

# Identifying the Classics: An Examination of Articles Published in the *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* from 1976–2006

Brandon S. Aylward,<sup>1</sup> MA, Michael C. Roberts,<sup>1</sup> PhD, John Colombo,<sup>2</sup> PhD, and Ric G. Steele,<sup>1</sup> PhD  
<sup>1</sup>Clinical Child Psychology Program and <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Kansas

**Objectives** The purpose of the present investigation was to identify the top 100 most highly cited “classic” articles in the *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, from 1976 to 2006. **Methods** The Cited Reference search option of the Web of Science<sup>®</sup> was used, which allows for identification of variations in citations.

**Results** One-hundred and four classic articles ranging in citations from 46 to 192 ( $M = 71.66$ ,  $SD = 31.15$ ) were identified. These articles were found to be mostly applied research that focused predominantly on children across several age groups with chronic illness. Citation trends among the classics revealed an inverted-u shape relationship between year since publication and citations per year, which peaked around seven years after publication. **Conclusions** The current findings highlight some of the influential works in the field, which have contributed to important advances not only the field of pediatric psychology but other fields as well.

**Key words** citation analysis; classics; *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*.

Development in the field of pediatric psychology has been remarkable, with rapid and complex growth (Roberts, 1993), and moreover, the field has achieved a clear identity and recognition both within the broad discipline of psychology, as well as across various health care environments (Kazak, 2000). Today, scientific research in the field is integrated with applied clinical activities and can be found in book chapters, professional texts, and in a number of specialty and sub-specialty journals; however, as suggested by Roberts, Mitchell, and McNeal (2003), the *Journal of Pediatric Psychology (JPP)*, which in 2005 marked its 30th anniversary, constitutes the most concentrated scientific representation in pediatric psychology, and its contents reflect the breadth and depth of research in the field. With publication formally beginning in 1976, the journal was an essential element in solidifying the foundation of the Society of Pediatric Psychology (SPP), and provided a publication outlet that “clearly established the field as a truly scientific and professional enterprise” (Roberts, Maddux, Wurtele, & Wright, 1982, p. 198). Further, in his *vale dictum* as editor of the journal, Roberts (1992) referenced *JPP* as the flagship publication for SPP and the field in general, and

stated that the journal is “a reflection of progress in the field” (p. 802).

To date, there have been several analyses conducted examining the contents of the field’s primary journal, *JPP*, in order to provide a historical perspective of the nature of research in the field (Routh, 1980; Routh & Mesibov, 1979). Moreover, in a further examination, Elkins and Roberts (1988) conducted a comprehensive analysis of the articles published in *JPP* during the first 10 years (1976–1985) as an official journal, and found that over time, the number of literature reviews and professional practice articles decreased, while the number of applied and basic research articles correspondingly increased. Furthermore, the ages targeted in the research spanned two or more age groups and were primarily focused on medically ill or children with developmental delays. In a similar study, Roberts (1992) examined articles published during his editorship of the journal from 1988 to 1992. For example, he found that very few of the articles were literature reviews or focused on professional practice, with many of the articles involving applied research and others more basic research. Moreover, results consistent with the Elkins and Roberts’ (1988) findings with respect

All correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Michael C. Roberts, PhD, ABPP, Clinical Child Psychology Program, University of Kansas, 1000 Sunnyside Ave., Room 2010, Lawrence, KS 66045-7555, USA.  
E-mail: mroberts@ku.edu

*Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 33(6) pp. 576–589, 2008  
doi:10.1093/jpepsy/jsm122

Advance Access publication December 11, 2007

*Journal of Pediatric Psychology* vol. 33 no. 6 © The Author 2007. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society of Pediatric Psychology.  
All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oxfordjournals.org

to population age and type were also found. Similar article analyses were completed by La Greca (1997) and Kazak (2002) at the conclusion of their editorships and illustrated many of the same trends.

### **Rationale of the Current Study**

Journal articles are often considered the *sine qua non* of scientific information exchange and *JPP* is most clearly and uniquely identified within the field of pediatric psychology. As a primary archive of the field, *JPP* is isomorphic with the history of research in pediatric psychology. In looking at the developmental course of the journal, Kazak (2000) reviewed the history of *JPP* from 1969 to 1999 and reported that *JPP* has had consistent linear growth in the number of submissions, number of papers published, numbers of issues/pages published annually, and the quantity of individual and institutional subscriptions. With evidence of the journal's maturity and achievements, an examination of the defining the "classics" of the journal (and correspondingly, somewhat, for the field itself) was warranted.

Defining the classics in a particular field can be accomplished in several ways, such as examining the most frequently cited articles, surveying professionals in the field, or examining web server logs (e.g., requests for reports, webpage "hits"). However, the former method may be the most reliable and objective means in defining the classics because it is less influenced by subjective biases (Flores, Rooney, Heppner, Browne, & Wei, 1999). Moreover, this analysis is a direct measure of the recognition and impact any particular publication has had in a particular field (Baltussen & Kindler, 2004; Terajima & Aneman, 2003; White & White, 1977).

Using citation analyses of journals in a particular field to define classics in that area has been performed numerous times in various fields (Baltussen & Kindler, 2004; Dubin, Hafner, & Arndt, 1993; Paladugu, Schein, Gardezi, & Wise, 2002; Wentz, 2003), including psychology (Heesacker, Heppner, & Rogers, 1982; LeUnes, 1974, 1978). To date, however, there have been no studies conducted looking specifically at the field of pediatric psychology. Thus, the current exploratory investigation examined the most highly cited articles in *JPP*, the representative publication in the field. Empirically defining the classics in *JPP* is important because the process can serve several functions such as (a) identifying central issues from the classics within the field, (b) identifying individuals who have made significant contributions to the journal and development of the

field (Heesacker et al., 1982), and (c) identifying trends in citations among the "classics."

Recent investigations attempting to analyze the classics have typically examined the "top 100" best-cited articles in a journal or discipline (Dubin et al., 1993; Garfield, 1987; Paladugu et al., 2002; Picknett & Davis, 1999). Thus, the top 100 most highly cited articles in the *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* from 1976 to 2006 were identified, and the contents (i.e., populations studied, age groups, etc.) of these classics were examined for descriptive purposes. In addition, trends in citations among these most highly cited articles were also examined.

## **Methods**

### **Identification of Most Highly Cited Articles**

To identify classic articles, the Institute for Scientific Information's (ISI) Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI; 1980–2006) was used. The SSCI is a multidisciplinary database providing information on the citation article and information on how many times an article has been cited. The Cited Reference Search option of the Web of Science<sup>®</sup> was used, which enables the researcher to find articles that have cited a previously published work, and allows for identification of variations in citations. A variation in citation is defined as any typographical error that might differ between the original article and reference citation of that article (i.e., author, page number, title, issue, or volume number variations: e.g., Aylward, BS; Aylward, B). This method was utilized to ensure maximum and accurate capture of the total number of citations. Articles were examined in one year segments and compared to a table of contents of the respective year from *JPP*. Tables of contents of each issue of *JPP* beginning with Issue 1, Volume 1 in 1976 to Issue 9, Volume 31, in 2006 were examined to ensure reliability of the search option.

