Kyle S Burger

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

44 papers	1,998 citations	361413 20 h-index	276875 41 g-index
45 all docs	45 docs citations	45 times ranked	2446 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Correlates of neural adaptation to food cues and taste: the role of obesity risk factors. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2023, 18, .	3.0	12
2	Mindfulness, disordered eating, and impulsivity in relation to glycemia among adolescents with type 1 diabetes and suboptimal glycemia from the <scp>Flexible Lifestyles Empowering Change</scp> () Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.4	1
3	Alterations in ventral attention network connectivity in individuals with prediabetes. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2021, 24, 140-147.	3.1	8
4	Eating in the Absence of Hunger Is Related to Worse Diet Quality throughout Pregnancy. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2021, 121, 501-506.	0.8	1
5	Pregnant Women Consume a Similar Proportion of Highly vs Minimally Processed Foods in the Absence of Hunger, Leading to Large Differences in Energy Intake. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2021, 121, 446-457.	0.8	6
6	Longitudinal Associations Between Taste Sensitivity, Taste Liking, Dietary Intake and BMI in Adolescents. Frontiers in Psychology, 2021, 12, 597704.	2.1	17
7	Human Neurobiological Approaches to Hedonically Motivated Behaviors. , 2020, , 53-61.		43
8	Reward-related eating, self-regulation, and weight change in pregnancy and postpartum: the Pregnancy Eating Attributes Study (PEAS). International Journal of Obesity, 2020, 44, 2444-2454.	3.4	7
9	Earlier onset of menstruation is related to increased body mass index in adulthood and altered functional correlations between visual, task control and somatosensory brain networks. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2020, 32, e12891.	2.6	4
10	Network organization during probabilistic learning via taste outcomes. Physiology and Behavior, 2020, 223, 112962.	2.1	6
11	Behavioral and physiological characteristics associated with learning performance on an appetitive probabilistic selection task. Physiology and Behavior, 2020, 223, 112984.	2.1	6
12	Characterizing the weight-glycemia phenotypes of type 1 diabetes in youth and young adulthood. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2020, 8, e000886.	2.8	5
13	Longitudinal Phenotypes of Type 1 Diabetes in Youth Based on Weight and Glycemia and Their Association With Complications. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 104, 6003-6016.	3.6	12
14	Identification of clinically relevant dysglycemia phenotypes based on continuous glucose monitoring data from youth with type 1 diabetes and elevated hemoglobin A1c. Pediatric Diabetes, 2019, 20, 556-566.	2.9	8
15	The impact of elevated body mass on brain responses during appetitive prediction error in postpartum women. Physiology and Behavior, 2019, 206, 243-251.	2.1	2
16	Neural vulnerability factors for obesity. Clinical Psychology Review, 2019, 68, 38-53.	11.4	109
17	Individual differences in appeal of energy dense foods predicts lower body mass change during adolescence. Appetite, 2019, 133, 184-190.	3.7	1
18	Clinical-Community Collaboration: A Strategy to Improve Retention and Outcomes in Low-Income Minority Youth in Family-Based Obesity Treatment. Childhood Obesity, 2018, 14, 141-148.	1.5	9

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Elevated Thalamic Response to High-Sugar Milkshake in Ethnic and Racial Minorities. Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, 2018, 5, 580-587.	3.2	1
20	Adolescents at high risk of obesity show greater striatal response to increased sugar content in milkshakes. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 107, 859-866.	4.7	37
21	Body mass variability is represented by distinct functional connectivity patterns. NeuroImage, 2018, 181, 55-63.	4.2	18
22	Brain, Environment, Hormone-Based Appetite, Ingestive Behavior, and Body Weight. , 2018, , 347-369.		1
23	Frontostriatal and behavioral adaptations to daily sugar-sweetened beverage intake: a randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 105, 555-563.	4.7	82
24	Technology Components as Adjuncts to Family-Based Pediatric Obesity Treatment in Low-Income Minority Youth. Childhood Obesity, 2017, 13, 433-442.	1.5	35
25	Neuroadaptive processes associated with palatable food intake: present data and future directions. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2016, 9, 91-96.	3.9	8
26	Hedonic Hunger Is Related to Increased Neural and Perceptual Responses to Cues of Palatable Food and Motivation to Consume: Evidence from 3 Independent Investigations. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1807-1812.	2.9	34
27	Pregnancy eating attributes study (PEAS): a cohort study examining behavioral and environmental influences on diet and weight change in pregnancy and postpartum. BMC Nutrition, 2016, 2, .	1.6	21
28	Restricting Advertisements for High-Fat, High-Sugar Foods during Children's Television Programs: Attitudes in a US Population-Based Sample. Childhood Obesity, 2016, 12, 113-118.	1.5	8
29	Elevated BMI and Male Sex Are Associated with Greater Underreporting of Caloric Intake as Assessed by Doubly Labeled Water ,. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 2412-2418.	2.9	39
30	Reward Region Responsivity Predicts Future Weight Gain and Moderating Effects of the TaqIA Allele. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 10316-10324.	3.6	118
31	Brain-Based Etiology of Weight Regulation. Current Diabetes Reports, 2015, 15, 100.	4.2	3
32	Neural responsivity during soft drink intake, anticipation, and advertisement exposure in habitually consuming youth. Obesity, 2014, 22, 441-450.	3.0	47
33	A functional neuroimaging review of obesity, appetitive hormones and ingestive behavior. Physiology and Behavior, 2014, 136, 121-127.	2.1	96
34	Greater striatopallidal adaptive coding during cueâ€“reward learning and food reward habituation predict future weight gain. NeuroImage, 2014, 99, 122-128.	4.2	96
35	Using participant hedonic ratings of food images to construct data driven food groupings. Appetite, 2014, 79, 189-196.	3.7	15
36	Elevated Reward Region Responsivity Predicts Future Substance Use Onset But Not Overweight/Obesity Onset. Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 73, 869-876.	1.3	66

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Caloric deprivation increases responsivity of attention and reward brain regions to intake, anticipated intake, and images of palatable foods. NeuroImage, 2013, 67, 322-330.	4.2	116
38	Relative ability of fat and sugar tastes to activate reward, gustatory, and somatosensory regions. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 98, 1377-1384.	4.7	167
39	Elevated energy intake is correlated with hyperresponsivity in attentional, gustatory, and reward brain regions while anticipating palatable food receipt. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 97, 1188-1194.	4.7	46
40	Frequent ice cream consumption is associated with reduced striatal response to receipt of an ice creamâ€“based milkshake. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 95, 810-817.	4.7	95
41	Relation of dietary restraint scores to activation of reward-related brain regions in response to food intake, anticipated intake, and food pictures. NeuroImage, 2011, 55, 233-239.	4.2	114
42	Assessing food appeal and desire to eat: the effects of portion size & energy density. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2011, 8, 101.	4.6	55
43	Youth at Risk for Obesity Show Greater Activation of Striatal and Somatosensory Regions to Food. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 4360-4366.	3.6	298
44	Variability in Reward Responsivity and Obesity: Evidence from Brain Imaging Studies. Current Drug Abuse Reviews, 2011, 4, 182-189.	3.4	121