

# Ã~ivind Rognmo

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

36  
papers

4,790  
citations

304743

22  
h-index

361022

35  
g-index

36  
all docs

36  
docs citations

36  
times ranked

5375  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effect of 5 years of exercise training on the cardiovascular risk profile of older adults: the Generation 100 randomized trial. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2022, 43, 2065-2075.	2.2	17
2	Effect of exercise training for five years on all cause mortality in older adults—the Generation 100 study: randomised controlled trial. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2020, 371, m3485.	6.0	72
3	Exercise in medicine. <i>Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2019, 62, 85.	3.1	9
4	Global physical activity levels - Need for intervention. <i>Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2019, 62, 102-107.	3.1	149
5	Acute exercise is not cardioprotective and may induce apoptotic signalling in heart surgery: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Interactive Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery</i> , 2018, 27, 95-101.	1.1	5
6	Calf raise exercise increases walking performance in patients with intermittent claudication. <i>Journal of Vascular Surgery</i> , 2017, 65, 1473-1482.	1.1	9
7	Cardiorespiratory Reference Data in Older Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 2206-2215.	0.4	32
8	High Intensity Interval Training for Maximizing Health Outcomes. <i>Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2017, 60, 67-77.	3.1	163
9	Letter by WislÅff et al Regarding Article, “High-Intensity Interval Training in Patients With Heart Failure With Reduced Ejection Fraction”. <i>Circulation</i> , 2017, 136, 607-608.	1.6	4
10	Exercise in claudicants increase or decrease walking ability and the response relates to mitochondrial function. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2017, 15, 130.	4.4	20
11	Mitochondrial Respiration after One Session of Calf Raise Exercise in Patients with Peripheral Vascular Disease and Healthy Older Adults. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0165038.	2.5	12
12	Comparison of Three Popular Exercise Modalities on V <sub>E</sub> ™O <sub>2</sub> max in Overweight and Obese. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 491-498.	0.4	66
13	CrossTalk proposal: High intensity interval training does have a role in risk reduction or treatment of disease. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2015, 593, 5215-5217.	2.9	23
14	Rebuttal from Ulrik WislÅff, Jeff Coombes and Åivind Rognmo. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2015, 593, 5223-5223.	2.9	1
15	How to Be 80 Year Old and Have a VO <sub>2</sub> max of a 35 Year Old. <i>Case Reports in Medicine</i> , 2015, 2015, 1-6.	0.7	8
16	A randomised controlled study of the long-term effects of exercise training on mortality in elderly people: study protocol for the Generation 100 study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2015, 5, e007519-e007519.	1.9	47
17	Effect of Change in VO <sub>2</sub> max on Daily Total Energy Expenditure in a Cohort of Norwegian Men: A Randomized Pilot Study. <i>Open Cardiovascular Medicine Journal</i> , 2015, 9, 50-57.	0.3	8
18	Comparison of left versus right atrial myocardium in patients with sinus rhythm or atrial fibrillation - an assessment of mitochondrial function and microRNA expression. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2014, 2, e12124.	1.7	18

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The higher the better? Interval training intensity in coronary heart disease. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2014, 17, 506-510.	1.3	58
20	Remote Ischemic Preconditioning Preserves Mitochondrial Function and Influences Myocardial MicroRNA Expression in Atrial Myocardium During Coronary Bypass Surgery. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2014, 114, 851-859.	4.5	97
21	Optimising exercise training in prevention and treatment of diastolic heart failure (OptimEx-CLIN): rationale and design of a prospective, randomised, controlled trial. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2014, 21, 18-25.	1.8	61
22	Mitochondrial respiration and microRNA expression in right and left atrium of patients with atrial fibrillation. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2014, 46, 505-511.	2.3	35
23	Comparing Cardiorespiratory Fitness Across Populations. <i>Chest</i> , 2014, 146, e30.	0.8	0
24	Effect of 24 Sessions of High-Intensity Aerobic Interval Training Carried out at Either High or Moderate Frequency, a Randomized Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88375.	2.5	31
25	Aerobic Exercise Training Improves Right- and Left Ventricular Systolic Function in Patients with COPD. <i>COPD: Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</i> , 2013, 10, 300-306.	1.6	29
26	Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Cardiovascular Risk of High- Versus Moderate-Intensity Aerobic Exercise in Coronary Heart Disease Patients" <i>Circulation</i> , 2013, 127, e638.	1.6	6
27	Increasing Physical Activity of High Intensity to Reduce the Prevalence of Chronic Diseases and Improve Public Health. <i>Open Cardiovascular Medicine Journal</i> , 2013, 7, 1-8.	0.3	25
28	Aerobic Capacity Reference Data in 3816 Healthy Men and Women 20-90 Years. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e64319.	2.5	151
29	High-intensity knee extensor training restores skeletal muscle function in COPD patients. <i>European Respiratory Journal</i> , 2012, 40, 1130-1136.	6.7	51
30	Cardiovascular Risk of High- Versus Moderate-Intensity Aerobic Exercise in Coronary Heart Disease Patients. <i>Circulation</i> , 2012, 126, 1436-1440.	1.6	385
31	Time Course of Endothelial Adaptation After Acute and Chronic Exercise in Patients With Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research</i> , 2011, 25, 2552-2558.	2.1	44
32	Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Aerobic Interval Training Versus Continuous Moderate Exercise as a Treatment for the Metabolic Syndrome: A Pilot Study" <i>Circulation</i> , 2009, 119, .	1.6	5
33	Aerobic Interval Training Versus Continuous Moderate Exercise as a Treatment for the Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Circulation</i> , 2008, 118, 346-354.	1.6	912
34	High-intensity aerobic exercise improves diastolic function in coronary artery disease. <i>Scandinavian Cardiovascular Journal</i> , 2008, 42, 110-117.	1.2	68
35	Superior Cardiovascular Effect of Aerobic Interval Training Versus Moderate Continuous Training in Heart Failure Patients. <i>Circulation</i> , 2007, 115, 3086-3094.	1.6	1,640
36	High intensity aerobic interval exercise is superior to moderate intensity exercise for increasing aerobic capacity in patients with coronary artery disease. <i>European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation</i> , 2004, 11, 216-222.	2.8	529