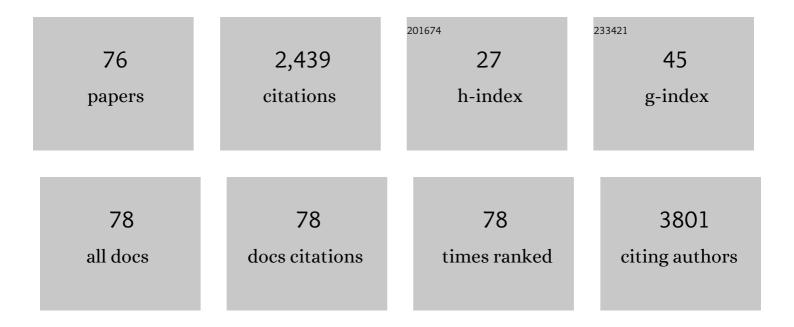
List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3041035/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Overactive Error-Related Brain Activity as a Candidate Endophenotype for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Evidence From Unaffected First-Degree Relatives. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 317-324.	7.2	188
2	Intergenerational Effect of Maternal Exposure to Childhood Maltreatment on Newborn Brain Anatomy. Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 83, 120-127.	1.3	138
3	Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer effects in the nucleus accumbens relate to relapse in alcohol dependence. Addiction Biology, 2016, 21, 719-731.	2.6	136
4	Overactive Performance Monitoring as an Endophenotype for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Evidence From a Treatment Study. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 665-673.	7.2	101
5	Default mode network subsystem alterations in obsessive–compulsive disorder. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 205, 376-382.	2.8	92
6	Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy as Continuation Treatment to Sustain Response After Electroconvulsive Therapy in Depression: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 76, 194-202.	1.3	91
7	Performance monitoring in obsessive–compulsive disorder and social anxiety disorder Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2014, 123, 705-714.	1.9	90
8	Neural correlates of training and transfer effects in working memory in older adults. NeuroImage, 2016, 134, 236-249.	4.2	88
9	Amygdala hyperactivation during symptom provocation in obsessive–compulsive disorder and its modulation by distraction. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2014, 4, 549-557.	2.7	85
10	Error-related brain activity as a transdiagnostic endophenotype for obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety and substance use disorder. Psychological Medicine, 2019, 49, 1207-1217.	4.5	81
11	Mapping Cortical and Subcortical Asymmetry in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Findings From the ENIGMA Consortium. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 87, 1022-1034.	1.3	73
12	Responseâ€related negativities following correct and incorrect responses: Evidence from a temporospatial principal component analysis. Psychophysiology, 2012, 49, 733-743.	2.4	62
13	Presupplementary Motor Area Contributes to Altered Error Monitoring in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 80, 562-571.	1.3	61
14	An Empirical Comparison of Meta- and Mega-Analysis With Data From the ENIGMA Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Working Group. Frontiers in Neuroinformatics, 2018, 12, 102.	2.5	59
15	Uncertainty is associated with increased selective attention and sustained stimulus processing. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2016, 16, 447-456.	2.0	53
16	OUP accepted manuscript. Brain, 2020, 143, 684-700.	7.6	53
17	Altered frontal <scp>EEG</scp> asymmetry in obsessiveâ€compulsive disorder. Psychophysiology, 2014, 51, 596-601.	2.4	45
18	Response accuracy rating modulates ERN and Pe amplitudes. Biological Psychology, 2014, 96, 1-7.	2.2	44

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Structural neuroimaging biomarkers for obsessive-compulsive disorder in the ENIGMA-OCD consortium: medication matters. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 342.	4.8	43
20	Neural correlates of working memory deficits and associations to response inhibition in obsessive compulsive disorder. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2018, 17, 426-434.	2.7	39
21	Event-related brain potential variations during location and identity negative priming. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 394, 53-56.	2.1	38
22	Performance monitoring in obsessive–compulsive disorder: A temporo-spatial principal component analysis. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 14, 983-995.	2.0	38
23	Modulation of hyperactive error signals in obsessive–compulsive disorder by dual-task demands Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2016, 125, 292-298.	1.9	37
24	Predicting cognitive behavioral therapy outcome in the outpatient sector based on clinical routine data: A machine learning approach. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2020, 124, 103530.	3.1	36