### **Examining the Content**

Similar to the content analyses of articles published in *JPP* by Elkins and Roberts (1988) and Roberts (1992), the current investigation made a comprehensive examination of the classics in *JPP*. Each article was read and categorized following preliminary guidelines for each of the six variables: (a) population age group (inclusive ages of subjects), (b) population type (characteristics of research population), (c) article type (focus of paper), (d) research purpose, (e) gender of senior author, and (f) senior author affiliation (types of department and institutions). A description of the guidelines for

categorizing each variable can be found in the Supplementary material.

### **Citation Trends**

Citations for each article were examined to identify the publication year in which they cite the “classic.” The “shelf-life” of each classic article was then divided into 1 year segments, and the total number of citations the article received in each segment was calculated and entered into the database. Starting with the year of publication, the number of citations of the classic was calculated for each subsequent year. For example, a classic published in 1999 might have two citations in the first year (1999–2000), eight in the second year (2000–2001), and so forth, continuing up to 2006. Next, regression modeling techniques were utilized to examine overall trends in citations of the classics as well as individual trends among groups of articles. Additionally, a listing of the journals in which the citing articles appeared was created and descriptive statistics were computed.

## **Results**

### **Identification of Most Highly Cited Articles**

The Cited Reference Search option of the Web of Science® was used to identify total citation numbers of articles that appeared in *JPP* from 1976 to 2006, using the October 27, 2006 update. A total of 634 variation citations were identified in the database from the years 1975–2006, and an article from each variation citation group was retrieved electronically or via interlibrary loan. The reference section of the citing article retrieved was then analyzed and compared to listings of tables of contents from *JPP* issues and appropriate credit was given for citation numbers. Total citation numbers including variations were calculated for all cited *JPP* articles, and a paired samples *t*-test indicated that, on average, the number of citations for a given article was significantly higher when the variations were included ( $M = 71.66$ ,  $SD = 31.15$ ) than when just raw citations were used ( $M = 69.50$ ,  $SD = 30.37$ ),  $t(103) = 6.678$ ,  $p < .001$ . Articles were entered into a spreadsheet database and sorted by the total number of times cited, and the top 100 most frequently cited articles in *JPP* articles were then identified. This yielded a total of 104 “classic” articles (due to tied rankings at the bottom end of the distribution). These ranged in citations from 46 to 192 ( $M = 71.66$ ,  $SD = 31.15$ ). A calculation of the number of citations per month since publication was computed for each article by subtracting the published month and year from October 2006, and then dividing the total number

of citations by that number. A detailed listing of the articles in rank order by total number of citations can be found in Table I. The citations per month and rank-order based on this calculation for each article is also presented in the table.

### **Descriptive Statistics of the Classics**

From 1976 to 2006, there was a total of 1,312 cited articles in *JPP* identified in the Web of Science® database, which had a total of 22,523 citations. Overall, the 104 mostly highly cited articles (7.9% of all cited articles) had a total of 7,453 citations, accounting for 33.1% of all citations in the journal identified in the Web of Science® database. Out of the 7,453 citations among the classics, 7,450 of the citing articles were identified and used in subsequent analyses. Next, the author listings of both the classics and citing articles of the classics were reviewed and descriptive statistics were completed. The classic articles in *JPP* had, on average, 3.74 authors per article ( $SD = 1.93$ ). In order to examine the influence of senior author self-citation rates on an article’s total number of citations, the author listings of the citing articles for each “classic” article were examined and self-citations by the senior author were identified. Overall, the mean senior author self-citation rate was 5.26 self-citations per article ( $SD = 5.29$ , range 0–26), accounting for, on average, only 8.1% of an articles’ total citations ( $SD = 0.084$ ).

### **Preliminary Analyses**

To examine the relationship between year of publication and total number of citations, including variations, a Pearson correlation was conducted. Among all articles, a significant, albeit weak, negative correlation was found between year of publication and total citations [ $r(1,312) = -.197$ ,  $p < .01$ ]. Among the classics, with all years between 1977 and 2002, with the exception of 2001, the results indicated that there was no significant relationship between year of publication and total number of citations ( $p = .811$ ).

### **Content Analysis**

The following analyses of article content were conducted based on the methodology of Elkins and Roberts (1988) and Roberts (1992).

#### **Gender of Senior Author**

Among the classics in *JPP*, the distribution of male to female authors was equal (52 articles for males and females). In his *vale dictum*, Roberts (1992) indicated that there was an overall increasing representation of female authors with increasing time in *JPP*. To examine whether

**Table I.** Listing of "Classic" Articles in JPP by Total Citations, with Citations/Month and Rank Order in Parenthesis also Listed

Rank	Article	Total citations	Citations/month (rank)
1.	Lavigne and Faier-Routman (1992)	192	1.10 (2nd)
2.	Friedrich, Urquiza, and Beilke (1986)	188	0.76 (4th)
3.	Fullard, McDevitt, and Carey (1984)	177	0.66 (t-9th)
4.	Wallander, Varni, Babani, Banis, and Wilcox (1988)	158	0.71 (t-6th)
5.	Wallander, Varni, Babani, Banis, and Wilcox (1989)	152	0.73 (5th)
6.	Spirito, Stark, and Williams (1988)	141	0.66 (t-9th)
7.	Perrin, Stein, and Drotar (1991)	140	0.77 (3rd)
8.	Kupst and Schulman (1988)	127	0.57 (t-17th)
9.	Holmbeck (2002)	125	2.16 (1st)
10.	Walker and Greene (1989)	118	0.56 (20th)
11.	Gil, Williams, Thompson, and Kinney (1991)	114	0.63 (t-12th)
12.	Anderson, Auslander, Jung, Miller, and Santiago (1990)	112	0.57 (t-17th)
t-13.	Hauser et al. (1990)	103	0.53 (t-21st)
	Ambuel, Hamlett, Marx, and Blumer (1992)	103	0.58 (t-15th)
15.	Bennett (1994)	95	0.63 (t-12th)
16.	Brown, O'Keefe, Sanders, and Baker (1986)	92	0.38 (t-34th)
17.	Rando (1983)	88	0.31 (t-57th)
t-18.	La Greca et al. (1995)	87	0.64 (11th)
	Loyd and Abidin (1985)	87	0.34 (t-46th)
	Wallander, Varni, Babani, DeHaan, Wilcox, and Banis (1989)	87	0.42 (29th)
21.	Spieth and Harris (1996)	86	0.68 (8th)
22.	Walker and Greene (1991)	85	0.45 (27th)
23.	Blouin, Bornstein, and Trites (1978)	83	0.25 (t-77th)
t-24.	Lobovits and Handal (1985)	81	0.31 (t-57th)
	Kazak and Meadows (1989)	81	0.39 (t-32nd)
26.	Elliot, Jay, and Woody (1987)	79	0.35 (t-41st)
27.	Wallander, Varni, Babani, Banis, DeHaan, and Wilcox (1989)	78	0.37 (t-38th)
t-28.	Barakat et al. (1997)	76	0.71 (t-6th)
	Ewing-Cobbs, Miner, Fletcher, and Levin (1989)	76	0.37 (t-38th)
30.	Hurtig, Koepke, and Park (1989)	75	0.35 (t-41st)
31.	Drotar (1981)	74	0.25 (t-77th)
32.	Dahl, Pelham, and Wierson (1991)	72	0.39 (t-32nd)
33.	La Greca (1990)	69	0.35 (t-41st)
34.	Goldberg, Morris, Simmons, Fowler, and Levison (1990)	68	0.35 (t-41st)
t-35.	Breen and Barkley (1988)	67	0.30 (t-62nd)
	Jacobson et al. (1990)	67	0.34 (t-46th)
	Rourke and Strang (1978)	67	0.20 (t-90th)
	Walker and Zeman (1992)	67	0.38 (t-34th)
39.	Speechley and Noh (1992)	66	0.37 (t-38th)
40.	Milich and Loney (1979)	65	0.20 (t-90th)
t-41.	Baltaxe (1977)	64	0.18 (t-95th)
	Timko, Stovel, and Moos (1992)	64	0.38 (t-34th)
t-43.	Epstein, Wing, Steranchak, Dickson, and Michelson (1980)	63	0.20 (t-90th)
	Levin and Eisenberg (1979)	63	0.20 (t-90th)
	Morgan and Jackson (1986)	63	0.26 (t-71st)
	Thompson, Gill, Burbach, Keith, and Kinney (1993)	63	0.40 (31st)
47.	Kupst et al. (1995)	62	0.47 (26th)
t-48.	Asarnow, Satz, Light, Lewis, and Neumann (1991)	61	0.34 (t-46th)
	Braet, Mervielde, and Vandereyken (1997)	61	0.52 (t-23rd)
	Shaw and Routh (1982)	61	0.21 (t-87th)
t-51.	Gil et al. (1993)	60	0.38 (t-34th)
	Hamlett, Pellegrini, and Katz (1992)	60	0.34 (t-46th)

