Heath A Demaree

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The role of individual differences in risk learning: Who learns to place optimal wagers?. Learning and Motivation, 2020, 71, 101633.	0.6	2
2	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
3	Physiological feelings. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2019, 103, 267-304.	2.9	121
4	Acute aerobic exercise increases implicit approach motivation for dessert images. Journal of Health Psychology, 2018, 23, 807-817.	1.3	5
5	More Than Money: Experienced Positive Affect Reduces Risk-Taking Behavior on a Real-World Gambling Task. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 2116.	1.1	8
6	A study named desire: Local focus increases approach motivation for desserts. Motivation and Emotion, 2017, 41, 455-464.	0.8	6
7	Yum, cake!: How reward sensitivity relates to automatic approach motivation for dessert food images. Personality and Individual Differences, 2016, 90, 265-268.	1.6	18
8	Approach-motivated positive affect and emotion regulation alter global–local focus and food choice. Motivation and Emotion, 2015, 39, 580-588.	0.8	18
9	A fallacious "Gambler's Fallacy� Commentary on Xu and Harvey (2014). Cognition, 2015, 139, 168-170.	1.1	0
10	Surprise is predicted by event probability, outcome valence, outcome meaningfulness, and gender. Motivation and Emotion, 2014, 38, 297-304.	0.8	8
11	Subjective time perception and behavioral activation system strength predict delay of gratification ability. Motivation and Emotion, 2012, 36, 483-490.	0.8	13
12	Risk dishabituation: In repeated gambling, risk is reduced following low-probability "surprising― events (wins or losses) Emotion, 2012, 12, 495-502.	1.5	21
13	Personality correlates of adherence with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). Sleep and Breathing, 2011, 15, 687-694.	0.9	30
14	Intelligence, but not emotional intelligence, predicts Iowa Gambling Task performance. Intelligence, 2010, 38, 249-254.	1.6	32
15	Cardiac vagal control predicts spontaneous regulation of negative emotional expression and subsequent cognitive performance. Biological Psychology, 2010, 84, 531-540.	1.1	65
16	Spontaneous emotion regulation to positive and negative stimuli. Brain and Cognition, 2010, 73, 1-6.	0.8	74
17	Working memory capacity and spontaneous emotion regulation: High capacity predicts self-enhancement in response to negative feedback Emotion, 2010, 10, 739-744.	1.5	132
18	Trait dominance predicts risk-taking. Personality and Individual Differences, 2009, 47, 419-422.	1.6	25

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19	Alteration of frontal EEG asymmetry during tryptophan depletion predicts future depression. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2009, 115, 189-195.	2.0	19
20	5HTTLPR predicts left fusiform gyrus activation to positive emotional stimuli. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2009, 27, 441-448.	1.0	15
21	A chance to learn: On matching probabilities to optimize utilities. Information Sciences, 2009, 179, 1599-1607.	4.0	7
22	Experiencing and regulating sadness: Physiological and cognitive effects. Brain and Cognition, 2009, 70, 13-20.	0.8	23
23	A metaâ€analysis of the neuropsychological sequelae of chemotherapyâ€only treatment for pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2008, 51, 99-104.	0.8	148
24	You bet: How personality differences affect risk-taking preferences. Personality and Individual Differences, 2008, 44, 1484-1494.	1.6	61
25	Working memory capacity and the self-regulation of emotional expression and experience Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2008, 95, 1526-1540.	2.6	417
26	Detection of simulated ADHD and reading disorder using symptom validity measures. Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, 2008, 23, 501-509.	0.3	69
27	The influence of hostility on electroencephalographic activity and memory functioning during an affective memory task. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2008, 119, 134-143.	0.7	56
28	The Effects of Anxiety on Affective Learning and Serial Position Recall. International Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 118, 1269-1285.	0.8	8
29	Physiological and cognitive effects of expressive dissonance. Brain and Cognition, 2007, 63, 70-78.	0.8	54
30	Up- and down-regulating facial disgust: Affective, vagal, sympathetic, and respiratory consequences. Biological Psychology, 2006, 71, 90-99.	1.1	78
31	Ego depletion by response exaggeration. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2006, 42, 95-102.	1.3	61
32	Perception of Emotional Prosody: Moving Toward a Model That Incorporates Sex-Related Differences. Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience Reviews, 2006, 5, 92-102.	3.9	12
33	Predicting facial valence to negative stimuli from resting RSA: Not a function of active emotion regulation. Cognition and Emotion, 2006, 20, 161-176.	1.2	41
34	Strategies actually employed during response-focused emotion regulation research: Affective and physiological consequences. Cognition and Emotion, 2006, 20, 1248-1260.	1.2	46
35	The recognition potential: Semantic processing or the detection of differences between stimuli?. Cognitive Brain Research, 2005, 25, 273-282.	3.3	13
36	BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION SYSTEM (BIS) STRENGTH AND TRAIT DOMINANCE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH AFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND PERSPECTIVE TAKING WHEN VIEWING DYADIC INTERACTIONS. International Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 115, 1579-1593.	0.8	20

