Reinout W Wiers

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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437 papers

26,567 citations

83 h-index 9861 141 g-index

470 all docs

470 docs citations

times ranked

470

16150 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Fear of the coronavirus (COVID-19): Predictors in an online study conducted in March 2020. Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 2020, 74, 102258.	3.2	822
2	Retraining Automatic Action Tendencies Changes Alcoholic Patients' Approach Bias for Alcohol and Improves Treatment Outcome. Psychological Science, 2011, 22, 490-497.	3.3	757
3	National differences in gender–science stereotypes predict national sex differences in science and math achievement. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 10593-10597.	7.1	717
4	Automatic and controlled processes and the development of addictive behaviors in adolescents: A review and a model. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2007, 86, 263-283.	2.9	613
5	Impulsive versus reflective influences on health behavior: a theoretical framework and empirical review. Health Psychology Review, 2008, 2, 111-137.	8.6	545
6	Implicit Cognition and Addiction: A Tool for Explaining Paradoxical Behavior. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 2010, 6, 551-575.	12.3	494
7	Retraining automatic actionâ€ŧendencies to approach alcohol in hazardous drinkers. Addiction, 2010, 105, 279-287.	3.3	482
8	Working memory capacity and self-regulatory behavior: Toward an individual differences perspective on behavior determination by automatic versus controlled processes Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2008, 95, 962-977.	2.8	422
9	Implicit and explicit alcohol-related cognitions in heavy and light drinkers Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2002, 111, 648-658.	1.9	401
10	Cognitive Bias Modification and Cognitive Control Training in Addiction and Related Psychopathology. Clinical Psychological Science, 2013, 1, 192-212.	4.0	401
11	Getting a Grip on Drinking Behavior. Psychological Science, 2011, 22, 968-975.	3.3	366
12	Approach bias modification in alcohol dependence: Do clinical effects replicate and for whom does it work best?. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2013, 4, 38-51.	4.0	359
13	Clinical effectiveness of attentional bias modification training in abstinent alcoholic patients. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2010, 109, 30-36.	3.2	345
14	Resisting temptation: Decreasing alcohol-related affect and drinking behavior by training response inhibition. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2011, 116, 132-136.	3.2	338
15	Relatively strong automatic appetitive actionâ€ŧendencies in male carriers of the OPRM1 Gâ€allele. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2009, 8, 101-106.	2.2	332
16	Interactions between implicit and explicit cognition and working memory capacity in the prediction of alcohol use in at-risk adolescents. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2008, 94, 116-124.	3.2	281
17	Online Gaming Addiction? Motives Predict Addictive Play Behavior in Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games. Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, 2012, 15, 480-485.	3.9	280
18	Implicit Cognition and Addiction. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2006, 15, 292-296.	5.3	265

