## Henry K Karlsson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Obesity Is Associated with Decreased μ-Opioid But Unaltered Dopamine D <sub>2</sub> Receptor Availability in the Brain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 3959-3965.	1.7	178
2	Obesity is associated with white matter atrophy: A combined diffusion tensor imaging and voxelâ€based morphometric study. Obesity, 2013, 21, 2530-2537.	1.5	108
3	Bariatric Surgery Induces White and Grey Matter Density Recovery in the Morbidly Obese: A Voxelâ€Based Morphometric Study. Human Brain Mapping, 2016, 37, 3745-3756.	1.9	77
4	Aberrant mesolimbic dopamine–opiate interaction in obesity. NeuroImage, 2015, 122, 80-86.	2.1	61
5	Dissociable Roles of Cerebral μ-Opioid and Type 2 Dopamine Receptors in Vicarious Pain: A Combined PET–fMRI Study. Cerebral Cortex, 2017, 27, 4257-4266.	1.6	51
6	Opioidergic Regulation of Emotional Arousal: A Combined PET–fMRI Study. Cerebral Cortex, 2019, 29, 4006-4016.	1.6	32
7	Binge eating disorder and morbid obesity are associated with lowered mu-opioid receptor availability in the brain. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2018, 276, 41-45.	0.9	31
8	Decoding Music-Evoked Emotions in the Auditory and Motor Cortex. Cerebral Cortex, 2021, 31, 2549-2560.	1.6	31
9	Brain Basis of Psychopathy in Criminal Offenders and General Population. Cerebral Cortex, 2021, 31, 4104-4114.	1.6	19
10	Effects of bariatric surgery on retinal microvascular architecture in obese patients. International Journal of Obesity, 2019, 43, 1675-1680.	1.6	12
11	Mesolimbic opioid-dopamine interaction is disrupted in obesity but recovered by weight loss following bariatric surgery. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 259.	2.4	10
12	Preoperative brain μ-opioid receptor availability predicts weight development following bariatric surgery in women. JCI Insight, 2021, 6, .	2.3	3