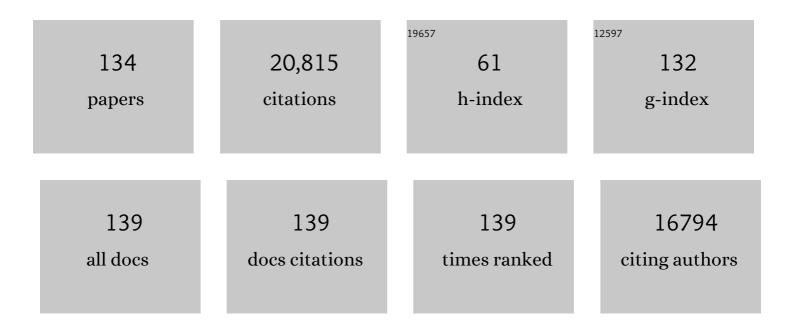
## Elizabeth R Sowell

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mapping cortical change across the human life span. Nature Neuroscience, 2003, 6, 309-315.	14.8	2,037
2	Longitudinal Mapping of Cortical Thickness and Brain Growth in Normal Children. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 8223-8231.	3.6	1,313
3	In vivo evidence for post-adolescent brain maturation in frontal and striatal regions. Nature Neuroscience, 1999, 2, 859-861.	14.8	1,289
4	Family income, parental education and brain structure in children and adolescents. Nature Neuroscience, 2015, 18, 773-778.	14.8	979
5	Mapping Continued Brain Growth and Gray Matter Density Reduction in Dorsal Frontal Cortex: Inverse Relationships during Postadolescent Brain Maturation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 8819-8829.	3.6	854
6	Sex Differences in Cortical Thickness Mapped in 176 Healthy Individuals between 7 and 87 Years of Age. Cerebral Cortex, 2007, 17, 1550-1560.	2.9	612
7	Development of cortical and subcortical brain structures in childhood and adolescence: a structural MRI study. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2002, 44, 4.	2.1	593
8	Image processing and analysis methods for the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study. NeuroImage, 2019, 202, 116091.	4.2	539
9	Cortical abnormalities in children and adolescents with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Lancet, The, 2003, 362, 1699-1707.	13.7	506
10	Development of the Cerebral Cortex across Adolescence: A Multisample Study of Inter-Related Longitudinal Changes in Cortical Volume, Surface Area, and Thickness. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 3402-3412.	3.6	496
11	Mapping Changes in the Human Cortex throughout the Span of Life. Neuroscientist, 2004, 10, 372-392.	3.5	490
12	Localizing Age-Related Changes in Brain Structure between Childhood and Adolescence Using Statistical Parametric Mapping. Neurolmage, 1999, 9, 587-597.	4.2	469
13	Structural brain development between childhood and adulthood: Convergence across four longitudinal samples. Neurolmage, 2016, 141, 273-281.	4.2	427
14	Neural correlates of socioeconomic status in the developing human brain. Developmental Science, 2012, 15, 516-527.	2.4	423
15	Anterior Cingulate, Gyrus Rectus, and Orbitofrontal Abnormalities in Elderly Depressed Patients: An MRI-Based Parcellation of the Prefrontal Cortex. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2004, 161, 99-108.	7.2	344
16	Neuroanatomical Assessment of Biological Maturity. Current Biology, 2012, 22, 1693-1698.	3.9	328
17	Improved memory functioning and frontal lobe maturation between childhood and adolescence: A structural MRI study. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2001, 7, 312-322.	1.8	323
18	Abnormalities of the Corpus Callosum in Children Prenatally Exposed to Alcohol. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1995, 19, 1198-1202.	2.4	292

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19	The Pediatric Imaging, Neurocognition, and Genetics (PING) Data Repository. NeuroImage, 2016, 124, 1149-1154.	4.2	251
20	A Decrease in the Size of the Basal Ganglia in Children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1996, 20, 1088-1093.	2.4	235
21	Puberty Influences Medial Temporal Lobe and Cortical Gray Matter Maturation Differently in Boys Than Girls Matched for Sexual Maturity. Cerebral Cortex, 2011, 21, 636-646.	2.9	229
22	Mapping callosal morphology and cognitive correlates. Neurology, 2001, 57, 235-244.	1.1	222
23	Thinning of sensorimotor cortices in children with Tourette syndrome. Nature Neuroscience, 2008, 11, 637-639.	14.8	221
24	Imaging the Impact of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure on the Structure of the Developing Human Brain. Neuropsychology Review, 2011, 21, 102-118.	4.9	219
25	Abnormal Development of the Cerebellar Vermis in Children Prenatally Exposed to Alcohol: Size Reduction in Lobules I–V. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1996, 20, 31-34.	2.4	212
26	Tracking Alzheimer's Disease. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1097, 183-214.	3.8	209
27	Along-tract statistics allow for enhanced tractography analysis. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 3227-3242.	4.2	205
28	Puberty and structural brain development in humans. Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, 2017, 44, 122-137.	5.2	202
29	Regional Brain Shape Abnormalities Persist into Adolescence after Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Cerebral Cortex, 2002, 12, 856-865.	2.9	200
