## Margarita Rivera

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genome-wide association analyses identify 44 risk variants and refine the genetic architecture of major depression. Nature Genetics, 2018, 50, 668-681.	9.4	2,224
2	Genome-wide association study identifies 30 loci associated with bipolar disorder. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 793-803.	9.4	1,191
3	Analysis of shared heritability in common disorders of the brain. Science, 2018, 360, .	6.0	1,085
4	Genomic Relationships, Novel Loci, and Pleiotropic Mechanisms across Eight Psychiatric Disorders. Cell, 2019, 179, 1469-1482.e11.	13.5	935
5	Mapping genomic loci implicates genes and synaptic biology in schizophrenia. Nature, 2022, 604, 502-508.	13.7	929
6	Genome-wide association study of more than 40,000 bipolar disorder cases provides new insights into the underlying biology. Nature Genetics, 2021, 53, 817-829.	9.4	629
7	Assessment of Bidirectional Relationships Between Physical Activity and Depression Among Adults. JAMA Psychiatry, 2019, 76, 399.	6.0	399
8	Molecular Signatures of Major Depression. Current Biology, 2015, 25, 1146-1156.	1.8	224
9	Genome-Wide Association Study of Major Recurrent Depression in the U.K. Population. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2010, 167, 949-957.	4.0	221
10	Polygenic interactions with environmental adversity in the aetiology of major depressive disorder. Psychological Medicine, 2016, 46, 759-770.	2.7	176
11	Genome-wide Association for Major Depression Through Age at Onset Stratification: Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 81, 325-335.	0.7	175
12	Genetic Association of Major Depression With Atypical Features and Obesity-Related Immunometabolic Dysregulations. JAMA Psychiatry, 2017, 74, 1214.	6.0	174
13	Genetic Studies of Major Depressive Disorder: Why Are There No Genome-wide Association Study Findings and What Can We Do About It?. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 76, 510-512.	0.7	161
14	The Genetics of the Mood Disorder Spectrum: Genome-wide Association Analyses of More Than 185,000 Cases and 439,000 Controls. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 88, 169-184.	0.7	137
15	The risk for depression conferred by stressful life events is modified by variation at the serotonin transporter 5HTTLPR genotype: evidence from the Spanish PREDICT-Gene cohort. Molecular Psychiatry, 2007, 12, 748-755.	4.1	118
16	Genome-wide gene-environment analyses of major depressive disorder and reported lifetime traumatic experiences in UK Biobank. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 1430-1446.	4.1	116
17	The protective effect of the obesity-associated rs9939609 A variant in fat mass- and obesity-associated gene on depression. Molecular Psychiatry, 2013, 18, 1281-1286.	4.1	115
18	Dissecting the Shared Genetic Architecture of Suicide Attempt, Psychiatric Disorders, and Known Risk Factors. Biological Psychiatry, 2022, 91, 313-327.	0.7	114

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19	Comorbid medical illness in bipolar disorder. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 205, 465-472.	1.7	113
20	Genetic relationships between suicide attempts, suicidal ideation and major psychiatric disorders: A genomeâ€wide association and polygenic scoring study. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2014, 165, 428-437.	1.1	99
21	Pharmacogenetics of Response to Antipsychotics in Patients with Schizophrenia. CNS Drugs, 2011, 25, 933-969.	2.7	90
22	The Genetic Architecture of Depression in Individuals of East Asian Ancestry. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 1258.	6.0	88
23	Does Childhood Trauma Moderate Polygenic Risk for Depression? A Meta-analysis of 5765 Subjects From the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 84, 138-147.	0.7	87
24	An Analysis of Two Genome-wide Association Meta-analyses Identifies a New Locus for Broad Depression Phenotype. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 82, 322-329.	0.7	84
25	The 5-HTTLPR s/s genotype at the serotonin transporter gene (SLC6A4) increases the risk for depression in a large cohort of primary care attendees: The PREDICT-gene study. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2006, 141B, 912-917.	1.1	83
26	A phenome-wide association and Mendelian Randomisation study of polygenic risk for depression in UK Biobank. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2301.	5.8	81
27	Molecular genetic gene–environment studies using candidate genes in schizophrenia: A systematic review. Schizophrenia Research, 2013, 150, 356-365.	1.1	80
28	Association of Polygenic Liabilities for Major Depression, Bipolar Disorder, and Schizophrenia With Risk for Depression in the Danish Population. JAMA Psychiatry, 2019, 76, 516.	6.0	78
29	Evidence of causal effect of major depression on alcohol dependence: findings from the psychiatric genomics consortium. Psychological Medicine, 2019, 49, 1218-1226.	2.7	74
30	Depressive disorder moderates the effect of the FTO gene on body mass index. Molecular Psychiatry, 2012, 17, 604-611.	4.1	72
31	Genetic effects influencing risk for major depressive disorder in China and Europe. Translational Psychiatry, 2017, 7, e1074-e1074.	2.4	64
32	Relationship between obesity and the risk of clinically significant depression: Mendelian randomisation study. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 205, 24-28.	1.7	62
33	A genetic risk score combining 32 SNPs is associated with body mass index and improves obesity prediction in people with major depressive disorder. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 86.	2.3	56
34	The interaction between stress and genetic factors in the etiopathogenesis of depression. World Psychiatry, 2015, 14, 161-163.	4.8	51
35	Hair Cortisol in Twins: Heritability and Genetic Overlap with Psychological Variables and Stress-System Genes. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 15351.	1.6	50
36	Interaction between the <i>FTO</i> gene, body mass index and depression: meta-analysis of 13701 individuals. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 211, 70-76.	1.7	49

