

Britta Hahn

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

60
papers

2,216
citations

218677

26
h-index

233421

45
g-index

60
all docs

60
docs citations

60
times ranked

2396
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Impaired Filtering and Hyperfocusing: Neural Evidence for Distinct Selective Attention Abnormalities in People with Schizophrenia. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2022, 32, 1950-1964.	2.9	7
2	Association Between Failures in Perceptual Updating and the Severity of Psychosis in Schizophrenia. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 79, 169.	11.0	9
3	Antisaccade Deficits in Schizophrenia Can Be Driven by Attentional Relevance of the Stimuli. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 363-372.	4.3	4
4	Nicotinic receptor modulation of the default mode network. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 238, 589-597.	3.1	3
5	White matter brain aging in relationship to schizophrenia and its cognitive deficit. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 230, 9-16.	2.0	20
6	Oculomotor inhibition and location priming in schizophrenia.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2021, 130, 651-664.	1.9	4
7	Neural basis of the visual working memory deficit in schizophrenia: Merging evidence from fMRI and EEG. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 236, 61-68.	2.0	2
8	Cross-species evidence that nicotine widens the attentional window. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 238, 3559-3568.	3.1	1
9	People with schizophrenia show enhanced cognitive costs of maintaining a single item in working memory. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2020, 50, 867-873.	4.5	2
10	Evidence for positive allosteric modulation of cognitive-enhancing effects of nicotine in healthy human subjects. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 237, 219-230.	3.1	15
11	Evidence for positive allosteric modulation of cognitive-enhancing effects of nicotine by low-dose galantamine in rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2020, 199, 173043.	2.9	2
12	Cortical hyperactivation at low working memory load: A primary processing abnormality in people with schizophrenia?. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2020, 26, 102270.	2.7	5
13	Attention-enhancing effects of propranolol and synergistic effects with nicotine. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 20, 658-668.	2.0	6
14	Assessing the information content of ERP signals in schizophrenia using multivariate decoding methods. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2020, 25, 102179.	2.7	17
15	Refining the Empirical Constraints on Computational Models of Spatial Working Memory in Schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2020, 5, 913-922.	1.5	4
16	Increased influence of a previously attended feature in people with schizophrenia.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2020, 129, 305-311.	1.9	6
17	Nicotine effects on cognitive remediation training outcome in people with schizophrenia: A pilot study. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2019, 280, 112498.	3.3	3
18	The Hyperfocusing Hypothesis: A New Account of Cognitive Dysfunction in Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 991-1000.	4.3	51

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19	O4.3. PEOPLE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA SHOW GREATER COGNITIVE COSTS OF STORING A SINGLE ITEM IN WORKING MEMORY. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, S169-S170.	4.3	0
20	Is Attentional Filtering Impaired in Schizophrenia?. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 1001-1011.	4.3	24
21	Failures in top-down control in schizophrenia revealed by patterns of saccadic eye movements.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2019, 128, 415-422.	1.9	10
22	Selective Attention, Working Memory, and Executive Function as Potential Independent Sources of Cognitive Dysfunction in Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2018, 44, 1227-1234.	4.3	63
23	Prenatal kynurenine treatment in rats causes schizophrenia-like broad monitoring deficits in adulthood. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 235, 651-661.	3.1	19
24	The Potential of Cannabidiol Treatment for Cannabis Users With Recent-Onset Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2018, 44, 46-53.	4.3	39
25	Nicotine effects on associative learning in human non-smokers. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 43, 2190-2196.	5.4	3
26	Posterior Parietal Cortex Dysfunction Is Central to Working Memory Storage and Broad Cognitive Deficits in Schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 8378-8387.	3.6	55
27	The impact of reward on attention in schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research: Cognition</i> , 2018, 12, 66-73.	1.3	7
28	Load-dependent hyperdeactivation of the default mode network in people with schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 185, 190-196.	2.0	19
29	Electrophysiological Evidence for Hyperfocusing of Spatial Attention in Schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 37, 3813-3823.	3.6	30
30	Hyperfocusing of attention on goal-related information in schizophrenia: Evidence from electrophysiology.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2017, 126, 106-116.	1.9	31
31	A test of the cognitive-enhancing potential of low-dose mecamylamine in healthy non-smokers. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 234, 109-116.	3.1	3
32	Altered spatial profile of distraction in people with schizophrenia.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2017, 126, 1077-1086.	1.9	25
33	Saccadic evidence for spatial hyperfocusing in people with schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Vision</i> , 2017, 17, 1328.	0.3	0
34	Strain dependency of the effects of nicotine and mecamylamine in a rat model of attention. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 233, 1427-1434.	3.1	6
35	Hyperdeactivation of the Default Mode Network in People With Schizophrenia When Focusing Attention in Space. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2016, 42, 1158-1166.	4.3	15
36	Nicotinic Receptors and Attention. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2015, 23, 103-135.	1.7	31

