Alison R Yung

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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430 papers

38,915 citations

91 h-index 181 g-index

468 all docs 468 docs citations

468 times ranked 16287 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mapping the Onset of Psychosis: The Comprehensive Assessment of At-Risk Mental States. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2005, 39, 964-971.	1.3	1,677
2	The Psychosis High-Risk State. JAMA Psychiatry, 2013, 70, 107.	6.0	1,222
3	Predicting Psychosis. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2012, 69, 220.	13.8	1,214
4	Neuroanatomical abnormalities before and after onset of psychosis: a cross-sectional and longitudinal MRI comparison. Lancet, The, 2003, 361, 281-288.	6.3	1,211
5	The Prodromal Phase of First-episode Psychosis: Past and Current Conceptualizations. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 1996, 22, 353-370.	2.3	983
6	Psychosis prediction: 12-month follow up of a high-risk ("prodromalâ€) group. Schizophrenia Research, 2003, 60, 21-32.	1.1	981
7	Randomized Controlled Trial of Interventions Designed to Reduce the Risk of Progression to First-Episode Psychosis in a Clinical Sample With Subthreshold Symptoms. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2002, 59, 921.	13.8	922
8	The Lancet Psychiatry Commission: a blueprint for protecting physical health in people with mental illness. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2019, 6, 675-712.	3.7	815
9	Clinical Staging of Psychiatric Disorders: A Heuristic Framework for Choosing Earlier, Safer and more Effective Interventions. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2006, 40, 616-622.	1.3	680
10	Risk factors for psychosis in an ultra high-risk group: psychopathology and clinical features. Schizophrenia Research, 2004, 67, 131-142.	1.1	673
11	Monitoring and Care of Young People at Incipient Risk of Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 1996, 22, 283-303.	2.3	664
12	Prediction of psychosis. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1998, 172, 14-20.	1.7	637
13	Cognitive Functioning in Prodromal Psychosis. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2012, 69, 562-71.	13.8	567
14	Hippocampal and Amygdala Volumes According to Psychosis Stage and Diagnosis. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2006, 63, 139.	13.8	559
15	Comorbid Depressive and Anxiety Disorders in 509 Individuals With an At-Risk Mental State: Impact on Psychopathology and Transition to Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 120-131.	2.3	499
16	Structural Brain Imaging Evidence for Multiple Pathological Processes at Different Stages of Brain Development in Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2005, 31, 672-696.	2.3	479
17	A systematic review and meta-analysis of exercise interventions in schizophrenia patients. Psychological Medicine, 2015, 45, 1343-1361.	2.7	447
18	The Initial Prodrome in Psychosis: Descriptive and Qualitative Aspects. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1996, 30, 587-599.	1.3	420

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19	Early intervention in psychosis: concepts, evidence and future directions. World Psychiatry, 2008, 7, 148-156.	4.8	402
20	Declining Transition Rate in Ultra High Risk (Prodromal) Services: Dilution or Reduction of Risk?. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2007, 33, 673-681.	2.3	376
21	Long-term Follow-up of a Group at Ultra High Risk ("Prodromalâ€) for Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2013, 70, 793.	6.0	373
22	Heterogeneity of Psychosis Risk Within Individuals at Clinical High Risk. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 113.	6.0	354
23	Motivating factors and barriers towards exercise in severe mental illness: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Psychological Medicine, 2016, 46, 2869-2881.	2.7	345
24	Memory Impairments Identified in People at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis Who Later Develop First-Episode Psychosis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2005, 162, 71-78.	4.0	342
25	Preventing a first episode of psychosis: Meta-analysis of randomized controlled prevention trials of 12month and longer-term follow-ups. Schizophrenia Research, 2013, 149, 56-62.	1.1	333
26	Validation of "prodromal―criteria to detect individuals at ultra high risk of psychosis: 2Âyear follow-up. Schizophrenia Research, 2008, 105, 10-17.	1.1	325
27	Mobile Phone Ownership and Endorsement of "mHealth―Among People With Psychosis: A Meta-analysis of Cross-sectional Studies. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2016, 42, 448-455.	2.3	313
28	Psychotic-Like Experiences in a Community Sample of Adolescents: Implications for the Continuum Model of Psychosis and Prediction of Schizophrenia. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2009, 43, 118-128.	1.3	309
29	Progressive Gray Matter Reduction of the Superior Temporal Gyrus During Transition to Psychosis. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2009, 66, 366.	13.8	303
30	How much physical activity do people with schizophrenia engage in? A systematic review, comparative meta-analysis and meta-regression. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 176, 431-440.	1.1	284
31	Progressive brain structural changes mapped as psychosis develops in â€~at risk' individuals. Schizophrenia Research, 2009, 108, 85-92.	1.1	273
32	Aerobic Exercise Improves Cognitive Functioning in People With Schizophrenia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2017, 43, sbw115.	2.3	270
33	Evidence-based guidelines for the pharmacological treatment of schizophrenia: Updated recommendations from the British Association for Psychopharmacology. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2020, 34, 3-78.	2.0	259
34	Intervention in Individuals at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2009, 70, 1206-1212.	1.1	258
35	International clinical practice guidelines for early psychosis. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2005, 187, s120-s124.	1.7	250
36	The "Close-in" or Ultra High-Risk Model: A Safe and Effective Strategy for Research and Clinical Intervention in Prepsychotic Mental Disorder. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2003, 29, 771-790.	2.3	246