(continued)

Table I. Continued

Rank	Article	Total citations	Citations/month (rank)
	Rovet, Ehrlich, and Sorbara (1992)	60	0.34 (t-46th)
	Snyder et al. (1997)	60	0.53 (t-21st)
t-55.	Cantwell and Satterfield (1978)	59	0.18 (t-95th)
	DeMaso et al. (1991)	59	0.32 (t-53rd)
	Hurtig and White (1986)	59	0.24 (t-82nd)
	Kashani, König, Shepperd, Wilfley, and Morris (1988)	59	0.27 (t-69th)
	Langley, McGee, Silva, and Williams (1983)	59	0.21 (t-87th)
	Spinetta, Swarner, and Sheposh (1981)	59	0.20 (t-90th)
	Whalen et al. (1978)	59	0.18 (t-95th)
t-62.	Drotar (1997b)	58	0.50 (25th)
	Kovacs et al. (1990)	58	0.30 (t-62nd)
	Worchel et al. (1988)	58	0.26 (t-71st)
t-65.	Feagans, Sanyal, Henderson, Collier, and Appelbaum (1987)	57	0.25 (t-77th)
	McKinney and Peterson (1987)	57	0.24 (t-82nd)
	Strauss, Smith, Frame, and Forehand (1985)	57	0.22 (t-85th)
	Taylor, Albo, Phebus, Sachs, and Bierl (1987)	57	0.25 (t-77th)
69.	Walsh and Bibace (1991)	56	0.30 (t-62nd)
t-70.	MacLean, Perrin, Gortmaker, and Pierre (1992)	55	0.31 (t-57th)
	Manne, Du Hamel, Gallelli, Sorgen, and Redd (1998)	55	0.58 (t-15th)
	Thompson, Gustafson, Hamlett, and Spock (1992a)	55	0.33 (t-51st)
	Van Dongen-Melman et al. (1995)	55	0.41 (30th)
	Wills, Holmbeck, Dilllon, and McLone (1990)	55	0.28 (t-67th)
t-75.	Powers, Blount, Bachanas, Cotter, and Swan (1993)	54	0.35 (t-41st)
	Quittner, DiGirolamo, Michel, and Eigen (1992)	54	0.32 (t-53rd)
	Thompson, Gustafson, Hamlett, and Spock (1992b)	54	0.32 (t-53rd)
	Trites, Dugas, Lynch, and Ferguson (1979)	54	0.16 (t-102nd)
t-79.	Kupst et al. (1982)	53	0.18 (t-95th)
	Osborne, Hatcher, and Richtsmeier (1989)	53	0.25 (t-77th)
	Walker, Ortiz-Valdes, and Newbrough (1989)	53	0.26 (t-71st)
82.	Powers (1999)	52	0.57 (t-17th)
t-83.	Satin, La Greca, Zigo, and Skyler (1989)	51	0.24 (t-82nd)
	Thompson, Varni, and Hanson (1987)	51	0.22 (t-85th)
t-85.	Cohen, Blount, and Panopoulos (1997)	50	0.44 (28th)
	Siegel et al. (1982)	50	0.17 (101st)
t-87.	Thompson et al. (1994)	49	0.32 (t-53rd)
	Wysocki (1993)	49	0.31 (t-57th)
	Wysocki et al. (2000)	49	0.60 (14th)
90.	Noll, LeRoy, Bukowski, Rogosch, and Kulkarni (1991)	48	0.26 (t-71st)
t-91.	Cousens, Ungerer, Crawford, and Stevens (1991)	47	0.26 (t-71st)
	Finney, Riley, and Cataldo (1991)	47	0.26 (t-71st)
	Firestone and Witt (1982)	47	0.16 (t-102nd)
	Landry et al. (1984)	47	0.18 (t-95th)
	Levy-Shiff, Einat, Mogilner, Lerman, and Krikler (1994)	47	0.31 (t-57th)
	Miller, Gordon, Danielle, and Diller (1992)	47	0.28 (t-67th)
t-97.	Black, Schuler, and Nair (1993)	46	0.29 (66th)
	Drotar and Sturm (1988)	46	0.21 (t-87th)
	Jelalian and Saelens (1999)	46	0.52 (t-23rd)
	Money and Russo (1979)	46	0.14 (104th)
	Mulhern, Fairclough, Smith, and Douglas (1992)	46	0.27 (t-69th)
	Shaffer, Friedrich, Shurtleff, and Wolf (1985)	46	0.18 (t-95th)
	Varni, Katz, Colegrove, and Dolgin (1993)	46	0.30 (t-62nd)
	Walker, Garber, Van Slyke, and Greene (1995)	46	0.33 (t-51st)

Note: t = tied rank.

similar trends existed in the classics, descriptive statistics were completed, examining the total number of classic articles per year from 1977 to 2002 for males and female senior authors. Across all classic articles, an independent samples *t*-test revealed that there was no significant relationship between senior author gender and year of publication among the classics,  $t(102) = -.880, p = .381$ .

### Senior Author Affiliation

At the time of publication, the authors of the classics in *JPP* were affiliated with medical settings for 63.5% of the articles and with settings in colleges and universities for 36.5%, which are similar to the results of Elkins and Roberts (1988) (59% medical; 34% college), as well as Roberts (1992; 56.1% medical, 42% college).

### Population Type

This variable presents the population characteristics of the research and practice in classic articles. Chronic medical problems were the highest single type of population (46.2%), followed by studies including more than one type of population or nonspecific to a population (i.e., "other;" 16.3%), behavioral/emotionally disturbed (10.6%), physical disability and developmental/learning disabled (both 7.7%), and general and acute medical conditions (both 5.8%). Combining acute and chronic medical conditions with the physical disability category revealed that 59.7% of the classic articles were on medical topics or conditions. Among the chronic medical condition category, articles on cancer, diabetes, and sickle cell disease were found at the highest number, which is similar to the results of Roberts (1992).