30	Mapping Sulcal Pattern Asymmetry and Local Cortical Surface Gray Matter Distribution In Vivo: Maturation in Perisylvian Cortices. Cerebral Cortex, 2002, 12, 17-26.	2.9	199
31	Multimodal imaging of the self-regulating developing brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 19620-19625.	7.1	192
32	The role of testosterone and estradiol in brain volume changes across adolescence: A longitudinal structural MRI study. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 5633-5645.	3.6	192
33	Abnormal Cortical Thickness and Brain-Behavior Correlation Patterns in Individuals with Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Cerebral Cortex, 2008, 18, 136-144.	2.9	184
34	Voxel-based morphometric analyses of the brain in children and adolescents prenatally exposed to alcohol. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 515-523.	1.2	167
35	The NIH Toolbox Cognition Battery: Results from a large normative developmental sample (PING) Neuropsychology, 2014, 28, 1-10.	1.3	163
36	Mapping White Matter Integrity and Neurobehavioral Correlates in Children with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 1313-1319.	3.6	157

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37	Sex Matters during Adolescence: Testosterone-Related Cortical Thickness Maturation Differs between Boys and Girls. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33850.	2.5	145
38	A Longitudinal Study of the Long-Term Consequences of Drinking during Pregnancy: Heavy <i>In Utero</i> Alcohol Exposure Disrupts the Normal Processes of Brain Development. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 15243-15251.	3.6	144
39	Further Development of a Neurobehavioral Profile of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2013, 37, 517-528.	2.4	134
40	Development of subcortical volumes across adolescence in males and females: A multisample study of longitudinal changes. NeuroImage, 2018, 172, 194-205.	4.2	133
41	Age-Related Differences in Cortical Thickness Vary by Socioeconomic Status. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0162511.	2.5	121
42	Mapping Cortical Gray Matter Asymmetry Patterns in Adolescents with Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Neurolmage, 2002, 17, 1807-1819.	4.2	119
43	Brain Abnormalities in Early-Onset Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorder Observed With Statistical Parametric Mapping of Structural Magnetic Resonance Images. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 157, 1475-1484.	7.2	118
44	A Longitudinal Study: Changes in Cortical Thickness and Surface Area during Pubertal Maturation. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0119774.	2.5	113
45	Regional brain volume reductions relate to facial dysmorphology and neurocognitive function in fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Human Brain Mapping, 2012, 33, 920-937.	3.6	103
46	Mapping cerebellar vermal morphology and cognitive correlates in prenatal alcohol exposure. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 1285-1290.	1.2	102
47	Neurodevelopmental changes in verbal working memory load-dependency: An fMRI investigation. NeuroImage, 2008, 42, 1678-1685.	4.2	95
48	Genomeâ€wide association study of shared components of reading disability and language impairment. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2013, 12, 792-801.	2.2	95
49	Abnormal Cortical Thickness Alterations in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders and Their Relationships with Facial Dysmorphology. Cerebral Cortex, 2012, 22, 1170-1179.	2.9	94
50	Association of lead-exposure risk and family income with childhood brain outcomes. Nature Medicine, 2020, 26, 91-97.	30.7	93
51	Biospecimens and the ABCD study: Rationale, methods of collection, measurement and early data. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2018, 32, 97-106.	4.0	88
52	Structural MRI and Brain Development. International Review of Neurobiology, 2005, 67, 285-323.	2.0	86
53	Collaborative initiative on fetal alcohol spectrum disorders: methodology of clinical projects. Alcohol, 2010, 44, 635-641.	1.7	84
54	Mapping brain size and cortical gray matter changes in elderly depression. Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 55, 382-389.	1.3	82

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55	Functional magnetic resonance imaging of verbal learning in children with heavy prenatal alcohol exposure. NeuroReport, 2007, 18, 635-639.	1.2	79
56	Quantitative in vivo evidence for broad regional gradients in the timing of white matter maturation during adolescence. NeuroImage, 2011, 54, 25-31.	4.2	77
57	fMRI of syntactic processing in typically developing children: Structural correlates in the inferior frontal gyrus. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2011, 1, 313-323.	4.0	75
