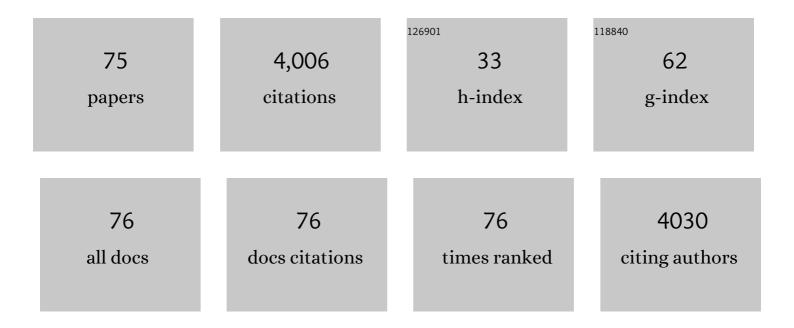
Cesare Maffei

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Interrater Reliability and Internal Consistency of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Personality Disorders (SCID-II), Version 2.0. Journal of Personality Disorders, 1997, 11, 279-284.	1.4	419
2	Borderline Personality Disorder and Childhood Sexual Abuse: A Meta-Analytic Study. Journal of Personality Disorders, 1999, 13, 268-280.	1.4	182
3	Reliability and Validity of the Personality Inventory for <i>DSM-5</i> (PID-5). Assessment, 2013, 20, 689-708.	3.1	176
4	Influence of the Serotonin Transporter Promoter Gene and Shyness on Children's Cerebral Responses to Facial Expressions. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2005, 62, 85.	12.3	169
5	History of childhood attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms and borderline personality disorder: A controlled study. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2002, 43, 369-377.	3.1	149
6	Post-surgery Adherence to Scheduled Visits and Compliance, More than Personality Disorders, Predict Outcome of Bariatric Restrictive Surgery in Morbidly Obese Patients. Obesity Surgery, 2007, 17, 1492-1497.	2.1	138
7	The three-factor model of schizotypal personality: invariance across age and gender. Personality and Individual Differences, 2003, 35, 1007-1019.	2.9	129
8	Brief Communication: Criterion Validity of the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4+ (PDQ-4+) in a Mixed Psychiatric Sample. Journal of Personality Disorders, 1998, 12, 172-178.	1.4	121
9	Low-Dose Clozapine in Acute and Continuation Treatment of Severe Borderline Personality Disorder. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 1998, 59, 103-107.	2.2	116
10	Predicting borderline and antisocial personality disorder features in nonclinical subjects using measures of impulsivity and aggressiveness. Psychiatry Research, 2004, 125, 161-170.	3.3	105
11	Latent structure analysis of DSM-IV borderline personality disorder criteria. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 1999, 40, 72-79.	3.1	99
12	Multigroup Confirmatory Component and Factor Analyses of the Italian Version of the Aggression Questionnaire1. European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 2003, 19, 54-65.	3.0	92
13	The development of the Metacognition Assessment Interview: Instrument description, factor structure and reliability in a non-clinical sample. Psychiatry Research, 2012, 200, 890-895.	3.3	89
14	Impulsivity, aggressiveness, and DSM-IV personality disorders. Psychiatry Research, 2007, 149, 157-167.	3.3	88
15	A latent structure analysis of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Narcissistic Personality Disorder criteria. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2005, 46, 361-367.	3.1	86
16	A cross-cultural study of the psychometric properties of the Reactive–Proactive Aggression Questionnaire among Italian nonclinical adolescents Psychological Assessment, 2009, 21, 131-135.	1.5	85
17	Reliability and validity of the Italian version of the Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised in an outpatient sample. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2007, 48, 380-387.	3.1	84
18	Patterns of covariation of DSM-IV personality disorders in a mixed psychiatric sample. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2000, 41, 206-215.	3.1	77

