

Diana O Perkins

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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165
papers

22,269
citations

34105
52
h-index

9103
144
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166
all docs

166
docs citations

166
times ranked

15369
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effectiveness of Antipsychotic Drugs in Patients with Chronic Schizophrenia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2005, 353, 1209-1223.	27.0	5,335
2	Prodromal Assessment With the Structured Interview for Prodromal Syndromes and the Scale of Prodromal Symptoms: Predictive Validity, Interrater Reliability, and Training to Reliability. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2003, 29, 703-715.	4.3	1,492
3	Prediction of Psychosis in Youth at High Clinical Risk. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 65, 28.	12.3	1,160
4	Relationship Between Duration of Untreated Psychosis and Outcome in First-Episode Schizophrenia: A Critical Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 162, 1785-1804.	7.2	1,086
5	Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia, second edition. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 161, 1-56.	7.2	1,024
6	Mapping genomic loci implicates genes and synaptic biology in schizophrenia. <i>Nature</i> , 2022, 604, 502-508.	27.8	929
7	Contribution of copy number variants to schizophrenia from a genome-wide study of 41,321 subjects. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2017, 49, 27-35.	21.4	838
8	The Effects of Atypical Antipsychotic Drugs on Neurocognitive Impairment in Schizophrenia: A Review and Meta-analysis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 1999, 25, 201-222.	4.3	636
9	Progressive Reduction in Cortical Thickness as Psychosis Develops: A Multisite Longitudinal Neuroimaging Study of Youth at Elevated Clinical Risk. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 77, 147-157.	1.3	516
10	The early stages of schizophrenia: speculations on pathogenesis, pathophysiology, and therapeutic approaches. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2001, 50, 884-897.	1.3	506
11	microRNA expression in the prefrontal cortex of individuals with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. <i>Genome Biology</i> , 2007, 8, R27.	9.6	489
12	An Individualized Risk Calculator for Research in Prodromal Psychosis. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 173, 980-988.	7.2	458
13	Predictors of Noncompliance in Patients With Schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2002, 63, 1121-1128.	2.2	433
14	Validity of the Prodromal Risk Syndrome for First Psychosis: Findings From the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2009, 35, 894-908.	4.3	368
15	Association of Thalamic Dysconnectivity and Conversion to Psychosis in Youth and Young Adults at Elevated Clinical Risk. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 72, 882.	11.0	284
16	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study: A Collaborative Multisite Approach to Prodromal Schizophrenia Research. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2007, 33, 665-672.	4.3	258
17	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 2): Overview and recruitment. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2012, 142, 77-82.	2.0	235
18	Cortisol Levels and Risk for Psychosis: Initial Findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 74, 410-417.	1.3	221

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19	At risk or not at risk? A meta-analysis of the prognostic accuracy of psychometric interviews for psychosis prediction. <i>World Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 14, 322-332.	10.4	209
20	Association of Neurocognition With Transition to Psychosis. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 73, 1239.	11.0	205
21	Towards a Psychosis Risk Blood Diagnostic for Persons Experiencing High-Risk Symptoms: Preliminary Results From the NAPLS Project. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2015, 41, 419-428.	4.3	195
22	Randomized trial of olanzapine versus placebo in the symptomatic acute treatment of the schizophrenic prodrome. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2003, 54, 453-464.	1.3	194
23	Predictors of Treatment Discontinuation and Medication Nonadherence in Patients Recovering From a First Episode of Schizophrenia, Schizophreniform Disorder, or Schizoaffective Disorder. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 69, 106-113.	2.2	185
24	The Dark Side of the Moon: Meta-analytical Impact of Recruitment Strategies on Risk Enrichment in the Clinical High Risk State for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2016, 42, 732-743.	4.3	183
25	Emotion perception and social skill over the course of psychosis: A comparison of individuals at-risk for psychosis and individuals with early and chronic schizophrenia spectrum illness. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2007, 12, 198-212.	1.3	172
26	Characterizing and dating the onset of symptoms in psychotic illness: the Symptom Onset in Schizophrenia (SOS) inventory. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2000, 44, 1-10.	2.0	165
27	Facial affect recognition in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 192, 67-68.	2.8	161
28	Cerebello-thalamo-cortical hyperconnectivity as a state-independent functional neural signature for psychosis prediction and characterization. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3836.	12.8	156
29	Predictors of antipsychotic treatment response in patients with first-episode schizophrenia, schizoaffective and schizophreniform disorders. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 185, 18-24.	2.8	143
30	Multisite reliability of MR-based functional connectivity. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2017, 146, 959-970.	4.2	140
31	The Relationship of Neurocognition and Negative Symptoms to Social and Role Functioning Over Time in Individuals at Clinical High Risk in the First Phase of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2014, 40, 1452-1461.	4.3	137
32	Predictors of antipsychotic medication adherence in patients recovering from a first psychotic episode. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2006, 83, 53-63.	2.0	135
33	Use of Machine Learning to Determine Deviance in Neuroanatomical Maturity Associated With Future Psychosis in Youths at Clinically High Risk. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 75, 960.	11.0	114
34	Penny-wise and pound-foolish: the impact of measurement error on sample size requirements in clinical trials. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2000, 47, 762-766.	1.3	105
35	Nuclear and cytoplasmic localization of neural stem cell microRNAs. <i>Rna</i> , 2011, 17, 675-686.	3.5	105
36	Assessing Clinical and Functional Outcomes in the Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) Schizophrenia Trial. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2003, 29, 33-43.	4.3	102