58	Further MRI evidence of late brain maturation: Limbic volume increases and changing asymmetries during childhood and adolescence. Developmental Neuropsychology, 1998, 14, 599-617.	1.4	72
59	Individual differences in frontolimbic circuitry and anxiety emerge with adolescent changes in endocannabinoid signaling across species. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 4500-4505.	7.1	72
60	Executive Function Predicts Adaptive Behavior in Children with Histories of Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Attentionâ€Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2012, 36, 1431-1441.	2.4	70
61	White matter connectivity and aerobic fitness in male adolescents. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2014, 7, 65-75.	4.0	68
62	Fine particulate matter exposure during childhood relates to hemispheric-specific differences in brain structure. Environment International, 2020, 143, 105933.	10.0	65
63	Differentiating Prenatal Exposure to Methamphetamine and Alcohol versus Alcohol and Not Methamphetamine using Tensor-Based Brain Morphometry and Discriminant Analysis. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 3876-3885.	3.6	64
64	Abnormal brain activation during working memory in children with prenatal exposure to drugs of abuse: The effects of methamphetamine, alcohol, and polydrug exposure. NeuroImage, 2011, 54, 3067-3075.	4.2	64
65	Callosal Thickness Reductions Relate to Facial Dysmorphology in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2012, 36, 798-806.	2.4	62
66	Gray matter maturation and cognition in children with different <i>APOE</i> ε genotypes. Neurology, 2016, 87, 585-594.	1.1	62
67	Altered frontalâ€parietal functioning during verbal working memory in children and adolescents with heavy prenatal alcohol exposure. Human Brain Mapping, 2009, 30, 3200-3208.	3.6	60
68	Longitudinal changes in pubertal maturation and white matter microstructure. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 81, 70-79.	2.7	58
69	Drinking During Pregnancy and the Developing Brain: Is Any Amount Safe?. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2016, 20, 80-82.	7.8	57
70	Structural, Metabolic, and Functional Brain Abnormalities as a Result of Prenatal Exposure to Drugs of Abuse: Evidence from Neuroimaging. Neuropsychology Review, 2010, 20, 376-397.	4.9	55
71	Volume changes and brainâ€behavior relationships in white matter and subcortical gray matter in children with prenatal alcohol exposure. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 2318-2329.	3.6	55
72	Development of cortical and subcortical brain structures in childhood and adolescence: a structural MRI study. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2002, 44, 4-16.	2.1	52

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73	Early Adolescent Substance Use Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Survey in the ABCD Study Cohort. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2021, 69, 390-397.	2.5	52
74	Functional connectivity abnormalities and associated cognitive deficits in fetal alcohol Spectrum disorders (FASD). Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2017, 11, 1432-1445.	2.1	51
75	Association of common genetic variants in GPCPD1 with scaling of visual cortical surface area in humans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 3985-3990.	7.1	50
76	Effects of prenatal alcohol exposure on the development of white matter volume and change in executive function. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2014, 5, 19-27.	2.7	48
77	Baseline brain function in the preadolescents of the ABCD Study. Nature Neuroscience, 2021, 24, 1176-1186.	14.8	48
78	White matter microstructure among youth with perinatally acquired HIV is associated with disease severity. Aids, 2015, 29, 1035-1044.	2.2	47
79	Correspondence Between Perceived Pubertal Development and Hormone Levels in 9-10 Year-Olds From the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2020, 11, 549928.	3.5	45
80	Increases in Regional Subarachnoid CSF Without Apparent Cortical Gray Matter Deficits in Schizophrenia: Modulating Effects of Sex and Age. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 160, 2169-2180.	7.2	44
81	Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) study Linked External Data (LED): Protocol and practices for geocoding and assignment of environmental data. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2021, 52, 101030.	4.0	44
82	Anxiety is related to indices of cortical maturation in typically developing children and adolescents. Brain Structure and Function, 2016, 221, 3013-3025.	2.3	43
