Ashleigh Lin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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117453 118652 5,046 144 34 62 citations h-index g-index papers 151 151 151 5835 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Long-term Follow-up of a Group at Ultra High Risk ("Prodromalâ€) for Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2013, 70, 793.	6.0	373
2	Cognitive deficits in youth with familial and clinical high risk to psychosis: a systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 2014, 130, 1-15.	2.2	235
3	Outcomes of Nontransitioned Cases in a Sample at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 249-258.	4.0	235
4	The association between autism and schizophrenia spectrum disorders: A review of eight alternate models of co-occurrence. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 55, 173-183.	2.9	231
5	Central Nervous System Function in Youth With Type 1 Diabetes 12 Years After Disease Onset. Diabetes Care, 2009, 32, 445-450.	4.3	199
6	Neurocognitive predictors of functional outcome two to 13 years after identification as ultra-high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 132, 1-7.	1,1	182
7	Neuropsychological profiles of young people with type 1 diabetes 12 yr after disease onset. Pediatric Diabetes, 2010, 11 , $235-243$.	1.2	158
8	Risk Perception and Risk-Taking Behaviour during Adolescence: The Influence of Personality and Gender. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0153842.	1,1	127
9	Psychosocial Well-Being and Functional Outcomes in Youth With Type 1 Diabetes 12 years After Disease Onset. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 1430-1437.	4.3	116
10	Sexual Trauma Increases the Risk of Developing Psychosis in an Ultra High-Risk "Prodromal― Population. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 697-706.	2.3	108
11	Gender-affirming hormones and surgery in transgender children and adolescents. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2019, 7, 484-498.	5 . 5	95
12	Volumetric Abnormalities Predating the Onset of Schizophrenia and Affective Psychoses: An MRI Study in Subjects at Ultrahigh Risk of Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1083-1091.	2.3	88
13	Declining transition rates to psychotic disorder in "ultra-high risk―clients: Investigation of a dilution effect. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 170, 130-136.	1.1	87
14	Associations between negative life experiences and the mental health of trans and gender diverse young people in Australia: findings from Trans Pathways. Psychological Medicine, 2020, 50, 808-817.	2.7	85
15	Puberty suppression in transgender children and adolescents. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2017, 5, 816-826.	5.5	82
16	Association of Structural Magnetic Resonance Imaging Measures With Psychosis Onset in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Developing Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 753.	6.0	74
17	The relationship between coping and subclinical psychotic experiences in adolescents from the general population $\hat{a} \in \hat{a}$ a longitudinal study. Psychological Medicine, 2011, 41, 2535-2546.	2.7	63
18	Using clinical information to make individualized prognostic predictions in people at ultra high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 184, 32-38.	1.1	58

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19	Clinical staging in severe mental disorder: evidence from neurocognition and neuroimaging. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, 202, $\rm s11\text{-}s17$.	1.7	56
20	Childhood maltreatment and transition to psychotic disorder independently predict long-term functioning in young people at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Psychological Medicine, 2015, 45, 3453-3465.	2.7	51
21	Psychiatric disorders during early adulthood in those with childhood onset type 1 diabetes: Rates and clinical risk factors from population-based follow-up. Pediatric Diabetes, 2017, 18, 599-606.	1.2	49
22	Effectiveness, Acceptability, and Feasibility of Digital Health Interventions for LGBTIQ+ Young People: Systematic Review. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2020, 22, e20158.	2.1	49
23	Adolescents at ultra-high risk for psychosis with and without 22q11 deletion syndrome: A comparison of prodromal psychotic symptoms and general functioning. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 139, 151-156.	1.1	48
24	Further examination of the reducing transition rate in ultra high risk for psychosis samples: The possible role of earlier intervention. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 174, 43-49.	1.1	47
25	Discrete Alterations of Brain Network Structural Covariance in Individuals at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 77, 989-996.	0.7	46
26	Misgendering and experiences of stigma in health care settings for transgender people. Medical Journal of Australia, 2020, 212, 150.	0.8	46
27	A longitudinal study of obsessive-compulsive disorder in individuals at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2011, 45, 1140-1145.	1.5	45
28	Neurocognitive predictors of transition to psychosis: medium- to long-term findings from a sample at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Psychological Medicine, 2013, 43, 2349-2360.	2.7	44
