## Jacqueline M Vink

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9053172/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

91 papers 5,681 citations

35 h-index 71 g-index

101 all docs

101 docs citations

101 times ranked

10213 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	GWAS of lifetime cannabis use reveals new risk loci, genetic overlap with psychiatric traits, and a causal effect of schizophrenia liability. Nature Neuroscience, 2018, 21, 1161-1170.	14.8	436
2	Heritability and genomics of gene expression in peripheral blood. Nature Genetics, 2014, 46, 430-437.	21.4	370
3	Netherlands Twin Register: From Twins to Twin Families. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2006, 9, 849-857.	0.6	356
4	Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies new susceptibility loci for migraine. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 912-917.	21.4	338
5	Heritability of Smoking Initiation and Nicotine Dependence. Behavior Genetics, 2005, 35, 397-406.	2.1	301
6	Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies six novel loci associated with habitual coffee consumption. Molecular Psychiatry, 2015, 20, 647-656.	7.9	235
7	GENETIC ANALYSIS OF MORNINGNESS AND EVENINGNESS. Chronobiology International, 2001, 18, 809-822.	2.0	227
8	Genetic and environmental influences on cannabis use initiation and problematic use: a metaâ€analysis of twin studies. Addiction, 2010, 105, 417-430.	3.3	218
9	The Adult Netherlands Twin Register: Twenty-Five Years of Survey and Biological Data Collection. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2013, 16, 271-281.	0.6	186
10	Genome-wide meta-analysis of 241,258 adults accounting for smoking behaviour identifies novel loci for obesity traits. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 14977.	12.8	169
11	Investigating the possible causal association of smoking with depression and anxiety using Mendelian randomisation meta-analysis: the CARTA consortium. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e006141.	1.9	150
12	Genome-wide Association Study of Smoking Initiation and Current Smoking. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2009, 84, 367-379.	6.2	125
13	Netherlands Twin Register: A Focus on Longitudinal Research. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2002, 5, 401-406.	1.0	122
14	Early Onset Cannabis Use and Progression to other Drug Use in a Sample of Dutch Twins. Behavior Genetics, 2006, 36, 195-200.	2.1	93
15	The association of current smoking behavior with the smoking behavior of parents, siblings, friends and spouses. Addiction, 2003, 98, 923-931.	3.3	92
16	Identification of Common Genetic Variants Influencing Spontaneous Dizygotic Twinning and Female Fertility. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 98, 898-908.	6.2	89
17	Associations between smoking and caffeine consumption in two European cohorts. Addiction, 2016, 111, 1059-1068.	3.3	80
18	Genome-wide association study identifies 48 common genetic variants associated with handedness. Nature Human Behaviour, 2021, 5, 59-70.	12.0	79

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19	The Genetic Architecture of Neuroticism in 3301 Dutch Adolescent Twins as a Function of Age and Sex: A Study From the Dutch Twin Register. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2006, 9, 24-29.	0.6	77
20	Sex Differences in Genetic Architecture of Complex Phenotypes?. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47371.	2.5	72
21	The prevalence of food addiction in a large sample of adolescents and its association with addictive substances. Appetite, 2017, 118, 97-105.	3.7	71
22	The Fagerstr $\tilde{A}$ ¶m Test for Nicotine Dependence in a Dutch sample of daily smokers and ex-smokers. Addictive Behaviors, 2005, 30, 575-579.	3.0	69
23	Genetic Relationship between Schizophrenia and Nicotine Dependence. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 25671.	3.3	67
24	Estimating Non-Response Bias in Family Studies: Application to Mental Health and Lifestyle. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2003, 19, 623-630.	5.7	65
25	Heritability of compulsive <scp>I</scp> nternet use in adolescents. Addiction Biology, 2016, 21, 460-468.	2.6	64
26	Differential gene expression patterns between smokers and nonâ€smokers: cause or consequence?. Addiction Biology, 2017, 22, 550-560.	2.6	62
27	Short communication: Genetic association between schizophrenia and cannabis use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 171, 117-121.	3.2	61
28	Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and lifetime cannabis use: genetic overlap and causality. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 2493-2503.	7.9	59
29	Polygenic risk scores for smoking: predictors for alcohol and cannabis use?. Addiction, 2014, 109, 1141-1151.	3.3	56
30	The genetics of alcohol dependence: Twin and SNPâ€based heritability, and genomeâ€wide association study based on AUDIT scores. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2015, 168, 739-748.	1.7	56
31	Heavier smoking may lead to a relative increase in waist circumference: evidence for a causal relationship from a Mendelian randomisation meta-analysis. The CARTA consortium: TableÂ1. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e008808.	1.9	53
32	Smoking During Adolescence as a Risk Factor for Attention Problems. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 78, 656-663.	1.3	52
33	Smoking Status of Parents, Siblings and Friends: Predictors of Regular Smoking? Findings from a Longitudinal Twin-family Study. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2003, 6, 209-217.	1.0	46
34	Stratification by Smoking Status Reveals an Association of CHRNA5-A3-B4 Genotype with Body Mass Index in Never Smokers. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004799.	3.5	45
35	Genome-Wide Meta-Analysis of Cotinine Levels in Cigarette Smokers Identifies Locus at 4q13.2. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 20092.	3.3	42
36	Food parenting practices and children's weight outcomes: A systematic review of prospective studies. Appetite, 2021, 158, 105010.	3.7	42