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37	Early traumatic experiences in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2013, 7, 300-305.	1.7	95
38	Comorbid diagnoses for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 190, 90-95.	2.0	95
39	Polygenic Risk Score Contribution to Psychosis Prediction in a Target Population of Persons at Clinical High Risk. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 177, 155-163.	7.2	90
40	Expanding the “central dogma”™: the regulatory role of nonprotein coding genes and implications for the genetic liability to schizophrenia. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 10, 69-78.	7.9	87
41	The Role of Cognition and Social Functioning as Predictors in the Transition to Psychosis for Youth With Attenuated Psychotic Symptoms. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2017, 43, 57-63.	4.3	84
42	Contributions of common genetic variants to risk of schizophrenia among individuals of African and Latino ancestry. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 25, 2455-2467.	7.9	82
43	Clinical and functional characteristics of youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis who do not transition to psychosis. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2019, 49, 1670-1677.	4.5	74
44	Specificity of Incident Diagnostic Outcomes in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2015, 41, 1066-1075.	4.3	71
45	Brief Evaluation of Medication Influences and Beliefs. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 24, 404-409.	1.4	68
46	Assessment of social judgments and complex mental states in the early phases of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2008, 100, 237-241.	2.0	66
47	Stress exposure and sensitivity in the clinical high-risk syndrome: Initial findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 160, 104-109.	2.0	66
48	Reliability of an fMRI paradigm for emotional processing in a multisite longitudinal study. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2015, 36, 2558-2579.	3.6	63
49	Potential Roles of Redox Dysregulation in the Development of Schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 88, 326-336.	1.3	62
50	The relation of antipsychotic and antidepressant medication with baseline symptoms and symptom progression: A naturalistic study of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Sample. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2009, 115, 50-57.	2.0	61
51	Early traumatic experiences, perceived discrimination and conversion to psychosis in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 51, 497-503.	3.1	60
52	Association Between P300 Responses to Auditory Oddball Stimuli and Clinical Outcomes in the Psychosis Risk Syndrome. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 76, 1187.	11.0	59
53	Anxiety in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2017, 11, 480-487.	1.7	56
54	Social cognition over time in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 171, 176-181.	2.0	55