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37	Biomarkers and clinical staging in psychiatry. World Psychiatry, 2014, 13, 211-223.	4.8	243
38	Testing the Ultra High Risk (prodromal) criteria for the prediction of psychosis in a clinical sample of young people. Schizophrenia Research, 2006, 84, 57-66.	1.1	242
39	Basic Self-Disturbance Predicts Psychosis Onset in the Ultra High Risk for Psychosis "Prodromal" Population. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1277-1287.	2.3	236
40	Psychotic-like experiences and correlation with distress and depressive symptoms in a community sample of adolescents and young adults. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 119, 258-265.	1.1	235
41	Cognitive deficits in youth with familial and clinical high risk to psychosis: a systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 2014, 130, 1-15.	2.2	235
42	Outcomes of Nontransitioned Cases in a Sample at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 249-258.	4.0	235
43	Neuroanatomical Abnormalities That Predate the Onset of Psychosis. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2011, 68, 489.	13.8	227
44	Psychotic-Like Experiences in Nonpsychotic Help-Seekers: Associations With Distress, Depression, and Disability. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2006, 32, 352-359.	2.3	220
45	Generalized and Specific Cognitive Performance in Clinical High-Risk Cohorts: A Review Highlighting Potential Vulnerability Markers for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2005, 32, 538-555.	2.3	218
46	Effect of ï‰-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids in Young People at Ultrahigh Risk for Psychotic Disorders. JAMA Psychiatry, 2017, 74, 19.	6.0	216
47	At risk or not at risk? A metaâ€analysis of the prognostic accuracy of psychometric interviews for psychosis prediction. World Psychiatry, 2015, 14, 322-332.	4.8	209
48	Setting the stage: from prodrome to treatment resistance in bipolar disorder. Bipolar Disorders, 2007, 9, 671-678.	1.1	204
49	Clinical Staging: A Heuristic and Practical Strategy for New Research and Better Health and Social Outcomes for Psychotic and Related Mood Disorders. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2010, 55, 486-497.	0.9	204
50	Pituitary Volume Predicts Future Transition to Psychosis in Individuals at Ultra-High Risk of Developing Psychosis. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 58, 417-423.	0.7	202
51	Mapping the Onset of Psychosis: The Comprehensive Assessment of At-Risk Mental States. , 0, .		198
52	The Dark Side of the Moon: Meta-analytical Impact of Recruitment Strategies on Risk Enrichment in the Clinical High Risk State for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2016, 42, 732-743.	2.3	183
53	Neurocognitive predictors of functional outcome two to 13 years after identification as ultra-high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 132, 1-7.	1.1	182
54	Impairment of Olfactory Identification Ability in Individuals at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis Who Later Develop Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 160, 1790-1794.	4.0	179

