Heather C Whalley

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genome-wide meta-analysis of depression identifies 102 independent variants and highlights the importance of the prefrontal brain regions. Nature Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 343-352.	14.8	1,589
2	Cortical abnormalities in adults and adolescents with major depression based on brain scans from 20 cohorts worldwide in the ENIGMA Major Depressive Disorder Working Group. Molecular Psychiatry, 2017, 22, 900-909.	7.9	852
3	Subcortical brain alterations in major depressive disorder: findings from the ENIGMA Major Depressive Disorder working group. Molecular Psychiatry, 2016, 21, 806-812.	7.9	850
4	Subcortical brain volume abnormalities in 2028 individuals with schizophrenia and 2540 healthy controls via the ENIGMA consortium. Molecular Psychiatry, 2016, 21, 547-553.	7.9	820
5	The ENIGMA Consortium: large-scale collaborative analyses of neuroimaging and genetic data. Brain Imaging and Behavior, 2014, 8, 153-182.	2.1	696
6	Cortical Brain Abnormalities in 4474 Individuals With Schizophrenia and 5098 Control Subjects via the Enhancing Neuro Imaging Genetics Through Meta Analysis (ENIGMA) Consortium. Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 84, 644-654.	1.3	627
7	Sex Differences in the Adult Human Brain: Evidence from 5216 UK Biobank Participants. Cerebral Cortex, 2018, 28, 2959-2975.	2.9	594
8	Cortical abnormalities in bipolar disorder: an MRI analysis of 6503 individuals from the ENIGMA Bipolar Disorder Working Group. Molecular Psychiatry, 2018, 23, 932-942.	7.9	558
9	Reduced frontotemporal functional connectivity in schizophrenia associated with auditory hallucinations. Biological Psychiatry, 2002, 51, 1008-1011.	1.3	532
10	Widespread white matter microstructural differences in schizophrenia across 4322 individuals: results from the ENIGMA Schizophrenia DTI Working Group. Molecular Psychiatry, 2018, 23, 1261-1269.	7.9	522
11	Brain charts for the human lifespan. Nature, 2022, 604, 525-533.	27.8	518
12	Subcortical volumetric abnormalities in bipolar disorder. Molecular Psychiatry, 2016, 21, 1710-1716.	7.9	400
13	Magnetic resonance imaging of brain in people at high risk of developing schizophrenia. Lancet, The, 1999, 353, 30-33.	13.7	328
14	Structural disconnectivity in schizophrenia: a diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging study. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 182, 439-443.	2.8	320
15	A systematic review and meta-analysis of the fMRI investigation of autism spectrum disorders. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2012, 36, 901-942.	6.1	308
16	Grey matter changes over time in high risk subjects developing schizophrenia. Neurolmage, 2005, 25, 1023-1030.	4.2	282
17	Brain structure, genetic liability, and psychotic symptoms in subjects at high risk of developing schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2001, 49, 811-823.	1.3	248
18	A neuregulin 1 variant associated with abnormal cortical function and psychotic symptoms. Nature Neuroscience, 2006, 9, 1477-1478.	14.8	226

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19	White matter disturbances in major depressive disorder: a coordinated analysis across 20 international cohorts in the ENIGMA MDD working group. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 1511-1525.	7.9	218
20	Structural Gray Matter Differences between First-Episode Schizophrenics and Normal Controls Using Voxel-Based Morphometry. NeuroImage, 2002, 17, 880-889.	4.2	211
21	Deficits in facial, body movement and vocal emotional processing in autism spectrum disorders. Psychological Medicine, 2010, 40, 1919-1929.	4.5	205
22	Associations between vascular risk factors and brain MRI indices in UK Biobank. European Heart Journal, 2019, 40, 2290-2300.	2.2	204
23	Overactivation of Fear Systems to Neutral Faces in Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 70-73.	1.3	172
24	Voxel-based morphometry of grey matter densities in subjects at high risk of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2003, 64, 1-13.	2.0	167
25	Functional disconnectivity in subjects at high genetic risk of schizophrenia. Brain, 2005, 128, 2097-2108.	7.6	158
26	A visual joke fMRI investigation into Theory of Mind and enhanced risk of schizophrenia. NeuroImage, 2006, 31, 1850-1858.	4.2	149
27	Widespread white matter microstructural abnormalities in bipolar disorder: evidence from mega- and meta-analyses across 3033 individuals. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 44, 2285-2293.	5.4	147