83	Frontostriatal Connectivity in Children during Working Memory and the Effects of Prenatal Methamphetamine, Alcohol, and Polydrug Exposure. Developmental Neuroscience, 2012, 34, 43-57.	2.0	42
84	Neurobehavioral Deficits Consistent Across Age and Sex in Youth with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, 40, 1971-1981.	2.4	41
85	The Effects of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Attentionâ€Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder on Psychopathology and Behavior. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2013, 37, 507-516.	2.4	40
86	Cortical gyrification is abnormal in children with prenatal alcohol exposure. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2017, 15, 391-400.	2.7	39
87	Responsible Use of Open-Access Developmental Data: The Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study. Psychological Science, 2021, 32, 866-870.	3.3	39
88	Effects of Prenatal Methamphetamine Exposure on Verbal Memory Revealed with Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2009, 30, 185-192.	1.1	37
89	White matter microstructure abnormalities and executive function in adolescents with prenatal cocaine exposure. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2013, 213, 161-168.	1.8	37
90	The Neurobiology of Childhood Structural Brain Development: Conception Through Adulthood. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2013, , 3-17.	1.7	37

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91	White matter microstructural alterations in children with prenatal methamphetamine/polydrug exposure. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2012, 204, 140-148.	1.8	36
92	Executive function and cortical thickness in youths prenatally exposed to cocaine, alcohol and tobacco. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2015, 16, 155-165.	4.0	36
93	Neuropsychological deficits associated with heavy prenatal alcohol exposure are not exacerbated by ADHD Neuropsychology, 2013, 27, 713-724.	1.3	35
94	The Clinical Utility and Specificity of Parent Report of Executive Function among Children with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2014, 20, 704-716.	1.8	35
95	Longitudinal Impact of Childhood Adversity on Early Adolescent Mental Health During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the ABCD Study Cohort: Does Race or Ethnicity Moderate Findings?. Biological Psychiatry Global Open Science, 2021, 1, 324-335.	2.2	35
96	Combined Face–Brain Morphology and Associated Neurocognitive Correlates in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2018, 42, 1769-1782.	2.4	34
97	Semi-automated method for delineation of landmarks on models of the cerebral cortex. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2009, 178, 385-392.	2.5	33
98	Sex differences in associations between white matter microstructure and gonadal hormones in children and adolescents with prenatal alcohol exposure. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 83, 111-121.	2.7	33
99	Positive Economic, Psychosocial, and Physiological Ecologies Predict Brain Structure and Cognitive Performance in 9–10-Year-Old Children. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 578822.	2.0	33
100	The Pandemic's Toll on Young Adolescents: Prevention and Intervention Targets to Preserve Their Mental Health. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2022, 70, 387-395.	2.5	33
101	Reading skill and structural brain development. NeuroReport, 2014, 25, 347-352.	1.2	32
102	Developmental Trajectories for Visuo-Spatial Attention are Altered by Prenatal Alcohol Exposure: A Longitudinal FMRI Study. Cerebral Cortex, 2015, 25, 4761-4771.	2.9	32
103	Lower total and regional grey matter brain volumes in youth with perinatally-acquired HIV infection: Associations with HIV disease severity, substance use, and cognition. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 62, 100-109.	4.1	32
104	The Neurobiology of Childhood Structural Brain Development: Conception Through Adulthood. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2013, 16, 3-17.	1.7	31
105	Deformed Subcortical Structures Are Related to Past HIV Disease Severity in Youth With Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection. Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society, 2016, 5, S6-S14.	1.3	29
106	A commonly carried genetic variant in the delta opioid receptor gene, <i>OPRD1,</i> is associated with smaller regional brain volumes: Replication in elderly and young populations. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 1226-1236.	3.6	28
107	Facial Curvature Detects and Explicates Ethnic Differences in Effects of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2017, 41, 1471-1483.	2.4	28