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55	The Global Functioning: Social and Role Scalesâ€”Further Validation in a Large Sample of Adolescents and Young Adults at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 763-772.	4.3	55
56	Toward Leveraging Human Connectomic Data in Large Consortia: Generalizability of fMRI-Based Brain Graphs Across Sites, Sessions, and Paradigms. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2019, 29, 1263-1279.	2.9	55
57	Lack of Diagnostic Pluripotentiality in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Specificity of Comorbidity Persistence and Search for Pluripotential Subgroups. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2018, 44, 254-263.	4.3	51
58	Treatment history in the psychosis prodrome: characteristics of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study Cohort. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2010, 4, 220-226.	1.7	48
59	Cortical abnormalities in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS2 cohort. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2019, 23, 101862.	2.7	48
60	Association of baseline inflammatory markers and the development of negative symptoms in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 76, 268-274.	4.1	48
61	Theory of mind, emotion recognition and social perception in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research: Cognition</i> , 2015, 2, 133-139.	1.3	46
62	Current status specifiers for patients at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 158, 69-75.	2.0	45
63	Depression and clinical high-risk states: Baseline presentation of depressed vs. non-depressed participants in the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 192, 357-363.	2.0	45
64	Contribution of Rare Copy Number Variants toÂBipolar Disorder Risk Is Limited to Schizoaffective Cases. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 86, 110-119.	1.3	45
65	Movement abnormalities predict transitioning to psychosis in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 159, 263-266.	2.0	43
66	Severity of thought disorder predicts psychosis in persons at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 169, 169-177.	2.0	43
67	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 3): Methods and baseline description. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 243, 262-267.	2.0	39
68	Progressive reconfiguration of resting-state brain networks as psychosis develops: Preliminary results from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 226, 30-37.	2.0	36
69	Theory of mind and social judgments in people at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2013, 150, 498-504.	2.0	34
70	Impact of substance use on conversion to psychosis in youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 156, 277-280.	2.0	34
71	Characterizing Covariant Trajectories of Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis Across Symptomatic and Functional Domains. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 177, 164-171.	7.2	34
72	Psychotropic medication use in youth at high risk for psychosis: Comparison of baseline data from two research cohorts 1998â€”2005 and 2008â€”2011. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2013, 148, 99-104.	2.0	33

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73	Ventricular enlargement and progressive reduction of cortical gray matter are linked in prodromal youth who develop psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 189, 169-174.	2.0	32
74	Toward Generalizable and Transdiagnostic Tools for Psychosis Prediction: An Independent Validation and Improvement of the NAPLS-2 Risk Calculator in the Multisite PRONIA Cohort. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, 632-642.	1.3	32
75	Metabolic abnormalities and low dietary Omega 3 are associated with symptom severity and worse functioning prior to the onset of psychosis: Findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Studies Consortium. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 204, 96-103.	2.0	31
76	Neurocognitive profiles in the prodrome to psychosis in NAPLS-1. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 204, 311-319.	2.0	30
77	Latent Profile Analysis and Conversion to Psychosis: Characterizing Subgroups to Enhance Risk Prediction. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, 286-296.	4.3	28
78	Counterpoint. Early intervention for psychosis risk syndromes: Minimizing risk and maximizing benefit. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 10-17.	2.0	28
79	Prodromal Symptom Severity Predicts Accelerated Gray Matter Reduction and Third Ventricle Expansion among Clinically High-Risk Youth Developing Psychotic Disorders. Molecular Neuropsychiatry, 2015, 1, 13-22.	2.9	27
80	Negative symptoms and impaired social functioning predict later psychosis in Latino youth at clinical high risk in the NIMH and NIMH American prodromal longitudinal studies consortium. Microbial Biotechnology, 2015, 9, 467-475.	1.7	26
81	Stress perception following childhood adversity: Unique associations with adversity type and sex. Development and Psychopathology, 2020, 32, 343-356.	2.3	25
82	Neuroprotection: A New Strategy in the Treatment of Schizophrenia. CNS Spectrums, 2007, 12, 1-16.	1.2	24
83	Sleep problems and attenuated psychotic symptoms in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2019, 282, 112492.	3.3	24
84	Evidence that endogenous formaldehyde produces immunogenic and atherogenic adduct epitopes. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 10787.	3.3	23
85	Patterns of premorbid functioning in individuals at clinical high risk of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 169, 209-213.	2.0	22
86	Latent class cluster analysis of symptom ratings identifies distinct subgroups within the clinical high risk for psychosis syndrome. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 197, 522-530.	2.0	22
87	Predictive validity of conversion from the clinical high risk syndrome to frank psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 216, 184-191.	2.0	22
88	Impact of childhood adversity on corticolimbic volumes in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 213, 48-55.	2.0	21
89	Stressor-Cortisol Concordance Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: Novel Findings from the NAPLS Cohort. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2020, 115, 104649.	2.7	21
90	Mismatch Negativity in Response to Auditory Deviance and Risk for Future Psychosis in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2022, 79, 780.	11.0	21