28	Epigenetic prediction of complex traits and death. Genome Biology, 2018, 19, 136.	8.8	146
29	Cortical thickness across the lifespan: Data from 17,075 healthy individuals aged 3–90 years. Human Brain Mapping, 2022, 43, 431-451.	3.6	143
30	Brain aging in major depressive disorder: results from the ENIGMA major depressive disorder working group. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 5124-5139.	7.9	136
31	Virtual Histology of Cortical Thickness and Shared Neurobiology in 6 Psychiatric Disorders. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 47.	11.0	136
32	fMRI correlates of state and trait effects in subjects at genetically enhanced risk of schizophrenia. Brain, 2003, 127, 478-490.	7.6	131
33	Structural disconnectivity in schizophrenia: a diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging study. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2003, 182, 439-43.	2.8	126
34	Prefrontal cortical thinning links to negative symptoms in schizophrenia via the ENIGMA consortium. Psychological Medicine, 2018, 48, 82-94.	4.5	121
35	ENIGMA MDD: seven years of global neuroimaging studies of major depression through worldwide data sharing. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 172.	4.8	121
36	An epigenome-wide association study of sex-specific chronological ageing. Genome Medicine, 2020, 12, 1.	8.2	117

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37	Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) reproducibility and variance components across visits and scanning sites with a finger tapping task. NeuroImage, 2010, 49, 552-560.	4.2	112
38	Polygenic Risk and White Matter Integrity in Individuals at High Risk of Mood Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 74, 280-286.	1.3	110
39	Relationship of Catechol-O-Methyltransferase Variants to Brain Structure and Function in a Population at High Risk of Psychosis. Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 61, 1127-1134.	1.3	109
40	Genetic liability to schizophrenia or bipolar disorder and its relationship to brain structure. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2006, 141B, 76-83.	1.7	107
41	Prefrontal Function and Activation in Bipolar Disorder and Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2008, 165, 378-384.	7.2	107
42	Temporal lobe volume changes in people at high risk of schizophrenia with psychotic symptoms. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2002, 181, 138-143.	2.8	105
43	Longitudinal Volume Reductions in People at High Genetic Risk of Schizophrenia as They Develop Psychosis. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 953-958.	1.3	103
44	Abnormal cortical folding in high-risk individuals: a predictor of the development of schizophrenia?. Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 56, 182-189.	1.3	101
45	Midbrain Activation During Pavlovian Conditioning and Delusional Symptoms in Schizophrenia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 1246.	12.3	98
46	Association of polygenic risk for major psychiatric illness with subcortical volumes and white matter integrity in UK Biobank. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 42140.	3.3	98
47	Genetic variation in <i>CNTNAP2</i> alters brain function during linguistic processing in healthy individuals. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2011, 156, 941-948.	1.7	96
48	Investigating the relationship between DNA methylation age acceleration and risk factors for Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's and Dementia: Diagnosis, Assessment and Disease Monitoring, 2018, 10, 429-437.	2.4	93
49	Functional Imaging as a Predictor of Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 60, 454-462.	1.3	92
50	Cortical Thickness in Individuals at High Familial Risk of Mood Disorders as They Develop Major Depressive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 78, 58-66.	1.3	92
51	Subcortical volume and white matter integrity abnormalities in major depressive disorder: findings from UK Biobank imaging data. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 5547.	3.3	91
52	The influence of polygenic risk for bipolar disorder on neural activation assessed using fMRI. Translational Psychiatry, 2012, 2, e130-e130.	4.8	84
53	A meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies of epigenetic age acceleration. PLoS Genetics, 2019, 15, e1008104.	3.5	83