### Population Age

Based on the guidelines adapted from Roberts (1992), this variable categorized the age characteristics reported in the articles. Similar to previous findings the *combinations of ages* category (44.2% of the classic articles) was the most prominent category represented (Elkins & Roberts, 1988; Roberts, 1992). This category was followed by *middle childhood* (17.3% of articles), *parents* (15.4% of articles), *adolescence* (5.8% of articles), *infancy* (3.8% of articles), *preschool* (2.9% of articles), *other* (1.9% of articles), and *not applicable* (8.7% of articles).

### Article Type

In examining the primary emphasis of each classic article published, 63.5% ( $n = 66$ ) were Applied Research, 26.0% ( $n = 27$ ) were Basic Research, 8.7% ( $n = 9$ ) were literature reviews, and 1.9% ( $n = 2$ ) were on aspects of Professional Practice. Using the criteria developed by Elkins and

Roberts (1988) and Roberts (1992), basic research was defined as articles that report results obtained from a group or single-case, experimental or quasi-experimental design and whose results "are not expected to be immediately valuable for any specific use" (Vasta, 1979, p. 34). On the other hand, applied research was defined as articles that report results obtained from a group or single-case, experimental or quasi-experimental design, and results of applied research "provide information that is immediately useful" (Vasta, 1979, p. 33). Previous studies revealed similar results with regards to percentage of articles of applied and basic research, which highlights the applied nature of pediatric psychology (Elkins & Roberts, 1988; Roberts, 1992)

### Research Purpose

This category examined the main orientation or purpose of those articles that were categorized as Research (i.e., Basic or Applied;  $n = 93$ ) (adapted from Roberts, 1992): (a) *Assessment* articles (12.9% of articles,  $n = 12$ ) had the purpose of developing clinical diagnoses via testing, interviewing, surveys, or instrument development and validation, (b) *Intervention* articles described the efforts to improve the status or functioning of the child, parent, or family (8.6%,  $n = 8$ ), (c) *Explicative* research articles described the relationship between two or more phenomena or variables (e.g., connections and associations between physical and psychological phenomena; 78.5%,  $n = 73$ ). None of the classic Research articles were categorized as (d) *Prevention* articles describing an intervention or program designed to avoid the development of a psychological or physical problem prior to the problem emerging.

To examine reliability between raters, a random sample of 25% of the articles were independently coded by a research assistant, and  $\kappa$ -coefficients were calculated with the assumption that no single category would be more prominent than the others. The results yielded fair ( $\kappa = .297$ ) to excellent ( $\kappa = .834$ ) agreement across raters on the six content variables. Overall, agreement between raters on all the variables was found to be moderate (mean  $\kappa = .586$ ).

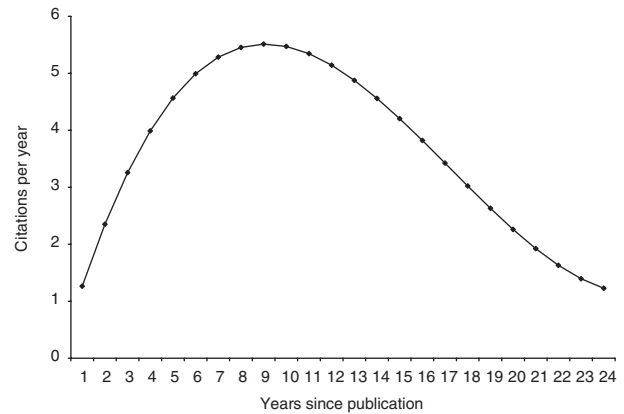
### Citation Trends

The citing journals of the 7,450 citations that could be identified were entered into a database and descriptive statistics on these journals were then calculated. *JPP* was found to be the highest citing journal ( $n = 1,031$ , 13.8%) of the "classics." A listing of the top 10 citing journals can be found in Table II. Next, to examine

**Table II.** Top 10 Citing Journals of the Classics in *JPP*

Rank	Journal	Frequency	Total citations (%)
1.	Journal of Pediatric Psychology	1,031	13.8
2.	Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics	248	3.3
3.	Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	206	2.8
4.	Children's Health Care	199	2.7
5.	Pediatrics	186	2.5
6.	Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings	134	1.8
7.	Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines	127	1.7
8.	Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology	113	1.5
9.	Journal of Clinical Child Psychology	85	1.1
10.	Child: Care, Health and Development	81	1.1

trends in citations, the starting year (publication year) for each article was defined as zero, and every year after that was increased by one. The number of citations occurring in each year was then recorded for each article. To examine overall trends in citations, a regression model based on all the articles was generated, with linear, and orthogonalized quadratic and cubic components of the number of years in publication (YRS) as the predictor variables and number of citations per year as the dependent variable. The results indicated that the linear, and both the orthogonalized quadratic and cubic components of number of YRS all significantly predicted number of citations (all  $p$ -values  $<.001$ ), yielding the following significant prediction model: Citations =  $4.369 + (-.039) (YRS) + (-.024)(YRS^2 \text{ residual}) + (0.002) (YRS^3 \text{ residual})$ . In an effort to determine whether these trends were the product of a few articles or an artifact of longevity, we examined the predictive value of the linear, quadratic, and cubic components by considering the number of years since publication (i.e., 15- and 20-years since publication). This analysis yielded similar results (all components  $p$ -values  $<.001$ ). Given these findings, all three components were included in subsequent analyses. Figure 1 provides a graphical illustration of the citation trends based on the overall data. As can be seen in this figure, overall it appears that there is an inverted u-shaped relationship between years since publication and number of citations per year, with the number of citations per year for a given article peaking around 8 years after publication.

**Figure 1.** Citation trends of the classics based on overall data over time.

## Discussion

The purpose of the present investigation was to empirically derive a listing of the top 100 most highly cited articles in *JPP* from 1976 to 2006. This yielded a total of 104 articles as the classics in *JPP*, which accounted for nearly one-third of all citations of *JPP* identified in the Web of Science® database. Overall, the classics in *JPP* were found to focus predominantly on chronic medical problems, namely cancer, diabetes, and sickle cell disease, and children included in these articles spanned several age categories defined for the present study. In more recent years, *JPP* has honed its focus on chronic health conditions, and other topics in its history have been less represented, despite attempts to broaden the pediatric psychology paradigm of care (Delamater, 2007; Freier & Aylward, 2007). In the current investigation, however, it is possible that esoteric/idiosyncratic publication topics were not found among the classics because these topics may have a smaller number of researchers in the specific area, which in turn affects the citation rates of these articles. For this reason, it becomes more likely that some topics that have been part of the pediatric psychology domain (e.g., prevention and health promotion), as reflected in the field's mission statement, are not represented at all in the classics.

Moreover, some topics reflected in the classics had a presence early in the field and relatively disappeared (e.g., ADHD, autism), and were presumably absorbed by other specialty journals. For example, although autistic disorder (AD) is not a major presence in the journal due to the Plenum Publishing contract in 1979, the current investigation identified one study that focused on autism (Baltaxe, 1977). However, today, few people likely associate autism as a major part of the field of pediatric psychology, even though it was viewed as a fundamental

topic in the early years. Ultimately, this classic article became a classic by being highly cited by journals other than *JPP* (zero citations by *JPP*).

Second, the majority of the classic articles were found to be categorized as applied research followed by basic research. Given previous findings on article distribution type (Elkins & Roberts, 1988; Roberts, 1992), as well as the applied nature of pediatric psychology, it is not surprising that the results of the current study are consistent. Of those articles categorized as applied or basic research, a majority of these articles were explicative research, and often examined the relationship between physical and psychological phenomena. Based on the rate of explicative research identified by Roberts (1992), one would expect more explicative studies to be classics due to the fact that there are more explicative studies in the journal in general.

