

# Elaine F Walker

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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141  
papers

9,974  
citations

61857

43  
h-index

39575

94  
g-index

142  
all docs

142  
docs citations

142  
times ranked

7893  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Prediction of Psychosis in Youth at High Clinical Risk. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2008, 65, 28.	13.8	1,160
2	Schizophrenia: A neural diathesis-stress model.. Psychological Review, 1997, 104, 667-685.	2.7	771
3	Progressive Reduction in Cortical Thickness as Psychosis Develops: A Multisite Longitudinal Neuroimaging Study of Youth at Elevated Clinical Risk. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 77, 147-157.	0.7	516
4	Stress and the Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis in the Developmental Course of Schizophrenia. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 2008, 4, 189-216.	6.3	515
5	An Individualized Risk Calculator for Research in Prodromal Psychosis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 173, 980-988.	4.0	458
6	At Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Outcome for Nonconverters. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 800-805.	4.0	428
7	Association of Thalamic Dysconnectivity and Conversion to Psychosis in Youth and Young Adults at Elevated Clinical Risk. JAMA Psychiatry, 2015, 72, 882.	6.0	284
8	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study: A Collaborative Multisite Approach to Prodromal Schizophrenia Research. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2007, 33, 665-672.	2.3	258
9	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 2): Overview and recruitment. Schizophrenia Research, 2012, 142, 77-82.	1.1	235
10	The neural diathesis-stress model of schizophrenia revisited: An update on recent findings considering illness stage and neurobiological and methodological complexities. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2017, 73, 191-218.	2.9	227
11	Cortisol Levels and Risk for Psychosis: Initial Findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 74, 410-417.	0.7	221
12	Risk Factors for Psychosis: Impaired Social and Role Functioning. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2012, 38, 1247-1257.	2.3	206
13	Schizophrenia: Etiology and Course. Annual Review of Psychology, 2004, 55, 401-430.	9.9	205
14	Association of Neurocognition With Transition to Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 1239.	6.0	205
15	Towards a Psychosis Risk Blood Diagnostic for Persons Experiencing High-Risk Symptoms: Preliminary Results From the NAPLS Project. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2015, 41, 419-428.	2.3	195
16	Cerebello-thalamo-cortical hyperconnectivity as a state-independent functional neural signature for psychosis prediction and characterization. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 3836.	5.8	156
17	Multisite reliability of MR-based functional connectivity. NeuroImage, 2017, 146, 959-970.	2.1	140
18	The Relationship of Neurocognition and Negative Symptoms to Social and Role Functioning Over Time in Individuals at Clinical High Risk in the First Phase of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 1452-1461.	2.3	137

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19	Pubertal neurodevelopment and the emergence of psychotic symptoms. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2002, 54, 17-23.	1.1	132
20	Pubertal neuromaturation, stress sensitivity, and psychopathology. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 2004, 16, 807-24.	1.4	122
21	A machine learning approach to predicting psychosis using semantic density and latent content analysis. <i>NPJ Schizophrenia</i> , 2019, 5, 9.	2.0	121
22	Use of Machine Learning to Determine Deviance in Neuroanatomical Maturity Associated With Future Psychosis in Youths at Clinically High Risk. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 75, 960.	6.0	114
23	Longitudinal changes in cortisol secretion and conversion to psychosis in at-risk youth.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2010, 119, 401-408.	2.0	107
24	Comorbid diagnoses for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 190, 90-95.	1.1	95
25	The impact of a family history of psychosis on age-at-onset and positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia: A meta-analysis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2010, 120, 121-130.	1.1	94
26	The onset of suicidal ideation in childhood and adolescence. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i> , 1989, 18, 175-190.	1.9	90
27	Polygenic Risk Score Contribution to Psychosis Prediction in a Target Population of Persons at Clinical High Risk. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 177, 155-163.	4.0	90
28	Reliability of neuroanatomical measurements in a multisite longitudinal study of youth at risk for psychosis. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2014, 35, 2424-2434.	1.9	76
29	Clinical and functional characteristics of youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis who do not transition to psychosis. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2019, 49, 1670-1677.	2.7	74
30	Specificity of Incident Diagnostic Outcomes in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2015, 41, 1066-1075.	2.3	71
31	Stress exposure and sensitivity in the clinical high-risk syndrome: Initial findings from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 160, 104-109.	1.1	66
32	Reliability of an fMRI paradigm for emotional processing in a multisite longitudinal study. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2015, 36, 2558-2579.	1.9	63
33	Motor dysfunction and risk for schizophrenia. <i>Development and Psychopathology</i> , 1999, 11, 509-523.	1.4	61
34	Adolescent Neurodevelopment and Psychopathology. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2002, 11, 24-28.	2.8	61
35	The relation of antipsychotic and antidepressant medication with baseline symptoms and symptom progression: A naturalistic study of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Sample. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2009, 115, 50-57.	1.1	61
36	Early traumatic experiences, perceived discrimination and conversion to psychosis in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 51, 497-503.	1.6	60

