Siok, Wt

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

36 papers	3,565 citations	331670 21 h-index	361022 35 g-index
36 all docs	36 docs citations	36 times ranked	2448 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Biological abnormality of impaired reading is constrained by culture. Nature, 2004, 431, 71-76.	27.8	422
2	Reading depends on writing, in Chinese. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 8781-8785.	7.1	390
3	The role of phonological awareness and visual-orthographic skills in Chinese reading acquisition.. Developmental Psychology, 2001, 37, 886-899.	1.6	346
4	Functional and morphometric brain dissociation between dyslexia and reading ability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 4234-4239.	7.1	342
5	Children's Reading Performance is Correlated with White Matter Structure Measured by Diffusion Tensor Imaging. Cortex, 2005, 41, 354-363.	2.4	338
6	Neural systems of second language reading are shaped by native language. Human Brain Mapping, 2003, 18, 158-166.	3.6	317
7	A structuralâ€“functional basis for dyslexia in the cortex of Chinese readers. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 5561-5566.	7.1	231
8	Neural Basis of Dyslexia: A Comparison between Dyslexic and Nondyslexic Children Equated for Reading Ability. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 10700-10708.	3.6	202
9	Semantic Radicals Contribute to the Visual Identification of Chinese Characters. Journal of Memory and Language, 1999, 40, 559-576.	2.1	137
10	Language regions of brain are operative in color perception. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 8140-8145.	7.1	101
11	Developmental dyslexia is characterized by the co-existence of visuospatial and phonological disorders in Chinese children. Current Biology, 2009, 19, R890-R892.	3.9	95
12	Distinct brain regions associated with syllable and phoneme. Human Brain Mapping, 2003, 18, 201-207.	3.6	93
13	Activation of phonological codes before access to character meaning in written Chinese.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 1996, 22, 865-882.	0.9	86
14	Chinaâ€™s language input system in the digital age affects childrenâ€™s reading development. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 1119-1123.	7.1	69
15	The role of component function in visual recognition of Chinese characters.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 1997, 23, 776-781.	0.9	55
16	Activity levels in the left hemisphere caudateâ€“fusiform circuit predict how well a second language will be learned. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 2540-2544.	7.1	52
17	Chinese Character and English Word processing in children's ventral occipitotemporal cortex: fMRI evidence for script invariance. NeuroImage, 2016, 133, 302-312.	4.2	39
18	Altered functional connectivity in persistent developmental stuttering. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 19128.	3.3	32

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19	Lateralization of the arcuate fasciculus and its differential correlation with reading ability between young learners and experienced readers: A diffusion tensor tractography study in a chinese cohort. Human Brain Mapping, 2011, 32, 2054-2063.	3.6	29
20	Atypical lateralization of phonological working memory in developmental dyslexia. Journal of Neurolinguistics, 2015, 33, 67-77.	1.1	25
21	The role of anxiety in stuttering: Evidence from functional connectivity. Neuroscience, 2017, 346, 216-225.	2.3	24
22	A Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies Genetic Variants Associated with Mathematics Ability. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 40365.	3.3	22
23	Association study of developmental dyslexia candidate genes DCDC2 and KIAA0319 in Chinese population. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2014, 165, 627-634.	1.7	21
24	Brain-behavior relations in reading and dyslexia: Implications of Chinese results. Brain and Language, 2006, 98, 344-346.	1.6	17
25	A Lifespan fMRI Study of Neurodevelopment Associated with Reading Chinese. Cerebral Cortex, 2020, 30, 4140-4157.	2.9	15
26	Stuttering candidate genes DRD2 but not SLC6A3 is associated with developmental dyslexia in Chinese population. Behavioral and Brain Functions, 2014, 10, 29.	3.3	12
27	A Heteromodal Word-Meaning Binding Site in the Visual Word Form Area under Top-Down Frontoparietal Control. Journal of Neuroscience, 2021, 41, 3854-3869.	3.6	11
28	Association study of stuttering candidate genes GNPTAB, GNPTG and NAGPA with dyslexia in Chinese population. BMC Genetics, 2015, 16, 7.	2.7	9
29	Abnormal neural response to phonological working memory demands in persistent developmental stuttering. Human Brain Mapping, 2019, 40, 214-225.	3.6	9
30	Neural basis for processing hidden complexity indexed by small and finite clauses in Mandarin Chinese. Journal of Neurolinguistics, 2015, 33, 118-127.	1.1	7
31	Association of specific language impairment candidate genes CMIP and ATP2C2 with developmental dyslexia in Chinese population. Journal of Neurolinguistics, 2015, 33, 163-171.	1.1	6
32	Differential impacts of different keyboard inputting methods on reading and writing skills. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 17183.	3.3	3
33	Editorial: Reading in the Digital Age: The Impact of Using Digital Devices on Children's Reading, Writing and Thinking Skills. Frontiers in Psychology, 2020, 11, 586118.	2.1	3
34	Is phonological deficit a necessary or sufficient condition for Chinese reading disability?. Brain and Language, 2022, 226, 105069.	1.6	3
35	How the brain reads the Chinese language: recent neuroimaging findings. , 0, , 358-371.		1
36	Intracranial recording in patients with aphasia using nanomaterial-based flexible electronics: promises and challenges. Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology, 2021, 12, 330-342.	2.8	1