

Sex differences in self-reported schizotypal traits in relatives of probands¹ Portions of this article were presented at the International Congress on Schizophrenia Research, Colorado, 1997.1

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Prospective Cohort Study of Childhood Behavioral Deviance and Language Abnormalities as Predictors of Adult Schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2000, 26, 395-410.	4.3	130
2	Elevated levels of cognitive-perceptual deficits in individuals with a family history of schizophrenia spectrum disorders. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2000, 46, 57-63.	2.0	69
3	Genetic liability, illicit drug use, life stress and psychotic symptoms: preliminary findings from the Edinburgh study of people at high risk for schizophrenia. <i>Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology</i> , 2001, 36, 338-342.	3.1	126
4	The relationship between dissociative tendencies and schizotypy: An artifact of childhood trauma?. <i>Journal of Clinical Psychology</i> , 2001, 57, 331-342.	1.9	51
5	Neurocognitive Correlates of Schizotypy in First Degree Relatives of Schizophrenia Patients. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2002, 28, 367-378.	4.3	46
6	Personality dimensions and neuropsychological performance in first-degree relatives of patients with schizophrenia and affective psychosis. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2002, 55, 239-248.	2.0	17
7	Self-face recognition is affected by schizotypal personality traits. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2002, 57, 81-85.	2.0	84
8	Does the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire reflect the biological "genetic vulnerability to schizophrenia?. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2002, 54, 39-45.	2.0	136
9	Higher scores of self reported schizotypy in healthy young males carrying the COMT high activity allele. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2002, 7, 706-711.	7.9	109
10	Contagious yawning: the role of self-awareness and mental state attribution. <i>Cognitive Brain Research</i> , 2003, 17, 223-227.	3.0	207
11	Cannabis use and dimensions of psychosis in a nonclinical population of female subjects. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2003, 59, 77-84.	2.0	95
12	Self-awareness, social intelligence and schizophrenia. , 2003, , 147-165.		18
13	Multiple Dimensions of Schizotypy in First Degree Biological Relatives of Schizophrenia Patients. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2004, 30, 317-325.	4.3	106
14	Factorial Composition of Self-Rated Schizotypal Traits Among Young Males Undergoing Military Training. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2004, 30, 335-350.	4.3	157
15	Elevated Levels of Schizotypal Features in Parents of Patients With a Family History of Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2004, 30, 781-790.	4.3	47
16	Somatosensory Processing and Schizophrenia Liability: Proprioception, Exteroceptive Sensitivity, and Graphesthesia Performance in the Biological Relatives of Schizophrenia Patients.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2005, 114, 85-95.	1.9	64
17	Neurobiology of emotion and high risk for schizophrenia: role of the amygdala and the X-chromosome. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2005, 29, 385-397.	6.1	46
18	Deconstructing the familiarity of the emotive component of psychotic experiences in the general population. <i>Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica</i> , 2005, 112, 394-401.	4.5	15

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19	Behavioral signs of schizoidia and schizotypy in social anhedonics. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2005, 78, 309-322.	2.0	40
20	Schizotypal personality disorder or prodromal symptoms of schizophrenia?. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2005, 80, 263-269.	2.0	40
21	Self-face recognition and theory of mind in patients with schizophrenia and first-degree relatives. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2006, 88, 151-160.	2.0	173
22	Smooth pursuit eye movement and schizotypy in the community.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2006, 115, 779-786.	1.9	32
23	Auditory verbal working memory load and thalamic activation in nonpsychotic relatives of persons with schizophrenia: An fMRI replication.. <i>Neuropsychology</i> , 2007, 21, 599-610.	1.3	19
24	Resolving the latent structure of schizophrenia endophenotypes using expectation-maximization-based finite mixture modeling.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2007, 116, 16-29.	1.9	63
25	Temperament and character dimensions of the relatives of schizophrenia patients and controls: The relationship between schizotypal features and personality. <i>European Psychiatry</i> , 2007, 22, 27-31.	0.2	54
26	The Relationship Between the Sense of Self-Agency and Schizotypal Personality Traits. <i>Journal of Motor Behavior</i> , 2007, 39, 162-168.	0.9	69
27	Psychometric properties of the Brief Version of the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire in relatives of patients with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders and non-psychiatric controls. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2007, 91, 122-131.	2.0	51
28	Subclinical psychotic experiences and cognitive functioning as a bivariate phenotype for genetic studies in the general population. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2007, 92, 24-31.	2.0	37
29	Schizotypy and individual differences in the frequency of normal associations in verbal utterances. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2007, 95, 96-102.	2.0	12
30	Schizotypal personality traits and prediction of one's own movements in motor control: What causes an abnormal sense of agency?. <i>Consciousness and Cognition</i> , 2008, 17, 1131-1142.	1.5	54
31	Highly schizotypal students have a weaker sense of self-agency. <i>Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences</i> , 2008, 62, 115-119.	1.8	41
32	Smoking status affects men and women differently on schizotypal traits and cognitive failures. <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i> , 2008, 44, 425-435.	2.9	8
33	Heterogeneity and hypothesis testing in neuropsychiatric illness. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2008, 31, 266-267.	0.7	6
34	Elevated nailfold plexus visibility aggregates in families and is associated with a specific negative symptom pattern in schizophrenia. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2008, 160, 30-37.	3.3	6
35	Animal models may help fractionate shared and discrete pathways underpinning schizophrenia and autism. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2008, 31, 264-265.	0.7	0
36	A complete theory of psychosis and autism as diametric disorders of social brain must consider full range of clinical syndromes. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2008, 31, 277-278.	0.7	2