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37	Association Between P300 Responses to Auditory Oddball Stimuli and Clinical Outcomes in the Psychosis Risk Syndrome. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 76, 1187.	6.0	59
38	Anxiety in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2017, 11, 480-487.	0.9	56
39	Social cognition over time in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 171, 176-181.	1.1	55
40	The Global Functioning: Social and Role Scalesâ€™ Further Validation in a Large Sample of Adolescents and Young Adults at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 763-772.	2.3	55
41	Toward Leveraging Human Connectomic Data in Large Consortia: Generalizability of fMRI-Based Brain Graphs Across Sites, Sessions, and Paradigms. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2019, 29, 1263-1279.	1.6	55
42	Marijuana use in the immediate 5-year premorbid period is associated with increased risk of onset of schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 171, 62-67.	1.1	54
43	Lack of Diagnostic Pluripotentiality in Patients at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Specificity of Comorbidity Persistence and Search for Pluripotential Subgroups. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2018, 44, 254-263.	2.3	51
44	Cortical abnormalities in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS2 cohort. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2019, 23, 101862.	1.4	48
45	Association of baseline inflammatory markers and the development of negative symptoms in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 76, 268-274.	2.0	48
46	Subthreshold Psychosis in 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome: Multisite Naturalistic Study. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2017, 43, 1079-1089.	2.3	47
47	Theory of mind, emotion recognition and social perception in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: Findings from the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research: Cognition</i> , 2015, 2, 133-139.	0.7	46
48	Current status specifiers for patients at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 158, 69-75.	1.1	45
49	Depression and clinical high-risk states: Baseline presentation of depressed vs. non-depressed participants in the NAPLS-2 cohort. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 192, 357-363.	1.1	45
50	Severity of thought disorder predicts psychosis in persons at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 169, 169-177.	1.1	43
51	A review of negative symptom assessment strategies in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 222, 104-112.	1.1	43
52	Study protocol for The Emory 3q29 Project: evaluation of neurodevelopmental, psychiatric, and medical symptoms in 3q29 deletion syndrome. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 18, 183.	1.1	40
53	Abnormal movements in first-episode, nonaffective psychosis: Dyskinesias, stereotypies, and catatonic-like signs. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 226, 192-197.	1.7	39
54	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 3): Methods and baseline description. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 243, 262-267.	1.1	39