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55	Clinical staging: a heuristic model for psychiatry and youth mental health. Medical Journal of Australia, 2007, 187, S40-2.	0.8	174
56	Lessons learned from the psychosis high-risk state: towards a general staging model of prodromal intervention. Psychological Medicine, 2014, 44, 17-24.	2.7	174
57	Anatomic Abnormalities of the Anterior Cingulate Cortex Before Psychosis Onset: An MRI Study of Ultra-High-Risk Individuals. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 758-765.	0.7	169
58	Road to full recovery: longitudinal relationship between symptomatic remission and psychosocial recovery in first-episode psychosis over 7.5 years. Psychological Medicine, 2012, 42, 595-606.	2.7	169
59	Pituitary volume in psychosis. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2004, 185, 5-10.	1.7	168
60	At Risk for Schizophrenic or Affective Psychoses? A Meta-Analysis of DSM/ICD Diagnostic Outcomes in Individuals at High Clinical Risk. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2013, 39, 923-932.	2.3	165
61	Ethics and early intervention in psychosis: keeping up the pace and staying in step. Schizophrenia Research, 2001, 51, 17-29.	1.1	158
62	Insular cortex gray matter changes in individuals at ultra-high-risk of developing psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2009, 111, 94-102.	1.1	156
63	Experience of trauma and conversion to psychosis in an ultraâ€highâ€risk (prodromal) group. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 2010, 121, 377-384.	2.2	154
64	Non-reduction in hippocampal volume is associated with higher risk of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2002, 58, 145-158.	1,1	153
65	Transdiagnostic clinical staging in youth mental health: a first international consensus statement. World Psychiatry, 2020, 19, 233-242.	4.8	153
66	Early Identification and Intervention in Depressive Disorders: Towards a Clinical Staging Model. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 2008, 77, 263-270.	4.0	145
67	The psychosis threshold in Ultra High Risk (prodromal) research: Is it valid?. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 120, 1-6.	1.1	138
68	Social cognition in multiple sclerosis. Neurology, 2016, 87, 1727-1736.	1.5	133
69	Stress and HPA-axis functioning in young people at ultra high risk for psychosis. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2007, 41, 561-569.	1.5	132
70	A disturbed sense of self in the psychosis prodrome: Linking phenomenology and neurobiology. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2009, 33, 807-817.	2.9	129
71	Morphology of the anterior cingulate cortex in young men at ultra-high risk of developing a psychotic illness. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 182, 518-524.	1.7	128
72	Medium term follow-up of a randomized controlled trial of interventions for young people at ultra high risk of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2007, 96, 25-33.	1.1	128

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73	Randomized Controlled Trial of Interventions for Young People at Ultra High Risk for Psychosis. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2011, 72, 430-440.	1.1	128
74	Randomized Controlled Trial of Interventions for Young People at Ultra-High Risk of Psychosis. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2013, 74, 349-356.	1.1	128
75	Early intervention in psychotic disorders: detection and treatment of the first episode and the critical early stages. Medical Journal of Australia, 2007, 187, S8-10.	0.8	124
76	Association between psychotic experiences and depression in a clinical sample over 6Âmonths. Schizophrenia Research, 2007, 91, 246-253.	1.1	122
77	The Phenomenological Critique and Self-disturbance: Implications for Ultra-High Risk ("Prodrome") Research. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2007, 34, 381-392.	2.3	121
78	Neuroimaging and emerging psychotic disorders: The Melbourne ultra-high risk studies. International Review of Psychiatry, 2007, 19, 371-379.	1.4	119
79	Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy in First Episode Psychosis and Ultra High-Risk Individuals. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2003, 29, 831-843.	2.3	113
80	Cannabis Use is Not Associated With the Development of Psychosis in an â€~Ultra' High-Risk Group. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2002, 36, 800-806.	1.3	112
81	A systematic review of the nature and correlates of sleep disturbance in early psychosis. Sleep Medicine Reviews, 2017, 31, 25-38.	3.8	112
82	Hippocampal pathology in individuals at ultra-high risk for psychosis: A multi-modal magnetic resonance study. Neurolmage, 2010, 52, 62-68.	2.1	111
83	Sexual Trauma Increases the Risk of Developing Psychosis in an Ultra High-Risk "Prodromal― Population. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 697-706.	2.3	108
84	Effectiveness of early intervention in psychosis. Current Opinion in Psychiatry, 2007, 20, 121-125.	3.1	106
85	Recruitment and Treatment Practices for Help-Seeking "Prodromal" Patients. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2007, 33, 715-726.	2.3	105
86	Early Intervention in Psychosis: An Overdue Reform. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 37, 393-398.	1.3	104
87	A preliminary evaluation of the validity of at-risk criteria for bipolar disorders in help-seeking adolescents and young adults. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2010, 127, 316-320.	2.0	104
88	Identification of Young People at Risk of Psychosis: Validation of Personal Assessment and Crisis Evaluation Clinic Intake Criteria. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 34, S164-S169.	1.3	103
89	White matter volume changes in people who develop psychosis. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2008, 193, 210-215.	1.7	103
90	The predictive validity of bipolar atâ€risk (prodromal) criteria in helpâ€seeking adolescents and young adults: a prospective study. Bipolar Disorders, 2014, 16, 493-504.	1.1	103

