Emmanuel Stamatakis

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

322 papers	21,654 citations	10986 71 h-index	12272 133 g-index
329 all docs	329 docs citations	329 times ranked	24113 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	World Health Organization 2020 guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 1451-1462.	6.7	4,050
2	Daily Sitting Time and All-Cause Mortality: A Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e80000.	2.5	635
3	The ABC of Physical Activity for Health: A consensus statement from the British Association of Sport and Exercise Sciences. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2010, 28, 573-591.	2.0	465
4	Metabolically Healthy Obesity and Risk of All-Cause and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 97, 2482-2488.	3.6	465
5	Association between psychological distress and mortality: individual participant pooled analysis of 10 prospective cohort studies. BMJ, The, 2012, 345, e4933-e4933.	6.0	457
6	Sitting Time, Physical Activity, and Risk of Mortality inÂAdults. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 2062-2072.	2.8	349
7	Childhood obesity and overweight prevalence trends in England: evidence for growing socioeconomic disparities. International Journal of Obesity, 2010, 34, 41-47.	3.4	331
8	Screen-Based Entertainment Time, All-Cause Mortality, and Cardiovascular Events. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 57, 292-299.	2.8	317
9	Body mass index, waist circumference and waistâ€“hip ratio: which is the better discriminator of cardiovascular disease mortality risk? Evidence from an individualâ€participant metaâ€analysis of 82â€ƒ864 participants from nine cohort studies. Obesity Reviews, 2011, 12, 680-687.	6.5	317
10	Case-mix, care pathways, and outcomes in patients with traumatic brain injury in CENTER-TBI: a European prospective, multicentre, longitudinal, cohort study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2019, 18, 923-934.	10.2	304
11	Association of â€œWeekend Warriorâ€•and Other Leisure Time Physical Activity Patterns With Risks for All-Cause, Cardiovascular Disease, and Cancer Mortality. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2017, 177, 335.	5.1	294
12	Metaâ€analysis of the relationship between breaks in sedentary behavior and cardiometabolic health. Obesity, 2015, 23, 1800-1810.	3.0	261
13	Effect of Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity on All-Cause Mortality in Middle-aged and Older Australians. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2015, 175, 970.	5.1	259
14	How does light-intensity physical activity associate with adult cardiometabolic health and mortality? Systematic review with meta-analysis of experimental and observational studies. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 370-376.	6.7	254
15	Dose-response relationship between physical activity and mental health: the Scottish Health Survey. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2009, 43, 1111-1114.	6.7	249
16	Psychological distress in relation to site specific cancer mortality: pooling of unpublished data from 16 prospective cohort studies. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2017, 356, j108.	2.3	245
17	Overweight and obesity trends from 1974 to 2003 in English children: what is the role of socioeconomic factors?. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2005, 90, 999-1004.	1.9	243
18	Psychological Distress as a Risk Factor for Cardiovascular Events. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2008, 52, 2156-2162.	2.8	239

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19	Overweight and obesity in infants and preâ€school children in the European Union: a review of existing data. Obesity Reviews, 2010, 11, 389-398.	6.5	230
20	Is the time right for quantitative public health guidelines on sitting? A narrative review of sedentary behaviour research paradigms and findings. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 377-382.	6.7	199
21	Prospective Study of Sedentary Behavior, Risk of Depression, and Cognitive Impairment. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 718-723.	0.4	188
22	Traditional and Emerging Lifestyle Risk Behaviors and All-Cause Mortality in Middle-Aged and Older Adults: Evidence from a Large Population-Based Australian Cohort. PLoS Medicine, 2015, 12, e1001917.	8.4	180
23	Associations of Diet and Physical Activity with Risk for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 698.	4.1	179
24	All cause mortality and the case for age specific alcohol consumption guidelines: pooled analyses of up to 10 population based cohorts. BMJ, The, 2015, 350, h384-h384.	6.0	170
25	Advancing the global physical activity agenda: recommendations for future research by the 2020 WHO physical activity and sedentary behavior guidelines development group. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 143.	4.6	166
26	Marital status, gender and cardiovascular mortality: Behavioural, psychological distress and metabolic explanations. Social Science and Medicine, 2009, 69, 223-228.	3.8	160
27	Associations between multiple indicators of objectively-measured and self-reported sedentary behaviour and cardiometabolic risk in older adults. Preventive Medicine, 2012, 54, 82-87.	3.4	154
28	Physically active lessons as physical activity and educational interventions: A systematic review of methods and results. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 72, 116-125.	3.4	148
29	Effects of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting with Physical Activity Breaks on Blood Glucose, Insulin and Triacylglycerol Measures: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Sports Medicine, 2020, 50, 295-330.	6.5	148
30	The prevalence and correlates of sitting in European adults - a comparison of 32 Eurobarometer-participating countries. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2013, 10, 107.	4.6	147
31	Temporal trends in physical activity in England: The Health Survey for England 1991 to 2004. Preventive Medicine, 2007, 45, 416-423.	3.4	141
32	Implementing the 27 PRISMA 2020 Statement items for systematic reviews in the sport and exercise medicine, musculoskeletal rehabilitation and sports science fields: the PERSiST (implementing Prisma) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf Medicine, 2022, 56, 175-195.	6.7	140
33	Television- and Screen-Based Activity and Mental Well-Being in Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 38, 375-380.	3.0	137
34	Psychological Distress, Television Viewing, and Physical Activity in Children Aged 4 to 12 Years. Pediatrics, 2009, 123, 1263-1268.	2.1	132
35	Does Strength-Promoting Exercise Confer Unique Health Benefits? A Pooled Analysis of Data on 11 Population Cohorts With All-Cause, Cancer, and Cardiovascular Mortality Endpoints. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 187, 1102-1112.	3.4	132
36	Physical activity patterns in nonobese and obese children assessed using minute-by-minute accelerometry. International Journal of Obesity, 2005, 29, 1070-1076.	3.4	131

