William S Stone

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Initial Heritability Analyses of Endophenotypic Measures for Schizophrenia. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2007, 64, 1242.	13.8	351
2	The Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia: Neurocognitive Endophenotypes. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2006, 33, 49-68.	2.3	332
3	Analysis of 94 Candidate Genes and 12 Endophenotypes for Schizophrenia From the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 930-946.	4.0	241
4	Association of Neurocognition With Transition to Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 1239.	6.0	205
5	Methylomics in psychiatry: Modulation of gene-environment interactions may be through DNA methylation. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2004, 127B, 51-59.	2.4	189
6	Toward Reformulating the Diagnosis of Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2000, 157, 1041-1050.	4.0	174
7	Modeling Deficits From Early Auditory Information Processing to Psychosocial Functioning in Schizophrenia. JAMA Psychiatry, 2017, 74, 37.	6.0	163
8	Validation of mismatch negativity and P3a for use in multi-site studies of schizophrenia: Characterization of demographic, clinical, cognitive, and functional correlates in COGS-2. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 63-72.	1.1	154
9	Evaluation of Functionally Meaningful Measures for Clinical Trials of Cognition Enhancement in Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 400-407.	4.0	147
10	The Consortium on the Genetics of Endophenotypes in Schizophrenia: Model Recruitment, Assessment, and Endophenotyping Methods for a Multisite Collaboration. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2006, 33, 33-48.	2.3	134
11	Neuropsychological Functioning in Adolescents and Young Adults at Genetic Risk for Schizophrenia and Affective Psychoses: Results from the Harvard and Hillside Adolescent High Risk Studies. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2005, 32, 507-524.	2.3	124
12	Scopolamine- and morphine-induced impairments of spontaneous alternation performance in mice: Reversal with glucose and with cholinergic and adrenergic agonists Behavioral Neuroscience, 1991, 105, 264-271.	0.6	115
13	Abnormal Auditory N100 Amplitude: A Heritable Endophenotype in First-Degree Relatives of Schizophrenia Probands. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 64, 1051-1059.	0.7	115
14	Genome-Wide Linkage Analyses of 12 Endophenotypes for Schizophrenia From the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, 170, 521-532.	4.0	114
15	Treatment of nonpsychotic relatives of patients with schizophrenia: four case studies. Biological Psychiatry, 1999, 45, 1412-1418.	0.7	101
16	Verbal working memory impairments in individuals with schizophrenia and their first-degree relatives: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2008, 103, 218-228.	1.1	96
17	Neurocognitive Functioning in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 859.	6.0	96
18	An integration of schizophrenia with schizotypy: identification of schizotaxia and implications for research on treatment and prevention. Schizophrenia Research, 2002, 54, 169-175.	1.1	91

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19	Deficient prepulse inhibition in schizophrenia detected by the multi-site COGS. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 152, 503-512.	1.1	91
20	Inhibition of the P50 cerebral evoked response to repeated auditory stimuli: Results from the Consortium on Genetics of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2010, 119, 175-182.	1.1	89
21	The utility of P300 as a schizophrenia endophenotype and predictive biomarker: Clinical and socio-demographic modulators in COGS-2. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 53-62.	1.1	87
22	Genome-wide Association of Endophenotypes for Schizophrenia From the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS) Study. JAMA Psychiatry, 2019, 76, 1274.	6.0	78
23	Psychopathology, personality traits and social development of young first-degree relatives of patients with schizophrenia. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2006, 189, 337-345.	1.7	75
24	Successful multi-site measurement of antisaccade performance deficits in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2007, 89, 320-329.	1.1	72
25	Genetic assessment of additional endophenotypes from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia Family Study. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 170, 30-40.	1.1	65
26	Attention/vigilance in schizophrenia: Performance results from a large multi-site study of the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS). Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 38-46.	1.1	62
27	Multi-site studies of acoustic startle and prepulse inhibition in humans: Initial experience and methodological considerations based on studies by the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2007, 92, 237-251.	1.1	61
28	Validating the Predictive Accuracy of the NAPLS-2 Psychosis Risk Calculator in a Clinical High-Risk Sample From the SHARP (Shanghai At Risk for Psychosis) Program. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 175, 906-908.	4.0	54
29	Evidence for linkage between regulatory enzymes in glycolysis and schizophrenia in a multiplex sample. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2004, 127B, 5-10.	2.4	52
30	Factor structure and heritability of endophenotypes in schizophrenia: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS-1). Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 73-79.	1.1	52
31	Deficient prepulse inhibition in schizophrenia in a multi-site cohort: Internal replication and extension. Schizophrenia Research, 2018, 198, 6-15.	1.1	52
32	Functional connectome organization predicts conversion to psychosis in clinical high-risk youth from the SHARP program. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 2431-2440.	4.1	49
33	Glucose effects on cognition in schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2003, 62, 93-103.	1.1	48
34	Comparative effects of schizophrenia and temporal lobe epilepsy on memory. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 1998, 4, 342-352.	1.2	46
35	Do apparent overlaps between schizophrenia and autistic spectrum disorders reflect superficial similarities or etiological commonalities?. North American Journal of Medicine & Science, 2011, 4, 124.	3.8	45
36	Schizophrenia: A Review of Genetic Studies. Harvard Review of Psychiatry, 1999, 7, 185-207.	0.9	43