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91	Diet as a hot topic in psychiatry: a populationâ€scale study of nutritional intake and inflammatory potential in severe mental illness. World Psychiatry, 2018, 17, 365-367.	4.8	102
92	What drives poor functioning in the at-risk mental state? A systematic review. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 159, 267-277.	1.1	99
93	Enhancing social functioning in young people at Ultra High Risk (UHR) for psychosis: A pilot study of a novel strengths and mindfulness-based online social therapy. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 202, 369-377.	1.1	99
94	Social cognition in clinical "at risk―for psychosis and first episode psychosis populations. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 141, 204-209.	1.1	96
95	Negative psychotic symptoms and impaired role functioning predict transition outcomes in the at-risk mental state: a latent class cluster analysis study. Psychological Medicine, 2013, 43, 2311-2325.	2.7	95
96	Clinical Staging of Psychiatric Disorders: A Heuristic Framework for Choosing Earlier, Safer and more Effective Interventions. , 0, .		95
97	Neuroimaging and Treatment Evidence for Clinical Staging in Psychotic Disorders: From the At-Risk Mental State to Chronic Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 70, 619-625.	0.7	94
98	A comprehensive review and model of putative prodromal features of bipolar affective disorder. Psychological Medicine, 2011, 41, 1567-1577.	2.7	92
99	Exercise as an intervention for firstâ€episode psychosis: a feasibility study. Microbial Biotechnology, 2018, 12, 307-315.	0.9	91
100	Volumetric Abnormalities Predating the Onset of Schizophrenia and Affective Psychoses: An MRI Study in Subjects at Ultrahigh Risk of Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1083-1091.	2.3	88
101	Declining transition rates to psychotic disorder in "ultra-high risk―clients: Investigation of a dilution effect. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 170, 130-136.	1.1	87
102	Whither the Attenuated Psychosis Syndrome?. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1130-1134.	2.3	85
103	Cardiometabolic risk factors in young people at ultra-high risk for psychosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 170, 290-300.	1.1	84
104	Can we predict the onset of first-episode psychosis in a high-risk group?. International Clinical Psychopharmacology, 1998, 13, S23-S30.	0.9	82
105	Prediction of psychosis: setting the stage. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 191, s1-s8.	1.7	82
106	Back to the Future. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2008, 65, 25.	13.8	80
107	Predictive validity of clinical variables in the "at risk―for psychosis population: International comparison with results from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 126, 51-57.	1.1	79
108	Identification of young people at risk of psychosis: validation of Personal Assessment and Crisis Evaluation Clinic intake criteria. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 34, S164-S169.	1.3	78

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109	PACE: a specialised service for young people at risk of psychotic disorders. Medical Journal of Australia, 2007, 187, S43-6.	0.8	78
110	Should a "Risk Syndrome for Psychosis―be included in the DSMV?. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 120, 7-15.	1.1	78
111	Early-onset of symptoms predicts conversion to non-affective psychosis in ultra-high risk individuals. Schizophrenia Research, 2006, 84, 67-76.	1.1	77
112	Validity of the 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) in detecting depressive and anxiety disorders among high school students. Psychiatry Research, 2011, 187, 291-296.	1.7	77
113	The Validity and Value of Self-reported Physical Activity and Accelerometry in People With Schizophrenia: A Population-Scale Study of the UK Biobank. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, 1293-1300.	2.3	77
114	Corpus callosum shape alterations in individuals prior to the onset of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2008, 103, 1-10.	1.1	75
115	The Ultra-High Risk Concept—A Review. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, 58, 5-12.	0.9	75
116	Prepsychotic phase of schizophrenia and related disorders: recent progress and future opportunities. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2005, 187, s33-s44.	1.7	74
117	Hippocampal and anterior cingulate morphology in subjects at ultra-high-risk for psychosis: the role of family history of psychotic illness. Schizophrenia Research, 2005, 75, 295-301.	1.1	74
118	The prevention of schizophrenia. International Review of Psychiatry, 2007, 19, 633-646.	1.4	74
119	Randomized Controlled Trial of Interventions for Young People at Ultra-High Risk of Psychosis: Study Design and Baseline Characteristics. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2009, 43, 818-829.	1.3	74
120	Early intervention in psychosis: keeping faith with evidence-based health care. Psychological Medicine, 2010, 40, 399-404.	2.7	74
121	Association of Structural Magnetic Resonance Imaging Measures With Psychosis Onset in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Developing Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 753.	6.0	74
122	Sustained attention in young people at high risk of psychosis does not predict transition to psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2005, 79, 127-136.	1.1	73
123	Can an <scp>I</scp> nternetâ€based intervention reduce suicidal ideation, depression and hopelessness among secondary school students: results from a pilot study. Microbial Biotechnology, 2016, 10, 28-35.	0.9	73
124	Ultra high risk (UHR) for psychosis criteria: Are there different levels of risk for transition to psychosis? Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 125, 62-68.	1.1	71
125	Rationale and First Results of Developing At-Risk (Prodromal) Criteria for Bipolar Disorder. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2012, 18, 358-375.	0.9	70
126	Preventative Mental Health Care: Accessing the Target Population. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1999, 33, 912-917.	1.3	69