Although explicative research has enhanced our knowledge and understanding of factors related to medical and psychological conditions (Roberts, McNeal, Randall, & Roberts, 1996), as Roberts (1992) stated, one would hope that explicative research eventually translates into methods and approaches for clinical interventions. However, overall there have been fewer studies on clinical interventions within the field (La Greca, 1997; La Greca & Varni, 1993; Roberts, 1992), as well as a lack of substantive discussion of clinical applications within explicative articles (Roberts et al., 1996). Moreover, in the Delphic survey conducted by Brown and Roberts (2000), panelists identified increased investigations providing support for treatment interventions as a significant issue within the field of pediatric psychology. Although intervention projects are rather more difficult to conduct and the reports resulting from these studies are often easy to criticize on methodology grounds, there has been a recent emphasis on intervention research in *JPP* and such studies are encouraged (Drotar, 1997a). However, in the present investigation, there were very few intervention studies among the classics, and although pediatric psychology is a clinical application field, this is not reflected in the classics. Moreover, as noted by other analyses (Roberts, 1992), there are fewer intervention studies in general as compared to explicative studies. With the increased emphasis on intervention studies, it may be that these articles will appear as future citation classics.

Finally, the senior authors of these articles identified as classics were equally distributed among males and females, and these were predominantly affiliated with medical settings at the time of their respective articles' publication. Additionally, overall, there was a large

number of contributors to the classics, thus indicating a depth to the "bench" of authors, and furthermore that not just one single research team was highly influential among *JPP* pages. There were, however, a few repeat citation classic authors (e.g., Drotar, La Greca, Kupst, Walker, and Wallander) who typically conduct programmatic research that continues to be in a long-standing zeitgeist of pediatric psychology (cancer, diabetes, and chronic conditions).

Recently, in examining research citing articles appearing in *JPP* between 2000 and 2004, Steele, Graves, Roberts, and Steele (2007) found that articles in the journal are being cited both within and outside the field of pediatric psychology, thus providing evidence of interdisciplinary dissemination of pediatric psychology research, a stated goal of the journal. Parallel to these findings, in the current investigation, evidence of interdisciplinary dissemination was also found among the classics. The classic articles in *JPP* have been recognized in developmental and behavioral pediatrics, child and adolescent psychiatry, general clinical psychology, child development, and specialty medicine (e.g., diabetes, cancer).

Although the present study offers an empirical approach to identifying the classics in *JPP*, some limitations should be noted. First, citation analyses, while potentially useful in identifying articles with a large number of citations in a given journal, are not perfect indicators of any article's complete influence on a given field. For example, citation analyses do not provide information regarding how or why a specific work was cited (Everett & Pecotich, 1993; Hoffman & Holbrook, 1993). Furthermore, the clinical impact of a given article cannot be measured in this manner. Although the pediatric practitioner could be using the information from a study in practice, this would not necessarily result in a citation of the article. Additionally, citation analyses can be limited by their "snapshot" approach in examining the citation impact of a given article, and given a more suitable lag time since publication, it is likely that more recent articles would appear as classics.

Despite these limitations, citation analyses provide a direct, objective, and reliable means of defining the classics in a field (Baltussen & Kindler, 2004; Terajima & Aneman, 2003). Although only a piece of the puzzle, the current findings highlight some of the influential works in the field of pediatric psychology, as reflected in the field's flagship publication. In addition, the current study highlights potential areas of future research. For example, future studies could examine several issues, such as how the availability of federal grant funding, advances in



medical procedures, or increased use of more sophisticated statistical techniques affect the topics published within *JPP* pages, and, in turn, how these aspects influence citation rates. Additionally, future studies might consider how programmatic styles of research investigators, factors of seniority, and contributions through mentoring of junior colleagues might influence potential classics. The process by which pediatric psychology scientists “do their thing” is worth understanding to the same degree that our field needs to understand how its practitioners implement the science. Nonetheless, the articles identified in the current study have contributed to important advances not only in the field of pediatric psychology but in other fields as well. As mentioned by La Greca (1997), the advances in the field of pediatric psychology, as well as within *JPP*, are due to the quality works of both scientists and practitioners. With continued scholarly submissions to *JPP*, new classics in the field will emerge and continue to impact the expanding field itself as well as other fields.

### Supplementary Data

Supplementary Data are available at *JPEPSY* Online.

*Conflicts of interest:* None declared.

Received June 7, 2007; revisions received September 24, 2007; accepted November 10, 2007

### References

- \*Ambuel, B., Hamlett, K. W., Marx, C. M., & Blumer, J. L. (1992). Assessing distress in pediatric intensive care environments: The COMFORT scale. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 17*, 95–109.
- \*Anderson, B. J., Auslander, W. F., Jung, K. C., Miller, J. P., & Santiago, J. V. (1990). Assessing family sharing of diabetes responsibilities. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 15*, 477–492.
- \*Asarnow, R. F., Satz, P., Light, R., Lewis, R., & Neumann, E. (1991). Behavior problems and adaptive functioning in children with mild and severe closed head injury. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 16*, 543–555.
- \*Baltaxe, C. A. M. (1977). Pragmatic deficits in the language of autistic adolescents. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2*, 176–180.
- Baltussen, A., & Kindler, C. H. (2004). Citation classics in critical care medicine. *Intensive Care Medicine, 30*, 902–910.
- \*Barakat, L. P., Kazak, A. E., Meadows, A. T., Casey, R., Meeske, K., & Stuber, M. L. (1997). Families surviving childhood cancer: A comparison of post-traumatic stress symptoms with families of healthy children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 22*, 843–859.
- \*Bennett, D. S. (1994). Depression among children with chronic medical problems: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 19*, 149–169.
- \*Black, M., Schuler, M., & Nair, P. (1993). Prenatal drug exposure: Neurodevelopmental outcome and parenting environment. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 18*, 605–620.
- \*Blouin, A. G. A., Bornstein, R. A., & Trites, R. L. (1978). Teenage alcohol use among hyperactive children: A five year follow-up study. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 3*, 188–194.
- \*Braet, C., Mervielde, I., & Vandereycken, W. (1997). Psychological aspects of childhood obesity: A controlled study in a clinical and nonclinical sample. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 22*, 59–71.
- \*Breen, M. J., & Barkley, R. A. (1988). Child psychopathology and parenting stress in girls and boys having attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 13*, 265–280.
- \*Brown, J. M., O’Keeffe, J., Sanders, S. H., & Baker, B. (1986). Developmental changes in children’s cognition to stressful and painful situations. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 11*, 343–357.
- Brown, K. J., & Roberts, M. C. (2000). Future issues in pediatric psychology: Delphic survey. *Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings, 7*, 5–15.
- \*Cantwell, D. P., & Satterfield, J. H. (1978). The prevalence of academic underachievement in hyperactive children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 3*, 168–171.
- \*Cohen, L. L., Blount, R. L., & Panopoulos, G. (1997). Nurse coaching and cartoon distraction: An effective and practical intervention to reduce child, parent, and nurse distress during immunizations. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 22*, 355–370.
- \*Cousens, P., Ungerer, J. A., Crawford, J. A., & Stevens, M. M. (1991). Cognitive effects of childhood leukemia therapy: A case for four specific deficits. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 16*, 475–488.
- \*Dahl, R. E., Pelham, W. E., & Wierson, M. (1991). The role of sleep disturbances in attention deficit disorder symptoms: A case study. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 16*, 229–239.
- Delamater, A. M. (2007). The president’s message. *Progress Notes, 31*, 1.