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37	Effects of sleep restriction periods on serum cortisol levels in healthy men. Brain Research Bulletin, 2008, 77, 241-245.	1.4	43
38	Gating Deficit Heritability and Correlation With Increased Clinical Severity in Schizophrenia Patients With Positive Family History. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 173, 385-391.	4.0	42
39	Declarative memory deficits and schizophrenia: Problems and prospects. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2011, 96, 544-552.	1.0	41
40	North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS 3): Methods and baseline description. Schizophrenia Research, 2022, 243, 262-267.	1.1	39
41	Clinical Profiles and Conversion Rates Among Young Individuals With Autism Spectrum Disorder Who Present to Clinical High Risk for Psychosis Services. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2019, 58, 582-588.	0.3	38
42	Searching for the Liability to Schizophrenia: Concepts and Methods Underlying Genetic High-Risk Studies of Adolescents. Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, 2005, 15, 403-417.	0.7	37
43	Medial temporal and prefrontal lobe activation during verbal encoding following glucose ingestion in schizophrenia: A pilot fMRI study. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2005, 83, 54-64.	1.0	37
44	Neurocognitive performance in family-based and case-control studies of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 17-23.	1.1	37
45	Prenatal exposure to alcohol in adult rats: relationships between sleep and memory deficits, and effects of glucose administration on memory. Brain Research, 1996, 742, 98-106.	1.1	36
46	Neurodegenerative model of schizophrenia: Growing evidence to support a revisit. Schizophrenia Research, 2022, 243, 154-162.	1.1	36
47	Concurrent validation of schizotaxia: a pilot study. Biological Psychiatry, 2001, 50, 434-440.	0.7	35
48	Group and site differences on the California Verbal Learning Test in persons with schizophrenia and their first-degree relatives: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS). Schizophrenia Research, 2011, 128, 102-110.	1.1	35
49	Neural correlates of cognitive deficits across developmental phases of schizophrenia. Neurobiology of Disease, 2019, 131, 104353.	2.1	35
50	Comparison of the Heritability of Schizophrenia and Endophenotypes in the COGS-1 Family Study. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2014, 40, 1404-1411.	2.3	34
51	Auditory working memory impairments in individuals at familial high risk for schizophrenia Neuropsychology, 2012, 26, 288-303.	1.0	32
52	Antisaccade performance in schizophrenia patients, their first-degree biological relatives, and community comparison subjects: Data from the COGS study. Psychophysiology, 2010, 47, 846-56.	1.2	30
53	Neuropsychological Impairment in Prodromal, First-Episode, and Chronic Psychosis: Assessing RBANS Performance. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125784.	1.1	29
54	Altered Cellular White Matter But Not Extracellular Free Water on Diffusion MRI in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2019, 176, 820-828.	4.0	28

