List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Age-Related Impairment in Executive Functioning: Updating, Inhibition, Shifting, and Access. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, 2004, 26, 874-890.	0.8	468
2	Working memory functioning in developmental dyslexia. Memory, 2007, 15, 34-56.	0.9	218
3	Working memory deficits in current and previous users of MDMA (â€~ecstasy'). British Journal of Psychology, 2000, 91, 181-188.	1.2	162
4	Age and working memory: The role of perceptual speed, the central executive, and the phonological loop Psychology and Aging, 1996, 11, 316-323.	1.4	137
5	The differential effects of ecstasy/polydrug use on executive components: shifting, inhibition, updating and access to semantic memory. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 182, 262-276.	1.5	75
6	The effects of perceived parenting style on the propensity for illicit drug use: the importance of parental warmth and control. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2008, 27, 640-649.	1.1	70
7	The effects of heavy social drinking on executive function: a systematic review and metaâ€analytic study of existing literature and new empirical findings. Human Psychopharmacology, 2012, 27, 187-199.	0.7	58
8	Verbal working memory deficits in current and previous users of MDMA. Human Psychopharmacology, 2004, 19, 225-234.	0.7	57
9	Visuospatial memory impairments in users of MDMA (?ecstasy?). Psychopharmacology, 2004, 173, 391-397.	1.5	52
10	Assessing the functional significance of ecstasyâ€related memory deficits using a virtual paradigm. Human Psychopharmacology, 2010, 25, 318-325.	0.7	49
11	The effects of â€~ecstasy' (MDMA) on visuospatial memory performance: findings from a systematic review with metaâ€analyses. Human Psychopharmacology, 2012, 27, 113-138.	0.7	49
12	Evidence for executive deficits among users of MDMA (Ecstasy). British Journal of Psychology, 2004, 95, 457-466.	1.2	39
13	Executive Working Memory Deficits in Abstinent Ecstasy/MDMA Users: A Critical Review. Neuropsychobiology, 2009, 60, 159-175.	0.9	39
14	Real-world memory and executive processes in cannabis users and non-users. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2008, 22, 727-736.	2.0	38
15	Judgments under uncertainty: Representativeness or potential surprise?. British Journal of Psychology, 2002, 93, 431-449.	1.2	37
16	Component probabilities and the conjunction fallacy: Resolving signed summation and the low component model in a contingent approach. Acta Psychologica, 1996, 94, 1-20.	0.7	34
17	The role of the executive system in visuo-spatial memory functioning. Brain and Cognition, 2003, 52, 364-381.	0.8	34
18	The nature of ecstasy-group related deficits in associative learning. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 180, 141-149.	1.5	34

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19	Visuo-spatial working memory deficits in current and former users of MDMA (?ecstasy?). Human Psychopharmacology, 2005, 20, 115-123.	0.7	33
20	Reasoning deficits in ecstasy (MDMA) polydrug users. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 181, 550-559.	1.5	33
21	Prospective memory functioning among ecstasy/polydrug users: evidence from the Cambridge Prospective Memory Test (CAMPROMPT). Psychopharmacology, 2011, 215, 761-774.	1.5	33
22	Users' perceptions of the risks and effects of taking ecstasy (MDMA): a questionnaire study. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2006, 20, 447-455.	2.0	32
23	Dyslexic students have more everyday cognitive lapses. Memory, 2004, 12, 174-182.	0.9	31
24	Everyday memory deficits in ecstasy-polydrug users. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2007, 21, 709-717.	2.0	30
25	Self reported sleep quality and cognitive performance in ecstasy users. Human Psychopharmacology, 2007, 22, 537-548.	0.7	25
26	Evidence for selective executive function deficits in ecstasy/polydrug users. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2009, 23, 40-50.	2.0	24
27	Everyday and prospective memory deficits in ecstasy/polydrug users. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2011, 25, 453-464.	2.0	23
28	The effects of concurrent cannabis use among ecstasy users: neuroprotective or neurotoxic?. Human Psychopharmacology, 2006, 21, 355-366.	0.7	21
29	Ecstasyâ€related deficits in the updating component of executive processes. Human Psychopharmacology, 2008, 23, 495-511.	0.7	21
30	Paranormal belief and the conjunction fallacy: Controlling for temporal relatedness and potential surprise differentials in component events. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2011, 25, 692-702.	0.9	21
31	Syllogistic reasoning and cognitive ageing. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A: Human Experimental Psychology, 2002, 55, 1273-1293.	2.3	20
32	Syllogistic Reasoning Performance in MDMA (Ecstasy) Users Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2005, 13, 137-145.	1.3	19
33	The conjunction fallacy: The case for the existence of competing heuristic strategies. British Journal of Psychology, 1997, 88, 1-27.	1.2	18
34	Age-related impairment in associative learning: The role of anxiety, arousal and learning self-efficacy. Personality and Individual Differences, 1996, 21, 675-686.	1.6	17
35	Modelling the adverse effects associated with ecstasy use. Addiction, 2011, 106, 798-805.	1.7	17
36	Information processing speed in ecstasy (MDMA) users. Human Psychopharmacology, 2007, 22, 81-88.	0.7	16

