

# Nils B Kroemer

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6966045/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

47  
papers

1,658  
citations

279798

23  
h-index

330143

37  
g-index

69  
all docs

69  
docs citations

69  
times ranked

2399  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation boosts mood recovery after effort exertion. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2022, 52, 3029-3039.	4.5	18
2	Acute vagus nerve stimulation does not affect liking or wanting ratings of food in healthy participants. <i>Appetite</i> , 2022, 169, 105813.	3.7	9
3	Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Stress-Induced Network Reconfigurations Reflect Negative Affectivity. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 92, 158-169.	1.3	6
4	Metabolic Traces in the Human Brain: Genetic Risk for Diabetes and Altered Structural Connectivity in Depression. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2022, 7, 246-248.	1.5	0
5	No Differences in Value-Based Decision-Making Due to Use of Oral Contraceptives. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2022, 13, 817825.	3.5	1
6	Evidence for modulation of EEG microstate sequence by vigilance level. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2021, 224, 117393.	4.2	31
7	Can't decide how much to EAT? Effort variability for reward is associated with cognitive restraint. <i>Appetite</i> , 2021, 159, 105067.	3.7	2
8	Temporal discounting and smoking cessation: choice consistency predicts nicotine abstinence in treatment-seeking smokers. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 238, 399-410.	3.1	8
9	Does transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation affect vagally mediated heart rate variability? A living and interactive Bayesian meta-analysis. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2021, 58, e13933.	2.4	38
10	Brain signaling dynamics after vagus nerve stimulation. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2021, 245, 118679.	4.2	8
11	Non-invasive stimulation of vagal afferents reduces gastric frequency. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2020, 13, 470-473.	1.6	42
12	Localized Prediction of Glutamate from Whole-Brain Functional Connectivity of the Pregenual Anterior Cingulate Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 40, 9028-9042.	3.6	3
13	Vagus nerve stimulation boosts the drive to work for rewards. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 3555.	12.8	51
14	Stimulation of the vagus nerve reduces learning in a go/no-go reinforcement learning task. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 35, 17-29.	0.7	21
15	Beyond the average: The role of variable reward sensitivity in eating disorders. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2020, 223, 112971.	2.1	9
16	Psychosocial stress reactivity habituates following acute physiological stress. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2020, 41, 4010-4023.	3.6	15
17	International Consensus Based Review and Recommendations for Minimum Reporting Standards in Research on Transcutaneous Vagus Nerve Stimulation (Version 2020). <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 568051.	2.0	143
18	Reward modulates the association between sensory noise and brain activity during perceptual decision-making. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2020, 149, 107675.	1.6	2

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The anterior insula channels prefrontal expectancy signals during affective processing. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 200, 414-424.	4.2	8
20	Addressing the reliability fallacy in fMRI: Similar group effects may arise from unreliable individual effects. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 195, 174-189.	4.2	77
21	Interpersonal and intrapersonal relapse predictors in a structured group intervention for smoking cessation. <i>Journal of Substance Use</i> , 2019, 24, 29-35.	0.7	1
22	L-DOPA reduces model-free control of behavior by attenuating the transfer of value to action. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2019, 186, 113-125.	4.2	50
23	Exaggerated Control Demands Over Reward-Related Behavior in Anorexia Nervosa. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 83, 194-196.	1.3	5
24	No association of goal-directed and habitual control with alcohol consumption in young adults. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2018, 23, 379-393.	2.6	56
25	Lower dopamine tone in the striatum is associated with higher body mass index. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 28, 719-731.	0.7	25
26	Sweet taste potentiates the reinforcing effects of e-cigarettes. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 28, 1089-1102.	0.7	26
27	Risk-seeking for losses is associated with 5-HTTLPR, but not with transient changes in 5-HT levels. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 235, 2151-2165.	3.1	13
28	Integration of Sweet Taste and Metabolism Determines Carbohydrate Reward. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2017, 27, 2476-2485.e6.	3.9	67
29	Fuel not fun: Reinterpreting attenuated brain responses to reward in obesity. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2016, 162, 37-45.	2.1	84
30	To work or not to work. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2016, 229, 125-157.	1.4	13
31	Micturition Drive is Associated with Decreased Brain Response to Palatable Milkshake in the Human Anterior Insular Cortex. <i>Chemosensory Perception</i> , 2016, 9, 174-181.	1.2	0
32	Don't Think, Just Feel the Music: Individuals with Strong Pavlovian-to-Instrumental Transfer Effects Rely Less on Model-based Reinforcement Learning. <i>Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 28, 985-995.	2.3	42
33	Weighing the evidence: Variance in brain responses to milkshake receipt is predictive of eating behavior. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2016, 128, 273-283.	4.2	31
34	Personality and Substance Use: Psychometric Evaluation and Validation of the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (<sc>SURPS</sc>) in English, Irish, French, and German Adolescents. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2015, 39, 2234-2248.	2.4	41
35	Elevated cognitive control over reward processing in recovered female patients with anorexia nervosa. <i>Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 40, 307-315.	2.4	93
36	Nicotine enhances modulation of food-cue reactivity by leptin and ghrelin in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2015, 20, 832-844.	2.6	28

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37	Basolateral Amygdala Response to Food Cues in the Absence of Hunger Is Associated with Weight Gain Susceptibility. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 7964-7976.	3.6	124
38	It Takes Two to Be Yourself. <i>Journal of Individual Differences</i> , 2015, 36, 38-53.	1.0	41
39	Balancing reward and work: Anticipatory brain activation in NAcc and VTA predict effort differentially. <i>NeuroImage</i> , 2014, 102, 510-519.	4.2	58
40	Acute and chronic nicotine effects on behaviour and brain activation during intertemporal decision making. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2014, 19, 918-930.	2.6	39
41	Nicotine administration in healthy non-smokers reduces appetite but does not alter plasma ghrelin. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 29, 384-387.	1.5	24
42	Amygdala-Function Perturbations in Healthy Mid-Adolescents With Familial Liability for Depression. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 53, 559-568.e6.	0.5	27
43	(Still) longing for food: Insulin reactivity modulates response to food pictures. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2013, 34, 2367-2380.	3.6	89
44	Nicotine Alters Foodâ€“Cue Reactivity via Networks Extending From the Hypothalamus. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 38, 2307-2314.	5.4	27
45	Fasting levels of ghrelin covary with the brain response to food pictures. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2013, 18, 855-862.	2.6	100
46	Reduced Body Mass Index in Parkinsonâ€™s Disease. <i>Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease</i> , 2013, 201, 76-79.	1.0	16
47	The personality trait self-directedness predicts the amygdalaâ€™s reaction to appetizing cues in fMRI. <i>Appetite</i> , 2012, 58, 1023-1029.	3.7	19