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Grey matter alterations associated with cannabis use: Results of a VBM study in heavy cannabis users and healthy controls. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 3845-3851.	4.2	238
20	Challenging implicit and explicit alcohol-related cognitions in young heavy drinkers. Addiction, 2005, 100, 806-819.	3.3	234
21	Addiction, adolescence, and the integration of control and motivation. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2011, 1, 364-376.	4.0	227
22	Effectiveness of Guided and Unguided Low-Intensity Internet Interventions for Adult Alcohol Misuse: A Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e99912.	2.5	222
23	Autobiographical memories become less vivid and emotional after eye movements. British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 2001, 40, 121-130.	3.5	208
24	Working memory capacity moderates the predictive effects of drug-related associations on substance use Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2008, 22, 426-432.	2.1	208
25	Attentional re-training decreases attentional bias in heavy drinkers without generalization. Addiction, 2007, 102, 399-405.	3.3	199
26	Selective attention and threat: Quick orienting versus slow disengagement and two versions of the dot probe task. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2007, 45, 607-615.	3.1	195
27	Defining Substance Use Disorders: Do We Really Need More Than Heavy Use?. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2013, 48, 633-640.	1.6	193
28	Mega-Analysis of Gray Matter Volume in Substance Dependence: General and Substance-Specific Regional Effects. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2019, 176, 119-128.	7.2	190
29	On taming horses and strengthening riders: Recent developments in research on interventions to improve self-control in health behaviors. Self and Identity, 2011, 10, 336-351.	1.6	189
30	Implicit measures of association in psychopathology research Psychological Bulletin, 2011, 137, 149-193.	6.1	188
31	Acute Alcohol Effects on Inhibitory Control and Implicit Cognition: Implications for Loss of Control Over Drinking. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2010, 34, 1346-1352.	2.4	187
32	Effectiveness and treatment moderators of internet interventions for adult problem drinking: An individual patient data meta-analysis of 19 randomised controlled trials. PLoS Medicine, 2018, 15, e1002714.	8.4	186
33	Explicit and implicit alcohol-related cognitions and the prediction of future drinking in adolescents. Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 32, 1367-1383.	3.0	175
34	A Functional Polymorphism of the ?-Opioid Receptor Gene (OPRM1) Influences Cue-Induced Craving for Alcohol in Male Heavy Drinkers. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2007, 31, 1-10.	2.4	172
35	Learning to dislike alcohol: conditioning negative implicit attitudes toward alcohol and its effect on drinking behavior. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 211, 79-86.	3.1	168
36	Relapse prevention in abstinent alcoholics by cognitive bias modification: Clinical effects of combining approach bias modification and attention bias modification Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2018, 86, 1005-1016.	2.0	168

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37	I didn't feel like drinking but I don't know why: The effects of evaluative conditioning on alcohol-related attitudes, craving and behavior. Addictive Behaviors, 2010, 35, 1161-1163.	3.0	166
38	Improving Executive Functioning in Children with ADHD: Training Multiple Executive Functions within the Context of a Computer Game. A Randomized Double-Blind Placebo Controlled Trial. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121651.	2.5	166
39	Selective cognitive processing of drug cues in heroin dependence. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2000, 14, 395-400.	4.0	165
40	Towards a Unitary Approach to Human Action Control. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2017, 21, 940-949.	7.8	165
41	Reaching out towards cannabis: approachâ€bias in heavy cannabis users predicts changes in cannabis use. Addiction, 2011, 106, 1667-1674.	3.3	161
42	Handbook of Implicit Cognition and Addiction. , 2006, , .		161
43	Response Inhibition Moderates the Relationship Between Implicit Associations and Drinking Behavior. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2009, 33, 626-633.	2.4	160
44	A transdiagnostic dimensional approach towards a neuropsychological assessment for addiction: an international Delphi consensus study. Addiction, 2019, 114, 1095-1109.	3.3	160
45	Effects of a low dose of alcohol on cognitive biases and craving in heavy drinkers. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 197, 169-178.	3.1	152
46	Effects of Cognitive Bias Modification Training on Neural Alcohol Cue Reactivity in Alcohol Dependence. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 335-343.	7.2	147
47	Approach avoidance training in the eating domain: Testing the effectiveness across three single session studies. Appetite, 2015, 85, 58-65.	3.7	146
48	Confusing procedures with process when appraising the impact of cognitive bias modification on emotional vulnerability. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 211, 266-271.	2.8	140
49	Alcohol Cognitive Bias Modification training for problem drinkers over the web. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 40, 21-26.	3.0	135
50	Can Motivation Normalize Working Memory and Task Persistence in Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder? The Effects of Money and Computer-Gaming. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2012, 40, 669-681.	3.5	134
51	Working for food you don't desire. Cues interfere with goal-directed food-seeking. Appetite, 2014, 79, 139-148.	3.7	129
52	Neural responses associated with cueâ€reactivity in frequent cannabis users. Addiction Biology, 2013, 18, 570-580.	2.6	126
53	Impairment of inhibitory control in response to food-associated cues and attentional bias of obese participants and normal-weight controls. International Journal of Obesity, 2012, 36, 1334-1339.	3.4	125
54	Assessing implicit alcohol associations with the Implicit Association Test: Fact or artifact?. Addictive Behaviors, 2006, 31, 1346-1362.	3.0	121

