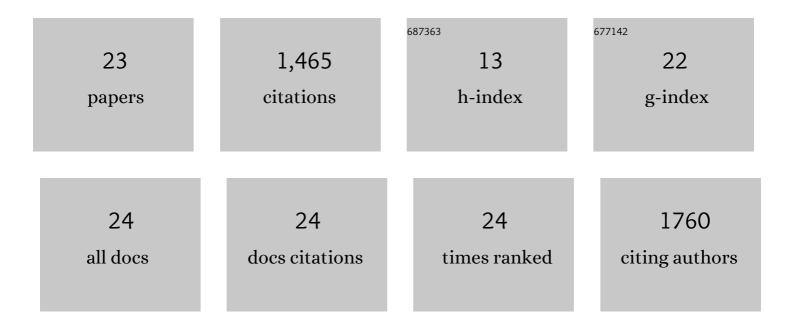
Stephen R Aichele

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4022598/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Intensive Meditation Training Improves Perceptual Discrimination and Sustained Attention. Psychological Science, 2010, 21, 829-839.	3.3	447
2	Intensive meditation training, immune cell telomerase activity, and psychological mediators. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2011, 36, 664-681.	2.7	361
3	Enhanced response inhibition during intensive meditation training predicts improvements in self-reported adaptive socioemotional functioning Emotion, 2011, 11, 299-312.	1.8	158
4	Interactions between endogenous and exogenous attention during vigilance. Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics, 2009, 71, 1042-1058.	1.3	81
5	Intensive training induces longitudinal changes in meditation state-related EEG oscillatory activity. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2012, 6, 256.	2.0	78
6	Intensive meditation training influences emotional responses to suffering Emotion, 2015, 15, 775-790.	1.8	71
7	Self-reported mindfulness and cortisol during a Shamatha meditation retreat Health Psychology, 2013, 32, 1104-1109.	1.6	47
8	Predicting Cognitive Impairment and Dementia: A Machine Learning Approach. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2020, 75, 717-728.	2.6	31
9	Meditation training influences mind wandering and mindless reading Psychology of Consciousness: Theory Research, and Practice, 2016, 3, 12-33.	0.4	31
10	Think Fast, Feel Fine, Live Long. Psychological Science, 2016, 27, 518-529.	3.3	29
11	Memory Deficits Precede Increases in Depressive Symptoms in Later Adulthood. Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2019, 74, 943-953.	3.9	25
12	Mean-field thalamocortical modeling of longitudinal EEG acquired during intensive meditation training. Neurolmage, 2015, 114, 88-104.	4.2	24
13	Life span decrements in fluid intelligence and processing speed predict mortality risk Psychology and Aging, 2015, 30, 598-612.	1.6	19
14	Fluid Intelligence Predicts Change in Depressive Symptoms in Later Life: The Lothian Birth Cohort 1936. Psychological Science, 2018, 29, 1984-1995.	3.3	15
15	Dementia Incidence, Burden and Cost of Care: A Filipino Community-Based Study. Frontiers in Public Health, 2021, 9, 628700.	2.7	12
16	Predictors of depression among middle-aged and older men and women in Europe: A machine learning approach. Lancet Regional Health - Europe, The, 2022, 18, 100391.	5.6	12
17	Illness and intelligence are comparatively strong predictors of individual differences in depressive symptoms following middle age. Aging and Mental Health, 2019, 23, 122-131.	2.8	7
18	Age Differences in Day-To-Day Speed-Accuracy Tradeoffs: Results from the COGITO Study. Multivariate Behavioral Research, 2018, 53, 842-852.	3.1	4

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Cognition-Mortality Associations Are More Pronounced When Estimated Jointly in Longitudinal and Time-to-Event Models. Frontiers in Psychology, 2021, 12, 708361.	2.1	4
20	Quantitative Methods in Psychological Aging Research: A Mini-Review. Gerontology, 2017, 63, 529-537.	2.8	3
21	Attitudinal and Behavioral Characteristics Predict High Risk Sexual Activity in Rural Tanzanian Youth. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e99987.	2.5	3
22	A tutorial for joint modeling of longitudinal and time-to-event data in R. Quantitative and Computational Methods in Behavioral Sciences, 0, 1, .	0.0	2
23	Cardiovascular symptoms and longitudinal declines in processing speed differentially predict cerebral white matter lesions in older adults. Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics, 2018, 78, 139-149.	3.0	1