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55	Counterpoint. Early intervention for psychosis risk syndromes: Minimizing risk and maximizing benefit. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 10-17.	1.1	28
56	Association Between the Duration of Untreated Psychosis and Selective Cognitive Performance in Community-Dwelling Individuals With Chronic Untreated Schizophrenia in Rural China. JAMA Psychiatry, 2020, 77, 1116.	6.0	27
57	Verbal working memory in schizophrenia from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS) Study: The moderating role of smoking status and antipsychotic medications. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 24-31.	1.1	26
58	Randomized Controlled Trial of a Computerized Interactive Media-Based Problem Solving Treatment for Depression. Behavior Therapy, 2017, 48, 413-425.	1.3	26
59	P300 as an index of transition to psychosis and of remission: Data from a clinical high risk for psychosis study and review of literature. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 226, 74-83.	1.1	26
60	Glucose and physostigmine effects on morphine- and amphetamine-induced increases in locomotor activity in mice. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1990, 54, 146-155.	2.3	25
61	Brain functional connectivity data enhance prediction of clinical outcome in youth at risk for psychosis. NeuroImage: Clinical, 2020, 26, 102108.	1.4	25
62	Baseline Cortical Thickness Reductions in Clinical High Risk for Psychosis: Brain Regions Associated with Conversion to Psychosis Versus Non-Conversion as Assessed at One-Year Follow-Up in the Shanghai-At-Risk-for-Psychosis (SHARP) Study. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2021, 47, 562-574.	2.3	25
63	Calculating individualized risk components using a mobile app-based risk calculator for clinical high risk of psychosis: findings from ShangHai At Risk for Psychosis (SHARP) program. Psychological Medicine, 2021, 51, 653-660.	2.7	24
64	Toward a Model of Memory Enhancement in Schizophrenia: Glucose Administration and Hippocampal Function. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2007, 34, 93-108.	2.3	23
65	Clinical subtypes that predict conversion to psychosis: A canonical correlation analysis study from the ShangHai At Risk for Psychosis program. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 54, 482-495.	1.3	21
66	The effects of age and sex on cognitive impairment in schizophrenia: Findings from the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS) study. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0232855.	1.1	21
67	Stressor-Cortisol Concordance Among Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis: Novel Findings from the NAPLS Cohort. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2020, 115, 104649.	1.3	21
68	Healthy adolescent performance on the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB): Developmental data from two samples of volunteers. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 172, 106-113.	1.1	20
69	Cognitive dysfunction in a psychotropic medication-naÃ ⁻ ve, clinical high-risk sample from the ShangHai-At-Risk-for-Psychosis (SHARP) study: Associations with clinical outcomes. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 226, 138-146.	1.1	18
70	Treatment of nonpsychotic relatives of patients with schizophrenia: Six case studies. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2002, 114, 943-948.	2.4	17
71	Sex Differences in Familiality Effects on Neurocognitive Performance in Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 73, 976-984.	0.7	17
72	Robust differences in antisaccade performance exist between COGS schizophrenia cases and controls regardless of recruitment strategies. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 47-52.	1.1	16

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73	White matter changes in psychosis risk relate to development and are not impacted by the transition to psychosis. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 6833-6844.	4.1	15
74	Sleep Disturbance in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2022, 48, 111-121.	2.3	15
75	Prioritizing schizophrenia endophenotypes for future genetic studies: An example using data from the COGS-1 family study. Schizophrenia Research, 2016, 174, 1-9.	1.1	13
76	California Verbal Learning Test-II performance in schizophrenia as a function of ascertainment strategy: Comparing the first and second phases of the Consortium on the Genetics of Schizophrenia (COGS). Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 163, 32-37.	1.1	12
77	Social decline in the psychosis prodrome: Predictor potential and heterogeneity of outcome. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 227, 44-51.	1.1	12
78	Abnormal Function in Dentate Nuclei Precedes the Onset of Psychosis: A Resting-State fMRI Study in High-Risk Individuals. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2021, 47, 1421-1430.	2.3	12
79	Is There an Association between Advanced Paternal Age and Endophenotype Deficit Levels in Schizophrenia?. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e88379.	1.1	11
80	Prevention of schizophrenia. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2010, 10, 1165-1174.	1.4	10
81	Are neurocognitive, clinical and social dysfunctions in schizotaxia reversible pharmacologically? Results from the Changsha study. Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 5, 73-82.	0.9	10
82	Auditory Vigilance and Working Memory in Youth at Familial Risk for Schizophrenia or Affective Psychosis in the Harvard Adolescent Family High Risk Study. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2016, 22, 1026-1037.	1.2	10
83	Impaired facilitation of self-control cognition by glucose in patients with schizophrenia: A randomized controlled study. Schizophrenia Research, 2014, 156, 38-45.	1.1	9
84	Neurocognitive and clinical dysfunction in adult Chinese, nonpsychotic relatives of patients with schizophrenia: Findings from the Changsha study and evidence for schizotaxia. Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 5, 83-92.	0.9	7
85	MK-Curve improves sensitivity to identify white matter alterations in clinical high risk for psychosis. NeuroImage, 2021, 226, 117564.	2.1	7
86	Individualized Prediction of Prodromal Symptom Remission for Youth at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2022, 48, 395-404.	2.3	7
87	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. Schizophrenia Research, 2021, 238, 137-144.	1.1	7
88	Examining the variability of neurocognitive functioning in individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis: a meta-analysis. Translational Psychiatry, 2022, 12, 198.	2.4	7
89	Enhancing attention and memory of individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis with mHealth technology. Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2021, 58, 102587.	0.9	6
90	Validation of Rapid Interactive Screening Test for Autism in Toddlers Using Autism Diagnostic Observation Scheduleâ,,¢ Second Edition in Children at High-Risk for Autism Spectrum Disorder. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2021, 12, 737890.	1.3	4