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55	I drink therefore I am: Validating alcohol-related implicit association tests Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2013, 27, 1-13.	2.1	121
56	Efficacy and safety of high-dose baclofen for the treatment of alcohol dependence: A multicentre, randomised, double-blind controlled trial. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 1950-1959.	0.7	118
57	A review of cognitive biases in youth depression: attention, interpretation and memory. Cognition and Emotion, 2017, 31, 462-483.	2.0	117
58	Effect of baseline cannabis use and workingâ€memory network function on changes in cannabis use in heavy cannabis users: A prospective fMRI study. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 2470-2482.	3.6	116
59	High- and low-dose alcohol-related expectancies and the differential associations with drinking in male and female adolescents and young adults. Addiction, 1997, 92, 871-888.	3.3	115
60	Automatic processes in atâ€risk adolescents: the role of alcoholâ€approach tendencies and response inhibition in drinking behavior. Addiction, 2012, 107, 1939-1946.	3.3	111
61	Neural Correlates of Alcohol-Approach Bias in Alcohol Addiction: the Spirit is Willing but the Flesh is Weak for Spirits. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014, 39, 688-697.	5.4	111
62	Recovery of neurocognitive functions following sustained abstinence after substance dependence and implications for treatment. Clinical Psychology Review, 2014, 34, 531-550.	11.4	109
63	Heavy drinking is associated with deficient response inhibition in women but not in men. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2009, 93, 331-336.	2.9	107
64	Cue reactivity and its relation to craving and relapse in alcohol dependence: a combined laboratory and field study. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 3685-3696.	3.1	106
65	How to push someone's buttons: A comparison of four anger-induction methods. Cognition and Emotion, 2008, 22, 353-373.	2.0	105
66	Enhancement of selective attention by tDCS: Interaction with interference in a Sternberg task. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 512, 33-37.	2.1	104
67	Implicit alcohol associations, especially drinking identity, predict drinking over time Health Psychology, 2016, 35, 908-918.	1.6	104
68	Cognitive Processes in Alcohol Binges: A Review and Research Agenda. Current Drug Abuse Reviews, 2008, 1, 263-279.	3.4	103
69	Effects of positive interpretive bias modification in highly anxious individuals. Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 2009, 23, 676-683.	3.2	103
70	Automatic approach bias towards smoking cues is present in smokers but not in ex-smokers. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 229, 187-197.	3.1	102
71	Motivation and Self-Regulation in Addiction. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2013, 8, 3-24.	9.0	101
72	Apples and oranges? Comparing indirect measures of alcohol-related cognition predicting alcohol use in at-risk adolescents Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 21, 587-591.	2.1	99