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38	Towards a computational neuroscience of autism-psychosis spectrum disorders. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 282-283.	0.7	1
39	Why is creativity attractive in a potential mate?. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 275-276.	0.7	12
40	Are schizophrenics more religious? Do they have more daughters?. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 272-273.	0.7	0
41	Psychosis and autism as two developmental windows on a disordered social brain. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 280-281.	0.7	2
42	The "mechanism" of human cognitive variation. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 263-264.	0.7	0
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44	Genomic imprinting and disorders of the social brain; shades of grey rather than black and white. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 265-266.	0.7	4
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49	Cortical plasticity: A proposed mechanism by which genomic factors lead to the behavioral and neurological phenotype of autism spectrum and psychotic-spectrum disorders. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 276-277.	0.7	9
50	Evolutionary perspectives on psychoses and autism: Does genomic imprinting contribute to phenomenological antithesis?. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 281-282.	0.7	4
51	The evolutionary social brain: From genes to psychiatric conditions. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 284-320.	0.7	50
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53	Problems with the imprinting hypothesis of schizophrenia and autism. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 273-274.	0.7	3
54	Theory of mind in autism, schizophrenia, and in-between. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 261-262.	0.7	74

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55	Reunifying autism and early-onset schizophrenia in terms of social communication disorders. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 278-279.	0.7	20
56	Hypo- or hyper-mentalizing: It all depends upon what one means by "mentalizing". Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 274-275.	0.7	17
57	Digit ratio (2D:4D) as a marker for mental disorders: Low (masculinized) 2D:4D in autism-spectrum disorders, high (feminized) 2D:4D in schizophrenic-spectrum disorders. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 283-284.	0.7	25
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63	Mental imagery vividness as a trait marker across the schizophrenia spectrum. Psychiatry Research, 2009, 167, 1-11.	3.3	71
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65	A dimensional model of personality disorder: Incorporating DSM Cluster A characteristics.. Personality Disorders: Theory, Research, and Treatment, 2009, S, 27-34.	1.3	6
66	Relationship between prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle response and schizotypy in healthy Japanese subjects. Psychophysiology, 2010, 47, 831-7.	2.4	9
67	Genetic modelling of childhood social development and personality in twins and siblings with schizophrenia. Psychological Medicine, 2010, 40, 1305-1316.	4.5	16
68	Schizotypy and language: A review. Journal of Neurolinguistics, 2010, 23, 193-203.	1.1	19
69	Neurological soft signs and schizotypal dimensions in unaffected siblings of patients with schizophrenia. Psychiatry Research, 2010, 175, 22-26.	3.3	38
70	A multivariate perspective on schizotypy and familial association with schizophrenia: A review. Clinical Psychology Review, 2011, 31, 1169-1182.	11.4	84
71	Sex differences in cognition among persons with schizophrenia and healthy first-degree relatives. Psychiatry Research, 2011, 188, 7-12.	3.3	52
72	A psychometric approach to the relationship between hand-foot preference and auditory hallucinations in the general population: Atypical cerebral lateralization may cause an abnormal sense of agency. Psychiatry Research, 2011, 189, 220-7.	3.3	16

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73	Face emotion recognition is related to individual differences in psychosis-proneness. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2011, 41, 937-947.	4.5	66
74	The nature of schizotypy among multigenerational multiplex schizophrenia families.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2012, 121, 396-406.	1.9	15
75	A validation of cognitive biomarkers for the early identification of cognitive enhancing agents in schizotypy: A three-center double-blind placebo-controlled study. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 22, 469-481.	0.7	40
76	A family affair: brain abnormalities in siblings of patients with schizophrenia. <i>Brain</i> , 2013, 136, 3215-3226.	7.6	59
77	Evidence of a dimensional relationship between schizotypy and schizophrenia: A systematic review. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2013, 37, 317-327.	6.1	255
78	Variation in Psychosis Gene ZNF804A Is Associated With a Refined Schizotypy Phenotype but Not Neurocognitive Performance in a Large Young Male Population. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2013, 39, 1252-1260.	4.3	26
79	Methodological Considerations in the Recruitment and Analysis of Schizotypy Samples. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 5, 156.	2.6	8
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83	Associations of schizophrenia risk genes ZNF804A and CACNA1C with schizotypy and modulation of attention in healthy subjects. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2019, 208, 67-75.	2.0	20
84	The Network Structure of Personality Pathology in Adolescence With the 100-Item Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Short-Form (PID-5-SF). <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2020, 11, 823.	2.1	9
85	Measuring Anhedonia in Schizophrenia-Spectrum Disorders: A Selective Update. , 2014, , 19-54.		6
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87	The Emotional Characteristics of Schizotypy. <i>Psychiatry Investigation</i> , 2008, 5, 148.	1.6	2
88	The relationship between schizotypal personality and the integration of audio-visual information: A dynamic-ventriloquism task study. <i>The Japanese Journal of Cognitive Psychology</i> , 2007, 5, 33-41.	0.1	3
89	Self-Processing and Self-Face Reaction Time Latencies: A Review. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2021, 11, 1409.	2.3	2
90	Emotional, cognitive and behavioral self-regulation in forensic psychiatric patients: changes over time and associations with childhood trauma, identity and personality pathology. <i>Psychology, Crime and Law</i> , 2023, 29, 1080-1106.	1.0	2