Sarah D Linnstaedt

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

38 papers	1,172 citations	516710 16 h-index	414414 32 g-index
39 all docs	39 docs citations	39 times ranked	2196 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Socio-demographic and trauma-related predictors of depression within eight weeks of motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 1934-1947.	4.5	15
2	Enhancing Discovery of Genetic Variants for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Through Integration of Quantitative Phenotypes and Trauma Exposure Information. Biological Psychiatry, 2022, 91, 626-636.	1.3	21
3	Neurocognition after motor vehicle collision and adverse post-traumatic neuropsychiatric sequelae within 8 weeks: Initial findings from the AURORA study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2022, 298, 57-67.	4.1	6
4	Duration of Reduction in Enduring Stress-Induced Hyperalgesia Via FKBP51 Inhibition Depends on Timing of Administration Relative to Traumatic Stress Exposure. Journal of Pain, 2022, 23, 1256-1267.	1.4	7
5	Time of trauma prospectively affects PTSD symptom severity: The impact of circadian rhythms and cortisol. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2022, 141, 105729.	2.7	3
6	Hippocampal volume, FKBP5 genetic risk alleles, and childhood trauma interact to increase vulnerability to chronic multisite musculoskeletal pain. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 6511.	3.3	7
7	Persistent Dissociation and Its Neural Correlates in Predicting Outcomes After Trauma Exposure. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2022, 179, 661-672.	7.2	28
8	Socio-demographic and trauma-related predictors of PTSD within 8 weeks of a motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 3108-3121.	7.9	14
9	Multi-ethnic GWAS and meta-analysis of sleep quality identify MPP6 as a novel gene that functions in sleep center neurons. Sleep, 2021, 44, .	1.1	5
10	Prior sleep problems and adverse post-traumatic neuropsychiatric sequelae of motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. Sleep, 2021, 44, .	1.1	23
11	Prognostic neuroimaging biomarkers of trauma-related psychopathology: resting-state fMRI shortly after trauma predicts future PTSD and depression symptoms in the AURORA study. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 46, 1263-1271.	5.4	32
12	microRNA let-7i-5p mediates the relationship between muscle fat infiltration and neck pain disability following motor vehicle collision: a preliminary study. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 3140.	3.3	5
13	Peritraumatic 17β-estradiol levels influence chronic posttraumatic pain outcomes. Pain, 2021, 162, 2909-2916.	4.2	5
14	Polygenic risk scoring to assess genetic overlap and protective factors influencing posttraumatic stress, depression, and chronic pain after motor vehicle collision trauma. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 359.	4.8	13
15	Classification and Prediction of Post-Trauma Outcomes Related to PTSD Using Circadian Rhythm Changes Measured via Wrist-Worn Research Watch in a Large Longitudinal Cohort. IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics, 2021, 25, 2866-2876.	6.3	16
16	Development and Validation of a Model to Predict Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depression After a Motor Vehicle Collision. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 1228.	11.0	23
17	Thalamic volume and fear extinction interact to predict acute posttraumatic stress severity. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 141, 325-332.	3.1	12
18	A prospective examination of sex differences in posttraumatic autonomic functioning. Neurobiology of Stress, 2021, 15, 100384.	4.0	10

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19	Brain-Based Biotypes of Psychiatric Vulnerability in the Acute Aftermath of Trauma. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2021, 178, 1037-1049.	7.2	36
20	Prior histories of posttraumatic stress disorder and major depression and their onset and course in the three months after a motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. Depression and Anxiety, 2021, , .	4.1	3
21	MicroRNA-19b predicts widespread pain and posttraumatic stress symptom risk in a sex-dependent manner following trauma exposure. Pain, 2020, 161, 47-60.	4.2	23
22	Literature review and methodological considerations for understanding circulating risk biomarkers following trauma exposure. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 1986-1999.	7.9	7
23	The AURORA Study: a longitudinal, multimodal library of brain biology and function after traumatic stress exposure. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 283-296.	7.9	92
24	Vitamin D insufficiency increases risk of chronic pain among African Americans experiencing motor vehicle collision. Pain, 2020, 161, 274-280.	4.2	5
25	Genes known to escape X chromosome inactivation predict coâ€morbid chronic musculoskeletal pain and posttraumatic stress symptom development in women following trauma exposure. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2019, 180, 415-427.	1.7	13
26	International meta-analysis of PTSD genome-wide association studies identifies sex- and ancestry-specific genetic risk loci. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 4558.	12.8	363
27	Gender Differences in Pain Experience and Treatment after Motor Vehicle Collisions: A Secondary Analysis of the CRASH Injury Study. Clinical Therapeutics, 2018, 40, 204-213.e2.	2.5	17
28	Evaluation of the Association Between Genetic Variants in Circadian Rhythm Genes and Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms Identifies a Potential Functional Allele in the Transcription Factor TEF. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2018, 9, 597.	2.6	9
29	A Functional riboSNitch in the 3â€² Untranslated Region of <i>FKBP5</i> Alters MicroRNA-320a Binding Efficiency and Mediates Vulnerability to Chronic Post-Traumatic Pain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 8407-8420.	3.6	52
30	Genetic variant rs3750625 in the 3â€²UTR of ADRA2A affects stress-dependent acute pain severity after trauma and alters a microRNA-34a regulatory site. Pain, 2017, 158, 230-239.	4.2	12
31	CRHBP polymorphisms predict chronic pain development following motor vehicle collision. Pain, 2016, 157, 273-279.	4.2	21
32	Methodology of AA CRASH: a prospective observational study evaluating the incidence and pathogenesis of adverse post-traumatic sequelae in African-Americans experiencing motor vehicle collision: TableÂ1. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e012222.	1.9	24
33	MicroRNA 320a Predicts Chronic Axial and Widespread Pain Development Following Motor Vehicle Collision in a Stress-Dependent Manner. Journal of Orthopaedic and Sports Physical Therapy, 2016, 46, 911-919.	3.5	24
34	MicroRNA Circulating in the Early Aftermath of Motor Vehicle Collision Predict Persistent Pain Development and Suggest a Role for microRNA in Sex-Specific Pain Differences. Molecular Pain, 2015, 11, s12990-015-0069.	2.1	30
35	Î¼-Opioid Receptor Gene A118ÂG Variants and Persistent Pain Symptoms Among Men and Women Experiencing Motor VehicleÂCollision. Journal of Pain, 2015, 16, 637-644.	1.4	23
36	Î¼-Opioid Receptor Gene A118G Polymorphism Predicts Pain Recovery After Sexual Assault. Journal of Pain, 2013, 14, 165-171.	1.4	26

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37	Plasma Components Affect Accuracy of Circulating Cancer-Related MicroRNA Quantitation. Journal of Molecular Diagnostics, 2012, 14, 71-80.	2.8	147
38	Derivation and validation of risk prediction for posttraumatic stress symptoms following trauma exposure. Psychological Medicine, 0, , 1-10.	4.5	0