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73	Cognitive Bias Modification for Behavior Change in Alcohol and Smoking Addiction: Bayesian Meta-Analysis of Individual Participant Data. Neuropsychology Review, 2019, 29, 52-78.	4.9	99
74	Transcranial direct current stimulation, implicit alcohol associations and craving. Biological Psychology, 2015, 105, 37-42.	2.2	96
75	Prospective Relationships Between Sleep Problems and Substance Use, Internalizing and Externalizing Problems. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 2015, 44, 379-388.	3.5	95
76	Implementation of Approach Bias Re-Training in Alcoholism-How Many Sessions are Needed?. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2014, 38, 587-594.	2.4	94
77	What's in a Trial? On the Importance of Distinguishing Between Experimental Lab Studies and Randomized Controlled Trials: The Case of Cognitive Bias Modification and Alcohol Use Disorders. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2018, 79, 333-343.	1.0	94
78	Implicit and explicit self-esteem as concurrent predictors of suicidal ideation, depressive symptoms, and loneliness. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2012, 43, 638-646.	1.2	92
79	Motivational Mechanisms and Outcome Expectancies Underlying the Approach Bias toward Addictive Substances. Frontiers in Psychology, 2012, 3, 440.	2.1	92
80	The role of attentional bias in the effect of food advertising on actual food intake among children. Appetite, 2015, 84, 251-258.	3.7	91
81	Cognitive Bias Modification for adolescents with substance use problems – Can serious games help?. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2015, 49, 13-20.	1.2	90
82	Visual search attentional bias modification reduced social phobia in adolescents. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2014, 45, 252-259.	1.2	88
83	Preventing Smoking Relapse via Web-Based Computer-Tailored Feedback: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2012, 14, e109.	4.3	88
84	Efficacy of N-Acetylcysteine in the Treatment of Nicotine Dependence: A Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Pilot Study. European Addiction Research, 2011, 17, 211-216.	2.4	87
85	Influence of motivational interviewing on explicit and implicit alcohol-related cognition and alcohol use in at-risk adolescents Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2009, 23, 146-151.	2.1	84
86	Individual differences in decision making and reward processing predict changes in cannabis use: a prospective functional magnetic resonance imaging study. Addiction Biology, 2013, 18, 1013-1023.	2.6	82
87	Implicitly positive about alcohol? Implicit positive associations predict drinking behavior. Addictive Behaviors, 2008, 33, 979-986.	3.0	81
88	Using the Extrinsic Affective Simon Test as a measure of implicit attitudes towards alcohol: Relationship with drinking behavior and alcohol problems. Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 32, 881-887.	3.0	80
89	Implicit and explicit attitudes toward smoking in a smoking and a nonsmoking setting. Addictive Behaviors, 2005, 30, 949-961.	3.0	79
90	Effects of cognitive bias modification training on neural signatures of alcohol approach tendencies in male alcoholâ€dependent patients. Addiction Biology, 2015, 20, 990-999.	2.6	79

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91	Same wording, distinct concepts? Testing differences between expectancies and motives in a mediation model of alcohol outcomes Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2010, 18, 436-444.	1.8	78
92	Ten Ways to Improve the Use of Statistical Mediation Analysis in the Practice of Child and Adolescent Treatment Research. Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review, 2012, 15, 177-191.	4.5	78
93	A clinical trial with combined transcranial direct current stimulation and alcohol approach bias retraining. Addiction Biology, 2017, 22, 1632-1640.	2.6	77
94	Functional imaging of implicit marijuana associations during performance on an Implicit Association Test (IAT). Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 256, 494-502.	2.2	75
95	Approach-Bias Predicts Development of Cannabis Problem Severity in Heavy Cannabis Users: Results from a Prospective FMRI Study. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e42394.	2.5	74
96	Weaknesses in executive functioning predict the initiating of adolescents' alcohol use. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2015, 16, 139-146.	4.0	73
97	Trained interpretive bias and anxiety. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2007, 45, 329-340.	3.1	72
98	Validation of the Amsterdam Beverage PictureÂSet: A Controlled PictureÂSet for Cognitive Bias Measurement and Modification Paradigms. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2015, 39, 2047-2055.	2.4	72
99	Association between attention bias to threat and anxiety symptoms in children and adolescents. Depression and Anxiety, 2018, 35, 229-238.	4.1	72
100	Alcohol-related memory associations in positive and negative affect situations: Drinking motives, working memory capacity, and prospective drinking Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2014, 28, 105-113.	2.1	72
101	An experimental test of an alcohol expectancy challenge in mixed gender groups of young heavy drinkers. Addictive Behaviors, 2004, 29, 215-220.	3.0	70
102	Trained interpretive bias: Validity and effects on anxiety. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2007, 38, 212-224.	1.2	70
103	Overweight People Have Low Levels of Implicit Weight Bias, but Overweight Nations Have High Levels of Implicit Weight Bias. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e83543.	2.5	70
104	Emotions and Emotion Words. , 1995, , 121-143.		68
105	Working Memory and Alcohol Use in Atâ€Risk Adolescents: A 2â€Year Followâ€Up. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2014, 38, 1176-1183.	2.4	68
106	Challenging the brain disease model of addiction: European launch of the addiction theory network. Addiction Research and Theory, 2018, 26, 249-255.	1.9	68
107	Drinking Motives, Alcohol Expectancies, Self-Efficacy, and Drinking Patterns. Journal of Drug Education, 2005, 35, 147-166.	0.8	67
108	Impulsivity, Impulsive and Reflective Processes and the Development of Alcohol Use and Misuse in Adolescents and Young Adults. Frontiers in Psychology, 2010, 1, 144.	2.1	67