- \*DeMaso, D. R., Campis, L. K., Wypij, D., Bertram, S., Lipshitz, M., & Freed, M. (1991). The impact of maternal perceptions and medical severity on the adjustment of children with congenital heart disease. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 16*, 137–149.
- \*Drotar, D. (1981). Psychological perspectives in chronic childhood illnesses. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 6*, 211–228.
- Drotar, D. (1997a). Intervention research: Pushing back the frontiers of pediatric psychology. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 22*, 593–606.
- \*Drotar, D. (1997b). Relating parent and family functioning to the psychological adjustment of children with chronic health conditions: What have we learned? What do we need to know? *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 22*, 149–165.
- \*Drotar, D., & Sturm, L. (1988). Prediction of intellectual development in young children with early histories of nonorganic failure-to-thrive. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 13*, 281–296.
- Dubin, D., Hafner, A. W., & Arndt, K. A. (1993). Citation classics in clinical dermatologic journals: Citation analysis, biomedical journals, and landmark articles, 1945–1990. *Archives of Dermatology, 129*, 1121–1129.
- Elkins, P. D., & Roberts, M. C. (1988). *Journal of Pediatric Psychology: A content analysis of articles over its first ten years. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 13*, 575–594.
- \*Elliot, C. H., Jay, S. M., & Woody, P. (1987). An observation scale for measuring children's distress during medical procedures. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 12*, 543–551.
- \*Epstein, L. H., Wing, R. R., Steranchak, L., Dickson, B., & Michelson, J. (1980). Comparison of family-based behavior modification and nutrition education for childhood obesity. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 12*, 25–36.
- Everett, J. E., & Pecotich, A. (1993). Citation analysis mapping of journals in applied and clinical psychology. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 23*, 750–766.
- \*Ewing-Cobbs, L., Miner, M. E., Fletcher, J. M., & Levin, H. S. (1989). Intellectual, motor, and language sequelae following closed head injury in infants and preschoolers. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 14*, 531–547.
- \*Feagans, L., Sanyal, M., Henderson, F., Collier, A., & Appelbaum, M. (1987). Relationship of middle ear disease in early childhood to later narrative and attention skills. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 12*, 581–594.
- \*Finney, J. W., Riley, A. W., & Cataldo, M. F. (1991). Psychology in primary health care: Effects of brief targeted therapy on children's medical care utilization. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 16*, 447–461.
- \*Firestone, P., & Witt, J. E. (1982). Characteristics of families completing and prematurely discontinuing a behavioral parent-training program. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 7*, 209–222.
- Flores, L. Y., Rooney, S. C., Heppner, P. P., Browne, L. D., & Wei, M. F. (1999). Trend analyses of major contributions in *The Counseling Psychologist* cited from 1986 to 1996: Impact and implications. *The Counseling Psychologist, 27*, 73–95.
- \*Friedrich, W. N., Urquiza, A.J., & Beilke, R.L. (1986). Behavior problems in sexually abused young children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 11*, 47–57.
- Freier, M. C., & Aylward, G. P. (2007). Commentary: Broadening the scope of practice and research in pediatric psychology. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 32*, 875–876.
- \*Fullard, W., McDevitt, S. C., & Carey, W. B. (1984). Assessing temperament in one- to three-year-old children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 9*, 205–217.
- Garfield, E. (1987). 100 citation classics from the *Journal of the American Medical Association. JAMA, 257*, 52–59.
- \*Gil, K. M., Thompson, R. J., Keith, B. R., Tota-Faucette, M., Noll, S., & Kinney, T. R. (1993). Sickle cell disease pain in children and adolescents: Change in pain frequency and coping strategies over time. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 18*, 621–637.
- \*Gil, K. M., Williams, D. A., Thompson, R. J., & Kinney, T. R. (1991). Sickle cell disease in children and adolescents: The relation of child and parent pain coping strategies to adjustment. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 16*, 643–663.
- \*Goldberg, S., Morris, P., Simmons, R. J., Fowler, R. S., & Levison, H. (1990). Chronic illness in infancy and parenting stress: A comparison of three groups of parents. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 15*, 347–358.
- \*Hamlett, K. W., Pellegrini, D. S., & Katz, K. S. (1992). Childhood chronic illness as a family stressor. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 17*, 33–47.
- \*Hauser, S. T., Jacobson, A. M., Lavori, P., Wolfsdorf, J. I., Herskowitz, R. D., Milley, J. E., et al. (1990). Adherence among children and adolescents with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus over a four-year longitudinal follow-up: II. Immediate and long-term linkages with the family milieu. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 15*, 527–542.

- Heesacker, M., Heppner, P. P., & Rogers, M. E. (1982). Classics and emerging classics in counseling psychology. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 29, 400–405.
- Hoffman, D. L., & Holbrook, M. B. (1993). The intellectual structure of consumer research: A bibliometric study of author cocitations in the first 15 years of the *Journal of Consumer Research*. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 19, 505–517.
- \*Holmbeck, G. N. (2002). Post-hoc probing of significant moderational and mediational effects in studies of pediatric populations. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 27, 87–96.
- \*Hurtig, A. L., Koepke, D., & Park, K. B. (1989). Relation between severity of chronic illness and adjustment in children and adolescents with sickle cell disease. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 117–132.
- \*Hurtig, A. L., & White, L. S. (1986). Psychosocial adjustment in children and adolescents with sickle cell disease. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 11, 411–427.
- \*Jacobson, A. M., Hauser, S. T., Lavori, P., Wolfsdorf, J. I., Herskowitz, R. D., Milley, J. E., et al. (1990). Adherence among children and adolescents with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus over a four-year longitudinal follow-up: I. The influence of patient coping and adjustment. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 15, 511–526.
- \*Jelalian, E., & Saelens, B. E. (1999). Empirically supported treatments in pediatric psychology: Pediatric obesity. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 24, 223–248.
- \*Kashani, J. H., König, P., Shepperd, J. A., Wilfley, D., & Morris, D. A. (1988). Psychopathology and self-concept in asthmatic children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 13, 509–520.
- Kazak, A. E. (2000). Journal of Pediatric Psychology: A brief history (1969-1999). *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 25, 463–470.
- Kazak, A. E. (2002). Journal of Pediatric Psychology (JPP), 1998-2002: Editor's vale dictum. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 27, 653–663.
- \*Kazak, A. E., & Meadows, A. T. (1989). Families of young adolescents who have survived cancer: Social-emotional adjustment, adaptability, and social support. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 175–191.
- \*Kovacs, M., Iyengar, S., Goldston, D., Stewart, J., Obrosky, S., & Marsh, J. (1990). Psychological functioning of children with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 15, 619–632.
- \*Kupst, M. J., Natta, M. B., Richardson, C. C., Schulman, J. L., Lavigne, J. V., & Das, L. (1995). Family coping with pediatric leukemia: Ten years after treatment. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 20, 601–617.
- \*Kupst, M. J., & Schulman, J. L. (1988). Long-term coping with pediatric leukemia: A six-year follow-up study. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 13, 7–22.
- \*Kupst, M. J., Schulman, J. L., Honig, G., Maurer, H., Morgan, E., & Fochtman, D. (1982). Family coping with childhood leukemia: One year after diagnosis. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 7, 157–174.
- \*La Greca, A. M. (1990). Social consequences of pediatric conditions: Fertile area for future investigation and intervention. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 15, 285–307.
- La Greca, A. M. (1997). Reflections and perspectives on pediatric psychology: Editor's vale dictum. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 22, 759–777.
- \*La Greca, A. M., Auslander, W. F., Greco, P., Spetter, D., Fisher, E. B., & Santiago, J. V. (1995). I get by with a little help from my family and friends: Adolescents' support for diabetes care. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 20, 449–476.
- La Greca, A. M., & Varni, J. W. (1993). Interventions in pediatric psychology: A look toward the future. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 22, 759–770.
- \*Landry, S. H., Fletcher, J. M., Zurling, C. L., Chapieski, L., Francis, D. J., & Denson, S. (1984). Differential outcomes associated with early medical complications in premature infants. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 9, 385–401.
- \*Langley, J., McGee, R., Silva, P., & Williams, S. (1983). Child behavior and accidents. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 8, 181–189.
- \*Lavigne, J. V., & Faier-Routman, J. (1992). Psychological adjustment to pediatric physical disorders: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 133–157.
- LeUnes, A. (1974). Contributions to the history of psychology: XIX. A review of selected aspects of texts in child psychology. *Psychological Reports*, 35, 1291–1298.
- LeUnes, A. D. (1978). "Classics" in abnormal psychology: A student evaluation. *Teaching of Psychology*, 5, 99–100.
- \*Levin, H. S., & Eisenberg, H. M. (1979). Neuropsychological impairment after closed head