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19	Tracking the hypersensitive dimension in narcissism: Reliability and validity of the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale. Personality and Mental Health, 2009, 3, 235-247.	1.2	77
20	The Big Five Inventory (BFI). European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 2011, 27, 50-58.	3.0	75
21	Relations of proactive and reactive dimensions of aggression to overt and covert narcissism in nonclinical adolescents. Aggressive Behavior, 2010, 36, 21-27.	2.4	71
22	On the dimensionality of the Attachment Style Questionnaire in Italian clinical and non clinical participants. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 2003, 20, 55-79.	2.3	65
23	Alexithymia and attachment insecurities in impulsive aggression. Attachment and Human Development, 2009, 11, 165-182.	2.1	62
24	Children's Discrimination of Expressions of Emotions: Relationship With Indices of Social Anxiety and Shyness. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2004, 43, 358-365.	0.5	61
25	The retrospective assessment of childhood attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in adults: Reliability and validity of the Italian version of the Wender Utah Rating Scale. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2001, 42, 326-336.	3.1	60
26	Temperament, Character, and Attachment Patterns in Borderline Personality Disorder. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2001, 15, 390-402.	1.4	58
27	PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND ADULT ATTACHMENT DIMENSIONS IN A MIXED PSYCHIATRIC SAMPLE: A MULTIVARIATE STUDY. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2003, 191, 30-37.	1.0	49
28	The extent of dissociation in borderline personality disorder: A meta-analytic review. Journal of Trauma and Dissociation, 2017, 18, 522-543.	1.9	49
29	Defense Mechanisms and Personality Disorders. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1999, 187, 224-228.	1.0	48
30	Thinking about feelings: Affective state mentalization, attachment styles, and borderline personality disorder features among Italian nonclinical adolescents Psychoanalytic Psychology, 2014, 31, 41-67.	0.6	42
31	Personality Disorders and Psychopathologic Symptoms in Patients With Androgenetic Alopecia. Archives of Dermatology, 1994, 130, 868.	1.4	41
32	Personality Maladjustment, Defenses, and Psychopathological Symptoms in Nonclinical Subjects. Journal of Personality Disorders, 1995, 9, 330-345.	1.4	37
33	The structure of pathological narcissism and its relationships with adult attachment styles: A study of Italian nonclinical and clinical adult participants Psychoanalytic Psychology, 2015, 32, 403-431.	0.6	37
34	Confirmatory Factor Analyses of DSM-IV Cluster C Personality Disorder Criteria. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2006, 20, 186-203.	1.4	33
35	Impulsivity dimensions, emotion dysregulation, and borderline personality disorder features among Italian nonclinical adolescents. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2014, 1, 5.	2.6	33
36	The relationship between childhood history of ADHD symptoms and DSM-IV borderline personality disorder features among personality disordered outpatients: The moderating role of gender and the mediating roles of emotion dysregulation and impulsivity. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2015, 56, 121-127.	3.1	33

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37	Psychological stress in nurses' relationships with HIV-infected patients: The risk of burnout syndrome. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 1996, 8, 183-194.	1.2	30
38	Adaptive and Maladaptive Personality Traits in High-Risk Gamblers. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2015, 29, 378-392.	1.4	30
39	Modeling the Relationships between Adult Attachment Patterns and Borderline Personality Disorder: The Role of Impulsivity and Aggressiveness. Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, 2005, 24, 520-537.	0.5	29
40	The Relationships between Adverse Events, Early Antecedents, and Carbon Dioxide Reactivity as an Intermediate Phenotype of Panic Disorder. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 2010, 79, 48-55.	8.8	29
41	The DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorders From the Perspective of Adult Attachment. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2015, 203, 252-258.	1.0	29
42	The three-factor structure of the Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale: Fool's gold or true gold? A study in a sample of Italian adult non-clinical participants. Personality and Mental Health, 2014, 8, 337-347.	1.2	28
43	Psychopathy dimensions, Big Five traits, and dispositional aggression in adolescence: Issues of gender consistency. Personality and Individual Differences, 2014, 66, 199-203.	2.9	25
44	A psychometric–genetic study of schizotypal disorder. Schizophrenia Research, 1999, 37, 53-64.	2.0	24
45	On the relationship between retrospective childhood ADHD symptoms and adult BPD features: The mediating role of action-oriented personality traits. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2013, 54, 943-952.	3.1	24
46	Taxonic structure of schizotypal personality in nonclinical subjects: Issues of replicability and age consistency. Psychiatry Research, 2007, 152, 103-112.	3.3	23
47	Are the DSMâ€₩ Personality Disorders Related to Mindfulness? An Italian Study on Clinical Participants. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 2012, 68, 672-683.	1.9	23
48	Borderline Personality Disorder and Narcissistic Personality Disorder Diagnoses From the Perspective of the DSM-5 Personality Traits. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2016, 204, 939-949.	1.0	23
49	Emotion dysregulation and impulsivity additively predict borderline personality disorder features in Italian nonclinical adolescents. Personality and Mental Health, 2013, 7, 320-333.	1.2	22
50	Does mindfulness mediate the association between attachment dimensions and Borderline Personality Disorder features? A study of Italian non-clinical adolescents. Attachment and Human Development, 2011, 13, 563-578.	2.1	21
51	The Mediating Role of Emotion Dysregulation in the Relations Between Childhood Trauma History and Adult Attachment and Borderline Personality Disorder Features: A Study of Italian Nonclinical Participants. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2016, 30, 653-676.	1.4	21
52	Taxonic structure of schizotypal personality disorder: A multiple-instrument, multi-sample study based on mixture models. Psychiatry Research, 2005, 137, 71-85.	3.3	20
53	Bullying as a style of personal relating: Personality characteristics and interpersonal aspects of selfâ€reports of bullying behaviours among Italian adolescent high school students. Personality and Mental Health, 2012, 6, 325-339.	1.2	17
54	The Factor Structure and Construct Validity of the Short Version of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory in Two Independent Samples of Nonreferred Adolescents. Assessment, 2016, 23, 683-697.	3.1	13