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91	Development of liability syndromes for schizophrenia: Where did they come from and where are they going?. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2013, 162, 687-697.	1.1	3
92	Heritability of acoustic startle magnitude and latency from the consortium on the genetics of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 224, 33-39.	1.1	3
93	Paternal age of schizophrenia probands and endophenotypic differences from unaffected siblings. Psychiatry Research, 2014, 219, 67-71.	1.7	2
94	Neurological and Neuropsychological Endophenotypes in Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders. , 2011, , 325-349.		2
95	Conceptualizing psychosis as an information processing disorder: Signal, bandwidth, noise, and bias. Schizophrenia Research, 2022, 242, 70-72.	1.1	2
96	Recent developments in neuropsychological endophenotypes for schizophrenia: Development of the MATRICS battery, liability syndromes and the near future. Science Bulletin, 2011, 56, 3385-3393.	1.7	1
97	O10.5. ABNORMAL MODULAR ORGANIZATION OF THE FUNCTIONAL CONNECTOME PREDICTS CONVERSION TO PSYCHOSIS IN CLINICAL HIGH-RISK YOUTH. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, S104-S104.	2.3	1
98	Individualized risk components guiding antipsychotic delivery in patients with a clinical high risk of psychosis: application of a risk calculator. Psychological Medicine, 2021, , 1-10.	2.7	1
99	Clinical high risk for psychosis provides new opportunities for schizophrenia intervention strategies. Annals of General Psychiatry, 2022, 35, e100736.	1.1	1
100	F14. REDUCED DURATION MISMATCH NEGATIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH DECREASED GLUTAMATE+GLUTAMINE LEVEL IN SUBJECTS AT CLINICAL HIGH-RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, S223-S224.	2.3	0
101	O9.8. STRESS AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION AMONG INDIVIDUALS AT CLINICAL HIGH-RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS: FINDINGS FROM THE NAPLS COHORT. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, S102-S102.	2.3	0
102	O2.8. TRAJECTORIES OF NEUROCOGNITIVE FUNCTIONING OVER TIME IN YOUTH AT CLINICAL HIGH RISK WHO DO AND DO NOT TRANSITION TO PSYCHOSIS. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, S78-S78.	2.3	0
103	O6.4. AUDITORY AND LANGUAGE AREAS DISTINGUISH CONVERTERS FROM NON–CONVERTERS AT BASELINE IN SHARP CLINICAL HIGH-RISK SUBJECTS FOR PSYCHOSIS STUDY. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, S90-S91.	2.3	0
104	S105. VALIDATING THE PREDICTIVE ACCURACY OF THE NAPLS-2 PSYCHOSIS RISK CALCULATOR IN A CLINICAL HIGH-RISK SAMPLE FROM THE SHARP (SHANGHAI AT RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS) PROGRAM. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2018, 44, S366-S366.	2.3	0
105	S61. CLINICAL SUBTYPES THAT PREDICT CONVERSION TO PSYCHOSIS: A CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS STUDY FROM THE SHANGHAI AT RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS (SHARP) PROGRAM. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2019, 45, S329-S330.	2.3	0
106	Guest Editorial: Special issue on "Biomarkers in the attenuated psychosis syndrome― Schizophrenia Research, 2020, 226, 1-4.	1.1	0
107	O5.6. ADVANCED DIFFUSION IMAGING IN PSYCHOSIS RISK: A CROSS-SECTIONAL AND LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF WHITE MATTER DEVELOPMENT. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2020, 46, S13-S13.	2.3	0
108	Encapsulating psychosis with a second language: A clinical case. Schizophrenia Research, 2022, 248, 363-365.	1.1	0

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109	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232855.		0
110	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232855.		0
111	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232855.		0
112	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232855.		0