- injury in children and adolescents. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 4, 389–402.
- \*Levy-Shiff, R., Einat, G., Mogilner, M. B., Lerman, M., & Krikler, R. (1994). Biological and environmental correlates of developmental outcome of prematurely born infants in early adolescence. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 19, 63–78.
- \*Lobovits, D. A., & Handal, P. J. (1985). Childhood depression: Prevalence using DSM-III criteria and validity of parent and child depression scales. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 10, 45–54.
- \*Loyd, B. H., & Abidin, R. R. (1985). Revision of the Parenting Stress Index. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 10, 169–177.
- \*MacLean, W. E., Perrin, J. M., Gortmaker, S., & Pierre, C. B. (1992). Psychological adjustment of children with asthma: Effects of illness severity and recent stressful life events. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 159–171.
- \*Manne, S. L., Du Hamel, K., Gallelli, K., Sorgen, K., & Redd, W. H. (1998). Posttraumatic stress disorder among mothers of pediatric cancer survivors: Diagnosis, comorbidity, and utility of the PTSD checklist as a screening instrument. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 23, 357–366.
- \*McKinney, B., & Peterson, R. A. (1987). Predictors of stress in parents of developmentally disabled children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 12, 133–150.
- \*Milich, R., & Loney, J. (1979). The role of hyperactive and aggressive symptomatology in predicting adolescent outcome among hyperactive children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 4, 93–112.
- \*Miller, A. C., Gordon, R. M., Daniele, R. J., & Diller, L. (1992). Stress, appraisal, and coping in mothers of disabled and nondisabled children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 587–605.
- \*Money, J., & Russo, A. J. (1979). Homosexual outcome of discordant gender identity/role in childhood: Longitudinal follow-up. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 4, 29–41.
- \*Morgan, S. A., & Jackson, J. (1986). Psychological and social concomitants of sickle cell anemia in adolescents. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 11, 429–440.
- \*Mulhern, R. K., Fairclough, D. L., Smith, B., & Douglas, S. M. (1992). Maternal depression, assessment methods, and physical symptoms affect estimates of depressive symptomatology among children with cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 313–326.
- \*Noll, R. B., LeRoy, S., Bukowski, W. M., Rogosch, F. A., & Kulkarni, R. (1991). Peer relationships and adjustment in children with cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 16, 307–326.
- \*Osborne, R. B., Hatcher, J. W., & Richtsmeier, A. J. (1989). The role of social modeling in unexplained pediatric pain. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 43–61.
- Paladugu, R., Schein, M., Gardezi, S., & Wise, L. (2002). One hundred citation classics in general surgical journals. *World Journal of Surgery*, 26, 1099–1105.
- \*Perrin, E. C., Stein, R. E. K., & Drotar, D. (1991). Cautions in using the child behavior checklist: Observations based on research about children with a chronic illness. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 16, 411–421.
- Picknett, T., & Davis, K. (1999). The 100 most-cited articles from JMB. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, 293, 171–176.
- \*Powers, S. W. (1999). Empirically supported treatments in pediatric psychology: Procedure-related pain. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 24, 131–145.
- \*Powers, S. W., Blount, R. L., Bachanas, P. J., Cotter, M. W., & Swan, S. C. (1993). Helping preschool leukemia patients and their parents cope during injections. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 18, 681–695.
- \*Quittner, A. L., DiGirolamo, A. M., Michel, M., & Eigen, H. (1992). Parental response to cystic fibrosis: A contextual analysis of the diagnosis phase. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 683–704.
- \*Rando, T. A. (1983). An investigation of grief and adaptation in parents whose children have died from cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 8, 3–20.
- Roberts, M. C. (1992). Vale dictum: The editor's view of the field of pediatric psychology. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 785–805.
- Roberts, M. C. (1993). Introduction to pediatric psychology: An historical perspective. In M. C. Roberts, G. P. Koocher, D. K. Routh, & D. J. Willis (Eds.), *Readings in pediatric psychology* (pp. 1–21). New York: Plenum Press.
- Roberts, M. C., Maddux, J. E., Wurtele, S. K., & Wright, L. (1982). Pediatric psychology: Health care psychology for children. In T. Millon, C. Green, & R. Meagher (Eds.), *Handbook of clinical health psychology* (pp. 191–226). New York: Plenum.
- Roberts, M. C., McNeal, R. E., Randall, C. J., & Roberts, J. C. (1996). A necessary reemphasis on integrating explicative research with the pragmatics of