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37	Sandwich corrected standard errors in family-based genome-wide association studies. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2015, 23, 388-394.	2.8	40
38	Causal associations between body mass index and mental health: a Mendelian randomisation study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2018, 72, 708-710.	3.7	37
39	Causal relationships between substance use and insomnia. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 214, 108151.	3.2	37
40	Gene finding strategies. Biological Psychology, 2002, 61, 53-71.	2.2	36
41	Heritability of high sugar consumption through drinks and the genetic correlation with substance use. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 104, 1144-1150.	4.7	35
42	Systematic Review of Polygenic Gene–Environment Interaction in Tobacco, Alcohol, and Cannabis Use. Behavior Genetics, 2019, 49, 349-365.	2.1	35
43	Variance Components Models for Physical Activity With Age as Modifier: A Comparative Twin Study in Seven Countries. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2011, 14, 25-34.	0.6	34
44	Connecting the dots, genome-wide association studies in substance use. Molecular Psychiatry, 2016, 21, 733-735.	7.9	31
45	Interplay between heritability of smoking and environmental conditions? A comparison of two birth cohorts. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 316.	2.9	30
46	A Genetic Analysis of Coffee Consumption in a Sample of Dutch Twins. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2009, 12, 127-131.	0.6	29
47	Twin and Genetic Effects on Life Events. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2005, 8, 224-231.	0.6	28
48	Genome-wide Linkage Scan to Identify Loci for Age at First Cigarette in Dutch Sibling Pairs. Behavior Genetics, 2006, 36, 100-111.	2.1	27
49	Genetic variants in RBFOX3 are associated with sleep latency. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 24, 1488-1495.	2.8	27
50	The association of alcohol intake with gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) levels: Evidence for correlated genetic effects. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 134, 99-105.	3.2	26
51	Smoking and caffeine consumption: a genetic analysis of their association. Addiction Biology, 2017, 22, 1090-1102.	2.6	26
52	Comorbidity Among Multiple Pain Symptoms and Anxious Depression in a Dutch Population Sample. Journal of Pain, 2014, 15, 945-955.	1.4	25
53	Heritability, SNP- and Gene-Based Analyses of Cannabis Use Initiation and Age at Onset. Behavior Genetics, 2015, 45, 503-513.	2.1	25
54	Investigating causal associations between use of nicotine, alcohol, caffeine and cannabis: a twoâ€sample bidirectional Mendelian randomization study. Addiction, 2018, 113, 1333-1338.	3.3	25