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109	Comparison of indirect assessments of association as predictors of marijuana use among at-risk adolescents Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2007, 15, 204-218.	1.8	66
110	Cannabis dependence, cognitive control and attentional bias for cannabis words. Addictive Behaviors, 2013, 38, 2825-2832.	3.0	66
111	Effect of Cognitive Bias Modification on Early Relapse Among Adults Undergoing Inpatient Alcohol Withdrawal Treatment. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 133.	11.0	65
112	Internet-based Cognitive Bias Modification of Interpretations inÂpatients with anxiety disorders: A randomised controlled trial. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2014, 45, 186-195.	1.2	64
113	Exploring Elements of Fun to Motivate Youth to Do Cognitive Bias Modification. Games for Health Journal, 2015, 4, 434-443.	2.0	64
114	Online attentional bias modification training targeting anxiety and depression in unselected adolescents: Short- and long-term effects of a randomized controlled trial. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2016, 87, 11-22.	3.1	64
115	Pubertyâ€Dependent Sleep Regulation and Alcohol Use in Early Adolescents. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2010, 34, 1512-1518.	2.4	63
116	The Effects of Increasing Neutral Distraction on Sexual Responding of Women With and Without Sexual Problems. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 2006, 35, 175-186.	1.9	62
117	Grey Matter Changes Associated with Heavy Cannabis Use: A Longitudinal sMRI Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0152482.	2.5	62
118	Are drinkers implicitly positive about drinking alcohol? Personalizing the alcohol-IAT to reduce negative extrapersonal contamination. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2007, 42, 301-307.	1.6	61
119	Electrophysiological and Behavioral Effects of Combined Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation and Alcohol Approach Bias Retraining in Hazardous Drinkers. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, 40, 2124-2133.	2.4	60
120	Attempted Training of Alcohol Approach and Drinking Identity Associations in US Undergraduate Drinkers: Null Results from Two Studies. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0134642.	2.5	57
121	Attentional Bias Modification With Serious Game Elements: Evaluating the Shots Game. JMIR Serious Games, 2016, 4, e20.	3.1	56
122	Do Young Children of Alcoholics Hold More Positive or Negative Alcohol-Related Expectancies Than Controls?. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1998, 22, 1855-1863.	2.4	55
123	Explicit- and Implicit Bullying Attitudes in Relation to Bullying Behavior. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2010, 38, 829-842.	3.5	54
124	Brief Intervention for Substance Use among At-Risk Adolescents: A Pilot Study. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2007, 40, 188-191.	2.5	53
125	Implicit and Explicit Alcohol-Related Cognitions. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2002, 26, 129-137.	2.4	52
126	Modifying Threat-related Interpretive Bias in Adolescents. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2011, 39, 967-976.	3.5	52