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37	Trends in obesity among adults in England from 1993 to 2004 by age and social class and projections of prevalence to 2012. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2008, 63, 140-146.	3.7	131
38	Physically active lessons in schools and their impact on physical activity, educational, health and cognition outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 826-838.	6.7	129
39	Associations of specific types of sports and exercise with all-cause and cardiovascular-disease mortality: a cohort study of 80â€…306 British adults. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2017, 51, 812-817.	6.7	128
40	Temporal trends in adults' sports participation patterns in England between 1997 and 2006: the Health Survey for England. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2008, 42, 601-608.	6.7	127
41	The descriptive epidemiology of total physical activity, muscle-strengthening exercises and sedentary behaviour among Australian adults â€“ results from the National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey. BMC Public Health, 2015, 16, 73.	2.9	125
42	Is running associated with a lower risk of all-cause, cardiovascular and cancer mortality, and is the more the better? A systematic review and meta-analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 898-905.	6.7	121
43	New global guidelines on sedentary behaviour and health for adults: broadening the behavioural targets. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 151.	4.6	121
44	All-cause mortality effects of replacing sedentary time with physical activity and sleeping using an isotemporal substitution model: a prospective study of 201,129 mid-aged and older adults. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 121.	4.6	120
45	Hypertension Awareness and Psychological Distress. Hypertension, 2010, 56, 547-550.	2.7	119
46	Sedentary time in relation to cardio-metabolic risk factors: differential associations for self-report vs accelerometry in working age adults. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 41, 1328-1337.	1.9	117
47	A non-exercise testing method for estimating cardiorespiratory fitness: associations with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in a pooled analysis of eight population-based cohorts. European Heart Journal, 2013, 34, 750-758.	2.2	116
48	Low-intensity physical activity is associated with reduced risk of incident type 2 diabetes in older adults: evidence from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Diabetologia, 2010, 53, 1877-1885.	6.3	114
49	Physical activity and obesity mediate the association between childhood motor function and adolescentsâ€™ academic achievement. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 1917-1922.	7.1	113
50	Parent and Child Screen-Viewing Time and Home Media Environment. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2012, 43, 150-158.	3.0	112
51	Time trends in childhood and adolescent obesity in England from 1995 to 2007 and projections of prevalence to 2015. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2010, 64, 167-174.	3.7	110
52	Physical activity education in the undergraduate curricula of all UK medical schools. Are tomorrow's doctors equipped to follow clinical guidelines?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 1024-1026.	6.7	107
53	Effects of Substituting Sedentary Time with Physical Activity on Metabolic Risk. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 1946-1950.	0.4	102
54	The association between physical activity and low back pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 8244.	3.3	101

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55	Screen-Based Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Muscle Strength in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e66222.	2.5	98
56	Socioeconomic status as a risk factor for dementia death: individual participant meta-analysis of 86 508 men and women from the UK. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, 203, 10-17.	2.8	96
57	Too much sitting and all-cause mortality: is there a causal link?. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 635.	2.9	96
58	Sleep and physical activity in relation to all-cause, cardiovascular disease and cancer mortality risk. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 718-724.	6.7	96
59	Television food advertising and the prevalence of childhood overweight and obesity: a multicountry comparison. Public Health Nutrition, 2010, 13, 1003-1012.	2.2	92
60	Association of C-Reactive Protein With Cardiovascular Disease Mortality According to Diabetes Status. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 396-403.	8.6	90
61	Physical activity behaviour and coronary heart disease mortality among South Asian people in the UK: an observational longitudinal study. Heart, 2011, 97, 655-659.	2.9	87
62	Associations between objectively assessed and self-reported sedentary time with mental health in adults: an analysis of data from the Health Survey for England. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e004580.	1.9	86
63	Assessment of physical activity levels in South Asians in the UK: findings from the Health Survey for England. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2011, 65, 517-521.	3.7	85
64	Association Between Psychological Distress and Liver Disease Mortality: A Meta-analysis of Individual Study Participants. Gastroenterology, 2015, 148, 958-966.e4.	1.3	85
65	High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol and Mortality. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2018, 38, 669-672.	2.4	85
66	Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and sedentary behaviours in relation to body mass index-defined and waist circumference-defined obesity. British Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 101, 765-773.	2.3	83
67	Undue industry influences that distort healthcare research, strategy, expenditure and practice: a review. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2013, 43, 469-475.	3.4	83
68	Television viewing and other screen-based entertainment in relation to multiple socioeconomic status indicators and area deprivation: the Scottish Health Survey 2003. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2009, 63, 734-740.	3.7	78
69	Physical Activity, Mortality, and Cardiovascular Disease: Is Domestic Physical Activity Beneficial?: The Scottish Health Survey--1995, 1998, and 2003. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 169, 1191-1200.	3.4	76
70	Objectively Assessed Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Mental Health in Adults. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 850.	12.3	75
71	Age- and Sex-Specific Criterion Validity of the Health Survey for England Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior Assessment Questionnaire as Compared With Accelerometry. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 1493-1502.	3.4	75
72	Is Cohort Representativeness PassÃ©? Poststratified Associations of Lifestyle Risk Factors with Mortality in the UK Biobank. Epidemiology, 2021, 32, 179-188.	2.7	74