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37	Paranormal belief, thinking style preference and susceptibility to confirmatory conjunction errors. Consciousness and Cognition, 2018, 65, 182-196.	0.8	15
38	Sleep Impairment in Ecstasy/Polydrug and Cannabis-Only Users. American Journal on Addictions, 2009, 18, 430-437.	1.3	15
39	Prospective memory deficits in illicit polydrug users are associated with the average long-term typical dose of ecstasy typically consumed in a single session Neuropsychology, 2014, 28, 43-54.	1.0	14
40	Paranormal Believers' Susceptibility to Confirmatory Versus Disconfirmatory Conjunctions. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2016, 30, 628-634.	0.9	14
41	Age and probabilistic reasoning: Biases in conjunctive, disjunctive and Bayesian judgements in early and late adulthood. Journal of Behavioral Decision Making, 2005, 18, 55-82.	1.0	12
42	Exploring Pathways to Gambling: Proposing the Integrated Risk and Protective Factors Model of Gambling Types. Journal of Gambling Studies, 2021, 37, 1-26.	1.1	12
43	Updating of working memory in ecstasy polydrug users: Findings from fNIRS. Human Psychopharmacology, 2017, 32, e2609.	0.7	11
44	The association between the negative effects attributed to ecstasy use and measures of cognition and mood among users Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2009, 17, 326-336.	1.3	10
45	Reasoning About Conjunctive Probabilistic Concepts in Childhood Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2005, 59, 168-178.	0.7	9
46	Visuospatial working memory impairment in current and previous ecstasy/polydrug users. Human Psychopharmacology, 2011, 26, 313-321.	0.7	9
47	Self-reports of Executive Dysfunction in Current Ecstasy/Polydrug Users. Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, 2012, 25, 128-138.	0.5	9
48	The relationships of â€~ecstasy' (MDMA) and cannabis use to impaired executive inhibition and access to semantic longâ€ŧerm memory. Human Psychopharmacology, 2011, 26, 460-469.	0.7	7
49	Executive processes and timing: Comparing timing with and without reference memory. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2019, 72, 377-388.	0.6	7
50	Reasoning about complex probabilistic concepts in childhood. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2006, 47, 497-504.	0.8	6
51	Electrophysiological evidence of atypical processing underlying mental set shifting in ecstasy polydrug and polydrug users Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2013, 21, 507-515.	1.3	6
52	Paranormal belief and errors of probabilistic reasoning: The role of constituent conditional relatedness in believers' susceptibility to the conjunction fallacy. Consciousness and Cognition, 2017, 56, 13-29.	0.8	6
53	COMMENT ON HALPERN <i>ET AL.</i> (2011). Addiction, 2011, 106, 1268-1269.	1.7	5
54	Effects of ecstasy/polydrug use on memory for associative information. Psychopharmacology, 2012, 222, 579-591.	1.5	4

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55	Temporal and visual source memory deficits among ecstasy/polydrug users. Human Psychopharmacology, 2014, 29, 172-182.	0.7	2
56	An account of subjective probability judgment for joint events: Conjunctive and disjunctive. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 2019, 60, 405-420.	0.8	1
57	Reasoning deficits among illicit drug users are associated with aspects of cannabis use. Cognitive Processing, 2014, 15, 523-534.	0.7	Ο
58	Measures of Bayesian Reasoning Performance on â€~Normal' and â€~Natural' Frequency Tasks. Journal of General Psychology, 2016, 143, 185-214.	1.6	0