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127	Social cognition deficits and the †ultra high risk†for psychosis population: a review of literature. Microbial Biotechnology, 2011, 5, 192-202.	0.9	68
128	Identification of Young People at Risk of Psychosis: Validation of Personal Assessment and Crisis Evaluation Clinic Intake Criteria. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 34, A164-A169.	1.3	67
129	A cross-sectional exploration of the clinical characteristics of disengaged (NEET) young people in primary mental healthcare. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e006378.	0.8	67
130	The PACE Clinic: Identification and Management of Young People at "Ultra―High Risk of Psychosis. Journal of Psychiatric Practice, 2002, 8, 255-269.	0.3	66
131	Antibodies to Infectious Agents in Individuals at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis. Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 61, 1215-1217.	0.7	66
132	Characterisation of the prodrome to a first episode of psychotic mania: Results of a retrospective study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2010, 124, 341-345.	2.0	66
133	Lithium suppression of tau induces brain iron accumulation and neurodegeneration. Molecular Psychiatry, 2017, 22, 396-406.	4.1	66
134	Prediction of a single psychotic episode: A 7.5-year, prospective study in first-episode psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 125, 236-246.	1.1	65
135	The relationship between coping and subclinical psychotic experiences in adolescents from the general population $\hat{a}\in$ a longitudinal study. Psychological Medicine, 2011, 41, 2535-2546.	2.7	63
136	Declining transition rates to psychosis: the contribution of potential changes in referral pathways to an ultra–highâ€risk service. Microbial Biotechnology, 2015, 9, 200-206.	0.9	63
137	Grip Strength Is Associated With Cognitive Performance in Schizophrenia and the General Population: A UK Biobank Study of 476559 Participants. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, 728-736.	2.3	62
138	Imported Malaria Treated in Melbourne, Australia: Epidemiology and Clinical Features in 246 Patients. Journal of Travel Medicine, 2006, 8, 76-081.	1.4	60
139	Multiple lifestyle factors and depressed mood: a cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis of the UK Biobank (N = 84,860). BMC Medicine, 2020, 18, 354.	2.3	60
140	Global research priorities for youth mental health. Microbial Biotechnology, 2020, 14, 3-13.	0.9	60
141	Cognitive decline following psychosis onset. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 191, s52-s57.	1.7	59
142	The association between early cannabis use and psychotic-like experiences in a community adolescent sample. Schizophrenia Research, 2009, 112, 130-135.	1.1	59
143	Management of Early Psychosis in a Generic Adult Mental Health Service. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 37, 429-436.	1.3	58
144	Commentary: The Schizophrenia Prodrome: A High-Risk Concept. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2003, 29, 859-865.	2.3	58