- pediatric psychology. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 21, 107–114.
- Roberts, M. C., Mitchell, M. C., & McNeal, R. (2003). The evolving field of pediatric psychology: Critical issues and future challenges. In M. C. Roberts (Ed.), *Handbook of pediatric psychology* (3rd ed., pp. 3–18). New York: Guilford Press.
- \*Rourke, B. P., & Strang, J. D. (1978). Neuropsychological significance of variations in patterns of academic performance: Motor, psychomotor, and tactile-perceptual abilities. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 3, 62–66.
- Routh, D. K. (1980). Research training in pediatric psychology. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 5, 287–293.
- \*Routh, D. K., & Mesibov, G. B. (1979). The editorial policy of the *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 4, 13.
- \*Rovet, J. F., Ehrlich, R. M., & Sorbara, D. L. (1992). Neurodevelopment in infants and preschool children with congenital hypothyroidism: Etiological and treatment factors affecting outcome. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 187–213.
- \*Satin, W., La Greca, A. M., Zigo, M. A., & Skyler, J. S. (1989). Diabetes in adolescence: Effects of multi-family group intervention and parent simulation of diabetes. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 259–275.
- \*Shaffer, J., Friedrich, W. N., Shurtleff, D. B., & Wolf, L. (1985). Cognitive and achievement status of children with myelomeningocele. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 10, 325–336.
- \*Shaw, E. G., & Routh, D. K. (1982). Effect of mother presence on children's reaction to aversive procedures. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 7, 33–42.
- \*Siegel, L. S., Saigal, S., Rosenbaum, P., Morton, R. A., Young, A., Berenbaum, S., et al. (1982). Predictors of development in preterm and full-term infants: A model for detecting the at risk child. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 7, 135–148.
- \*Snyder, C. R., Hoza, B., Pelham, W. E., Rapoff, M., Ware, M., Danovsky, M., et al. (1997). The development and validation of the Children's Hope Scale. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 22, 399–421.
- \*Speechley, K. N., & Noh, S. (1992). Surviving childhood cancer, social support, and parents' psychological adjustment. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 15–31.
- \*Spieth, L. E., & Harris, C. V. (1996). Assessment of health-related quality of life in children and adolescents: An integrative review. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 21, 175–193.
- \*Spinetta, J. J., Swarner, J. A., & Sheposh, J. P. (1981). Effective parental coping following the death of a child from cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 6, 251–263.
- \*Spirito, A., Stark, L. J., & Williams, C. (1988). Development of a brief coping checklist for use with pediatric populations. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 13, 555–574.
- Steele, M. M., Graves, M. M., Roberts, M. C., & Steele, R. G. (2007). Examining the influence of the *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*: An empirical approach. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 32, 150–153.
- \*Strauss, C. C., Smith, K., Frame, C., & Forehand, R. (1985). Personal and interpersonal characteristics associated with childhood obesity. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 10, 337–343.
- \*Taylor, H. G., Albo, V. C., Phebus, C. K., Sachs, B. R., & Bierl, P. G. (1987). Postirradiation treatment outcomes for child with acute lymphocytic leukemia: Clarification of risks. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 12, 395–411.
- Terajima, K., & Aneman, A. (2003). Citation classics in anaesthesia and pain journals: A literature review in the era of the internet. *Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica*, 47, 655–663.
- \*Thompson, K. L., Varni, J. W., & Hanson, V. (1987). Comprehensive assessment of pain in juvenile rheumatoid-arthritis: An empirical model. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 12, 241–255.
- \*Thompson, R. J., Gil, K. M., Burbach, D. J., Keith, B. R., & Kinney, T. R. (1993). Psychological adjustment of mothers of children and adolescents with sickle cell disease: The role of stress, coping methods, and family functioning. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 18, 549–559.
- \*Thompson, R. J., Gil, K. M., Gustafson, K. E., George, L. K., Keith, B. R., Spock, A., et al. (1994). Stability and change in the psychological adjustment of mothers of children and adolescents with cystic fibrosis and sickle cell disease. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 19, 171–188.
- \*Thompson, R. J., Gustafson, K. E., Hamlett, K. W., & Spock, A. (1992a). Psychological adjustment of children with cystic fibrosis: The role of child cognitive processes and maternal adjustment. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 741–755.
- \*Thompson, R. J., Gustafson, K. E., Hamlett, K. W., & Spock, A. (1992b). Stress, coping, and family functioning in the psychological adjustment of

- mothers of children and adolescents with cystic fibrosis. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 573–585.
- \*Timko, C., Stovel, K. W., & Moos, R. H. (1992). Functioning among mothers and fathers of children with juvenile rheumatic disease: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 705–724.
- \*Trites, R. L., Dugas, E., Lynch, G., & Ferguson, H. B. (1979). Prevalence of hyperactivity. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 4, 179–188.
- \*Van Dongen-Melman, J. E. W. M., Pruyn, J. F. A., De Groot, A., Koot, H. M., Hählen, K., & Verhulst, F. C. (1995). Late psychosocial consequences for parents of children who survived cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 20, 567–586.
- \*Varni, J. W., Katz, E. R., Colegrove, R., & Dolgin, M. (1993). The impact of social skills training on the adjustment of children with newly diagnosed cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 18, 751–767.
- \*Vasta, R. (1979). *Studying children: An introduction to research methods*. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman.
- \*Walker, L. S., Garber, J., Van Slyke, D. A., & Greene, J. W. (1995). Long-term health outcomes in patients with recurrent abdominal pain. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 20, 233–245.
- \*Walker, L. S., & Greene, J. W. (1989). Children with recurrent abdominal pain and their parents: More somatic complaints, anxiety, and depression than other patient families? *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 231–243.
- \*Walker, L. S., & Greene, J. W. (1991). The functional disability inventory: Measuring a neglected dimension of child health status. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 16, 39–58.
- \*Walker, L. S., Ortiz-Valdes, J. A., & Newbrough, J. R. (1989). The role of maternal employment and depression in the psychological adjustment of chronically ill, mentally retarded, and well children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 357–370.
- \*Walker, L. S., & Zeman, J. L. (1992). Parental response to child illness behavior. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 17, 49–71.
- \*Wallander, J. L., Varni, J. W., Babani, L., Banis, H. T., DeHaan, C. B., & Wilcox, K. T. (1989). Disability parameters, chronic strain, and adaptation of physically handicapped children and their mothers. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 23–42.
- \*Wallander, J. L., Varni, J. W., Babani, L., Banis, H. T., & Wilcox, K. T. (1988). Children with chronic physical disorders: Maternal reports of their psychological adjustment. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 13, 197–212.
- \*Wallander, J. L., Varni, J. W., Babani, L., Banis, H. T., & Wilcox, K. T. (1989). Family resources as resistance factors for psychological maladjustment in chronically ill and handicapped children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 157–173.
- \*Wallander, J. L., Varni, J. W., Babani, L., DeHaan, C. B., Wilcox, K. T., & Banis, H. T. (1989). The social environment and the adaptation of mothers of physically handicapped children. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 14, 371–387.
- \*Walsh, M. E., & Bibace, R. (1991). Children's conceptions of AIDS: A developmental analysis. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 16, 273–285.
- Wentz, R. (2003). Frequently cited papers in critical care. In M. Fink, M. Hayes, & N. Soni (Eds.), *Classic papers in critical care* (pp. 539–566). Oxfordshire UK: Bladon Medical Publishing.
- \*Whalen, C. K., Collins, B. E., Henker, B., Alkus, S. R., Adams, D., & Stapp, J. (1978). Behavior observations of hyperactive children and methylphenidate (ritalin) effects in systematically structured classroom environments: Now you see them, now you don't. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 3, 177–187.
- White, M. J., & White, K. G. (1977). Citation analysis of psychology journals. *American Psychologist*, 32, 301–305.
- \*Wills, K. E., Holmbeck, G. N., Dillon, K., & McLone, D. G. (1990). Intelligence and achievement in children with myelomeningocele. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 15, 161–176.
- \*Worchel, F. F., Nolan, B. F., Willson, V. L., Purser, J. S., Copeland, D. R., & Pfefferbaum, B. (1988). Assessment of depression in children with cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 13, 101–112.
- \*Wysocki, T. (1993). Associations among teen-parent relationships, metabolic control, and adjustment to diabetes in adolescents. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 18, 441–452.
- \*Wysocki, T., Harris, M. A., Greco, P., Bubb, J., Danda, C. E., Harvey, L. M., et al. (2000). Randomized, controlled trial of behavior therapy for families of adolescents with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 25, 23–33.

References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the most highly cited list.