108	Rates of Incidental Findings in Brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Children. JAMA Neurology, 2021, 78, 578.	9.0	28

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109	Brain abnormalities observed in childhood-onset schizophrenia: A review of the structural magnetic resonance imaging literature. Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 2000, 6, 180-185.	3.6	27
110	Dyslexia and language impairment associated genetic markers influence cortical thickness and white matter in typically developing children. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2016, 10, 272-282.	2.1	27
111	Two-year cortical trajectories are abnormal in children and adolescents with prenatal alcohol exposure. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2018, 30, 123-133.	4.0	27
112	Effects of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Attentionâ€Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder on Adaptive Functioning. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2014, 38, 1439-1447.	2.4	23
113	Executive Functioning Correlates With Communication Ability in Youth With Histories of Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2018, 24, 1026-1037.	1.8	22
114	Relation between adaptive function and IQ among youth with histories of heavy prenatal alcohol exposure. Birth Defects Research, 2019, 111, 812-821.	1.5	20
115	Substance use patterns in 9-10 year olds: Baseline findings from the adolescent brain cognitive development (ABCD) study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 227, 108946.	3.2	19
116	Adolescents with prenatal cocaine exposure show subtle alterations in striatal surface morphology and frontal cortical volumes. Journal of Neurodevelopmental Disorders, 2012, 4, 22.	3.1	18
117	The Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status and Brain Volume in Children and Adolescents With Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 85.	2.0	17
118	Reading skill is related to individual differences in brain structure in college students. Human Brain Mapping, 2011, 32, 1194-1205.	3.6	16
119	Neural correlates of verbal memory in youth with heavy prenatal alcohol exposure. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2018, 12, 806-822.	2.1	15
120	Brain Imaging in FAS: Commentary on the article by Malisza et al Pediatric Research, 2005, 58, 1148-1149.	2.3	14
121	Validity and Reliability of Executive Function Measures in Children With Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure: Correspondence Between Multiple Raters and Laboratory Measures. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2021, 45, 596-607.	2.4	12
122	A Comprehensive Overview of the Physical Health of the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study Cohort at Baseline. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2021, 9, 734184.	1.9	11
123	Development and validation of a postnatal risk score that identifies children with prenatal alcohol exposure. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2022, 46, 52-65.	2.4	11
124	Pregnancy: No safe level of alcohol. Nature, 2014, 513, 172-172.	27.8	9
125	Relation Between Oppositional/Conduct Behaviors and Executive Function Among Youth with Histories of Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2019, 43, 1135-1144.	2.4	9
126	Risk of lead exposure, subcortical brain structure, and cognition in a large cohort of 9- to 10-year-old children. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0258469.	2.5	8

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127	Diffusion Tensor Imaging Studies of Prenatal Drug Exposure: Challenges of Poly-Drug Use in Pregnant Women. Journal of Pediatrics, 2011, 159, 709-710.	1.8	6
128	Promise for Finding Brain Biomarkers Among Infants at High Familial Risk for Developing Autism Spectrum Disorders. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 169, 551-553.	7.2	6
129	Family <scp>Wellâ€Being</scp> During the <scp>COVID</scp> â€19 Pandemic: The Risks of Financial Insecurity and Coping. Journal of Research on Adolescence, 2023, 33, 43-58.	3.7	6
130	Brain morphometric differences in youth with and without perinatally-acquired HIV: A cross-sectional study. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2020, 26, 102246.	2.7	5
131	Resilience to COVID-19: Socioeconomic Disadvantage Associated With Positive Caregiver–Youth Communication and Youth Preventative Actions. Frontiers in Public Health, 2022, 10, 734308.	2.7	5
132	Structural brain development. , 2020, , 289-317.		2
133	A Riemannian Framework for Linear and Quadratic Discriminant Analysis on the Tangent Space of Shapes. , 2017, 2017, 726-734.		1
134	Mapping cortical change across the human life span. , 0, .		1