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127	Adolescent threat-related interpretive bias and its modification: The moderating role of regulatory control. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2012, 50, 40-46.	3.1	52
128	On the Development of Implicit and Control Processes in Relation to Substance Use in Adolescence. Current Addiction Reports, 2015, 2, 141-155.	3.4	52
129	Investigating causality between liability to ADHD and substance use, and liability to substance use and ADHD risk, using Mendelian randomization. Addiction Biology, 2021, 26, e12849.	2.6	52
130	Is a mild deficit in executive functions in boys related to childhood ADHD or to parental multigenerational alcoholism?. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 1998, 26, 415-430.	3.5	51
131	Dissociable corticostriatal circuits underlie goalâ€directed vs. cueâ€elicited habitual food seeking after satiation: evidence from a multimodal <scp>MRI</scp> study. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 46, 1815-1827.	2.6	51
132	Best research practices for using the Implicit Association Test. Behavior Research Methods, 2022, 54, 1161-1180.	4.0	51
133	Implicit and explicit cognitions related to alcohol use in children. Addictive Behaviors, 2010, 35, 471-478.	3.0	49
134	The Tangible Common Denominator of Substance Use Disorders: A Reply to Commentaries to Rehm et al. (2013a). Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2014, 49, 118-122.	1.6	49
135	How to Change Implicit Drug Use-Related Cognitions in Prevention: A Transdisciplinary Integration of Findings from Experimental Psychopathology, Social Cognition, Memory, and Experimental Learning Psychology. Substance Use and Misuse, 2004, 39, 1625-1684.	1.4	48
136	Implicit cognitive processes in psychopathology: An introduction. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2007, 38, 95-104.	1.2	48
137	What Part of Working Memory is not Working in ADHD? Short-Term Memory, the Central Executive and Effects of Reinforcement. Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 2013, 41, 901-917.	3.5	48
138	Automatic Processes and the Drinking Behavior in Early Adolescence: A Prospective Study. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2013, 37, 1737-1744.	2.4	48
139	Relationship between workingâ€memory network function and substance use: a 3â€year longitudinal <scp>fMRI</scp> study in heavy cannabis users and controls. Addiction Biology, 2014, 19, 282-293.	2.6	48
140	Mediation of Cognitive Bias Modification for Alcohol Addiction via Stimulusâ€5pecific Alcohol Avoidance Association. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2015, 39, 101-107.	2.4	48
141	A Clinical Trial with Combined Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation and Attentional Bias Modification in Alcoholâ€Dependent Patients. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2018, 42, 1961-1969.	2.4	48
142	Measuring automatic associations: Validation of algorithms for the Implicit Association Test (IAT) in a laboratory setting. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2013, 44, 105-113.	1.2	47
143	Augmentation of Treatment As Usual with online Cognitive Bias Modification of Interpretation training in adolescents with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder: A pilot study. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2015, 49, 112-119.	1.2	47
144	Reward sensitivity, attentional bias, and executive control in early adolescent alcohol use. Addictive Behaviors, 2015, 40, 84-90.	3.0	47