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37	Brain Lateralization of Emotional Processing: Historical Roots and a Future Incorporating "Dominance― Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience Reviews, 2005, 4, 3-20.	3.9	471
38	Behavioural, affective, and physiological effects of negative and positive emotional exaggeration. Cognition and Emotion, 2004, 18, 1079-1097.	1.2	74
39	Healthy high-hostiles: reduced parasympathetic activity and decreased sympathovagal flexibility during negative emotional processing. Personality and Individual Differences, 2004, 36, 457-469.	1.6	54
40	Resting RSA is associated with natural and self-regulated responses to negative emotional stimuli. Brain and Cognition, 2004, 56, 14-23.	0.8	76
41	Primacy and Recency Effects Found Using Affective Word Lists. Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, 2004, 17, 102-108.	0.5	17
42	Meta-Analysis of Intellectual and Neuropsychological Test Performance in Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Neuropsychology, 2004, 18, 543-555.	1.0	606
43	Assessing Depression in Patients with Multiple Sclerosis. International Journal of MS Care, 2004, 6, 116-122.	0.4	4
44	The neuropsychology of depression: a literature review and preliminary model. Neuropsychology Review, 2003, 13, 33-42.	2.5	98
45	Low alpha power (7.5-9.5 Hz) changes during positive and negative affective learning. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2003, 3, 39-45.	1.0	15
46	Differentiating Simple Versus Complex Processing Speed: Influence on New Learning and Memory Performance. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, 2003, 25, 489-501.	0.8	72
47	The relationship between depressive symptoms and cognitive dysfunction in multiple sclerosis. Cognitive Neuropsychiatry, 2003, 8, 161-171.	0.7	62
48	Healthy high-hostiles evidence low-alpha power (7.5–9.5Hz) changes during negative affective learning. Brain and Cognition, 2003, 52, 334-342.	0.8	11
49	Can the repetition effect maximize learning in multiple sclerosis?. Clinical Rehabilitation, 2003, 17, 58-68.	1.0	41
50	Quantitative EEG Diagnostic Confirmation of Expressive Aprosodia. Applied Neuropsychology, 2003, 10, 176-181.	1.5	7
51	ASYMMETRY IN HAND GRIP STRENGTH AND FATIGUE IN LOW- AND HIGH-HOSTILE MEN. International Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 112, 415-428.	0.8	18
52	HOSTILITY AS A MODERATOR OF PHYSICAL REACTIVITY AND RECOVERY TO STRESS. International Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 112, 167-186.	0.8	19
53	"Delusions―of Space. Journal of Neurotherapy, 2001, 4, 19-29.	0.9	3
54	Learning Impairment is Associated With Recall Ability in Multiple Sclerosis. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, 2000, 22, 865-873.	0.8	57

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55	Personality Changes in Adult Subjects With Major Depressive Disorder or Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Treated With Paroxetine. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2000, 61, 349-355.	1.1	36
56	Quantitative electroencephalographic analyses of cardiovascular regulation in low- and high-hostile men. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2000, 28, 420-431.	1.2	12
57	Qeeg assisted neuropsychological evaluation of autism. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 93, 133-140.	0.8	11
58	Physiological and neuropsychological correlates of hostility. Neuropsychologia, 1997, 35, 1405-1411.	0.7	61
59	A Neuropsychological Model Relating Self-Awareness to Hostility. Neuropsychology Review, 1997, 7, 171-185.	2.5	14
60	Hostility, facial configuration, and bilateral asymmetry on galvanic skin response. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 25, 71-76.	1.2	27
61	Case Study: Topographical Brain Mapping in Hostility Following Mild Closed Head Injury. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 87, 97-101.	0.8	10
62	Topographical Brain Mapping in Depression Following Mild Closed Head Injury:. Journal of Neurotherapy, 1995, 1, 38-43.	0.9	6
63	Is right hemisphere decline in the perception of emotion a function of aging?. International Journal of Neuroscience, 1994, 79, 1-11.	0.8	92