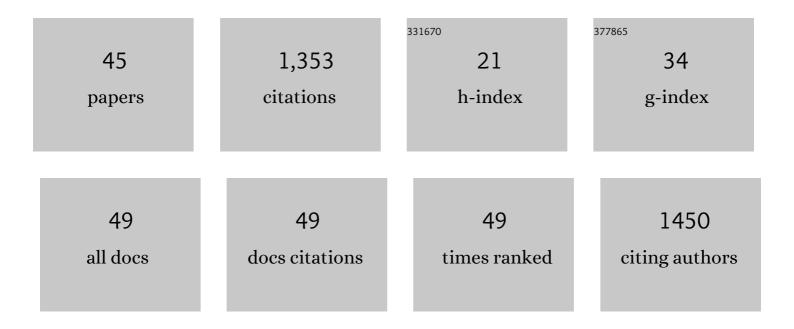
David S Chester

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6885344/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The pleasure of revenge: retaliatory aggression arises from a neural imbalance toward reward. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2016, 11, 1173-1182.	3.0	123
2	Reducing aggressive responses to social exclusion using transcranial direct current stimulation. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2015, 10, 352-356.	3.0	105
3	Combating the sting of rejection with the pleasure of revenge: A new look at how emotion shapes aggression Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2017, 112, 413-430.	2.8	98
4	How do negative emotions impair self-control? A neural model of negative urgency. Neurolmage, 2016, 132, 43-50.	4.2	94
5	The interactive effect of social pain and executive functioning on aggression: an fMRI experiment. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2014, 9, 699-704.	3.0	77
6	Monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) genotype predicts greater aggression through impulsive reactivity to negative affect. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 283, 97-101.	2.2	62
7	The Role of Positive Affect in Aggression. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2017, 26, 366-370.	5.3	60
8	Sadism and Aggressive Behavior: Inflicting Pain to Feel Pleasure. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2019, 45, 1252-1268.	3.0	57
9	Validating a Standardized Approach to the Taylor Aggression Paradigm. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2019, 10, 620-631.	3.9	49
10	The roots of intimate partner violence. Current Opinion in Psychology, 2018, 19, 55-59.	4.9	42
11	Maladaptive perfectionism's link to aggression and selfâ€harm: Emotion regulation as a mechanism. Aggressive Behavior, 2015, 41, 443-454.	2.4	37
12	Construct Validation of Experimental Manipulations in Social Psychology: Current Practices and Recommendations for the Future. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2021, 16, 377-395.	9.0	37
13	The push of social pain: Does rejection's sting motivate subsequent social reconnection?. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2016, 16, 541-550.	2.0	35
14	Prefrontal recruitment during social rejection predicts greater subsequent self-regulatory imbalance and impairment: neural and longitudinal evidence. NeuroImage, 2014, 101, 485-493.	4.2	33
15	Looking for reward in all the wrong places: dopamine receptor gene polymorphisms indirectly affect aggression through sensation-seeking. Social Neuroscience, 2016, 11, 487-494.	1.3	33
16	Alexithymia is associated with blunted anterior cingulate response to social rejection: implications for daily rejection. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2015, 10, 517-522.	3.0	30
17	Craving versus control: Negative urgency and neural correlates of alcohol cue reactivity. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, 163, S25-S28.	3.2	28
18	Neural mechanisms of the rejection–aggression link. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2018, 13, 501-512.	3.0	28