29	Baseline grey matter volume of non-transitioned "ultra high risk―for psychosis individuals with and without attenuated psychotic symptoms at long-term follow-up. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 173, 152-158.	1.1	42
30	Subclinical psychosis and depression: Co-occurring phenomena that do not predict each other over time. Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 130, 277-281.	1.1	41
31	Neurocognitive functioning in the prodrome of maniaâ€"an exploratory study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2013, 147, 441-445.	2.0	41
32	Cannabis-induced attenuated psychotic symptoms: implications for prognosis in young people at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Psychological Medicine, 2017, 47, 616-626.	2.7	41
33	Autism and psychosis: Clinical implications for depression and suicide. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 195, 80-85.	1.1	41
34	Sulcogyral pattern and sulcal count of the orbitofrontal cortex in individuals at ultra high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 154, 93-99.	1.1	40
35	Risk Factors for Decline in IQ in Youth With Type 1 Diabetes Over the 12 Years From Diagnosis/Illness Onset. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 236-242.	4.3	40
36	Persistent negative symptoms in individuals at Ultra High Risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 206, 355-361.	1.1	39

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37	Measuring psychosocial outcome is good. Current Opinion in Psychiatry, 2013, 26, 138-143.	3.1	36
38	Traces of Trauma: A Multivariate Pattern Analysis of Childhood Trauma, Brain Structure, and Clinical Phenotypes. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 88, 829-842.	0.7	35
39	Longer-term increased cortisol levels in young people with mental health problems. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 236, 98-104.	1.7	34
40	Trans and gender diverse young people's attitudes towards game-based digital mental health interventions: A qualitative investigation. Internet Interventions, 2019, 18, 100280.	1.4	34
41	Mental Health Correlates of Autism Spectrum Disorder in Gender Diverse Young People: Evidence from a Specialised Child and Adolescent Gender Clinic in Australia. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 1503.	1.0	34
42	â€~At-risk' for psychosis research: where are we heading?. Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, 2012, 21, 329-334.	1.8	33
43	Transition to first episode psychosis in ultra high risk populations: Does baseline functioning hold the key?. Schizophrenia Research, 2013, 143, 132-137.	1.1	33
44	Mental health difficulties among trans and gender diverse young people with an autism spectrum disorder (ASD): Findings from Trans Pathways. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 137, 360-367.	1.5	32
45	Effects of NRG1 and DAOA genetic variation on transition to psychosis in individuals at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Translational Psychiatry, 2013, 3, e251-e251.	2.4	31
46	Cognitive and Behavioral Factors Associated With Insomnia in Inpatients With Schizophrenia and Related Psychoses. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2015, 203, 798-803.	0.5	31
47	Obesity and associated factors in youth with an autism spectrum disorder. Autism, 2016, 20, 916-926.	2.4	31
48	Follow-up factor structure of schizotypy and its clinical associations in a help-seeking sample meeting ultra-high risk for psychosis criteria at baseline. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2013, 54, 173-180.	1.5	30
49	Psychotic experiences and their significance. World Psychiatry, 2016, 15, 130-131.	4.8	29
50	Individualized Prediction of Transition to Psychosis in 1,676 Individuals at Clinical High Risk: Development and Validation of a Multivariable Prediction Model Based on Individual Patient Data Meta-Analysis. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2019, 10, 345.	1.3	29
51	Mental Health Issues and Complex Experiences of Abuse Among Trans and Gender Diverse Young People: Findings from Trans Pathways. LGBT Health, 2020, 7, 128-136.	1.8	29
52	Long-term employment among people at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 184, 26-31.	1.1	28
53	The Ultra-High-Risk for psychosis groups: Evidence to maintain the status quo. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 195, 543-548.	1,1	28
54	Longitudinal Cognitive Performance in Individuals at Ultrahigh Risk for Psychosis: A 10-year Follow-up. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2019, 45, 1101-1111.	2.3	27

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55	Age-Related Loss of Brain Volume and T2 Relaxation Time in Youth With Type 1 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 513-519.	4.3	26
56	What bridges the gap between self-harm and suicidality? The role of forgiveness, resilience and attachment. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 241, 78-82.	1.7	26
57	Humility, inquisitiveness, and openness: key attributes for meaningful engagement with Nyoongar people. Advances in Mental Health, 2016, 14, 82-95.	0.3	26
58	The Role of the Avatar in Gaming for Trans and Gender Diverse Young People. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 8617.	1.2	25
59	Addressing mental health in Aboriginal young people in Australia. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2020, 7, 826-827.	3.7	25
60	Altered depth of the olfactory sulcus in ultra high-risk individuals and patients with psychotic disorders. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 153, 18-24.	1.1	24
