## William J Gehring

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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WILLIAM | CEHDING

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Neural System for Error Detection and Compensation. Psychological Science, 1993, 4, 385-390.	3.3	2,494
2	The Medial Frontal Cortex and the Rapid Processing of Monetary Gains and Losses. Science, 2002, 295, 2279-2282.	12.6	1,600
3	Prefrontal–cingulate interactions in action monitoring. Nature Neuroscience, 2000, 3, 516-520.	14.8	769
4	Action-Monitoring Dysfunction in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Psychological Science, 2000, 11, 1-6.	3.3	642
5	More attention must be paid: The neurobiology of attentional effort. Brain Research Reviews, 2006, 51, 145-160.	9.0	479
6	Functions of the Medial Frontal Cortex in the Processing of Conflict and Errors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 9430-9437.	3.6	367
7	Error-related hyperactivity of the anterior cingulate cortex in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 57, 287-294.	1.3	353
8	Neural Systems for Error Monitoring. Neuroscientist, 2007, 13, 160-172.	3.5	321
9	Event-related brain potentials and error-related processing: An analysis of incorrect responses to go and no-go stimuli. Psychophysiology, 1996, 33, 42-53.	2.4	268
10	The Processing of Unexpected Positive Response Outcomes in the Mediofrontal Cortex. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 12087-12092.	3.6	152
11	Medial Frontal Cortex Activity and Loss-Related Responses to Errors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 4063-4070.	3.6	146
12	Externalizing psychopathology and gain–loss feedback in a simulated gambling task: Dissociable components of brain response revealed by time-frequency analysis Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2011, 120, 352-364.	1.9	129
13	INCREASED ERROR-RELATED BRAIN ACTIVITY IN YOUTH WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER AND UNAFFECTED SIBLINGS. Depression and Anxiety, 2013, 30, 39-46.	4.1	124
14	The anterior cingulate cortex lends a hand in response selection. Nature Neuroscience, 1999, 2, 853-854.	14.8	122
15	Hyperactive Error Responses and Altered Connectivity in Ventromedial and Frontoinsular Cortices in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 583-591.	1.3	112
16	Affective-motivational influences on feedback-related ERPs in a gambling task. Brain Research, 2006, 1105, 110-121.	2.2	109
17	Changes in Performance Monitoring During Sensorimotor Adaptation. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2009, 102, 1868-1879.	1.8	96
18	The mind's eye, looking inward? In search of executive control in internal attention shifting. Psychophysiology, 2003, 40, 572-585.	2.4	81

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19	The Error-Related Negativity. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2018, 13, 200-204.	9.0	79
20	Error-Related Negativity and Tic History in Pediatric Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2012, 51, 902-910.	0.5	70
21	Increased error-related brain activity in youth with obsessive-compulsive disorder and other anxiety disorders. Neuroscience Letters, 2013, 541, 214-218.	2.1	59
22	Lateral prefrontal damage affects processing selection but not attention switching. Cognitive Brain Research, 2002, 13, 267-279.	3.0	53
23	Chronic medication does not affect hyperactive error responses in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Psychophysiology, 2010, 47, 913-20.	2.4	41
24	Perceptual properties of feedback stimuli influence the feedbackâ€related negativity in the flanker gambling task. Psychophysiology, 2014, 51, 782-788.	2.4	28
25	Loss feedback negativity elicited by single- versus conjoined-feature stimuli. NeuroReport, 2009, 20, 632-636.	1.2	26
26	Feedback processing in children and adolescents: Is there a sensitivity for processing rewarding feedback?. Neuropsychologia, 2016, 82, 31-38.	1.6	25
27	Brain Activity Elicited by Positive and Negative Feedback in Preschool-Aged Children. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e18774.	2.5	24
28	Withdrawn/Depressed Behaviors and Error-Related Brain Activity in Youth With Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2016, 55, 906-913.e2.	0.5	22
29	Thinking about interracial interactions. Nature Neuroscience, 2003, 6, 1241-1243.	14.8	21
30	When the going gets tough, the cingulate gets going. Nature Neuroscience, 2004, 7, 1285-1287.	14.8	21
31	Separating cognitive processes with principal components analysis of EEG time-frequency distributions. Proceedings of SPIE, 2008, , .	0.8	20
32	Altered relationship between electrophysiological response to errors and gray matter volumes in an extended network for errorâ€processing in pediatric obsessiveâ€compulsive disorder. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 1143-1153.	3.6	19
33	Error-related brain activity in adolescents with obsessive-compulsive disorder and major depressive disorder. Depression and Anxiety, 2018, 35, 752-760.	4.1	19
34	Comparing Self-Regulation-Associated Event Related Potentials in Preschool Children with and without High Levels of Disruptive Behavior. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2017, 45, 1119-1132.	3.5	18
35	Associations between developmental changes in errorâ€related brain activity and executive functions in early childhood. Psychophysiology, 2018, 55, e13040.	2.4	14
36	Auditory N1 reveals planning and monitoring processes during music performance. Psychophysiology, 2017, 54, 235-247.	2.4	13

WILLIAM J GEHRING

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37	Behavioral and Electrophysiological Correlates of Performance Monitoring and Development in Children and Adolescents with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Brain Sciences, 2020, 10, 79.	2.3	13
38	A commentary on establishing norms for error-related brain activity during the arrow flanker task among young adults. NeuroImage, 2021, 234, 117932.	4.2	13
39	A Diagnostic Biomarker for Pediatric Generalized Anxiety Disorder Using the Error-Related Negativity. Child Psychiatry and Human Development, 2020, 51, 827-838.	1.9	12
40	Screening for Pediatric Obsessive–Compulsive Disorder Using the Obsessive–Compulsive Inventory-Child Version. Child Psychiatry and Human Development, 2020, 51, 888-899.	1.9	11
41	The NIMH Research Domain Criteria initiative and errorâ€related brain activity. Psychophysiology, 2016, 53, 386-388.	2.4	10
42	Electrical Brain Responses Reveal Sequential Constraints on Planning during Music Performance. Brain Sciences, 2019, 9, 25.	2.3	10
43	Toward a More Sophisticated Response Representation in Theories of Medial Frontal Performance Monitoring: The Effects of Motor Similarity and Motor Asymmetries. Cerebral Cortex, 2014, 24, 414-425.	2.9	9
44	Cultural Values Influence Relations Between Parent Emotion Socialization and Adolescents' Neural Responses to Peer Rejection. Research on Child and Adolescent Psychopathology, 2022, 50, 255-267.	2.3	9
45	Cultural group differences in the association of neural sensitivity to social feedback and social anxiety among diverse adolescents. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 143, 400-408.	3.1	4
46	Collectivism is associated with enhanced neural response to socially salient errors among adolescents. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2021, 16, 1150-1159.	3.0	2