	All-cause mortality in the Aberdeen 1921 birth cohort: Effects of socio-demographic, physical and cognitive factors. BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 307.	1.2	6
94	The release of oxytocin, vasopressin and associated neurophysins after electroconvulsive therapy. Human Psychopharmacology, 1991, 6, 161-164.	0.7	5
95	Blood Pressure and Cognition in the Aberdeen 1936 Birth Cohort. Gerontology, 2007, 53, 432-437.	1.4	4
96	Aspirin moderates the association between cardiovascular risk, brain white matter hyperintensity total lesion volume and processing speed in normal ageing. Maturitas, 2020, 133, 49-53.	1.0	4
97	Functional Gene Group Analysis Indicates No Role for Heterotrimeric G Proteins in Cognitive Ability. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e91690.	1.1	3
98	RE: "RELATION OF EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION-BASED SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS TO INCIDENT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE". American Journal of Epidemiology, 2004, 160, 404-405.	1.6	2
99	Aspirin and cognitive function. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2007, 334, 961-962.	2.4	2
100	Cognitive Test Scores and Progressive Cognitive Decline in the Aberdeen 1921 and 1936 Birth Cohorts. Brain Sciences, 2022, 12, 318.	1.1	1
101	Are gender-specific approaches required to prevent dementia?. Maturitas, 2016, 92, 7-8.	1.0	0
102	Cognitive Screening in Aging Physicians. Neurology: Clinical Practice, 2021, 11, 89-90.	0.8	0