61	Shame amplifies the association between stressful life events and paranoia amongst young adults using mental health services: Implications for understanding risk and psychological resilience. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 220, 217-225.	1.7	24
62	Olfactory identification deficits at identification as ultra-high risk for psychosis are associated with poor functional outcome. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 161, 156-162.	1.1	24
63	Evidence of a reduction over time in the behavioral severity of autistic disorder diagnoses. Autism Research, 2017, 10, 179-187.	2.1	24
64	Dynamic Association Between Interpersonal Functioning and Positive Symptom Dimensions of Psychosis Over Time: A Longitudinal Study of Healthy Adolescents. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2013, 39, 179-185.	2.3	23
65	Validation of a short adaptation of the Mood and Anxiety Symptoms Questionnaire (MASQ) in adolescents and young adults. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 215, 778-783.	1.7	23
66	Social environmental risk factors for transition to psychosis in an Ultra-High Risk population. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 161, 150-155.	1.1	23
67	Academic Performance in Children of Mothers With Schizophrenia and Other Severe Mental Illness, and Risk for Subsequent Development of Psychosis: A Population-Based Study. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2017, 43, 205-213.	2.3	23
68	Best practice when working with suicidal behaviour and self-harm in primary care: a qualitative exploration of young people's perspectives. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e038855.	0.8	23
69	The psychological impact of paediatric burn injuries: a systematic review. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 2281.	1.2	23
70	Hypoglycaemia in childhood onset type 1 diabetes-part villain, but not the only one. Pediatric Diabetes, 2010, 11, 134-141.	1,2	22
71	Clinical presentation of Attenuated Psychosis Syndrome in children and adolescents: Is there an age effect?. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 252, 169-174.	1.7	22
72	Gender differences in the experience of psychotic-like experiences and their associated factors: A study of adolescents from the general population. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 228, 410-416.	1.1	22

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73	Neuroanatomical Predictors of Functional Outcome in Individuals at Ultra-High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2016, 43, sbw086.	2.3	21
74	Perspectives of trans and gender diverse young people accessing primary care and gender-affirming medical services: Findings from Trans Pathways. International Journal of Transgender Health, 2022, 23, 295-307.	1.1	21
75	Our journey, our story: a study protocol for the evaluation of a co-design framework to improve services for Aboriginal youth mental health and well-being. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e042981.	0.8	21
76	Do affective or dissociative symptoms mediate the association between childhood sexual trauma and transition to psychosis in an ultra-high risk cohort?. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 236, 182-185.	1.7	20
77	Options and realities for trans and gender diverse young people receiving care in Australia's mental health system: findings from Trans Pathways. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2021, 55, 391-399.	1.3	20
78	Development and Validation of a New Measure of Everyday Adolescent Functioning: The Multidimensional Adolescent Functioning Scale. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2013, 52, 195-200.	1.2	19
79	Is it still correct to differentiate between early and very early onset psychosis?. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 170, 211-216.	1.1	19
80	Prevalence of Psychotic-like Experiences in Young Adults With Social Anxiety Disorder and Correlation With Affective Dysregulation. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2013, 201, 1053-1059.	0.5	18
81	The impact of psychotic experiences in the early stages of mental health problems in young people. BMC Psychiatry, 2018, 18, 214.	1.1	18
82	Trajectories of Mental Health Difficulties in Young People Who are Attracted to the Same Gender: A Systematic Review. Adolescent Research Review, 2020, 5, 281-293.	2.3	18
83	Markers of vulnerability to obsessive–compulsive disorder in an ultraâ€high risk sample of patients who developed psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2012, 6, 201-206.	0.9	17
84	Ventricular volumes across stages of schizophrenia and other psychoses. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 51, 1041-1051.	1.3	17
85	Is sport an untapped resource for recovery from first episode psychosis? A narrative review and call to action. Microbial Biotechnology, 2019, 13, 358-368.	0.9	16
86	Cognitive subtypes in recent onset psychosis: distinct neurobiological fingerprints?. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 46, 1475-1483.	2.8	15
87	Neighbourhood characteristics and the rate of identification of young people at ultra-high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 169, 214-216.	1.1	14
88	Online interventions for the mental health needs of trans and gender diverse young people. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2018, 5, e6.	3.7	14
