

# Emil F Coccoaro

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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179  
papers

10,105  
citations

44069

48  
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37204

96  
g-index

182  
all docs

182  
docs citations

182  
times ranked

6485  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Serotonergic Studies in Patients With Affective and Personality Disorders. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1989, 46, 587.	12.3	1,032
2	Fluoxetine and Impulsive Aggressive Behavior in Personality-Disordered Subjects. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1997, 54, 1081.	12.3	502
3	Amygdala and Orbitofrontal Reactivity to Social Threat in Individuals with Impulsive Aggression. Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 62, 168-178.	1.3	494
4	Assessment of life history of aggression: development and psychometric characteristics. Psychiatry Research, 1997, 73, 147-157.	3.3	411
5	Central Serotonin and Impulsive Aggression. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1989, 155, 52-62.	2.8	404
6	Cerebrospinal Fluid Vasopressin Levels. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1998, 55, 708.	12.3	340
7	The Prevalence and Correlates of DSM-IV Intermittent Explosive Disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2006, 63, 669.	12.3	327
8	Evidence for a dysfunctional prefrontal circuit in patients with an impulsive aggressive disorder. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 8448-8453.	7.1	268
9	Heritability of aggression and irritability: A twin study of the buss&#8220durkee aggression scales in adult male subjects. Biological Psychiatry, 1997, 41, 273-284.	1.3	198
10	Corticolimbic Function in Impulsive Aggressive Behavior. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 1153-1159.	1.3	193
11	Impulsive Aggression in Personality Disorder Correlates With Tritiated Paroxetine Binding in the Platelet. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1996, 53, 531.	12.3	187
12	Etiology of the impulsivity/aggression relationship: Genes or environment?. Psychiatry Research, 1999, 86, 41-57.	3.3	157
13	Intermittent Explosive Disorder as a Disorder of Impulsive Aggression for DSM-5. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 169, 577-588.	7.2	156
14	Proactive, reactive, and romantic relational aggression in adulthood: Measurement, predictive validity, gender differences, and association with Intermittent Explosive Disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 393-404.	3.1	149
15	Heritability of irritable impulsiveness: A study of twins reared together and apart. Psychiatry Research, 1993, 48, 229-242.	3.3	146
16	Cerebrospinal fluid oxytocin, life history of aggression, and personality disorder. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 1567-1573.	2.7	144
17	Consensus Report on Impulsive Aggression as a Symptom Across Diagnostic Categories in Child Psychiatry. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2007, 46, 309-322.	0.5	142
18	Intermittent explosive disorder-revised: Development, reliability, and validity of research criteria. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 1998, 39, 368-376.	3.1	140

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19	A Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Fluoxetine in Patients With Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2009, 70, 653-662.	2.2	135
20	Elevated Plasma Inflammatory Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 71, 158.	11.0	124
21	Serotonin function in human subjects: intercorrelations among central 5-HT indices and aggressiveness. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1997, 73, 1-14.	3.3	118
22	Attributional and emotional responses to socially ambiguous cues: Validation of a new assessment of social/emotional information processing in healthy adults and impulsive aggressive patients. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2009, 43, 915-925.	3.1	116
23	Serotonin and impulsive aggression. <i>CNS Spectrums</i> , 2015, 20, 295-302.	1.2	116
24	Evaluation of behavioral impulsivity and aggression tasks as endophenotypes for borderline personality disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2009, 43, 1036-1048.	3.1	111
25	Relationship of prolactin response to d-fenfluramine to behavioral and questionnaire assessments of aggression in personality-disordered men. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1996, 40, 157-164.	1.3	104
26	Serotonergic function and self-injurious behavior in personality disorder patients. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1997, 69, 17-26.	3.3	104
27	The serotonin hypothesis of aggression revisited. <i>Clinical Psychology Review</i> , 1997, 17, 651-665.	11.4	97
28	Cognitive-behavioral therapy for intermittent explosive disorder: A pilot randomized clinical trial.. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</i> , 2008, 76, 876-886.	2.0	89
29	Impulsive Aggression in Personality Disorder Correlates with Platelet 5-HT <sub>2A</sub> Receptor Binding. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 16, 211-216.	5.4	86
30	Serotonin function and antiaggressive response to fluoxetine: A pilot study. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1997, 42, 546-552.	1.3	85
31	Prevalence and Features of Intermittent Explosive Disorder in a Clinical Setting. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 66, 1221-1227.	2.2	85
32	Lifetime and 1-Month Prevalence Rates of Intermittent Explosive Disorder in a Community Sample. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 65, 820-824.	2.2	84
33	Growth hormone responses to intravenous clonidine challenge correlate with behavioral irritability in psychiatric patients and healthy volunteers. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1991, 39, 129-139.	3.3	83
34	The Neurochemistry of Human Aggression. <i>Advances in Genetics</i> , 2011, 75, 151-169.	1.8	79
35	Childhood Trauma and Personality Disorder: Positive Correlation With Adult CSF Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Concentrations. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 162, 995-997.	7.2	78
36	Aggression, Suicidality, and Intermittent Explosive Disorder: Serotonergic Correlates in Personality Disorder and Healthy Control Subjects. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2010, 35, 435-444.	5.4	75