DAVID S CHESTER

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Narcissism is associated with weakened frontostriatal connectivity: a DTI study. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2016, 11, 1036-1040.	3.0	27
20	Can acetaminophen reduce the pain of decision-making?. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2015, 56, 117-120.	2.2	26
21	Physical aggressiveness and gray matter deficits in ventromedial prefrontal cortex. Cortex, 2017, 97, 17-22.	2.4	26
22	Personality correlates of revengeâ€seeking: Multidimensional links to physical aggression, impulsivity, and aggressive pleasure. Aggressive Behavior, 2018, 44, 235-245.	2.4	25
23	The optimal calibration hypothesis: how life history modulates the brain's social pain network. Frontiers in Evolutionary Neuroscience, 2012, 4, 10.	3.7	21
24	Social rejection magnifies impulsive behavior among individuals with greater negative urgency: An experimental test of urgency theory Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 2017, 146, 962-967.	2.1	20
25	Analytic flexibility in laboratory aggression paradigms: Relations with personality traits vary (slightly) by operationalization of aggression. Aggressive Behavior, 2019, 45, 377-388.	2.4	18
26	Justice for the average Joe: The role of envy and the mentalizing network in the deservingness of others' misfortunes. Social Neuroscience, 2013, 8, 640-649.	1.3	16
27	The rewarding nature of provocation-focused rumination in women with borderline personality disorder: a preliminary fMRI investigation. Borderline Personality Disorder and Emotion Dysregulation, 2018, 5, 1.	2.6	16
28	When less is more: mindfulness predicts adaptive affective responding to rejection via reduced prefrontal recruitment. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2018, 13, 648-655.	3.0	15
29	Trait aggression is primarily a facet of antagonism: Evidence from dominance, latent correlational, and item-level analyses. Journal of Research in Personality, 2020, 89, 104042.	1.7	15
30	Aggression is associated with greater subsequent alcohol consumption: A shared neural basis in the ventral striatum. Aggressive Behavior, 2018, 44, 285-293.	2.4	13
31	Sour sleep, sweet revenge? Aggressive pleasure as a potential mechanism underlying poor sleep quality's link to aggression Emotion, 2020, 20, 842-853.	1.8	11
32	Neural correlates of intertemporal choice in aggressive behavior. Aggressive Behavior, 2019, 45, 507-516.	2.4	10
33	Beyond the aggregate score: Using multilevel modeling to examine trajectories of laboratoryâ€measured aggression. Aggressive Behavior, 2019, 45, 498-506.	2.4	8
34	Intimate partner violence perpetration corresponds to a dorsal-ventral gradient in medial PFC reactivity to interpersonal provocation. Social Neuroscience, 2019, 14, 173-182.	1.3	8
35	An investigation of the relationship between psychopathy and greater gray matter density in lateral prefrontal cortex. Personality Neuroscience, 2019, 2, e7.	1.6	7
36	Facetâ€level analysis of the relations between personality and laboratory aggression. Aggressive Behavior, 2020, 46, 266-277.	2.4	6

DAVID S CHESTER

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	An empirically based power primer for laboratory aggression research. Aggressive Behavior, 2022, 48, 279-289.	2.4	5
38	The tangled webs we wreak: Examining the structure of aggressive personality using psychometric networks. Journal of Personality, 2022, 90, 762-780.	3.2	5
39	p urve analysis of the Taylor Aggression Paradigm: Estimating evidentiary value and statistical power across 50 years of research. Aggressive Behavior, 2021, 47, 183-193.	2.4	4
40	Punishment on Pause: Preliminary Evidence That Mindfulness Training Modifies Neural Responses in a Reactive Aggression Task. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 689373.	2.0	4
41	Neural mechanisms of intimate partner aggression. Biological Psychology, 2021, 165, 108195.	2.2	4
42	Measurement Invariance and Item Response Theory Analysis of the Taylor Aggression Paradigm. Assessment, 2021, , 107319112199645.	3.1	3
43	The flux, pulse, and spin of aggression-related affect Emotion, 2021, 21, 513-525.	1.8	3
44	Alcoholâ€Related, Drugâ€Related, and Non–Substanceâ€Related Aggression: 3 Facets of a Single Construct or 3 Distinct Constructs?. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2020, 44, 1852-1861.	2.4	2
45	Neural mechanisms of intergroup exclusion and retaliatory aggression. Social Neuroscience, 2022, 17, 339-351.	1.3	2