25	Hyperactive performance monitoring as a transdiagnostic marker: Results from health anxiety in comparison to obsessive–compulsive disorder. Neuropsychologia, 2017, 96, 1-8.	1.6	35
26	Flexibility of error-monitoring in obsessive–compulsive disorder under speed and accuracy instructions Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2019, 128, 671-677.	1.9	35
27	The suggestible brain: posthypnotic effects on value-based decision-making. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2014, 9, 1281-1288.	3.0	31
28	Crossmodal bias of visual input on pain perception and pain-induced beta activity. NeuroImage, 2013, 66, 469-478.	4.2	26
29	The costs of distraction: The effect of distraction during repeated picture processing on the LPP. Biological Psychology, 2016, 117, 225-234.	2.2	26
30	TMS Over the Right Precuneus Reduces the Bilateral Field Advantage in Visual Short Term Memory Capacity. Brain Stimulation, 2015, 8, 216-223.	1.6	25
31	Differential modulation of visual object processing in dorsal and ventral stream by stimulus visibility. Cortex, 2016, 83, 113-123.	2.4	24
32	Modeling subjective relevance in schizophrenia and its relation to aberrant salience. PLoS Computational Biology, 2018, 14, e1006319.	3.2	23
33	Application of attentional bias modification training to modulate hyperactive error-monitoring in OCD. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2020, 156, 79-86.	1.0	23
34	Amygdala–prefrontal connectivity during appraisal of symptom-related stimuli in obsessive–compulsive disorder. Psychological Medicine, 2019, 49, 278-286.	4.5	21
35	Getting it just right: A reevaluation of OCD symptom dimensions integrating traditional and Bayesian approaches. Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 2018, 56, 63-73.	3.2	20
36	Childhood maltreatment is associated with increased risk of subclinical hypothyroidism in pregnancy. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 84, 190-196.	2.7	20

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	The thalamus and its subnuclei—a gateway to obsessive-compulsive disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2022, 12, 70.	4.8	19
38	Validating the construct of aberrant salience in schizophrenia — Behavioral evidence for an automatic process. Schizophrenia Research: Cognition, 2016, 6, 22-27.	1.3	18
39	Identifying CBT non-response among OCD outpatients: A machine-learning approach. Psychotherapy Research, 2021, 31, 52-62.	1.8	18
40	Timing of spatial priming within the fronto-parietal attention network: A TMS study. Neuropsychologia, 2015, 74, 30-36.	1.6	17
41	Reduced risk avoidance and altered neural correlates of feedback processing in patients with borderline personality disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 243, 14-22.	3.3	17
42	Uncertainty increases neural indices of attention in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Depression and Anxiety, 2017, 34, 1018-1028.	4.1	17
43	Impaired planning in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder and unaffected first-degree relatives: Evidence for a cognitive endophenotype. Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 2018, 57, 24-30.	3.2	17
44	Punishment has a persistent effect on error-related brain activity in highly anxious individuals twenty-four hours after conditioning. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2019, 146, 63-72.	1.0	17
45	Hypermethylation of the oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) in obsessive-compulsive disorder: further evidence for a biomarker of disease and treatment response. Epigenetics, 2022, 17, 642-652.	2.7	17
46	Degree connectivity in body dysmorphic disorder and relationships with obsessive and compulsive symptoms. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 1657-1666.	0.7	16
47	Effectiveness of Individual Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy and Predictors of Outcome in Adult Patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 2022, 91, 123-135.	8.8	16
48	Impaired Antisaccades in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: Evidence From Meta-Analysis and a Large Empirical Study. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2018, 9, 284.	2.6	12
49	Frontal alpha asymmetry in OCD patients and unaffected first-degree relatives Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2017, 126, 750-760.	1.9	12
50	Emotional interference under low versus high executive control. Psychophysiology, 2019, 56, e13380.	2.4	11