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37	Impaired Working Memory Capacity Is Not Caused by Failures of Selective Attention in Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2015, 41, 366-373.	4.3	52
38	Hyperfocusing in schizophrenia: Evidence from interactions between working memory and eye movements.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2014, 123, 783-795.	1.9	38
39	Enhanced vulnerability to distraction does not account for working memory capacity reduction in people with schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research: Cognition</i> , 2014, 1, 149-154.	1.3	13
40	Relationships Between Divided Attention and Working Memory Impairment in People With Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2014, 40, 1462-1471.	4.3	31
41	Enhanced distraction by magnocellular salience signals in schizophrenia. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2014, 56, 359-366.	1.6	15
42	A Test of the Cognitive Self-Medication Hypothesis of Tobacco Smoking in Schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 74, 436-443.	1.3	72
43	The potential of nicotinic enhancement of cognitive remediation training in schizophrenia. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2013, 64, 185-190.	4.1	15
44	Testing sensory and cognitive explanations of the antisaccade deficit in schizophrenia.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2013, 122, 1111-1120.	1.9	12
45	Toward the Neural Mechanisms of Reduced Working Memory Capacity in Schizophrenia. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2013, 23, 1582-1592.	2.9	72
46	The relationship between working memory capacity and broad measures of cognitive ability in healthy adults and people with schizophrenia.. <i>Neuropsychology</i> , 2013, 27, 220-229.	1.3	160
47	Kraepelin and Bleuler had it right: People with schizophrenia have deficits sustaining attention over time.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2012, 121, 641-648.	1.9	28
48	Visuospatial attention in schizophrenia: Deficits in broad monitoring.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2012, 121, 119-128.	1.9	49
49	Control of working memory content in schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2012, 134, 70-75.	2.0	31
50	Selective nicotinic receptor antagonists: effects on attention and nicotine-induced attentional enhancement. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 217, 75-82.	3.1	49
51	Iconic Decay in Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2011, 37, 950-957.	4.3	13
52	Reduced Capacity but Spared Precision and Maintenance of Working Memory Representations in Schizophrenia. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 67, 570.	12.3	131
53	Failure of Schizophrenia Patients to Overcome Salient Distractors During Working Memory Encoding. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 68, 603-609.	1.3	82
54	Performance Effects of Nicotine during Selective Attention, Divided Attention, and Simple Stimulus Detection: An fMRI Study. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2009, 19, 1990-2000.	2.9	79

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55	Turning it Upside Down: Areas of Preserved Cognitive Function in Schizophrenia. <i>Neuropsychology Review</i> , 2009, 19, 294-311.	4.9	121
56	Nicotine Enhances Visuospatial Attention by Deactivating Areas of the Resting Brain Default Network. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 3477-3489.	3.6	184
57	Neuroanatomical dissociation between bottom-up and top-down processes of visuospatial selective attention. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2006, 32, 842-853.	4.2	205
58	Modulation of nicotine-induced attentional enhancement in rats by adrenoceptor antagonists. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 177, 438-447.	3.1	31
59	Involvement of the prefrontal cortex but not the dorsal hippocampus in the attention-enhancing effects of nicotine in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2003, 168, 271-279.	3.1	59
60	Attentional effects of nicotinic agonists in rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2003, 44, 1054-1067.	4.1	133