## Ryan P Balzan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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331670 254184 2,047 59 21 43 h-index citations g-index papers 60 60 60 2505 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sowing the seeds of doubt: a narrative review on metacognitive training in schizophrenia. Clinical Psychology Review, 2014, 34, 358-366.	11.4	268
2	COVID-19-related conspiracy beliefs and their relationship with perceived stress and pre-existing conspiracy beliefs. Personality and Individual Differences, 2020, 166, 110201.	2.9	191
3	Dysregulation of kynurenine metabolism is related to proinflammatory cytokines, attention, and prefrontal cortex volume in schizophrenia. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 2860-2872.	7.9	155
4	Association of the Jumping to Conclusions and Evidence Integration Biases With Delusions in Psychosis: A Detailed Meta-analysis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2017, 43, sbw056.	4.3	133
5	Adjunctive raloxifene treatment improves attention and memory in men and women with schizophrenia. Molecular Psychiatry, 2015, 20, 685-694.	7.9	111
6	Cognitive Subtypes of Schizophrenia Characterized by Differential Brain Volumetric Reductions and Cognitive Decline. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 1251.	11.0	84
7	C-Reactive Protein: Higher During Acute Psychotic Episodes and Related to Cortical Thickness in Schizophrenia and Healthy Controls. Frontiers in Immunology, 2018, 9, 2230.	4.8	78
8	A two-stage cognitive theory of the positive symptoms of psychosis. Highlighting the role of lowered decision thresholds. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2017, 56, 12-20.	1.2	71
9	Over-adjustment or miscomprehension? A re-examination of the jumping to conclusions bias. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 46, 532-540.	2.3	65
10	Impaired integration of disambiguating evidence in delusional schizophrenia patients. Psychological Medicine, 2014, 44, 2729-2738.	4.5	61
11	Dopamine, cognitive biases and assessment of certainty: A neurocognitive model of delusions. Clinical Psychology Review, 2017, 54, 96-106.	11.4	55
12	Confirmation biases across the psychosis continuum: The contribution of hypersalient evidenceâ€hypothesis matches. British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 2013, 52, 53-69.	3.5	54
13	Metacognitive training for patients with schizophrenia: Preliminary evidence for a targeted, single-module programme. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 48, 1126-1136.	2.3	50
14	Conspiracy beliefs in the general population: The importance of psychopathology, cognitive style and educational attainment. Personality and Individual Differences, 2019, 151, 109521.	2.9	50
15	Metacognitive training (MCT) for schizophrenia improves cognitive insight: A randomized controlled trial in a Chinese sample with schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2015, 64, 38-42.	3.1	49
16	Subjective versus objective cognition: Evidence for poor metacognitive monitoring in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 178, 74-79.	2.0	39
17	A new paradigm to measure probabilistic reasoning and a possible answer to the question why psychosis-prone individuals jump to conclusions Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2017, 126, 406-415.	1.9	35
18	Overconfidence in psychosis: The foundation of delusional conviction?. Cogent Psychology, 2016, 3, 1135855.	1.3	33

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Reasoning heuristics across the psychosis continuum: The contribution of hypersalient evidence–hypothesis matches. Cognitive Neuropsychiatry, 2012, 17, 431-450.	1.3	30
20	Beads task vs. box task: The specificity of the jumping to conclusions bias. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2017, 56, 42-50.	1.2	26
21	Individualized Metacognitive Training (MCT+) Reduces Delusional Symptoms in Psychosis: A Randomized Clinical Trial. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2019, 45, 27-36.	4.3	24
22	Prolonged rather than hasty decision-making in schizophrenia using the box task. Must we rethink the jumping to conclusions account of paranoia?. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 222, 202-208.	2.0	24
23	Illusory Correlations and Control Across the Psychosis Continuum. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2013, 201, 319-327.	1.0	22
24	Cognitive deficit awareness in schizophrenia: absent, intact, or somewhere in-between?. Cognitive Neuropsychiatry, 2014, 19, 471-484.	1.3	22
25	Delusionâ€proneness or miscomprehension? A reâ€examination of the jumpingâ€ŧoâ€conclusions bias. Australian Journal of Psychology, 2012, 64, 100-107.	2.8	21
26	Shorter telomere length in people with schizophrenia: A preliminary study from Australia. Schizophrenia Research, 2017, 190, 46-51.	2.0	19
27	Towards a reliable repeated-measures beads task for assessing the jumping to conclusions bias. Psychiatry Research, 2018, 265, 200-207.	3.3	19
28	Conspiracy theory beliefs, scientific reasoning and the analytical thinking paradox. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2021, 35, 1523-1534.	1.6	18