89	A cross-sectional examination of the clinical significance of autistic traits in individuals experiencing a first episode of psychosis. Psychiatry Research, 2019, 282, 112623.	1.7	14
90	Qualitative investigation of perceived barriers to and enablers of sport participation for young people with first episode psychosis. Microbial Biotechnology, 2020, 14, 293-306.	0.9	14

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91	Prevalence and outcomes of young people with concurrent autism spectrum disorder and first episode of psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 216, 310-315.	1.1	14
92	Intellectual Disability and Psychotic Disorders in Children: Association With Maternal Severe Mental Illness and Exposure to Obstetric Complications in a Whole-Population Cohort. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 175, 1232-1242.	4.0	13
93	"lf you don't speak from the heart, the young mob aren't going to listen at allâ€. An invitation for youth mental health services to engage in new ways of working. Microbial Biotechnology, 2019, 13, 1506-1512.	0.9	13
94	Co-Designing Health Service Evaluation Tools That Foreground First Nation Worldviews for Better Mental Health and Wellbeing Outcomes. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 8555.	1.2	13
95	Are UHR patients who present with hallucinations alone at lower risk of transition to psychosis?. Psychiatry Research, 2016, 235, 177-196.	1.7	12
96	Chronic health conditions, mental health and the school: A narrative review. Health Education Journal, 2020, 79, 471-483.	0.6	12
97	Has improved treatment contributed to the declining rate of transition to psychosis in ultra-high-risk cohorts?. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, , .	1.1	12
98	Group mindful self-compassion training to improve mental health outcomes for LGBTQIA+ young adults: Rationale and protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2021, 102, 106268.	0.8	12
99	The role of coping in the association between subclinical psychotic experiences and functioning: A within study replication in two independent adolescent samples. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 201, 91-97.	1.1	11
100	Does cortical brain morphology act as a mediator between childhood trauma and transition to psychosis in young individuals at ultra-high risk?. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 224, 116-125.	1.1	9
101	Don't worry, be happy: Protective factors to buffer against distress associated with psychotic experiences. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 223, 79-86.	1.1	9
102	The psychosocial impact of rare diseases among children and adolescents attending mainstream schools in Western Australia. International Journal of Inclusive Education, 0, , 1-14.	1.5	9
103	Cannabidiol for at risk for psychosis youth: A randomized controlled trial. Microbial Biotechnology, 2022, 16, 419-432.	0.9	9
104	The impact of parental mental health problems on the educational outcomes of their offspring: Findings from the Raine Study. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2022, 56, 510-524.	1.3	9
105	Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders and Autism Spectrum Disorder. , 2016, , 51-66.		9
106	Understanding and working with different worldviews to co-design cultural security in clinical mental health settings to engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients. Primary Health Care Research and Development, 2021, 22, .	0.5	9
107	Psychosocial functioning in the balance between autism and psychosis: evidence from three populations. Molecular Psychiatry, 2022, 27, 2976-2984.	4.1	9
108	Phenylthiocarbamide (PTC) perception in ultra-high risk for psychosis participants who develop schizophrenia: Testing the evidence for an endophenotypic marker. Psychiatry Research, 2012, 199, 8-11.	1.7	8

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109	The 3rd Schizophrenia International Research Society Conference, 14–18 April 2012, Florence, Italy: Summaries of oral sessions. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 141, e1-e24.	1.1	8
110	The relationship between personality traits and psychotic like experiences in a large non-clinical adolescent sample. Personality and Individual Differences, 2015, 73, 92-97.	1.6	8
111	Prevalence and treatment of psychiatric disorders other than psychosis in children and adolescents with 22q11DS: Examining associations with social and role functioning. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 254, 238-243.	1.7	8
112	Mental health problems among $4\hat{a}\in 17$ -year-olds with hearing problems: results from a nationally representative study. Hearing, Balance and Communication, 2017, 15, 145-155.	0.1	8
113	Harmonised collection of data in youth mental health: Towards large datasets. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 54, 46-56.	1.3	8
114	The Impact of Externally Worn Diabetes Technology on Sexual Behavior and Activity, Body Image, and Anxiety in Type 1 Diabetes. Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology, 2020, 14, 303-308.	1.3	8
115	Validation of the Bullying Scale for Adults - Results of the PRONIA-study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2020, 129, 88-97.	1.5	8
116	Bullying and mental health amongst Australian children and young people with cystic fibrosis American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 2018, 88, 402-412.	1.0	8
