David W Hill

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

52 papers	1,659 citations	331670 21 h-index	302126 39 g-index
52 all docs	52 docs citations	52 times ranked	1363 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Physiological response and physical performance after 40 min and 90 min daytime nap opportunities. Research in Sports Medicine, 2023, 31, 881-894.	1.3	8
2	Effect of Previous-Day Alcohol Ingestion on Muscle Function and Performance of Severe-Intensity Exercise. International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance, 2022, 17, 44-49.	2.3	6
3	A daytime 40-min nap opportunity after a simulated late evening soccer match reduces the perception of fatigue and improves 5-m shuttle run performance. Research in Sports Medicine, 2022, 30, 502-515.	1.3	11
4	Longer Nap Duration During Ramadan Observance Positively Impacts 5-m Shuttle Run Test Performance Performed in the Afternoon. Frontiers in Physiology, 2022, 13, 811435.	2.8	2
5	Sleep loss, mood state, and performance of extreme intensity cycling exercise. Biological Rhythm Research, 2022, 53, 1801-1810.	0.9	2
6	Exercise above the maximal lactate steady state does not elicit a <i>VÌ‡</i>O₂ slow component that leads to attainment of <i>VÌ‡</i>O_{2max}. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2021, 46, 133-139.	1.9	8
7	Dietary Polyphenol and Methylsulfonylmethane Supplementation Improves Immune, DAMP Signaling, and Inflammatory Responses During Recovery From All-Out Running Efforts. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 712731.	2.8	5
8	Alcohol After Resistance Exercise Does Not Affect Muscle Power Recovery. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 2020, 34, 1938-1944.	2.1	6
9	The effect of time of day and chronotype on the relationships between mood state and performance in a Wingate test. Chronobiology International, 2020, 37, 1599-1610.	2.0	18
10	The Increase in Oxygen Demand During Severe Intensity Exercise Must be Included in Calculation of Oxygen Deficit. International Journal of Exercise Science, 2020, 13, 645-655.	0.5	2
11	Determining MAOD Using a Single Exhaustive Severe Intensity Test. International Journal of Exercise Science, 2020, 13, 702-713.	0.5	0
12	Effect of napping opportunity at different times of day on vigilance and shuttle run performance. Chronobiology International, 2019, 36, 1334-1342.	2.0	37
13	Nap Opportunity During the Daytime Affects Performance and Perceived Exertion in 5-m Shuttle Run Test. Frontiers in Physiology, 2019, 10, 779.	2.8	40
14	Effect of Acute Alcohol Ingestion on Resistance Exerciseâ€“Induced mTORC1 Signaling in Human Muscle. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 2017, 31, 54-61.	2.1	20
15	Effect of alcohol after muscle-damaging resistance exercise on muscular performance recovery and inflammatory capacity in women. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2017, 117, 1195-1206.	2.5	14
16	Pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokine responses to a 164-km road cycle ride in a hot environment. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 116, 2007-2015.	2.5	15
17	Reduced inflammatory and muscle damage biomarkers following oral supplementation with bioavailable curcumin. BBA Clinical, 2016, 5, 72-78.	4.1	112
18	The effect of post-resistance exercise alcohol ingestion on lipopolysaccharide-stimulated cytokines. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 116, 311-318.	2.5	11

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19	Natural cocoa consumption: Potential to reduce atherogenic factors?. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2015, 26, 626-632.	4.2	34
20	Morningâ€“evening differences in response to exhaustive severe-intensity exercise. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2014, 39, 248-254.	1.9	25
21	The Acute Hormonal Response to the Kettlebell Swing Exercise. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 2014, 28, 2793-2800.	2.1	17
22	Effect of plasma donation and blood donation on aerobic and anaerobic responses in exhaustive, severe-intensity exercise. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2013, 38, 551-557.	1.9	19
23	Postresistance Exercise Ethanol Ingestion and Acute Testosterone Bioavailability. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2013, 45, 1825-1832.	0.4	15
24	The effect of pedalling cadence on maximal accumulated oxygen deficit. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 2637-2643.	2.5	7
25	Maximal accumulated oxygen deficit in running and cycling. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2011, 36, 831-838.	1.9	28
26	Oxygen uptake kinetics during severe intensity running and cycling. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 89, 612-618.	2.5	61
27	Effect of sampling strategy on measures of V?O2peak obtained using commercial breath-by-breath systems. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 89, 564-569.	2.5	22
28	Modeling the Relationship between Velocity and Time to Fatigue in Rowing. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2003, 35, 2098-2105.	0.4	30
29	Maximal Accumulated O₂Deficit in Running and Cycling. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 2002, 27, 463-478.	1.7	21
30	The relationship between power and the time to achieve &OV0312;O2max. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2002, 34, 709-714.	0.4	110
31	The relationship between power and the time to achieve &OV0312;O2max. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2002, 34, 709-714.	0.4	72
32	The Response at the Onset of Severe Intensity Exercise. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 2001, 26, 350-355.	1.7	13
33	Determination of Critical Power by Pulmonary Gas Exchange. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 1999, 24, 74-86.	1.7	53
34	Energy system contributions in middle-distance running events. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1999, 17, 477-483.	2.0	64
35	Influence of Time of Day on Anaerobic Capacity. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1998, 86, 592-594.	1.3	10
36	Temporal specificity in adaptations to high-intensity exercise training. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1998, 30, 450-455.	0.4	36

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37	Determination of Accumulated O2 Deficit in Exhaustive Short-Duration Exercise. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 1996, 21, 63-74.	1.7	10
38	Significance of time to exhaustion during exercise at the velocity associated with $$dot VO_{2max}$$. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1996, 72, 383-386.	1.2	30
39	Running velocity at ??VO2max. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1996, 28, 114-119.	0.4	50
40	Application of the Critical Power Concept to Young Swimmers. Pediatric Exercise Science, 1995, 7, 281-293.	1.0	21
41	Aerobic and anaerobic contributions to exhaustive highâ€intensity exercise after sleep deprivation. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1994, 12, 455-461.	2.0	14
42	The Critical Power Concept. Sports Medicine, 1993, 16, 237-254.	6.5	313
43	A comparison of methods of estimating anaerobic work capacity. Ergonomics, 1993, 36, 1495-1500.	2.1	43
44	Stability of Parameter Estimates Derived From the Power/Time Relationship. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 1993, 18, 43-47.	1.7	25
45	Effects of Jet Lag on Factors Related to Sport Performance. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 1993, 18, 91-103.	1.7	37
46	Calculation of Aerobic Contribution during High Intensity Exercise. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 1992, 63, 85-88.	1.4	15
47	Haemodynamic Responses to Weightlifting Exercise. Sports Medicine, 1991, 12, 1-7.	6.5	36
48	Effect of Time of Day on the Relationship between Mood State, Anaerobic Power, and Capacity. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1991, 72, 83-87.	1.3	14
49	Influence of Time of Day on Responses to the Profile of Mood States. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1991, 72, 434-434.	1.3	22
50	Circadian specificity in exercise training. Ergonomics, 1989, 32, 79-92.	2.1	42
51	Equations to Calculate the Effects of Plasma Volume Change on Blood and Plasma Concentrations. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 1988, 59, 169-172.	1.4	3
52	Plasma volume change during heavy-resistance weight lifting. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1986, 55, 44-48.	1.2	30