54	Functional imaging of emotional memory in bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. Bipolar Disorders, 2009, 11, 840-856.	1.9	81

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55	A phenome-wide association and Mendelian Randomisation study of polygenic risk for depression in UK Biobank. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2301.	12.8	81
56	Positive symptoms associate with cortical thinning in the superior temporal gyrus via the ENIGMA Schizophrenia consortium. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 2017, 135, 439-447.	4.5	80
57	Grey matter changes can improve the prediction of schizophrenia in subjects at high risk. BMC Medicine, 2006, 4, 29.	5.5	79
58	Impact of a microRNA MIR137 Susceptibility Variant on Brain Function in People at High Genetic Risk of Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 2720-2729.	5.4	79
59	Structural gray matter differences between first-episode schizophrenics and normal controls using voxel-based morphometry. NeuroImage, 2002, 17, 880-9.	4.2	77
60	Greater male than female variability in regional brain structure across the lifespan. Human Brain Mapping, 2022, 43, 470-499.	3.6	76
61	Brain structural abnormalities in obesity: relation to age, genetic risk, and common psychiatric disorders. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 4839-4852.	7.9	76
62	Subcortical volumes across the lifespan: Data from 18,605 healthy individuals aged 3–90 years. Human Brain Mapping, 2022, 43, 452-469.	3.6	72
63	Cortical thickness in first-episode schizophrenia patients and individuals at high familial risk: A cross-sectional comparison. Schizophrenia Research, 2013, 151, 259-264.	2.0	69
64	Altered Amygdala Connectivity Within the Social Brain in Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 152-160.	4.3	69
65	Neuropsychology, genetic liability, and psychotic symptoms in those at high risk of schizophrenia Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2003, 112, 38-48.	1.9	67
66	Epigenetic signatures of starting and stopping smoking. EBioMedicine, 2018, 37, 214-220.	6.1	67
67	The Association Between Familial Risk and Brain Abnormalities Is Disease Specific: An ENIGMA-Relatives Study of Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 86, 545-556.	1.3	67
68	What we learn about bipolar disorder from largeâ€scale neuroimaging: Findings and future directions from the <scp>ENIGMA</scp> Bipolar Disorder Working Group. Human Brain Mapping, 2022, 43, 56-82.	3.6	67
69	Structural and Functional Abnormalities of the Amygdala in Schizophrenia. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 985, 445-460.	3.8	66
70	The Impact of Substance Use on Brain Structure in People at High Risk of Developing Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2011, 37, 1066-1076.	4.3	66
71	Review of functional magnetic resonance imaging studies comparing bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. Bipolar Disorders, 2012, 14, 411-431.	1.9	66
72	The effect of long-term high frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on working memory in schizophrenia and healthy controls—A randomized placebo-controlled, double-blind fMRI study. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 237, 300-307.	2.2	64

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73	Impact of Polygenic Risk for Schizophrenia on Cortical Structure in UK Biobank. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 86, 536-544.	1.3	62
74	The Neural Basis of Familial Risk and Temperamental Variation in Individuals at High Risk of Bipolar Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 70, 343-349.	1.3	55
75	Hippocampal function in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Psychological Medicine, 2010, 40, 761-770.	4.5	54
76	White matter integrity as an intermediate phenotype: Exploratory genome-wide association analysis in individuals at high risk of bipolar disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2013, 206, 223-231.	3.3	54
77	Blunted medial prefrontal cortico-limbic reward-related effective connectivity and depression. Brain, 2020, 143, 1946-1956.	7.6	54
78	Structural magnetic resonance imaging markers of susceptibility and transition to schizophrenia: A review of familial and clinical high risk population studies. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2015, 29, 144-154.	4.0	53
79	Structural brain correlates of serum and epigenetic markers of inflammation in major depressive disorder. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 92, 39-48.	4.1	53