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55	Reliability, Factor Structure, and Associations With Measures of Problem Relationship and Behavior of the Personality Inventory for <i>DSM-5</i> in a Sample of Italian Community-Dwelling Adolescents. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2017, 31, 624-646.	1.4	13
56	A Head-to-Head Comparison of the Personality Inventory for <i>DSM-5</i> (PID-5) With the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4 (PDQ-4) in Predicting the General Level of Personality Pathology Among Community Dwelling Subjects. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2016, 30, 82-94.	1.4	12
57	The Italian version of Perfectionistic Selfâ€Presentation Scale: psychometric proprieties and its associations with pathological narcissism and adult attachment in an adult non clinical sample. Personality and Mental Health, 2016, 10, 130-141.	1.2	10
58	A comprehensive evaluation of emotional responsiveness in borderline personality disorder: a support for hypersensitivity hypothesis. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2019, 6, 8.	2.6	9
59	Predicting Borderline Personality Disorder Features from Personality Traits, Identity Orientation, and Attachment Styles in Italian Nonclinical Adults: Issues of Consistency Across Age Ranges. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2012, 26, 280-297.	1.4	8
60	Interview-based ratings of DSM-IV Axis II/DSM-5 Section II Personality Disorder symptoms in consecutively admitted insomnia patients: A comparison study with consecutively admitted psychotherapy patients matched on age and gender. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 2018, 87, 100-106.	3.1	8
61	DSM-5 Maladaptive Personality Domains among Treatment-Seeking Individuals with Alcohol Use Disorder: The Role of Disinhibition and Negative Affectivity. Substance Use and Misuse, 2020, 55, 1746-1758.	1.4	8
62	A Head-to-Head Comparison of the Personality Inventory for <i>DSM-5</i> (PID-5) With the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4 (PDQ-4) in Predicting the General Level of Personality Pathology Among Community Dwelling Subjects. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2016, 30, 1-13.	1.4	6
63	Item Response Theory Modeling and Categorical Regression Analyses of the Five-Factor Model Rating Form: A Study on Italian Community-Dwelling Adolescent Participants and Adult Participants. Assessment, 2017, 24, 467-483.	3.1	6
64	Referral to Group Psychotherapy: A Retrospective Study on Patients' Personality Features Associated with Clinicians' Judgments. International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, 2007, 57, 515-524.	0.6	5
65	The role of impulsivity, sensation seeking and aggression in the relationship between childhood AD/HD symptom and antisocial behavior in adolescence. Neurology Psychiatry and Brain Research, 2011, 17, 89-98.	2.0	5
66	Private psychotherapy training in Italy: A systematic analysis. European Journal of Psychotherapy and Counselling, 2015, 17, 240-257.	0.4	4
67	Negative bias and reduced visual information processing of socio-emotional context in borderline Personality Disorder: A support for the hypersensitivity hypothesis. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2020, 69, 101589.	1.2	4
68	Psychogenic impotence: Is it possible to differentiate it from organic impotence with personality, psychopathological and defensive indexes?. Sexuality and Disability, 1993, 11, 259-267.	1.0	3
69	DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorder Dysfunctional Personality Traits as Predictors of Self-Reported Aggression in an Italian Sample of Consecutively Admitted, Personality-Disordered Psychotherapy Patients. Journal of Personality Disorders, 2019, , 1-20.	1.4	2
70	Emotional Responsiveness in Borderline Personality Disorder. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2019, 207, 175-183.	1.0	2
71	Neuropsychological deficits correlate with symptoms severity and cortical thickness in Borderline Personality Disorder. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 278, 181-188.	4.1	2
72	The investigation of mechanisms underlying addictive behaviors: a case-control study. Journal of Addictive Diseases, 2022, 40, 306-325.	1.3	2

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73	The predictive usefulness of age and kind of onset in discriminating psychogenic from organic impotence. Sexuality and Disability, 1994, 12, 279-284.	1.0	1
74	Cautionary note: complex (dys)function of the serotonin transporter. Biological Psychiatry, 2000, 48, 334-335.	1.3	1
75	Treatment of borderline personality disorder with schizotypal traits. Personality and Mental Health, 2010, 4, 215-223.	1.2	1