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37	Amygdala hyperactivation to angry faces in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2016, 79, 34-41.	3.1	74
38	Intermittent explosive disorder-integrated research diagnostic criteria: Convergent and discriminant validity. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2006, 40, 231-242.	3.1	71
39	Serotonin Augmentation Reduces Response to Attack in Aggressive Individuals. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2009, 20, 714-720.	3.3	67
40	Association of C-reactive protein elevation with trait aggression and hostility in personality disordered subjects: A pilot study. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2006, 40, 460-465.	3.1	64
41	CSF testosterone: Relationship to aggression, impulsivity, and venturesomeness in adult males with personality disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2007, 41, 488-492.	3.1	63
42	Cerebrospinal fluid glutamate concentration correlates with impulsive aggression in human subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2013, 47, 1247-1253.	3.1	62
43	Neural Correlates of Aggressive Behavior in Real Time: a Review of fMRI Studies of Laboratory Reactive Aggression. <i>Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports</i> , 2017, 4, 138-150.	1.3	60
44	The relationship between personality psychopathology and aggressive behavior in research volunteers.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 1998, 107, 651-658.	1.9	59
45	Hostile Attributional Bias, Negative Emotional Responding, and Aggression in Adults: Moderating Effects of Gender and Impulsivity. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2012, 38, 47-63.	2.4	58
46	<em>Toxoplasma gondii</em> Infection. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 77, 334-341.	2.2	58
47	Relationship between psychopathy, aggression, anger, impulsivity, and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2014, 40, 526-536.	2.4	55
48	Platelet serotonin content correlates inversely with life history of aggression in personality-disordered subjects. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2004, 126, 23-32.	3.3	51
49	Personality disorderâ€“not otherwise specified evidence of validity and consideration for DSM-5. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 53, 907-914.	3.1	50
50	Neuroimaging and personality disorders. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2005, 7, 65-72.	4.5	49
51	Intermittent explosive disorder: development of integrated research criteria for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 52, 119-125.	3.1	49
52	Substance use disorders: Relationship with intermittent explosive disorder and with aggression, anger, and impulsivity. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2016, 81, 127-132.	3.1	48
53	Depressive Response to Physostigmine Challenge in Borderline Personality Disorder Patients. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 17, 264-273.	5.4	47
54	Developmental psychopathology and neurobiology of aggression. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 2005, 17, 1151-71.	2.3	47

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55	Elevated Plasma Oxidative Stress Markers in Individuals With Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Correlation With Aggression in Humans. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 79, 127-135.	1.3	47
56	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid and homovanillic acid: reciprocal relationships with impulsive aggression in human subjects. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2010, 117, 241-248.	2.8	46
57	Intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2000, 2, 67-71.	4.5	44
58	The experience of aggressive outbursts in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 225, 710-715.	3.3	42
59	Molecular genetics of personality. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2005, 7, 73-80.	4.5	41
60	The relationship between impulsive verbal aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2008, 34, 51-60.	2.4	41
61	Multivariate Behavior Genetic Analyses of Aggressive Behavior Subtypes. <i>Behavior Genetics</i> , 2010, 40, 603-617.	2.1	39
62	Life history of impulsive behavior: Development and validation of a new questionnaire. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2012, 46, 346-352.	3.1	38
63	A novel V1a receptor antagonist blocks vasopressin-induced changes in the CNS response to emotional stimuli: an fMRI study. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 100.	2.5	38
64	Inverse relationship between numbers of 5-HT transporter binding sites and life history of aggression and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2010, 44, 137-142.	3.1	37
65	Childhood trauma and parental style: Relationship with markers of inflammation, oxidative stress, and aggression in healthy and personality disordered subjects. <i>Biological Psychology</i> , 2015, 112, 56-65.	2.2	37
66	Initial association of <i>NR2E1</i> with bipolar disorder and identification of candidate mutations in bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and aggression through resequencing. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2008, 147B, 880-889.	1.7	36
67	White Matter Integrity Reductions in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 2697-2703.	5.4	36
68	Emotion regulation deficits in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2015, 41, 25-33.	2.4	34
69	Cerebrospinal Fluid Neuropeptide Y-like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Impulsive Aggression in Human Subjects. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 72, 997-1003.	1.3	33
70	Social cognition in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and aggression. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2016, 83, 140-150.	3.1	33
71	Acute tryptophan depletion and self-injurious behavior in aggressive patients and healthy volunteers. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 203, 53-61.	3.1	32
72	Tryptophan, kynurenine, and kynurenine metabolites: Relationship to lifetime aggression and inflammatory markers in human subjects. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2016, 71, 189-196.	2.7	32