80	Structural MRI of the brain in presumed carriers of genes for schizophrenia, their affected and unaffected siblings. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2002, 72, 455-8.	1.9	51
81	Voxel-based morphometry of comorbid schizophrenia and learning disability: analyses in normalized and native spaces using parametric and nonparametric statistical methods. NeuroImage, 2004, 22, 188-202.	4.2	50
82	Genetic Variation in the DAOA (G72) Gene Modulates Hippocampal Function in Subjects at High Risk of Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 428-433.	1.3	49
83	Empirical comparison of maximal voxel and non-isotropic adjusted cluster extent results in a voxel-based morphometry study of comorbid learning disability with schizophrenia. NeuroImage, 2005, 28, 544-552.	4.2	46
84	Association of white matter integrity with genetic variation in an exonic DISC1 SNP. Molecular Psychiatry, 2011, 16, 688-689.	7.9	46
85	Resting-State Connectivity and Its Association With Cognitive Performance, Educational Attainment, and Household Income in the UK Biobank. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2018, 3, 878-886.	1.5	46
86	The application of nonlinear Dynamic Causal Modelling for fMRI in subjects at high genetic risk of schizophrenia. Neurolmage, 2013, 73, 16-29.	4.2	45
87	A Genome-wide Association Analysis of a Broad Psychosis Phenotype Identifies Three Loci for Further Investigation. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 75, 386-397.	1.3	44
88	Hippocampal, amygdala and nucleus accumbens volume in first-episode schizophrenia patients and individuals at high familial risk: A cross-sectional comparison. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 165, 45-51.	2.0	44
89	Epigenetic prediction of major depressive disorder. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 5112-5123.	7.9	44
90	DNA Methylation and Protein Markers of Chronic Inflammation and Their Associations With Brain and Cognitive Aging. Neurology, 2021, 97, e2340-e2352.	1.1	44

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91	Correlations between fMRI activation and individual psychotic symptoms in un-medicated subjects at high genetic risk of schizophrenia. BMC Psychiatry, 2007, 7, 61.	2.6	42
92	Effects of environmental risks and polygenic loading for schizophrenia on cortical thickness. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 184, 128-136.	2.0	42
93	Event-related fMRI of word classification and successful word recognition in subjects at genetically enhanced risk of schizophrenia. Psychological Medicine, 2006, 36, 1427-1439.	4.5	41
94	Imaging Conditioned Fear Circuitry Using Awake Rodent fMRI. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54197.	2.5	41
95	Balanced translocation linked to psychiatric disorder, glutamate, and cortical structure/function. NPJ Schizophrenia, 2016, 2, 16024.	3.6	41
96	In vivo hippocampal subfield volumes in bipolar disorder—A megaâ€analysis from The Enhancing Neuro Imaging Genetics through <scp>Metaâ€Analysis</scp> Bipolar Disorder Working Group. Human Brain Mapping, 2022, 43, 385-398.	3.6	41
97	Impact of cannabis use on thalamic volume in people at familial high risk of schizophrenia. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 199, 386-390.	2.8	39
98	No Alterations of Brain Structural Asymmetry in Major Depressive Disorder: An ENIGMA Consortium Analysis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2019, 176, 1039-1049.	7.2	39
99	Lower effective connectivity between amygdala and parietal regions in response to fearful faces in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 134, 118-124.	2.0	38
100	Medial temporal lobe function during emotional memory in early Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment and healthy ageing: an fMRI study. BMC Psychiatry, 2013, 13, 76.	2.6	38
101	Prospective multi-centre Voxel Based Morphometry study employing scanner specific segmentations: Procedure development using CaliBrain structural MRI data. BMC Medical Imaging, 2009, 9, 8.	2.7	37
102	Prediction of Depression in Individuals at High Familial Risk of Mood Disorders Using Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57357.	2.5	37
103	A common neural system mediating two different forms of social judgement. Psychological Medicine, 2010, 40, 1183-1192.	4.5	36
104	Reversal of proliferation deficits caused by chromosome 16p13.11 microduplication through targeting NFκB signaling: an integrated study of patient-derived neuronal precursor cells, cerebral organoids and in vivo brain imaging. Molecular Psychiatry, 2019, 24, 294-311.	7.9	36