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55	Progressive reconfiguration of resting-state brain networks as psychosis develops: Preliminary results from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 226, 30-37.	1.1	36
56	Characterizing Covariant Trajectories of Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis Across Symptomatic and Functional Domains. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 177, 164-171.	4.0	34
57	Ventricular enlargement and progressive reduction of cortical gray matter are linked in prodromal youth who develop psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 189, 169-174.	1.1	32
58	Deep phenotyping in 3q29 deletion syndrome: recommendations for clinical care. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2021, 23, 872-880.	1.1	32
59	Toward Generalizable and Transdiagnostic Tools for Psychosis Prediction: An Independent Validation and Improvement of the NAPLS-2 Risk Calculator in the Multisite PRONIA Cohort. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 90, 632-642.	0.7	32
60	Digital Trajectories to Care in First-Episode Psychosis. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 2018, 69, 1259-1263.	1.1	31
61	Neurocognitive profiles in the prodrome to psychosis in NAPLS-1. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 204, 311-319.	1.1	30
62	Characterizing psychosis risk traits in Africa: A longitudinal study of Kenyan adolescents. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 176, 340-348.	1.1	29
63	Prodromal Symptom Severity Predicts Accelerated Gray Matter Reduction and Third Ventricle Expansion among Clinically High-Risk Youth Developing Psychotic Disorders. <i>Molecular Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2015, 1, 13-22.	3.0	27
64	Psychosis risk screening in clinical high-risk adolescents: A longitudinal investigation using the Child Behavior Checklist. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2014, 159, 7-13.	1.1	26
65	Negative symptoms and impaired social functioning predict later psychosis in Latino youth at clinical high risk in the North American prodromal longitudinal studies consortium. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2015, 9, 467-475.	0.9	26
66	Psychotropic medication effects on cortisol: Implications for research and mechanisms of drug action. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 213, 6-14.	1.1	26
67	Sleep problems and attenuated psychotic symptoms in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2019, 282, 112492.	1.7	24
68	Factor Analysis of Negative Symptom Items in the Structured Interview for Prodromal Syndromes. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 1042-1050.	2.3	24
69	Deconstructing Negative Symptoms in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: Evidence for Volitional and Diminished Emotionality Subgroups That Predict Clinical Presentation and Functional Outcome. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 54-63.	2.3	23
70	Latent class cluster analysis of symptom ratings identifies distinct subgroups within the clinical high risk for psychosis syndrome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 197, 522-530.	1.1	22
71	Predictive validity of conversion from the clinical high risk syndrome to frank psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 216, 184-191.	1.1	22
72	Impact of childhood adversity on corticolimbic volumes in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 213, 48-55.	1.1	21

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73	Stressor-Cortisol Concordance Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: Novel Findings from the NAPLS Cohort. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2020, 115, 104649.	1.3	21
74	Social Fragmentation and Schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 83, .	1.1	21
75	Mismatch Negativity in Response to Auditory Deviance and Risk for Future Psychosis in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 79, 780.	6.0	21
76	Healthy adolescent performance on the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB): Developmental data from two samples of volunteers. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 172, 106-113.	1.1	20
77	Cannabis Use, First-Episode Psychosis, and Schizotypy: A Summary and Synthesis of Recent Literature. <i>Current Psychiatry Reviews</i> , 2007, 3, 161-171.	0.9	19
78	The content of attenuated psychotic symptoms in those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 219, 506-512.	1.7	19
79	Advances in the neurobiology of stress and psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 213, 1-5.	1.1	19
80	Functional development in clinical high risk youth: Prediction of schizophrenia versus other psychotic disorders. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 215, 52-60.	1.7	18
81	Evaluating the impact of cannabis use on thalamic connectivity in youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 15, 276.	1.1	18
82	Functional Capacity Assessed by the Map Task in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2016, 42, 1234-1242.	2.3	17
83	Treatment Precedes Positive Symptoms in North American Adolescent and Young Adult Clinical High Risk Cohort. <i>Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology</i> , 2018, 47, 69-78.	2.2	17
84	Selective Review of Neuroimaging Findings in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: On the Path to Biomarkers for Conversion. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 11, 567534.	1.3	17
85	Incorporating cortisol into the NAPLS2 individualized risk calculator for prediction of psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 95-100.	1.1	17
86	Networks of blood proteins in the neuroimmunology of schizophrenia. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2018, 8, 112.	2.4	16
87	Duration of the psychosis prodrome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 216, 443-449.	1.1	16
88	Exploration of clinical high-risk dropouts. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 195, 579-580.	1.1	15
89	An Update on Promising Biomarkers in Schizophrenia. <i>Focus (American Psychiatric Publishing)</i> , 2018, 16, 153-163.	0.4	15
90	Adding a neuroanatomical biomarker to an individualized risk calculator for psychosis: A proof-of-concept study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 208, 41-43.	1.1	15