29	Neurocognitive deficits are relevant for the jumping-to-conclusions bias, but not for delusions: A longitudinal study. Schizophrenia Research: Cognition, 2015, 2, 8-11.	1.3	15
30	Overconfidence across the psychosis continuum: a calibration approach. Cognitive Neuropsychiatry, 2016, 21, 510-524.	1.3	15
31	Is metacognitive training for psychosis effective?. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2016, 16, 105-107.	2.8	15
32	Conspiracy-Beliefs and Receptivity to Disconfirmatory Information: A Study Using the BADE Task. SAGE Open, 2021, 11, 215824402110061.	1.7	15
33	The relationship between cognitive biases and psychological dimensions of delusions: The importance of jumping to conclusions. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2017, 56, 51-56.	1.2	14
34	Altered levels of immune cell adhesion molecules are associated with memory impairment in schizophrenia and healthy controls. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2020, 89, 200-208.	4.1	14
35	Jumping to conclusions in the less-delusion-prone? Preliminary evidence from a more reliable beads task. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2020, 68, 101562.	1.2	13
36	Smartphone and Internet Access and Utilization by People With Schizophrenia in South Australia: Quantitative Survey Study. JMIR Mental Health, 2020, 7, e11551.	3.3	13

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37	The Benefits of Doubt: Cognitive Bias Correction Reduces Hasty Decision-Making in Schizophrenia. Cognitive Therapy and Research, 2015, 39, 627-635.	1.9	12
38	Metacognitive training for psychosis (MCT): past, present, and future. European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 2023, 273, 811-817.	3.2	12
39	Metacognitive therapy (MCT+) in patients with psychosis not receiving antipsychotic medication: A case study. Frontiers in Psychology, 2015, 6, 967.	2.1	11
40	Increased plasma Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) levels in females with schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2019, 209, 212-217.	2.0	11
41	Jumping to conclusions in the less-delusion-prone? Further evidence from a more reliable beads task. Consciousness and Cognition, 2020, 83, 102956.	1.5	10
42	Investigation of sex differences in delusion-associated cognitive biases. Psychiatry Research, 2019, 272, 515-520.	3.3	9
43	Autistic traits as a potential confounding factor in the relationship between schizotypy and conspiracy beliefs. Cognitive Neuropsychiatry, 2021, 26, 273-292.	1.3	9
44	Jumping to negative conclusions – a case of study-gathering bias?. Psychological Medicine, 2016, 46, 59-61.	4.5	8
45	Psychosocial Approaches in the Treatment of Psychosis: Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Psychosis (CBTp) and Metacognitive Training (MCT). Clinical Schizophrenia and Related Psychoses, 2017, 11, 156-163.	1.4	8
46	Letter to the Editor: Metacognitive training and metacognitive therapy. A reply to Lora Capobianco and Adrian Wells. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2018, 59, 162-163.	1.2	7
47	Shorter telomere length in people with schizophrenia who live alone?. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 199, 422-423.	2.0	6
48	An investigation into the jumping-to-conclusions bias in social anxiety. Consciousness and Cognition, 2017, 48, 55-65.	1.5	5
49	Introduction to the special issue on cognition and delusions: What do we know, what do we guess, and what do we perhaps falsely believe?. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2017, 56, 1-3.	1.2	3
50	Liberale Akzeptanz als kognitiver Mechanismus bei Psychose: Eine 2-Stufen-Theorie der Pathogenese schizophrener Positivsymptome. Verhaltenstherapie, 2017, 27, 108-118.	0.4	3
51	Functional brain networks underlying probabilistic reasoning and delusions in schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2022, 323, 111472.	1.8	3
52	Cognitive biases and psychosis: From bench to bedside. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 223, 368-369.	2.0	2
53	Metacognitive Training and Therapy. , 2014, , 179-193.		2
54	Re: Can Cognitive Remediation improve subsequent response to low-intensity Cognitive Behaviour Therapy for Psychosis in people with schizophrenia?. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 51, 190-191.	2.3	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Schizotypy is associated with difficulty maintaining multiple hypotheses. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2021, 74, 1153-1163.	1.1	1
56	How Do Delusion-Prone Individuals Respond to Disconfirmatory Evidence?. Zeitschrift Fur Psychologie / Journal of Psychology, 2018, 226, 182-190.	1.0	1
57	Could autistic traits be a risk factor for conspiracy beliefs? An analysis of cognitive style and information seeking behavior. Minerva Psychiatry, 2022, 62, .	0.3	1
58	M62. PERIPHERAL INFLAMMATION MARKERS IDENTIFY SUBSET OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND RELATED PSYCHOSES WHO HAVE INTELLECTUAL DECLINE FROM PREMORBID LEVELS. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2020, 46, S158-S159.	4.3	0
59	Hasty decision-making in individuals at higher risk of developing an eating disorder. Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, 2022, 75, 101717.	1.2	0