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55	How to bridge the intention-behavior gap in food parenting: Automatic constructs and underlying techniques. Appetite, 2018, 123, 191-200.	3.7	22
56	A Genetic Epidemiological Mega Analysis of Smoking Initiation in Adolescents. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2017, 19, ntw294.	2.6	21
57	Investigating the causal nature of the relationship of subcortical brain volume with smoking and alcohol use. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2022, 221, 377-385.	2.8	19
58	Student-, Study- and COVID-19-Related Predictors of Students' Smoking, Binge Drinking and Cannabis Use before and during the Initial COVID-19 Lockdown in The Netherlands. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 812.	2.6	18
59	Heritability of cannabis initiation in Dutch adult twins. Addictive Behaviors, 2010, 35, 172-174.	3.0	17
60	Genome-Wide Meta-Analyses of FTND and TTFC Phenotypes. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 900-909.	2.6	17
61	Substance use: Interplay between polygenic risk and neighborhood environment. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 209, 107948.	3.2	17
62	A Comparison of Early and Late Respondents in a Twin–Family Survey Study. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2008, 11, 165-173.	0.6	16
63	Relating addiction and psychiatric disorders. Science, 2018, 361, 1323-1324.	12.6	16
64	General Parenting Styles and Children's Obesity Risk: Changing Focus. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 2119.	2.1	15
65	Associations between the <i>CADM2</i> gene, substance use, risky sexual behavior, and selfâ€control: A phenomeâ€wide association study. Addiction Biology, 2021, 26, e13015.	2.6	15
66	Personality differences in monozygotic twins discordant for cannabis use. Addiction, 2007, 102, 1942-1946.	3.3	14
67	Causes of Variation in Food Preference in the Netherlands. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2020, 23, 195-203.	0.6	14
68	Is Adolescents' Food Intake Associated with Exposure to the Food Intake of Their Mothers and Best Friends?. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 786.	4.1	14
69	Investigating genetic correlation and causality between nicotine dependence and <scp>ADHD</scp> in a broader psychiatric context. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2021, 186, 423-429.	1.7	13
70	Genetic Vulnerability for Smoking and Cannabis Use: Associations With E-Cigarette and Water Pipe Use. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2019, 21, 723-730.	2.6	12
71	Investigating the genetic and causal relationship between initiation or use of alcohol, caffeine, cannabis and nicotine. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 210, 107966.	3.2	12
72	Cervix smear abnormalities: linking pathology data in female twins, their mothers and sisters. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2011, 19, 108-111.	2.8	11

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73	Spousal resemblance for smoking: Underlying mechanisms and effects of cohort and age. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2015, 153, 221-228.	3.2	11
74	THE VALUE OF DIFFERENT METHODS AND MODELS: COMMENT ON SLOMKOWSKIETâ€∫AL. (2005). Addiction, 2005, 100, 440-441.	3.3	9
75	Role of Nicotine Dependence in the Association between the Dopamine Receptor Gene DRD3 and Major Depressive Disorder. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e98199.	2.5	8
76	High-potency cannabis and incident psychosis: correcting the causal assumption. Lancet Psychiatry,the, 2019, 6, 464.	7.4	6
77	Is the Prospective Link between Parental Stress and Adolescent Snack Intake or Weight Outcome Mediated by Food Parenting Practices?. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 2485.	4.1	6
78	The longitudinal link between mothers' and adolescents' snacking: The moderating role of television viewing. Appetite, 2018, 120, 565-570.	3.7	5
79	Maternal stress and depressive symptoms and adolescents' body mass index: a prospective study. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 675.	2.9	5
80	Interplay between genetic risk and the parent environment in adolescence and substance use in young adulthood: A TRAILS study. Development and Psychopathology, 2023, 35, 396-409.	2.3	5
81	Comparing ecstasy users and non-users in a population-based and co-twin control design across multiple traits. Addictive Behaviors, 2020, 108, 106421.	3.0	4
82	A Genomewide Association Study of Nicotine and Alcohol Dependence in Australian and Dutch Populations. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2010, 13, 11-29.	0.6	3
83	Illicit drug use and the genetic overlap with Cannabis use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 213, 108102.	3.2	3
84	An App-Based Parenting Program to Promote Healthy Energy Balance–Related Parenting Practices to Prevent Childhood Obesity: Protocol Using the Intervention Mapping Framework. JMIR Formative Research, 2021, 5, e24802.	1.4	3
85	Development and preliminary validation of the Adolescent Food Parenting Questionnaire: Parent and adolescent version. Appetite, 2021, 167, 105618.	3.7	3
86	Heritability of lifetime ecstasy use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, 178, 66-69.	3.2	2
87	Association Between rs1051730 and Smoking During Pregnancy in Dutch Women. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2019, 21, 835-840.	2.6	2
88	The Prevalence of Overweight Status among Early Adolescents from Private Schools in Indonesia: Sex-Specific Patterns Determined by School Urbanization Level. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 1001.	4.1	2
89	Twin and Genetic Effects on Life Events. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2005, 8, 224-231.	0.6	1
90	Smoking Status of Parents, Siblings and Friends: Predictors of Regular Smoking? Findings from a Longitudinal Twin-family Study. Twin Research and Human Genetics, 2003, 6, 209-217.	1.0	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Examining food intake similarities in Adolescent best friend dyads using Longitudinal Actor-Partner Interdependence Models. Appetite, 2022, 175, 106072.	3.7	0