105	Methodological issues in volumetric magnetic resonance imaging of the brain in the Edinburgh High Risk Project. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 1999, 91, 31-44.	1.8	35
106	Relationship Between Gyrification and Functional Connectivity of the Prefrontal Cortex in Subjects at High Genetic Risk of Schizophrenia. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2012, 18, 434-442.	1.9	35
107	Temporal lobe volume changes in people at high risk of schizophrenia with psychotic symptoms. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2002, 181, 138-143.	2.8	34
108	Polygenic risk score for schizophrenia and structural brain connectivity in older age: A longitudinal connectome and tractography study. NeuroImage, 2018, 183, 884-896.	4.2	34

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109	Cortical Surface Area Differentiates Familial High Risk Individuals Who Go on to Develop Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 78, 413-420.	1.3	33
110	Dissociation of Brain Activation in Autism and Schizotypal Personality Disorder During Social Judgments. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2017, 43, 1220-1228.	4.3	33
111	Cognitive biases predict symptoms of depression, anxiety and wellbeing above and beyond neuroticism in adolescence. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 241, 446-453.	4.1	33
112	Computational Neuropsychiatry ââ,¬â€œ Schizophrenia as a Cognitive Brain Network Disorder. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2014, 5, 30.	2.6	32
113	White matter integrity and its association with affective and interpersonal symptoms in borderline personality disorder. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2015, 7, 476-481.	2.7	32
114	The neurobiological underpinnings of risk and conversion in relatives of patients with schizophrenia. International Review of Psychiatry, 2007, 19, 383-397.	2.8	31
115	Dysfunction of emotional brain systems in individuals at high risk of mood disorder with depression and predictive features prior to illness. Psychological Medicine, 2015, 45, 1207-1218.	4.5	31
116	White Matter Microstructure and Its Relation to Longitudinal Measures of Depressive Symptoms in Mid- and Late Life. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 86, 759-768.	1.3	31
117	Brain structural correlates of insomnia severity in 1053 individuals with major depressive disorder: results from the ENIGMA MDD Working Group. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 425.	4.8	31
118	An automated machine learning approach to predict brain age from cortical anatomical measures. Human Brain Mapping, 2020, 41, 3555-3566.	3.6	29
119	Three major dimensions of human brain cortical ageing in relation to cognitive decline across the eighth decade of life. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 2651-2662.	7.9	29
120	Brain Correlates of Suicide Attempt in 18,925 Participants Across 18 International Cohorts. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, 243-252.	1.3	29
121	Effects of the BDNF Val66Met polymorphism on neural responses to facial emotion. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2011, 191, 182-188.	1.8	28
122	Between- and within-scanner variability in the CaliBrain study n-back cognitive task. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2010, 184, 86-95.	1.8	27
123	Impact of cross-disorder polygenic risk on frontal brain activation with specific effect of schizophrenia risk. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 161, 484-489.	2.0	27
124	Automated classification of depression from structural brain measures across two independent communityâ€based cohorts. Human Brain Mapping, 2020, 41, 3922-3937.	3.6	27
125	Cohort profile for the STratifying Resilience and Depression Longitudinally (STRADL) study: A depression-focused investigation of Generation Scotland, using detailed clinical, cognitive, and neuroimaging assessments. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 185.	1.8	27
126	Prospective longitudinal voxel-based morphometry study of major depressive disorder in young individuals at high familial risk. Psychological Medicine, 2016, 46, 2351-2361.	4.5	26

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127	Central and nonâ€central networks, cognition, clinical symptoms, and polygenic risk scores in schizophrenia. Human Brain Mapping, 2017, 38, 5919-5930.	3.6	26