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37	Polymorphic variation at the serotonin 1-A receptor gene is associated with comorbid depression and generalized anxiety. Psychiatric Genetics, 2011, 21, 195-201.	0.6	48
38	Genome-wide association analysis of copy number variation in recurrent depressive disorder. Molecular Psychiatry, 2013, 18, 183-189.	4.1	45
39	Highâ€activity variants of the uMAOA polymorphism increase the risk for depression in a large primary care sample. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2009, 150B, 395-402.	1.1	44
40	Association of polygenic score for major depression with response to lithium in patients with bipolar disorder. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 2457-2470.	4.1	44
41	The risk for major depression conferred by childhood maltreatment is multiplied by <i>BDNF</i> and <i>SERT</i> genetic vulnerability: a replication study. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2015, 40, 187-196.	1.4	41
42	Body mass index, but not FTO genotype or major depressive disorder, influences brain structure. Neuroscience, 2013, 252, 109-117.	1.1	40
43	Genome-wide assessment of Parkinson's disease in a Southern Spanish population. Neurobiology of Aging, 2016, 45, 213.e3-213.e9.	1.5	35
44	Bipolar multiplex families have an increased burden of common risk variants for psychiatric disorders. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 1286-1298.	4.1	33
45	Immune signatures and disorder-specific patterns in a cross-disorder gene expression analysis. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2016, 209, 202-208.	1.7	31
46	Identifying the Common Genetic Basis of Antidepressant Response. Biological Psychiatry Global Open Science, 2022, 2, 115-126.	1.0	31
47	Classical Human Leukocyte Antigen Alleles and C4 Haplotypes Are Not Significantly Associated With Depression. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 87, 419-430.	0.7	27
48	Genome-wide Burden of Rare Short Deletions Is Enriched in Major Depressive Disorder in Four Cohorts. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 85, 1065-1073.	0.7	25
49	Familiality and SNP heritability of age at onset and episodicity in major depressive disorder. Psychological Medicine, 2015, 45, 2215-2225.	2.7	21
50	Epidemiological support for genetic variability at hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis and serotonergic system as risk factors for major depression. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, 2015, 11, 2743.	1.0	21
51	Phenotypic Association Analyses With Copy Number Variation in Recurrent Depressive Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 79, 329-336.	0.7	21
52	The role of the FTO gene in the relationship between depression and obesity. A systematic review. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2021, 127, 630-637.	2.9	20
53	Associations of major depressive disorder with chronic physical conditions, obesity and medication use: Results from the PISMA-ep study. European Psychiatry, 2019, 60, 20-27.	0.1	19
54	Association of CRTC1 polymorphisms with obesity markers in subjects from the general population with lifetime depression. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2016, 198, 43-49.	2.0	18

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55	Evidence for increased genetic risk load for major depression in patients assigned to electroconvulsive therapy. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2019, 180, 35-45.	1.1	18
56	Protocolo y metodologÃa del estudio epidemiológico de la salud mental en AndalucÃa: PISMA-ep. Revista De PsiquiatrÃa Y Salud Mental, 2016, 9, 185-194.	1.0	17
57	Association of Whole-Genome and NETRIN1 Signaling Pathway–Derived Polygenic Risk Scores for Major Depressive Disorder and White Matter Microstructure in the UK Biobank. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2019, 4, 91-100.	1.1	16
58	Investigating the genetic variation underlying episodicity in major depressive disorder: Suggestive evidence for a bipolar contribution. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2014, 155, 81-89.	2.0	15
59	Training and capacity building evaluation: Maximizing resources and results with Success Case Method. Evaluation and Program Planning, 2015, 52, 126-132.	0.9	15
60	Investigating rare pathogenic/likely pathogenic exonic variation in bipolar disorder. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 5239-5250.	4.1	15
61	Genome-wide interaction study of a proxy for stress-sensitivity and its prediction of major depressive disorder. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0209160.	1.1	14
62	Physical exercise and body mass index as correlates of major depressive disorder in community-dwelling adults: Results from the PISMA-ep study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2019, 251, 263-269.	2.0	14
63	Genome-Wide Searches for Bipolar Disorder Genes. Current Psychiatry Reports, 2011, 13, 522-527.	2.1	12
64	Reduction in the levels of CoQ biosynthetic proteins is related to an increase in lifespan without evidence of hepatic mitohormesis. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 14013.	1.6	9
65	Interaction Effect between Physical Activity and the BDNF Val66Met Polymorphism on Depression in Women from the PISMA-ep Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 2068.	1.2	9
66	Variabilidad en el gen COMT y modificación del riesgo de esquizofrenia conferido por consumo de cannabis. Revista De PsiquiatrÃa Y Salud Mental, 2009, 2, 89-94.	1.0	8
67	A Cross-Sectional Study on the Prevalence and Risk Correlates of Mental Disorders: The GRANADΣP Study. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 2018, 206, 716-725.	0.5	8
68	Body mass index interacts with a genetic-risk score for depression increasing the risk of the disease in high-susceptibility individuals. Translational Psychiatry, 2022, 12, 30.	2.4	4
69	The successful search for genetic loci associated with depression. Genome Medicine, 2015, 7, 92.	3.6	3
70	EpidemiologÃa de la fobia social en AndalucÃa. Revista De PsiquiatrÃa Y Salud Mental, 2021, , .	1.0	0