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73	Cerebrospinal Fluid Inflammatory Cytokines and Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 18, pyv001-pyv001.	2.1	31
74	Norepinephrine Function in Personality Disorder: Plasma Free MHPG Correlates Inversely With Life History of Aggression. <i>CNS Spectrums</i> , 2003, 8, 731-736.	1.2	30
75	Morphometric analysis of amygdala and hippocampus shape in impulsively aggressive and healthy control subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 69, 80-86.	3.1	30
76	History of childhood maltreatment in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and suicidal behavior. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2014, 56, 10-17.	3.1	29
77	Prevalence of suicidal and self-injurious behavior among subjects with intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2008, 158, 248-250.	3.3	28
78	The Overt Aggression Scale Modified (OAS-M) for clinical trials targeting impulsive aggression and intermittent explosive disorder: Validity, reliability, and correlates. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2020, 124, 50-57.	3.1	28
79	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Substance Use Disorder. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 78, 697-702.	2.2	28
80	The latent structure of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder in an adult sample. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2012, 46, 782-789.	3.1	27
81	Self-harm behavior among individuals with intermittent explosive disorder and personality disorders. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 60, 125-131.	3.1	27
82	Effects of Escitalopram Administration on Face Processing in Intermittent Explosive Disorder: An fMRI Study. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 590-597.	5.4	27
83	High prevalence of personality disorders among healthy volunteers for research: implications for control group bias. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2005, 39, 421-430.	3.1	25
84	Mild Traumatic Brain Injury and Aggression, Impulsivity, and History of Other- and Self-Directed Aggression. <i>Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences</i> , 2018, 30, 220-227.	1.8	25
85	Circulating endocannabinoids and affect regulation in human subjects. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2018, 92, 66-71.	2.7	25
86	A family history study of intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2010, 44, 1101-1105.	3.1	24
87	Cerebrospinal Fluid Substance P-Like Immunoreactivity Correlates with Aggression in Personality Disordered Subjects. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 72, 238-243.	1.3	24
88	Development of a social emotional information processing assessment for adults (SEIP-€Q). <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 2017, 43, 47-59.	2.4	24
89	Cortisol responses to ipsapirone challenge correlate with aggression, while basal cortisol levels correlate with impulsivity, in personality disorder and healthy volunteer subjects. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2010, 44, 874-880.	3.1	23
90	The latent structure of oppositional defiant disorder in children and adults. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2013, 47, 1932-1939.	3.1	23

