## SeÃ;n Froudist Walsh

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	An Open Resource for Non-human Primate Imaging. Neuron, 2018, 100, 61-74.e2.	3.8	190
2	Frontal networks in adults with autism spectrum disorder. Brain, 2016, 139, 616-630.	3.7	118
3	Accelerating the Evolution of Nonhuman Primate Neuroimaging. Neuron, 2020, 105, 600-603.	3.8	92
4	Dysconnectivity of neurocognitive networks at rest in very-preterm born adults. Neurolmage: Clinical, 2014, 4, 352-365.	1.4	72
5	Alterations in cortical thickness development in preterm-born individuals: Implications for high-order cognitive functions. NeuroImage, 2015, 115, 64-75.	2.1	72
6	Reinforcement of the Brain's Rich-Club Architecture Following Early Neurodevelopmental Disruption Caused by Very Preterm Birth. Cerebral Cortex, 2016, 26, 1322-1335.	1.6	69
7	Volumetric grey matter alterations in adolescents and adults born very preterm suggest accelerated brain maturation. Neurolmage, 2017, 163, 379-389.	2.1	67
8	Combining brain perturbation and neuroimaging in non-human primates. NeuroImage, 2021, 235, 118017.	2.1	50
9	A dopamine gradient controls access to distributed working memory in the large-scale monkey cortex. Neuron, 2021, 109, 3500-3520.e13.	3.8	48
10	Interindividual Variability of Functional Connectivity in Awake and Anesthetized Rhesus Macaque Monkeys. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2019, 4, 543-553.	1.1	47
11	Alterations in development of hippocampal and cortical memory mechanisms following very preterm birth. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2016, 58, 35-45.	1.1	46
12	Real-Life Impact of Executive Function Impairments in Adults Who Were Born Very Preterm. Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, 2017, 23, 381-389.	1.2	40
13	Road work on memory lane—Functional and structural alterations to the learning and memory circuit in adults born very preterm. Neurolmage, 2014, 102, 152-161.	2.1	38
14	Altered resting-state functional connectivity in emotion-processing brain regions in adults who were born very preterm. Psychological Medicine, 2016, 46, 3025-3039.	2.7	36
15	Recovery from post-stroke aphasia: lessons from brain imaging and implications for rehabilitation and biological treatments. Discovery Medicine, 2011, 12, 275-89.	O.5	36
16	Very Early Brain Damage Leads to Remodeling of the Working Memory System in Adulthood: A Combined fMRI/Tractography Study. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 15787-15799.	1.7	34
17	White matter alterations to cingulum and fornix following very preterm birth and their relationship with cognitive functions. NeuroImage, 2017, 150, 373-382.	2.1	34
18	Foreign accent syndrome: A multimodal evaluation in the search of neuroscience-driven treatments. Neuropsychologia, 2013, 51, 520-537.	0.7	30

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19	Hidden word learning capacity through orthography in aphasia. Cortex, 2014, 50, 174-191.	1.1	30
20	Multimodal 3D atlas of the macaque monkey motor and premotor cortex. NeuroImage, 2021, 226, 117574.	2.1	27
21	The effect of perinatal brain injury on dopaminergic function and hippocampal volume in adult life. ELife, 2017, 6, .	2.8	26
22	Macro-connectomics and microstructure predict dynamic plasticity patterns in the non-human primate brain. ELife, 2018, 7, .	2.8	23
23	Toward next-generation primate neuroscience: A collaboration-based strategic plan for integrative neuroimaging. Neuron, 2022, 110, 16-20.	3.8	22
24	Altered Cortical Gyrification in Adults Who Were Born Very Preterm and Its Associations With Cognition and Mental Health. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2020, 5, 640-650.	1.1	20
25	Organization of the macaque monkey inferior parietal lobule based on multimodal receptor architectonics. NeuroImage, 2021, 231, 117843.	2.1	20
26	Plasticity in the Working Memory System: Life Span Changes and Response to Injury. Neuroscientist, 2018, 24, 261-276.	2.6	18
27	A multimodal imaging study of recognition memory in very preterm born adults. Human Brain Mapping, 2017, 38, 644-655.	1.9	16
28	Genetic risk for schizophrenia and autism, social impairment and developmental pathways to psychosis. Translational Psychiatry, 2018, 8, 204.	2.4	16
29	A Whole-Brain Investigation of White Matter Microstructure in Adolescents with Conduct Disorder. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0155475.	1.1	16
30	Neural compensation in adulthood following very preterm birth demonstrated during a visual paired associates learning task. Neurolmage: Clinical, 2014, 6, 54-63.	1.4	15
31	The Rhesus Monkey Hippocampus Critically Contributes to Scene Memory Retrieval, But Not New Learning. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 7800-7808.	1.7	15
32	Dissociated repetition deficits in aphasia can reflect flexible interactions between left dorsal and ventral streams and gender-dimorphic architecture of the right dorsal stream. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 873.	1.0	13
33	The effect of a genetic variant at the schizophrenia associated AS3MT/BORCS7 locus on striatal dopamine function: A PET imaging study. Psychiatry Research - Neuroimaging, 2019, 291, 34-41.	0.9	13
34	Verbal Fluency Is Affected by Altered Brain Lateralization in Adults Who Were Born Very Preterm. ENeuro, 2019, 6, ENEURO.0274-18.2018.	0.9	12
35	A dimensional approach to assessing psychiatric risk in adults born very preterm. Psychological Medicine, 2018, 48, 1738-1744.	2.7	11
36	Repeating with the right hemisphere: reduced interactions between phonological and lexical-semantic systems in crossed aphasia?. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 675.	1.0	9

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37	Prognostic value of cortically induced motor evoked activity by TMS in chronic stroke: Caveats from a revealing single clinical case. BMC Neurology, 2012, 12, 35.	0.8	8
38	The effect of the DISC1 Ser704Cys polymorphism on striatal dopamine synthesis capacity: an [18F]-DOPA PET study. Human Molecular Genetics, 2018, 27, 3498-3506.	1.4	8
39	The neural basis of delayed gratification. Science Advances, 2021, 7, eabg6611.	4.7	6
40	Systematic assessment of perinatal and socio-demographic factors associated with IQ from childhood to adult life following very preterm birth. Intelligence, 2019, 77, 101401.	1.6	5
41	Reward-Based Learning as a Function of Severity of Substance Abuse Risk in Drug-NaÃ <sup>-</sup> ve Youth with ADHD. Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, 2018, 28, 547-553.	0.7	4
42	Commentary on a study of the prevalence of mental disorders by Breslau etÂal Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2015, 61, 231-232.	1.5	2
43	2482 Reward-based learning as a function of the severity of substance abuse risk in drug-naÃ <sup>-</sup> ve youth. Journal of Clinical and Translational Science, 2018, 2, 26-26.	0.3	Ο