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91	Personality disorder in HIV infection. International Review of Psychiatry, 1996, 8, 253-258.	2.8	20
92	Healthy adolescent performance on the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB): Developmental data from two samples of volunteers. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 172, 106-113.	2.0	20
93	The content of attenuated psychotic symptoms in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 219, 506-512.	3.3	19
94	Longitudinal study of social support and social conflict as predictors of depression and dysphoria among HIV-positive and HIV-negative gay men. Depression, 1994, 2, 189-199.	0.6	18
95	Functional development in clinical high risk youth: Prediction of schizophrenia versus other psychotic disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 215, 52-60.	3.3	18
96	Evaluating the impact of cannabis use on thalamic connectivity in youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. BMC Psychiatry, 2015, 15, 276.	2.6	18
97	Functional Capacity Assessed by the Map Task in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2016, 42, 1234-1242.	4.3	17
98	Treatment Precedes Positive Symptoms in North American Adolescent and Young Adult Clinical High Risk Cohort. Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 2018, 47, 69-78.	3.4	17
99	Incorporating cortisol into the NAPLS2 individualized risk calculator for prediction of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 95-100.	2.0	17
100	Networks of blood proteins in the neuroimmunology of schizophrenia. Translational Psychiatry, 2018, 8, 112.	4.8	16
101	Duration of the psychosis prodrome. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 216, 443-449.	2.0	16
102	Evaluating and treating the prodromal stage of schizophrenia. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2004, 6, 289-295.	4.5	15
103	The relations of age and pubertal development with cortisol and daily stress in youth at clinical risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 172, 29-34.	2.0	15
104	Exploration of clinical high-risk dropouts. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 195, 579-580.	2.0	15
105	Adding a neuroanatomical biomarker to an individualized risk calculator for psychosis: A proof-of-concept study. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 208, 41-43.	2.0	15
106	Sleep Disturbance in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2022, 48, 111-121.	4.3	15
107	Deficits in auditory predictive coding in individuals with the psychosis risk syndrome: Prediction of conversion to psychosis.. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2020, 129, 599-611.	1.9	15
108	The Violent Content in Attenuated Psychotic Symptoms. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 242, 61-66.	3.3	14

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109	Altered Brain Activation During Memory Retrieval Precedes and Predicts Conversion to Psychosis in Individuals at Clinical High Risk. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 924-933.	4.3	14
110	Additional layers of gene regulatory complexity from recently discovered microRNA mechanisms. <i>International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2010, 42, 1236-1242.	2.8	13
111	Exploratory analysis of social cognition and neurocognition in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 218, 39-43.	3.3	13
112	Evaluating the relationship between cannabis use and IQ in youth and young adults at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 230, 878-884.	3.3	13
113	Age-related trajectories of social cognition in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis: An exploratory study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 201, 130-136.	2.0	13
114	The Early Psychosis Screener for Internet (EPSI)-SR: Predicting 12-month psychotic conversion using machine learning. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 208, 390-396.	2.0	13
115	Traumatic brain injury in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 174, 77-81.	2.0	12
116	The Role of microRNA Expression in Cortical Development During Conversion to Psychosis. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 2188-2195.	5.4	12
117	Social decline in the psychosis prodrome: Predictor potential and heterogeneity of outcome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 44-51.	2.0	12
118	The Early Psychosis Screener (EPS): Quantitative validation against the SIPS using machine learning. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 197, 516-521.	2.0	11
119	Tobacco use and psychosis risk in persons at clinical high risk. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 1173-1181.	1.7	11
120	Genetic and clinical analyses of psychosis spectrum symptoms in a large multiethnic youth cohort reveal significant link with ADHD. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 11, 80.	4.8	11
121	The role of a family history of psychosis for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 251-256.	1.7	10
122	Stability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite study. <i>International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research</i> , 2020, 29, e1819.	2.1	10
123	Abnormally Large Baseline P300 Amplitude Is Associated With Conversion to Psychosis in Clinical High Risk Individuals With a History of Autism: A Pilot Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 12, 591127.	2.6	10
124	Selection for psychosocial treatment for youth at clinical high risk for psychosis based on the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study individualized risk calculator. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2021, 15, 96-103.	1.7	9
125	The Association Between Neighborhood Poverty and Hippocampal Volume Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: The Moderating Role of Social Engagement. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 1032-1042.	4.3	9
126	Clinical Trials in Schizophrenia with Results for the Real World. <i>CNS Spectrums</i> , 2006, 11, 9-13.	1.2	8