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91	Affective intensity and lability: Heritability in adult male twins. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2012, 136, 1011-1016.	4.1	22
92	Validity of the new A1 and A2 criteria for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 55, 260-267.	3.1	22
93	Frontolimbic Morphometric Abnormalities in Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Aggression. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2016, 1, 32-38.	1.5	22
94	Psychosocial impairment in DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 264, 91-95.	3.3	22
95	Reduced frontal grey matter, life history of aggression, and underlying genetic influence. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2018, 271, 126-134.	1.8	22
96	Subtypes of aggression in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2019, 109, 164-172.	3.1	20
97	5-HT <sub>3</sub> receptor antagonism by ondansetron does not attenuate prolactin response to fenfluramine challenge in healthy human subjects. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1996, 127, 108-112.	3.1	19
98	Cerebrospinal fluid and plasma C-reactive protein and aggression in personality-disordered subjects: a pilot study. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2015, 122, 321-326.	2.8	19
99	HbA1c levels as a function of emotional regulation and emotional intelligence in patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>Primary Care Diabetes</i> , 2016, 10, 334-341.	1.8	19
100	Inflammatory markers and chronic exposure to fluoxetine, divalproex, and placebo in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 229, 844-849.	3.3	18
101	Comorbid intermittent explosive disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder: Clinical correlates and relationship to suicidal behavior. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 70, 125-133.	3.1	18
102	Placebo-controlled, randomized trial of fluoxetine in the treatment of aggression in male intimate partner abusers. <i>International Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 23, 337-341.	1.7	17
103	Genome-Wide DNA Methylation Changes Associated with Intermittent Explosive Disorder: A Gene-Based Functional Enrichment Analysis. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 21, 12-20.	2.1	17
104	The amphetamine challenge test correlates with affective lability in healthy volunteers. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 1993, 48, 219-228.	3.3	16
105	PennTwins: A Population-Based Cohort for Twin Studies. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2006, 9, 998-1005.	0.6	16
106	Emotional Regulation and Diabetes Distress in Adults With Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 20-25.	8.6	16
107	Factors differentiating personality-disordered individuals with and without a history of unipolar mood disorder. <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 1999, 10, 147-157.	4.1	15
108	Effects of Acute Alcohol Intoxication and Paroxetine on Aggression in Men. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2009, 33, 581-590.	2.4	15

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109	Characterizing eating disorders in a personality disorders sample. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2011, 185, 427-432.	3.3	15
110	Verbal versus physical aggression in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 225, 531-539.	3.3	15
111	Emotional intelligence and impulsive aggression in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2015, 61, 135-140.	3.1	15
112	Modulation of Central Serotonin Affects Emotional Information Processing in Impulsive Aggressive Personality Disorder. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 32, 329-335.	1.4	13
113	Relationships between perceived emotional intelligence, aggression, and impulsivity in a population-based adult sample. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2016, 246, 255-260.	3.3	13
114	Disordered Aggression and Violence in the United States. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 81, .	2.2	13
115	Intermittent Explosive Disorder and aversive parental care. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 220, 477-482.	3.3	12
116	Differential fMRI BOLD responses in amygdala in intermittent explosive disorder as a function of past Alcohol Use Disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2016, 257, 5-10.	1.8	12
117	Intermittent explosive disorder and eating disorders: Analysis of national comorbidity and research samples. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 75, 62-67.	3.1	12
118	Social emotional information processing in adults: Development and psychometrics of a computerized video assessment in healthy controls and aggressive individuals. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2017, 248, 40-47.	3.3	12
119	History of childhood abuse and alcohol use disorder: Relationship with intermittent explosive disorder and intoxicated aggression frequency. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2020, 125, 38-44.	3.1	12
120	Personality predictors of antiaggressive response to fluoxetine. <i>International Clinical Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 26, 278-283.	1.7	11
121	Genomic architecture of aggression: Rare copy number variants in intermittent explosive disorder. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2011, 156, 808-816.	1.7	11
122	Lifetime History of Cigarette Smoking Associated with Aggression and Impulsivity in Both Healthy and Personality Disordered Volunteers. <i>Journal of Personality Disorders</i> , 2011, 25, 645-655.	1.4	11
123	Comorbidity of personality disorder with intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2018, 106, 15-21.	3.1	11
124	Narcissistic and Borderline Personality Disorders: Relationship With Oxidative Stress. <i>Journal of Personality Disorders</i> , 2020, 34, 6-24.	1.4	11
125	Defining the <i>p</i>-factor: an empirical test of five leading theories. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2023, 53, 2732-2743.	4.5	11
126	Psychiatric comorbidity in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2019, 118, 38-43.	3.1	10

