Lars M Rimol

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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48 papers

2,835 citations

186265
28
h-index

214800 47 g-index

53 all docs

53 docs citations

53 times ranked

4900 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cerebral cortical dimensions in headache sufferers aged 50 to 66 years: a population-based imaging study in the Nord-TrÃ,ndelag Health Study (HUNT-MRI). Pain, 2019, 160, 1634-1643.	4.2	13
2	Reduced white matter fractional anisotropy mediates cortical thickening in adults born preterm with very low birthweight. NeuroImage, 2019, 188, 217-227.	4.2	26
3	Joint Analysis of Cortical Area and Thickness as a Replacement for the Analysis of the Volume of the Cerebral Cortex. Cerebral Cortex, 2018, 28, 738-749.	2.9	92
4	Limited microstructural and connectivity deficits despite subcortical volume reductions in school-aged children born preterm with very low birth weight. Neurolmage, 2016, 130, 24-34.	4.2	32
5	Executive function relates to surface area of frontal and temporal cortex in very-low-birth-weight late teenagers. Early Human Development, 2016, 95, 47-53.	1.8	20
6	Cortical trajectories during adolescence in preterm born teenagers with very low birthweight. Cortex, 2016, 75, 120-131.	2.4	27
7	Impaired Verbal Learning Is Associated with Larger Caudate Volumes in Early Onset Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130435.	2.5	9
8	Visual–motor deficits relate to altered gray and white matter in young adults born preterm with very low birth weight. Neurolmage, 2015, 109, 493-504.	4.2	53
9	Cortical morphometry and IQ in VLBW children without cerebral palsy born in 2003–2007. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2015, 8, 193-201.	2.7	35
10	Normal Birth Weight Variation Is Related to Cortical Morphology Across the Psychosis Spectrum. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 410-419.	4.3	33
11	Brain Morphometry and Cognition in Young Adults Born Small for Gestational Age at Term. Journal of Pediatrics, 2014, 165, 921-927.e1.	1.8	27
12	Brain volumes and cognitive function in very-low-birth-weight (VLBW) young adults. European Journal of Paediatric Neurology, 2014, 18, 578-590.	1.6	67
13	Reduced brain cortical folding in schizophrenia revealed in two independent samples. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 152, 333-338.	2.0	65
14	Age-related cortical thickness differences in adolescents with early-onset schizophrenia compared with healthy adolescents. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2013, 214, 190-196.	1.8	30
15	ZNF804A and cortical thickness in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2013, 212, 154-157.	1.8	17
16	No evidence for association between bipolar disorder risk gene variants and brain structural phenotypes. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2013, 151, 291-297.	4.1	41
17	Association of common genetic variants in GPCPD1 with scaling of visual cortical surface area in humans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 3985-3990.	7.1	50
18	A 5-year follow-up study of brain cortical and subcortical abnormalities in a schizophrenia cohort. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 142, 209-216.	2.0	32

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19	Comprehensive segmentation of subcortical brain volumes in early onset schizophrenia reveals limited structural abnormalities. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2012, 203, 14-23.	1.8	32
20	Cortical Volume, Surface Area, and Thickness in Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 71, 552-560.	1.3	290
21	Effect of <i>DISC1</i> SNPs on brain structure in healthy controls and patients with a history of psychosis. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2012, 159B, 722-730.	1.7	14
22	Candidate Gene Analysis of the Human Natural Killer-1 Carbohydrate Pathway and Perineuronal Nets in Schizophrenia: B3GAT2 Is Associated with Disease Risk and Cortical Surface Area. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 90-96.	1.3	42
23	Common Sequence Variants in the Major Histocompatibility Complex Region Associate with Cerebral Ventricular Size in Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 70, 696-698.	1.3	28
24	Subcortical brain volumes relate to neurocognition in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and healthy controls. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 35, 1122-1130.	4.8	70
25	Brain Cortical Thickness and Surface Area Correlates of Neurocognitive Performance in Patients with Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disorder, and Healthy Adults. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2011, 17, 1080-1093.	1.8	80
26	Association analysis of <i>ANK3</i> gene variants in nordic bipolar disorder and schizophrenia caseâ€"control samples. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2011, 156, 969-974.	1.7	37
27	Association of Genetic Variants on 15q12 With Cortical Thickness and Cognition in Schizophrenia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2011, 68, 781.	12.3	22
28	Sex-dependent association of common variants of microcephaly genes with brain structure. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 384-388.	7.1	118
29	Cortical Thickness Is Influenced by Regionally Specific Genetic Factors. Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 493-499.	1.3	124
30	Cortical Thickness and Subcortical Volumes in Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 68, 41-50.	1.3	406
31	REDUCED BRAIN CORTICAL FOLDING IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 117, 342.	2.0	0
32	CORRELATIONS BETWEEN HIPPOCAMPAL VOLUMES AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE IN EARLY ONSET SCHIZOPHRENIA. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 117, 437-438.	2.0	0
33	A common MECP2 haplotype associates with reduced cortical surface area in humans in two independent populations. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 15483-15488.	7.1	108
34	Evidence for a possible association of neurotrophin receptor (NTRK-3) gene polymorphisms with hippocampal function and schizophrenia. Neurobiology of Disease, 2009, 34, 518-524.	4.4	46
35	A new verbal reports fMRI dichotic listening paradigm for studies of hemispheric asymmetry. Neurolmage, 2008, 40, 902-911.	4.2	78
36	Using Dichotic Listening to Study Bottom-up and Top-down Processing in Children and Adults. Child Neuropsychology, 2008, 14, 470-479.	1.3	18

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37	Cerebellar volumes in men with schizophrenia and alcohol dependence. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2007, 61, 326-329.	1.8	23
38	Hemispheric asymmetries in the processing of temporal acoustic cues in consonant-vowel syllables. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 227-40.	0.7	31
39	Controlling for individual differences in fMRI brain activation to tones, syllables, and words. Neurolmage, 2006, 30, 554-562.	4.2	29
40	The effect of voice-onset-time on dichotic listening with consonant–vowel syllables. Neuropsychologia, 2006, 44, 191-196.	1.6	70
41	Asymmetry of evoked potential latency to speech sounds predicts the ear advantage in dichotic listening. Cognitive Brain Research, 2005, 24, 405-412.	3.0	65
42	Processing of sub-syllabic speech units in the posterior temporal lobe: An fMRI study. NeuroImage, 2005, 26, 1059-1067.	4.2	86
43	"Soundmorphing― A new approach to studying speech perception in humans. Neuroscience Letters, 2005, 384, 60-65.	2.1	24
44	fMRI Brain Activation in a Finnish Family With Specific Language Impairment Compared With a Normal Control Group. Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 2004, 47, 162-172.	1.6	50
45	Dichotic listening reveals functional specificity in prefrontal cortex: an fMRI study. NeuroImage, 2004, 21, 211-218.	4.2	104
46	Brain localization of attentional control in different age groups by combining functional and structural MRI. Neurolmage, 2004, 22, 912-919.	4.2	81
47	The effects of attention on speech perception: An fMRI study. Brain and Language, 2003, 85, 37-48.	1.6	81
48	Relating acoustic startle reactivity and plasticity to alcohol consumption in male Wistar rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2000, 68, 723-733.	2.1	8