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127	Relation between cannabis use and subcortical volumes in people at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2016, 254, 3-9.	1.8	8
128	The Early Psychosis Screener (EPS): Item development and qualitative validation. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 197, 504-508.	2.0	8
129	Enhancing stress reactivity and wellbeing in early schizophrenia: A pilot study of individual coping awareness therapy (I-CAT). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 201, 413-414.	2.0	8
130	Discriminatory experiences predict neuroanatomical changes and anxiety among healthy individuals and those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 31, 102757.	2.7	8
131	The associations between area-level residential instability and gray matter volumes from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 241, 1-9.	2.0	8
132	Recommendations and Challenges of the Clinical Services Panel of the PhenX Early Psychosis Working Group. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 2019, 70, 514-517.	2.0	7
133	Enhancing the Treatment of Patients With Schizophrenia Through Continuous Care. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 80, .	2.2	7
134	Changes in symptom content from a clinical high-risk state to conversion to psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 257-263.	1.7	7
135	Cross-paradigm connectivity: reliability, stability, and utility. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2021, 15, 614-629.	2.1	7
136	Depression: An actionable outcome for those at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 38-43.	2.0	7
137	Individualized Prediction of Prodromal Symptom Remission for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 395-404.	4.3	7
138	Association between residential instability at individual and area levels and future psychosis in adolescents at clinical high risk from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 238, 137-144.	2.0	7
139	Perceptual abnormalities in clinical high risk youth and the role of trauma, cannabis use and anxiety. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2017, 258, 462-468.	3.3	6
140	Reliability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite, traveling subjects study. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 131, 2899-2909.	1.5	6
141	Enhancing stress reactivity and wellbeing in early schizophrenia: A randomized controlled trial of Integrated Coping Awareness Therapy (I-CAT). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 235, 91-101.	2.0	5
142	The association between migrant status and transition in an ultra-high risk for psychosis population. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 56, 943-952.	3.1	5
143	Characterizing sustained social anxiety in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: trajectory, risk factors, and functional outcomes. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2023, 53, 3644-3651.	4.5	5
144	Concordance and factor structure of subthreshold positive symptoms in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 72-77.	2.0	4

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145	Visual cortical plasticity and the risk for psychosis: An interim analysis of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 230, 26-37.	2.0	4
146	Depression Predicts Global Functional Outcomes in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Psychiatric Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 3, 163-171.	2.4	4
147	Bullying in clinical high risk for psychosis participants from the NAPLS-3 cohort. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2022, 57, 1379-1388.	3.1	4
148	Clinician Recognition of First Episode Psychosis. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2021, 69, 457-464.	2.5	3
149	The use of diary methods to evaluate daily experiences in first-episode psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2022, 312, 114548.	3.3	3
150	Family history of psychosis in youth at clinical high risk: A replication study. Psychiatry Research, 2022, 311, 114480.	3.3	3
151	Systematic discovery of the grammar of translational inhibition by RNA hairpins. Journal of Theoretical Biology, 2006, 241, 205-215.	1.7	2
152	Reproducibility and Visual Inspection of Data. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 80, e33-e35.	1.3	2
153	Common Data Elements for National Institute of Mental Healthâ€Funded Translational Early Psychosis Research. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2020, 5, 10-22.	1.5	2
154	Life Event Stress and Reduced Cortical Thickness in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis and Healthy Control Subjects. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2022, 7, 171-179.	1.5	2
155	Markers for Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 157, 1527-1527.	7.2	2
156	Improving Long-Term Outcomes in Patients With Schizophrenia. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2017, 78, e1431.	2.2	2
157	Early Identification and Treatment of Schizophrenia. CNS Spectrums, 2007, 12, 5-8.	1.2	1
158	Anxiety in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis: A two-year follow-up. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 236, 87-88.	2.0	1
159	Managing Transitions in Care and Adherence to Improve Outcomes in Schizophrenia. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2019, 80, .	2.2	1
160	Evaluating and treating the prodromal stage of schizophrenia. Current Psychosis & Therapeutics Reports, 2005, 3, 79-85.	0.1	0
161	What have we learned from CATIE about the pharmacologic treatment of schizophrenia?. Current Psychosis & Therapeutics Reports, 2006, 4, 35-39.	0.1	0
162	miRNA and Schizophrenia. , 2008, , 267-281.		0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	Basic auditory processing and emotion recognition in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research: Cognition, 2022, 27, 100225.	1.3	0
164	Longitudinal impact of trauma in the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Microbial Biotechnology, 2022, 16, 1211-1216.	1.7	0
165	A greedy regression algorithm with coarse weights offers novel advantages. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 5440.	3.3	0