

Heath A Demaree

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

63
papers

3,706
citations

185998

28
h-index

128067

60
g-index

64
all docs

64
docs citations

64
times ranked

4472
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Meta-Analysis of Intellectual and Neuropsychological Test Performance in Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.. <i>Neuropsychology</i> , 2004, 18, 543-555.	1.0	606
2	Brain Lateralization of Emotional Processing: Historical Roots and a Future Incorporating "Dominance". <i>Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience Reviews</i> , 2005, 4, 3-20.	3.9	471
3	Working memory capacity and the self-regulation of emotional expression and experience.. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 2008, 95, 1526-1540.	2.6	417
4	A meta-analysis of the neuropsychological sequelae of chemotherapy-only treatment for pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2008, 51, 99-104.	0.8	148
5	Working memory capacity and spontaneous emotion regulation: High capacity predicts self-enhancement in response to negative feedback.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2010, 10, 739-744.	1.5	132
6	Physiological feelings. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2019, 103, 267-304.	2.9	121
7	The neuropsychology of depression: a literature review and preliminary model. <i>Neuropsychology Review</i> , 2003, 13, 33-42.	2.5	98
8	Is right hemisphere decline in the perception of emotion a function of aging?. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1994, 79, 1-11.	0.8	92
9	Up- and down-regulating facial disgust: Affective, vagal, sympathetic, and respiratory consequences. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2006, 71, 90-99.	1.1	78
10	Resting RSA is associated with natural and self-regulated responses to negative emotional stimuli. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2004, 56, 14-23.	0.8	76
11	Behavioural, affective, and physiological effects of negative and positive emotional exaggeration. <i>Cognition and Emotion</i> , 2004, 18, 1079-1097.	1.2	74
12	Spontaneous emotion regulation to positive and negative stimuli. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2010, 73, 1-6.	0.8	74
13	Differentiating Simple Versus Complex Processing Speed: Influence on New Learning and Memory Performance. <i>Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology</i> , 2003, 25, 489-501.	0.8	72
14	Detection of simulated ADHD and reading disorder using symptom validity measures. <i>Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology</i> , 2008, 23, 501-509.	0.3	69
15	Cardiac vagal control predicts spontaneous regulation of negative emotional expression and subsequent cognitive performance. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2010, 84, 531-540.	1.1	65
16	The relationship between depressive symptoms and cognitive dysfunction in multiple sclerosis. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2003, 8, 161-171.	0.7	62
17	Physiological and neuropsychological correlates of hostility. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 1997, 35, 1405-1411.	0.7	61
18	Ego depletion by response exaggeration. <i>Journal of Experimental Social Psychology</i> , 2006, 42, 95-102.	1.3	61

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19	You bet: How personality differences affect risk-taking preferences. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2008, 44, 1484-1494.	1.6	61
20	Learning Impairment is Associated With Recall Ability in Multiple Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology</i> , 2000, 22, 865-873.	0.8	57
21	The influence of hostility on electroencephalographic activity and memory functioning during an affective memory task. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2008, 119, 134-143.	0.7	56
22	Healthy high-hostiles: reduced parasympathetic activity and decreased sympathovagal flexibility during negative emotional processing. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2004, 36, 457-469.	1.6	54
23	Physiological and cognitive effects of expressive dissonance. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2007, 63, 70-78.	0.8	54
24	Strategies actually employed during response-focused emotion regulation research: Affective and physiological consequences. <i>Cognition and Emotion</i> , 2006, 20, 1248-1260.	1.2	46
25	Can the repetition effect maximize learning in multiple sclerosis?. <i>Clinical Rehabilitation</i> , 2003, 17, 58-68.	1.0	41
26	Predicting facial valence to negative stimuli from resting RSA: Not a function of active emotion regulation. <i>Cognition and Emotion</i> , 2006, 20, 161-176.	1.2	41
27	Personality Changes in Adult Subjects With Major Depressive Disorder or Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Treated With Paroxetine. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2000, 61, 349-355.	1.1	36
28	Intelligence, but not emotional intelligence, predicts Iowa Gambling Task performance. <i>Intelligence</i> , 2010, 38, 249-254.	1.6	32
29	Personality correlates of adherence with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). <i>Sleep and Breathing</i> , 2011, 15, 687-694.	0.9	30
30	Hostility, facial configuration, and bilateral asymmetry on galvanic skin response. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1997, 25, 71-76.	1.2	27
31	Trait dominance predicts risk-taking. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2009, 47, 419-422.	1.6	25
32	Experiencing and regulating sadness: Physiological and cognitive effects. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2009, 70, 13-20.	0.8	23
33	Risk dishabituation: In repeated gambling, risk is reduced following low-probability "surprising" events (wins or losses).. <i>Emotion</i> , 2012, 12, 495-502.	1.5	21
34	BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION SYSTEM (BIS) STRENGTH AND TRAIT DOMINANCE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH AFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND PERSPECTIVE TAKING WHEN VIEWING DYADIC INTERACTIONS. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 115, 1579-1593.	0.8	20
35	HOSTILITY AS A MODERATOR OF PHYSICAL REACTIVITY AND RECOVERY TO STRESS. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 112, 167-186.	0.8	19
36	Alteration of frontal EEG asymmetry during tryptophan depletion predicts future depression. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2009, 115, 189-195.	2.0	19