128	Accuracy and reproducibility of simple cross-sectional linear and area measurements of brain structures and their comparison with volume measurements. Neuroradiology, 2001, 43, 263-271.	2.2	25
129	An examination of the language construct in NIMH's research domain criteria: Time for reconceptualization!. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2016, 171, 904-919.	1.7	25
130	Deactivation in anterior cingulate cortex during facial processing in young individuals with high familial risk and early development of depression: f <scp>MRI</scp> findings from the Scottish Bipolar Family Study. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2016, 57, 1277-1286.	5.2	25
131	Dissection of major depressive disorder using polygenic risk scores for schizophrenia in two independent cohorts. Translational Psychiatry, 2016, 6, e938-e938.	4.8	25
132	Effect of Operating Surgeon on Outcome of Arteriovenous Fistula Formation. European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, 2008, 35, 614-618.	1.5	24
133	Functional magnetic resonance imaging of BDNF val66met polymorphism in unmedicated subjects at high genetic risk of schizophrenia performing a verbal memory task. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2010, 183, 195-201.	1.8	24
134	The effects of DISC1 risk variants on brain activation in controls, patients with bipolar disorder and patients with schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2011, 192, 20-28.	1.8	24
135	Neurocognition in individuals at high familial risk of mood disorders with or without subsequent onset of depression. Psychological Medicine, 2015, 45, 3317-3327.	4.5	24
136	Longitudinal differences in white matter integrity in youth at high familial risk for bipolar disorder. Bipolar Disorders, 2017, 19, 158-167.	1.9	24
137	Predicting major mental illness: ethical and practical considerations. BJPsych Open, 2019, 5, e30.	0.7	24
138	fMRI changes over time and reproducibility in unmedicated subjects at high genetic risk of schizophrenia. Psychological Medicine, 2009, 39, 1189.	4.5	23
139	DNA methylation in a Scottish family multiply affected by bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder. Clinical Epigenetics, 2016, 8, 5.	4.1	23
140	Prospective longitudinal study of subcortical brain volumes in individuals at high familial risk of mood disorders with or without subsequent onset of depression. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2016, 248, 119-125.	1.8	22
141	Psychotic-like experiences, polygenic risk scores for schizophrenia, and structural properties of the salience, default mode, and central-executive networks in healthy participants from UK Biobank. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 122.	4.8	22
142	Effects of a Balanced Translocation between Chromosomes 1 and 11 Disrupting the DISC1 Locus on White Matter Integrity. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130900.	2.5	21
143	Longitudinal changes in hippocampal volume in the Edinburgh High Risk Study of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 173, 146-151.	2.0	21
144	Diffusion tensor imaging correlates of early markers of depression in youth at highâ€familial risk for bipolar disorder. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2018, 59, 917-927.	5.2	21

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145	Identification of novel differentially methylated sites with potential as clinical predictors of impaired respiratory function and COPD. EBioMedicine, 2019, 43, 576-586.	6.1	21
146	Early life predictors of late life cerebral small vessel disease in four prospective cohort studies. Brain, 2021, 144, 3769-3778.	7.6	21
147	Neural Correlates of Enhanced Genetic Risk for Schizophrenia. Neuroscientist, 2005, 11, 238-249.	3.5	20
148	The role of brainâ€derived neurotrophic factor in learned fear processing: an awake rat <scp>fMRI</scp> study. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2016, 15, 221-230.	2.2	20
149	Information processing speed mediates the relationship between white matter and general intelligence in schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2016, 254, 26-33.	1.8	20
150	Polygenic risk for schizophrenia, transition and cortical gyrification: a high-risk study. Psychological Medicine, 2018, 48, 1532-1539.	4.5	19
151	Glutamate and functional connectivity - support for the excitatory-inhibitory imbalance hypothesis in autism spectrum disorders. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2021, 313, 111302.	1.8	19