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91	Sleep Disturbance in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 111-121.	2.3	15
92	Deficits in auditory predictive coding in individuals with the psychosis risk syndrome: Prediction of conversion to psychosis. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2020, 129, 599-611.	2.0	15
93	The Relationship between Cognitive Functions and Behavioral Deviance in Children At Risk for Psychopathology. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines</i> , 1995, 36, 265-278.	3.1	14
94	Vocal and Facial Emotion Decoding Difficulties Relating to Social and Thought Problems: Highlighting Schizotypal Personality Disorder. <i>Journal of Nonverbal Behavior</i> , 2012, 36, 59-77.	0.6	14
95	The Violent Content in Attenuated Psychotic Symptoms. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2016, 242, 61-66.	1.7	14
96	Altered Brain Activation During Memory Retrieval Precedes and Predicts Conversion to Psychosis in Individuals at Clinical High Risk. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2019, 45, 924-933.	2.3	14
97	Evaluating the relationship between cannabis use and IQ in youth and young adults at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2015, 230, 878-884.	1.7	13
98	Age-related trajectories of social cognition in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis: An exploratory study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 201, 130-136.	1.1	13
99	Enhancing Psychosis Risk Prediction Through Computational Cognitive Neuroscience. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2020, 46, 1346-1352.	2.3	13
100	Traumatic brain injury in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 174, 77-81.	1.1	12
101	The Role of microRNA Expression in Cortical Development During Conversion to Psychosis. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 2188-2195.	2.8	12
102	Comprehensive phenotyping of neuropsychiatric traits in a multiplex 3q29 deletion family: a case report. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 20, 184.	1.1	12
103	Social decline in the psychosis prodrome: Predictor potential and heterogeneity of outcome. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 44-51.	1.1	12
104	Convergent and distributed effects of the 3q29 deletion on the human neural transcriptome. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 11, 357.	2.4	12
105	Does a parent-report measure of behavioral problems enhance prediction of conversion to psychosis in clinical high-risk adolescents?. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2011, 130, 157-163.	1.1	11
106	Tobacco use and psychosis risk in persons at clinical high risk. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 1173-1181.	0.9	11
107	Genetic and clinical analyses of psychosis spectrum symptoms in a large multiethnic youth cohort reveal significant link with ADHD. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 11, 80.	2.4	11
108	Equity in Mental Health Services for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Considering Marginalized Identities and Stressors. <i>Evidence-Based Practice in Child and Adolescent Mental Health</i> , 2022, 7, 176-197.	0.7	11