51	Diverging patterns of EEG alpha asymmetry in anxious apprehension and anxious arousal. Biological Psychology, 2021, 162, 108111.	2.2	11
52	Performance monitoring in obsessive–compulsive undergraduates: Effects of task difficulty. Brain and Cognition, 2015, 98, 35-42.	1.8	10
53	Cueâ€induced effects on decisionâ€making distinguish subjects with gambling disorder from healthy controls. Addiction Biology, 2020, 25, e12841.	2.6	10
54	Were we erring? The impact of worry and arousal on errorâ€related negativity in a nonâ€clinical sample. Psychophysiology, 2020, 57, e13661.	2.4	10

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Schizotypy and smooth pursuit eye movements as potential endophenotypes of obsessive-compulsive disorder. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2019, 269, 235-243.	3.2	9
56	Reduced Sensitivity to Non-Fear-Related Stimulus Changes in Panic Disorder. Neuropsychobiology, 2019, 78, 31-37.	1.9	9
57	P50, N100, and P200 Sensory Gating in Panic Disorder. Clinical EEG and Neuroscience, 2020, 51, 317-324.	1.7	8
58	Polygenic risk for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) predicts brain response during working memory task in OCD, unaffected relatives, and healthy controls. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 18914.	3.3	8
59	In the Face of Potential Harm: The Predictive Validity of Neural Correlates of Performance Monitoring for Perceived Risk, Stress, and Internalizing Psychopathology During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Biological Psychiatry Global Open Science, 2021, 1, 300-309.	2.2	7
60	Facial discrimination in body dysmorphic, obsessive-compulsive and social anxiety disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 236, 105-111.	3.3	5
61	Unpredictability impairs goal-directed target processing and performance. Biological Psychology, 2019, 142, 29-36.	2.2	5
62	Fronto-lateral alpha power asymmetry in panic disorder. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2021, 167, 69-76.	1.0	4
63	Adapting another person's affective state modulates brain potentials to unpleasant pictures. Biological Psychology, 2016, 120, 81-87.	2.2	3
64	Volitional saccade performance in a large sample of patients with obsessiveâ€compulsive disorder and unaffected firstâ€degree relatives. Psychophysiology, 2017, 54, 1284-1294.	2.4	3
65	Effects of adaptive and non-adaptive three-week executive control training on interference control: Evidence from the N2, CRN, and ERN. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2021, 162, 8-21.	1.0	3
66	Impaired differential learning of fear versus safety signs in obsessiveâ€compulsive disorder. Psychophysiology, 2022, 59, e13956.	2.4	3
67	Negative Priming in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and Schizophrenia: Association with Symptom Patterns. Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2013, 4, 405-419.	0.8	2
68	Heightened degree connectivity of the striatum in obsessive-compulsive disorder induced by symptom provocation. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2020, 276, 1069-1076.	4.1	2
69	Neural correlates of cueâ€induced changes in decisionâ€making distinguish subjects with gambling disorder from healthy controls. Addiction Biology, 2021, 26, e12951.	2.6	2
70	Feeling bad about being wrong: Affective evaluation of performed actions and its trial-by-trial relation to autonomic arousal Emotion, 2021, 21, 1402-1416.	1.8	2
71	Neural correlates of emotional reactivity predict response to cognitive-behavioral therapy in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2022, 308, 398-406.	4.1	2
72	Non-invasive brain stimulation modulates neural correlates of performance monitoring in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2022, 35, 103113.	2.7	2

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	The Thought From the Machine: Neural Basis of Thoughts With a Coherent and Diminished Sense of Authorship. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2021, 47, 1631-1641.	4.3	1
74	Cognitive control is quickly adapted to actual task requirements despite misleading context cues—Evidence from the N2, CRN, and ERN. Psychophysiology, 2022, 59, e13961.	2.4	1
75	Spatial working memory performance in people with obsessive–compulsive disorder, their unaffected first-degree relatives and healthy controls. BJPsych Open, 2021, 7, .	0.7	1
76	Reply to: Continuation Antidepressant Strategies After Electroconvulsive Therapy: Ultrabrief Pulse Versus Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 77, e9.	1.3	0