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
145	The Longitudinal Association of Adolescent Dating Violence With Psychiatric Disorders and Functioning. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 2009, 24, 1964-1979.	1.3	58
146	The effects and determinants of exercise participation in first-episode psychosis: a qualitative study. BMC Psychiatry, 2016, 16, 36.	1.1	58
147	The effects of vitamin and mineral supplementation on symptoms of schizophrenia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Psychological Medicine, 2017, 47, 1515-1527.	2.7	58
148	Using clinical information to make individualized prognostic predictions in people at ultra high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 184, 32-38.	1.1	58
149	Is Pre-Psychotic Intervention Realistic in Schizophrenia and Related Disorders?. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1997, 31, 799-805.	1.3	57
150	Psychotic symptoms with sexual content in the "ultra high risk―for psychosis population: Frequency and association with sexual trauma. Psychiatry Research, 2010, 177, 84-91.	1.7	57
151	Adolescents and young adults who are not in employment, education, or training. BMJ, The, 2013, 347, f5270-f5270.	3.0	57
152	The proâ€cognitive mechanisms of physical exercise in people with schizophrenia. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2017, 174, 3161-3172.	2.7	57
153	Superior temporal gyrus volume in antipsychotic-naive people at risk of psychosis. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2010, 196, 206-211.	1.7	56
154	Should attenuated psychosis syndrome be included in DSM-5?. Lancet, The, 2012, 379, 591-592.	6.3	55
155	Not all firstâ€episode psychosis is the same: preliminary evidence of greater basic selfâ€disturbance in schizophrenia spectrum cases. Microbial Biotechnology, 2013, 7, 200-204.	0.9	55
156	Omega-3 Fatty Acid Supplementation in Adolescents with Borderline Personality Disorder and Ultra-High Risk Criteria for Psychosis: A Post Hoc Subgroup Analysis of a Double—Blind, Randomized Controlled Trial. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, 58, 402-408.	0.9	55
157	Demographic and clinical characteristics of young people seeking help at youth mental health services: baseline findings of the <scp>T</scp> ransitions <scp>S</scp> tudy. Microbial Biotechnology, 2015, 9, 487-497.	0.9	55
158	Childhood trauma and functional disability in psychosis, bipolar disorder and borderline personality disorder: a review of the literature. Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, 2015, 32, 21-30.	0.7	55
159	NEURAPROâ€E study protocol: a multicentre randomized controlled trial of omegaâ€3 fatty acids and cognitiveâ€behavioural case management for patients at ultra high risk of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. Microbial Biotechnology, 2017, 11, 418-428.	0.9	55
160	Neuroprotective Effects of Low-dose Lithium in Individuals at Ultra-high Risk for Psychosis. A Longitudinal MRI/MRS Study. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2012, 18, 570-575.	0.9	54
161	The effectiveness of simple psychological and physical activity interventions for high prevalence mental health problems in young people: A factorial randomised controlled trial. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 196, 200-209.	2.0	54
162	Cannabis use and symptom severity in individuals at ultra high risk for psychosis: a metaâ€analysis. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 2017, 136, 5-15.	2.2	54

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163	Association Between Muscular Strength and Cognition in People With Major Depression or Bipolar Disorder and Healthy Controls. JAMA Psychiatry, 2018, 75, 740.	6.0	54
164	Clinical trajectories in the ultra-high risk for psychosis population. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 197, 550-556.	1.1	54
165	Clinical utility of the Mood and Anxiety Symptom Questionnaire (MASQ) in a sample of young help-seekers. BMC Psychiatry, 2007, 7, 50.	1.1	53
166	The Pace Clinic: Development of a Clinical Service for Young People at High Risk of Psychosis. Australasian Psychiatry, 1995, 3, 345-349.	0.4	52
167	Neurobiological findings in early phase schizophrenia. Brain Research Reviews, 2000, 31, 157-165.	9.1	52
168	Ecological momentary assessment and beyond: The rising interest in e-mental health research. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2016, 80, 3-4.	1.5	52
169	Preventive interventions for individuals at ultra high risk for psychosis: An updated and extended meta-analysis. Clinical Psychology Review, 2021, 86, 102005.	6.0	52
170	Childhood maltreatment and transition to psychotic disorder independently predict long-term functioning in young people at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Psychological Medicine, 2015, 45, 3453-3465.	2.7	51
171	Antipsychotic medication versus psychological intervention versus a combination of both in adolescents with first-episode psychosis (MAPS): a multicentre, three-arm, randomised controlled pilot and feasibility study. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2020, 7, 788-800.	3.7	51
172	Young people at ultra high risk for psychosis: a research update. Microbial Biotechnology, 2011, 5, 52-57.	0.9	50
173	Sources of clinical distress in young people at ultra high risk of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 165, 15-21.	1.1	50
174	Antipsychotic drugs versus cognitive behavioural therapy versus a combination of both in people with psychosis: a randomised controlled pilot and feasibility study. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2018, 5, 411-423.	3.7	50
175	Impact of Co-Occurring Substance use on 6 Month Outcomes for Young People Seeking Mental Health Treatment. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 41, 896-902.	1.3	49
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