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109	The role of a family history of psychosis for youth at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 251-256.	0.9	10
110	Stability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite study. <i>International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research</i> , 2020, 29, e1819.	1.1	10
111	Abnormally Large Baseline P300 Amplitude Is Associated With Conversion to Psychosis in Clinical High Risk Individuals With a History of Autism: A Pilot Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 12, 591127.	1.3	10
112	Longitudinal investigation of the relationship between family history of psychosis and affective disorders and Child Behavior Checklist ratings in clinical high-risk adolescents. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2015, 166, 24-30.	1.1	9
113	Selection for psychosocial treatment for youth at clinical high risk for psychosis based on the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study individualized risk calculator. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2021, 15, 96-103.	0.9	9
114	The Association Between Neighborhood Poverty and Hippocampal Volume Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: The Moderating Role of Social Engagement. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 1032-1042.	2.3	9
115	Relation between cannabis use and subcortical volumes in people at clinical high risk of psychosis. <i>Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging</i> , 2016, 254, 3-9.	0.9	8
116	Discriminatory experiences predict neuroanatomical changes and anxiety among healthy individuals and those at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2021, 31, 102757.	1.4	8
117	The associations between area-level residential instability and gray matter volumes from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 241, 1-9.	1.1	8
118	Changes in symptom content from a clinical high-risk state to conversion to psychosis. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2019, 13, 257-263.	0.9	7
119	Cross-paradigm connectivity: reliability, stability, and utility. <i>Brain Imaging and Behavior</i> , 2021, 15, 614-629.	1.1	7
120	Depression: An actionable outcome for those at clinical high-risk. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 38-43.	1.1	7
121	Individualized Prediction of Prodromal Symptom Remission for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2022, 48, 395-404.	2.3	7
122	Association between residential instability at individual and area levels and future psychosis in adolescents at clinical high risk from the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS) consortium. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 238, 137-144.	1.1	7
123	The Treatment of Adolescents With Schizotypal Personality Disorder and Related Conditions: A Practice-Oriented Review of the Literature. <i>Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice</i> , 2013, 20, 408-424.	0.6	6
124	Perceptual abnormalities in clinical high risk youth and the role of trauma, cannabis use and anxiety. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2017, 258, 462-468.	1.7	6
125	Reliability of mismatch negativity event-related potentials in a multisite, traveling subjects study. <i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 131, 2899-2909.	0.7	6
126	The association between migrant status and transition in an ultra-high risk for psychosis population. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 56, 943-952.	1.6	5



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127	EARLY DETECTION AND INTERVENTION FOR PSYCHOSIS: PERSPECTIVES FROM NORTH AMERICA. <i>Clinical Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2008, 5, 263-272.	0.0	5
128	Schizophrenia: A scientific graveyard or a pragmatically useful diagnostic construct?. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2022, 242, 141-143.	1.1	5
129	Characterizing sustained social anxiety in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: trajectory, risk factors, and functional outcomes. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2023, 53, 3644-3651.	2.7	5
130	Concordance and factor structure of subthreshold positive symptoms in youth at clinical high risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 72-77.	1.1	4
131	Visual cortical plasticity and the risk for psychosis: An interim analysis of the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 230, 26-37.	1.1	4
132	The COVID-19 Pandemic Introduces Diagnostic and Treatment Planning Complexity for Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2021, 47, 1518-1523.	2.3	4
133	Depression Predicts Global Functional Outcomes in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. <i>Psychiatric Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2021, 3, 163-171.	1.3	4
134	Bullying in clinical high risk for psychosis participants from the NAPLS-3 cohort. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 57, 1379-1388.	1.6	4
135	Computerized Assessment of Psychosis Risk. <i>Journal of Psychiatry and Brain Science</i> , 2021, 6, .	0.3	3
136	Family history of psychosis in youth at clinical high risk: A replication study. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2022, 311, 114480.	1.7	3
137	Life Event Stress and Reduced Cortical Thickness in Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis and Healthy Control Subjects. <i>Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging</i> , 2022, 7, 171-179.	1.1	2
138	Anxiety in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis: A two-year follow-up. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 236, 87-88.	1.1	1
139	Reprint of: A review of negative symptom assessment strategies in youth at clinical high-risk for psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2021, 227, 63-71.	1.1	1
140	2329 Associations between inflammatory markers and negative symptoms in individuals with schizophrenia: Converging evidence. <i>Journal of Clinical and Translational Science</i> , 2018, 2, 4-4.	0.3	0
141	Longitudinal impact of trauma in the North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study. <i>Microbial Biotechnology</i> , 2022, 16, 1211-1216.	0.9	0