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145	Measuring implicit alcohol associations via the Internet: Validation of Web-based implicit association tests. Behavior Research Methods, 2008, 40, 1134-1143.	4.0	46
146	Emotional working memory training as an online intervention for adolescent anxiety and depression: A randomised controlled trial. Australian Journal of Psychology, 2016, 68, 228-238.	2.8	46
147	Re-training automatic action tendencies to approach cigarettes among adolescent smokers: a pilot study. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2015, 41, 425-432.	2.1	45
148	The Use of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test – Consumption as an Indicator of Hazardous Alcohol Use among University Students. European Addiction Research, 2020, 26, 1-9.	2.4	45
149	Here's Looking at You, Bud. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2010, 1, 143-151.	3.9	44
150	Stimulus Control Over Action for Food in Obese versus Healthy-weight Individuals. Frontiers in Psychology, 2017, 8, 580.	2.1	44
151	A short fuse after alcohol: Implicit power associations predict aggressiveness after alcohol consumption in young heavy drinkers with limited executive control. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2009, 93, 300-305.	2.9	43
152	The role of selfâ€efficacy, recovery selfâ€efficacy, and preparatory planning in predicting shortâ€term smoking relapse. British Journal of Health Psychology, 2012, 17, 185-201.	3.5	43
153	Biases in attention and interpretation in adolescents with varying levels of anxiety and depression. Cognition and Emotion, 2018, 32, 1478-1486.	2.0	43
154	Is (poly-) substance use associated with impaired inhibitory control? A mega-analysis controlling for confounders. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2019, 105, 288-304.	6.1	42
155	Polymorphisms of the dopamine D4 receptor gene (DRD4 VNTR) and cannabinoid CB1 receptor gene (CNR1) are not strongly related to cue-reactivity after alcohol exposure. Addiction Biology, 2007, 12, 210-220.	2.6	41
156	The mood-induced activation of implicit alcohol cognition in enhancement and coping motivated drinkers. Addictive Behaviors, 2008, 33, 565-581.	3.0	41
157	Implicit processes in health psychology: Diversity and promise Health Psychology, 2016, 35, 761-766.	1.6	41
158	Online visual search attentional bias modification for adolescents with heightened anxiety and depressive symptoms: A randomized controlled trial. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2017, 92, 57-67.	3.1	41
159	Prioritizing pleasure and pain: attentional capture by reward-related and punishment-related stimuli. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2019, 26, 107-113.	3.9	41
160	Advancing urban mental health research: from complexity science to actionable targets for intervention. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2021, 8, 991-1000.	7.4	41
161	Personalizing the alcohol-IAT with individualized stimuli: Relationship with drinking behavior and drinking-related problems. Addictive Behaviors, 2007, 32, 2852-2864.	3.0	40
162	Psychological Changes and Cognitive Impairments in Adolescent Heavy Drinkers. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2014, 49, 182-186.	1.6	40

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163	Selective attention moderates the relationship between attentional capture by signals of nondrug reward and illicit drug use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 175, 99-105.	3.2	40
164	The relation between gray matter volume and the use of alcohol, tobacco, cocaine and cannabis in male polysubstance users. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 187, 186-194.	3.2	40
165	A randomized controlled trial of Web-based Attentional Bias Modification to help smokers quit Health Psychology, 2016, 35, 870-880.	1.6	40
166	A new science of mental disorders: Using personalised, transdiagnostic, dynamical systems to understand, model, diagnose and treat psychopathology. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2022, 153, 104096.	3.1	40
167	Appetitive and regulatory processes in young adolescent drinkers. Addictive Behaviors, 2011, 36, 18-26.	3.0	39
168	Anodal tDCS of dorsolateral prefontal cortex during an Implicit Association Test. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 517, 82-86.	2.1	39
169	Implicit and explicit alcohol cognitions and observed alcohol consumption: three studies in (semi)naturalistic drinking settings. Addiction, 2012, 107, 1420-1428.	3.3	39
170	Imaging the neural effects of cognitive bias modification training. NeuroImage, 2017, 151, 81-91.	4.2	39
171	Validation of the "recognition task―used in the training of interpretation biases. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2010, 41, 140-144.	1.2	38
172	The Effect of Approach/Avoidance Training on Alcohol Consumption Is Mediated by Change in Alcohol Action Tendency. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e85855.	2.5	38
173	An associative account of how the obesogenic environment biases adolescents' food choices. Appetite, 2016, 96, 560-571.	3.7	38
174	Cognitive neuroscience of cognitive retraining for addiction medicine. Progress in Brain Research, 2016, 224, 323-344.	1.4	38
175	Interpretation training influences memory for prior interpretations Emotion, 2010, 10, 903-907.	1.8	37
176	Methods to split cognitive task data for estimating split-half reliability: A comprehensive review and systematic assessment. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2022, 29, 44-54.	2.8	37
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