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37	ASYMMETRY IN HAND GRIP STRENGTH AND FATIGUE IN LOW- AND HIGH-HOSTILE MEN. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 112, 415-428.	0.8	18
38	Approach-motivated positive affect and emotion regulation alter globalâ€“local focus and food choice. <i>Motivation and Emotion</i> , 2015, 39, 580-588.	0.8	18
39	Yum, cake!: How reward sensitivity relates to automatic approach motivation for dessert food images. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2016, 90, 265-268.	1.6	18
40	Primacy and Recency Effects Found Using Affective Word Lists. <i>Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology</i> , 2004, 17, 102-108.	0.5	17
41	Low alpha power (7.5-9.5 Hz) changes during positive and negative affective learning. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 3, 39-45.	1.0	15
42	5HTTLPR predicts left fusiform gyrus activation to positive emotional stimuli. <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2009, 27, 441-448.	1.0	15
43	A Neuropsychological Model Relating Self-Awareness to Hostility. <i>Neuropsychology Review</i> , 1997, 7, 171-185.	2.5	14
44	The recognition potential: Semantic processing or the detection of differences between stimuli?. <i>Cognitive Brain Research</i> , 2005, 25, 273-282.	3.3	13
45	Subjective time perception and behavioral activation system strength predict delay of gratification ability. <i>Motivation and Emotion</i> , 2012, 36, 483-490.	0.8	13
46	Perception of Emotional Prosody: Moving Toward a Model That Incorporates Sex-Related Differences. <i>Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience Reviews</i> , 2006, 5, 92-102.	3.9	12
47	Quantitative electroencephalographic analyses of cardiovascular regulation in low- and high-hostile men. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 28, 420-431.	1.2	12
48	Qeeg assisted neuropsychological evaluation of autism. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 93, 133-140.	0.8	11
49	Healthy high-hostiles evidence low-alpha power (7.5â€“9.5Hz) changes during negative affective learning. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2003, 52, 334-342.	0.8	11
50	Case Study: Topographical Brain Mapping in Hostility Following Mild Closed Head Injury. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 87, 97-101.	0.8	10
51	The Effects of Anxiety on Affective Learning and Serial Position Recall. <i>International Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 118, 1269-1285.	0.8	8
52	Surprise is predicted by event probability, outcome valence, outcome meaningfulness, and gender. <i>Motivation and Emotion</i> , 2014, 38, 297-304.	0.8	8
53	More Than Money: Experienced Positive Affect Reduces Risk-Taking Behavior on a Real-World Gambling Task. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2018, 9, 2116.	1.1	8
54	Quantitative EEG Diagnostic Confirmation of Expressive Aprosodia. <i>Applied Neuropsychology</i> , 2003, 10, 176-181.	1.5	7

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55	A chance to learn: On matching probabilities to optimize utilities. Information Sciences, 2009, 179, 1599-1607.	4.0	7
56	Topographical Brain Mapping in Depression Following Mild Closed Head Injury:. Journal of Neurotherapy, 1995, 1, 38-43.	0.9	6
57	A study named desire: Local focus increases approach motivation for desserts. Motivation and Emotion, 2017, 41, 455-464.	0.8	6
58	Acute aerobic exercise increases implicit approach motivation for dessert images. Journal of Health Psychology, 2018, 23, 807-817.	1.3	5
59	Comparing cognitive load levels among family members of the critically ill exposed to electronic decision aids. Applied Nursing Research, 2019, 50, 151192.	1.0	5
60	Assessing Depression in Patients with Multiple Sclerosis. International Journal of MS Care, 2004, 6, 116-122.	0.4	4
61	“Delusions” of Space. Journal of Neurotherapy, 2001, 4, 19-29.	0.9	3
62	The role of individual differences in risk learning: Who learns to place optimal wagers?. Learning and Motivation, 2020, 71, 101633.	0.6	2
63	A fallacious “Gambler’s Fallacy”? Commentary on Xu and Harvey (2014). Cognition, 2015, 139, 168-170.	1.1	0