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127	Intermittent explosive disorder and impulsive aggression: The time for serious study is now. <i>Current Psychiatry Reports</i> , 2004, 6, 1-2.	4.5	9
128	Neurobiology of Impulsive Aggression: Focus on Serotonin and the Orbitofrontal Cortex. , 0, , 170-186.		9
129	What Is the Nature of Serotonergic Abnormalities in Human Aggression?. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 72, 980-981.	1.3	9
130	Development of a screening questionnaire for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder (IED-SQ). <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 74, 21-26.	3.1	9
131	Role of the kynurenine pathway and the endocannabinoid system as modulators of inflammation and personality traits. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 110, 104434.	2.7	9
132	5-HT <sub>2c</sub> agonist, lorcaserin, reduces aggressive responding in intermittent explosive disorder: A pilot study. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2019, 34, e2714.	1.5	9
133	DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder: Relationship with Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 84, 118-121.	3.1	8
134	Phenomenology of Impulsive Aggression and Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 37-65.		8
135	PennTwins: a population-based cohort for twin studies. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2006, 9, 998-1005.	0.6	8
136	Plasma homovanillic acid correlates inversely with history of learning problems in healthy volunteer and personality disordered subjects. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2007, 149, 297-302.	3.3	6
137	Social desirability, deceptive reporting, and awareness of problematic aggression in intermittent explosive disorder compared with non-aggressive healthy and psychiatric controls. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2018, 270, 20-25.	3.3	6
138	New Hope for Patients with Major Depressive Disorder?. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 381, 980-981.	27.0	6
139	Identification and regulation of emotions in adults of varying weight statuses. <i>Journal of Health Psychology</i> , 2019, 24, 941-952.	2.3	6
140	Comorbidity of disruptive behavior disorders and intermittent explosive disorder. <i>Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health</i> , 2020, 14, 24.	2.5	6
141	GH response to intravenous clonidine challenge: Absence of relationship with behavioral irritability, aggression, or impulsivity in human subjects. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2010, 178, 443-445.	3.3	5
142	Inter-relationship between different platelet measures of 5-HT and their relationship to aggression in human subjects. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 36, 277-281.	4.8	5
143	GH response to intravenous clonidine challenge correlates with history of childhood trauma in personality disorder. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2016, 76, 38-43.	3.1	5
144	Defense styles in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2016, 238, 137-142.	3.3	5

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145	Neuronal responses to adverse social threat in healthy human subjects. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 136, 47-53.	3.1	5
146	Associations of aggression and use of caffeine, alcohol and nicotine in healthy and aggressive individuals. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2022, 146, 21-27.	3.1	5
147	Intermittent Explosive Disorder: Clinical Aspects. , 0, , 221-232.		4
148	Aggression directed towards others vs. aggression directed towards the self: clinical differences between intermittent explosive disorder and nonsuicidal self-injury. Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria, 2019, 41, 303-309.	1.7	4
149	Neurotransmitters and Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 87-110.		4
150	The development of an fMRI protocol to investigate vmPFC network functioning underlying the generalization of behavioral control. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2021, 307, 111197.	1.8	4
151	Personality disorder and mild traumatic brain injury. Personality and Mental Health, 2022, 16, 331-337.	1.2	4
152	Funci3n corticol3mbica en la conducta agresiva impulsiva. Psiquiatria Biologica, 2012, 19, 46-53.	0.1	3
153	The nature of impulsive aggression: Commentary on "Aggression in borderline personality disorder" A multidimensional model. Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment, 2015, 6, 292-293.	1.3	3
154	Testosterone and Aggression: More Than Just Biology?. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 82, 234.	1.3	3
155	Gene expression in peripheral blood mononuclear cells in impulsive aggression: Intermittent explosive disorder compared with non-aggressive healthy and psychiatric controls. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2022, 136, 105453.	2.7	3
156	Is the nature of personality disorder categoric or dimensional?. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2000, 2, 49-50.	4.5	2
157	Pharmacologic Treatment of Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 221-233.		2
158	Psychiatric Comorbidity in Intermittent Explosive Disorder. , 2019, , 67-84.		2
159	Neuroimaging in Aggression and IED. , 2019, , 111-130.		2
160	Potential Mood Variation Following a Behavioral Analogue of Self-Injurious Behavior. Archives of Suicide Research, 2020, 24, S113-S125.	2.3	2
161	Evidence for the taxonic latent structure for DSM-5 intermittent explosive disorder in adults. Psychological Medicine, 2021, 51, 54-61.	4.5	2
162	Emotion attribution in intermittent explosive disorder. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2021, 106, 152229.	3.1	2

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163	Diabetes distress, emotional regulation, HbA1c in people with diabetes and A controlled pilot study of an emotion-focused behavioral therapy intervention in adults with type 2 diabetes. Primary Care Diabetes, 2022, , .	1.8	2
164	Cognitive-Behavioral Versus Supportive Psychotherapy for Intermittent Explosive Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Behavior Therapy, 2022, 53, 1133-1146.	2.4	2
165	Cerebrospinal fluid 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid correlates directly with negative affective intensity, but not affective lability, in human subjects. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 16, 261-269.	2.1	1
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