152	Associations between alcohol use and accelerated biological ageing. Addiction Biology, 2022, 27, e13100.	2.6	19
153	Grey and white matter associations of psychotic-like experiences in a general population sample (UK) Tj ETQq1	1 0.784314 4.8	rggT /Overic
154	Epigenome-wide association study of alcohol consumption in N = 8161 individuals and relevance to alcohol use disorder pathophysiology: identification of the cystine/glutamate transporter SLC7A11 as a top target. Molecular Psychiatry, 2022, 27, 1754-1764.	7.9	18
155	Hypofrontality in subjects at high genetic risk of schizophrenia with depressive symptoms. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2008, 109, 99-106.	4.1	17
156	Effect of Variation in Diacylglycerol Kinase Eta (DGKH) Gene on Brain Function in a Cohort at Familial Risk of Bipolar Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 919-928.	5.4	17
157	Preliminary assessment of preâ€morbid DNA methylation in individuals at high genetic risk of mood disorders. Bipolar Disorders, 2016, 18, 410-422.	1.9	17
158	Negative symptoms and longitudinal grey matter tissue loss in adolescents at risk of psychosis: Preliminary findings from a 6-year follow-up study. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 208, 565-570.	2.8	17
159	The Neurobiology of Personal Control During Reward Learning and Its Relationship to Mood. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2019, 4, 190-199.	1.5	17
160	Association of Whole-Genome and NETRIN1 Signaling Pathway–Derived Polygenic Risk Scores for Major Depressive Disorder and White Matter Microstructure in the UK Biobank. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2019, 4, 91-100.	1.5	16
161	Structural Gray Matter Differences between First-Episode Schizophrenics and Normal Controls Using Voxel-Based Morphometry. NeuroImage, 2002, 17, 880-889.	4.2	16
162	Social Cognition, the Male Brain and the Autism Spectrum. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e49033.	2.5	16

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163	Brain structural associations with depression in a large early adolescent sample (the ABCD study®). EClinicalMedicine, 2021, 42, 101204.	7.1	16
164	DNA methylome-wide association study of genetic risk for depression implicates antigen processing and immune responses. Genome Medicine, 2022, 14, 36.	8.2	16
165	Neuroinflammation in HIV-associated depression: evidence and future perspectives. Molecular Psychiatry, 2022, 27, 3619-3632.	7.9	16
166	10Kin1day: A Bottom-Up Neuroimaging Initiative. Frontiers in Neurology, 2019, 10, 425.	2.4	15
167	Brain structure change and psychopathology in subjects at high risk of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2000, 41, 11.	2.0	14
168	A MRI study of ocular hypertelorism in individuals at high risk of developing schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2001, 50, 1-2.	2.0	14
169	A GRIK4 variant conferring protection against bipolar disorder modulates hippocampal function. Molecular Psychiatry, 2009, 14, 467-468.	7.9	14
170	Effects of a misâ€sense DISC1 variant on brain activation in two cohorts at high risk of bipolar disorder or schizophrenia. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2012, 159B, 343-353.	1.7	14
171	The role of neuroticism in self-harm and suicidal ideation: results from two UK population-based cohorts. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2019, 54, 1505-1518.	3.1	14
172	Intelligence, educational attainment, and brain structure in those at familial highâ€risk for schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. Human Brain Mapping, 2022, 43, 414-430.	3.6	14
173	Stratifying major depressive disorder by polygenic risk for schizophrenia in relation to structural brain measures. Psychological Medicine, 2020, 50, 1653-1662.	4.5	13
174	Cognitive functioning and lifetime major depressive disorder in UK Biobank. European Psychiatry, 2020, 63, e28.	0.2	13
175	Hair glucocorticoids are associated with childhood adversity, depressive symptoms and reduced global and lobar grey matter in Generation Scotland. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 523.	4.8	13
176	Connecting the Brain and New Drug Targets for Schizophrenia. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2009, 15, 2615-2631.	1.9	12
177	Effects of the BDNF val66met polymorphism on prefrontal brain function in a population at high genetic risk of schizophrenia. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2010, 153B, 1474-1482.	1.7	12
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