117	Evidence that infant and early childhood developmental impairments are associated with hallucinatory experiences: results from a large, population-based cohort study. Psychological Medicine, 2021, , 1-9.	2.7	7
118	Supporting the health of trans patients in the context of Australian general practice. Australian Journal of General Practice, 2020, 49, 401-405.	0.3	7
119	Risk of conduct and oppositional defiant disorder symptoms in offspring of parents with mental health problems: Findings from the Raine Study. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 138, 53-59.	1.5	6
120	Pre-onset risk characteristics for mania among young people at clinical high risk for psychosis. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 192, 345-350.	1.1	5
121	The development of a sport-based life skills program for young people with first episode psychosis: An intervention mapping approach. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2020, 19, 100330.	0.9	5
122	Maternal and paternal mental health problems and the risk of offspring depression in late adolescence: findings from the Raine study. Journal of Mental Health, 2021, 30, 349-357.	1.0	5
123	The association between migrant status and transition in an ultra-high risk for psychosis population. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2021, 56, 943-952.	1.6	5
124	The Perth Gender Picture (PGP): Young people's feedback about acceptability and usefulness of a new pictorial and narrative approach to gender identity assessment and exploration. International Journal of Transgender Health, 2021, 22, 337-348.	1.1	4
125	Mind the distance: experiences of non-face-to-face child and youth mental health services during COVID-19 social distancing restrictions in Western Australia. Australian Psychologist, 2022, 57, 301-314.	0.9	4
126	Building a Nyoongar work practice model for Aboriginal youth mental health: prioritising trust, culture and spirit, and new ways of working. Health Sociology Review, 2022, 31, 173-192.	1.7	4

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127	Validation of the Dutch version of the Multidimensional Adolescent Functioning Scale (MAFS). Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2020, 18, 306.	1.0	3
128	Cognitive risk factors for psychosis. , 2020, , 269-287.		3
129	Associations of maternal and paternal mental health problems with offspring anxiety at age 20 years: Findings from a population-based prospective cohort study. Psychiatry Research, 2021, 298, 113781.	1.7	3
130	Working with Young People at Risk of Suicidal Behaviour and Self-Harm: A Qualitative Study of Australian General Practitioners' Perspectives. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 12926.	1.2	3
131	Commentary on Black et al., a systematic review: Identifying the prevalence rates of psychiatric disorder in Australia's Indigenous populations. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 49, 1062-1063.	1.3	2
132	Dietary fibre intake and its associations with depressive symptoms in a prospective adolescent cohort. British Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 125, 1166-1176.	1.2	2
133	Sexual orientation and prevalence of mental health difficulties among emergency services employees. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 287, 240-246.	2.0	2
134	Selective attention to threat, anxiety and glycaemic management in adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Comprehensive Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2021, 7, 100065.	0.7	2
135	Response to Comment on Lin et al. Risk Factors for Decline in IQ in Youth With Type 1 Diabetes Over the 12 Years From Diagnosis/Illness Onset. Diabetes Care 2015;38:236–242. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, e121-e122.	4.3	1
136	Toxoplasma gondii, Herpesviridae and long-term risk of transition to first-episode psychosis in an ultra high-risk sample. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 233, 24-30.	1.1	1
137	Refusing puberty blockers to trans young people is not justified by the evidence. The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2021, 5, e35-e36.	2.7	1
138	Parents' experiences of children with a rare disease attending a mainstream school: Australia. Journal of Pediatric Nursing, 2021, , .	0.7	1
139	Pineal morphology of the clinical high-risk state for psychosis and different psychotic disorders. Schizophrenia Research, 2022, 244, 1-7.	1.1	1
140	WHY TRANSITION TO PSYCHOSIS IS NOT THE WHOLE STORY - NEUROCOGNITIVE MARKERS OF TRANSITION AND POOR FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN TO 14YEARS AFTER IDENTIFICATION AS ULTRA-HIGH RISK AT THE PACE CLINIC. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 117, 174-175.	1.1	0
141	Poster #197 FACTOR STRUCTURE OF SCHIZOTYPY AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND FUNCTIONING IN A GROUP PREVIOUSLY AT ULTRA-HIGH RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 136, S256.	1.1	0
142	Comment on Lee et al Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 159, 253.	1.1	0
143	Understanding the course of cognitive deficits over the onset of psychosis. Evidence-Based Mental Health, 2015, 18, 87-87.	2.2	O
144	Investigation of structural brain correlates of neurological soft signs in individuals at ultra-high risk for psychosis. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2021, 271, 1475-1485.	1.8	0