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73	Sitting Behavior and Obesity. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2013, 44, 132-138.	3.0	73
74	Low Socioeconomic Status and Psychological Distress as Synergistic Predictors of Mortality From Stroke and Coronary Heart Disease. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2013, 75, 311-316.	2.0	73
75	Are Sitting Occupations Associated with Increased All-Cause, Cancer, and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Risk? A Pooled Analysis of Seven British Population Cohorts. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e73753.	2.5	73
76	Association of physical activity with all-cause mortality and incident and prevalent cardiovascular disease among patients with type 1 diabetes: the EURODIAB Prospective Complications Study. Diabetologia, 2013, 56, 82-91.	6.3	71
77	Muscle-Strengthening Exercise Among 397,423 U.S. Adults: Prevalence, Correlates, and Associations With Health Conditions. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2018, 55, 864-874.	3.0	71
78	The Combined Association of Psychological Distress and Socioeconomic Status With All-Cause Mortality. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2013, 173, 22.	5.1	68
79	How can global physical activity surveillance adapt to evolving physical activity guidelines? Needs, challenges and future directions. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 1468-1473.	6.7	68
80	Physical Activity and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Events. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2009, 41, 1206-1211.	0.4	67
81	Self-rated walking pace and all-cause, cardiovascular disease and cancer mortality: individual participant pooled analysis of 50 225 walkers from 11 population British cohorts. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 52, 761-768.	6.7	66
82	Associations of health-behavior patterns, mental health and self-rated health. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 118, 295-303.	3.4	66
83	Domestic Physical Activity in Relationship to Multiple CVD Risk Factors. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2007, 32, 320-327.e3.	3.0	65
84	Associations of sitting behaviours with all-cause mortality over a 16-year follow-up: the Whitehall II study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 44, 1909-1916.	1.9	65
85	High sitting time or obesity: Which came first? Bidirectional association in a longitudinal study of 31,787 Australian adults. Obesity, 2014, 22, 2126-2130.	3.0	60
86	Association of Systemic Inflammation With Risk of Completed Suicide in the General Population. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 993.	11.0	60
87	Children's and adolescents' sedentary behaviour in relation to socioeconomic position. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2013, 67, 868-874.	3.7	59
88	Companion dog acquisition and mental well-being: aÂcommunity-based three-arm controlled study. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 1428.	2.9	56
89	Objectively Measured Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2010, 56, 18-23.	2.8	55
90	Dancing Participation and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2016, 50, 756-760.	3.0	54

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91	Yoga practice in England 1997-2008: prevalence, temporal trends, and correlates of participation. BMC Research Notes, 2014, 7, 172.	1.4	53
92	Comparison of physical behavior estimates from three different thigh-worn accelerometers brands: a proof-of-concept for the Prospective Physical Activity, Sitting, and Sleep consortium (ProPASS). International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 65.	4.6	53
93	Lifestyle risk factors, obesity and infectious disease mortality in the general population: Linkage study of 97,844 adults from England and Scotland. Preventive Medicine, 2019, 123, 65-70.	3.4	53
94	Active Video Games in Schools and Effects on Physical Activity and Health: A Systematic Review. Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 172, 40-46.e5.	1.8	52
95	Emerging collaborative research platforms for the next generation of physical activity, sleep and exercise medicine guidelines: the Prospective Physical Activity, Sitting, and Sleep consortium (ProPASS). British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 435-437.	6.7	51
96	Psychiatric Hospital Admissions, Behavioral Risk Factors, and All-Cause Mortality. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2008, 168, 2474.	3.8	50
97	Standing time and all-cause mortality in a large cohort of Australian adults. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 69, 187-191.	3.4	50
98	Normal-Weight Central Obesity and Risk for Mortality. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2017, 166, 917.	3.9	50
99	Inflammation as an intermediate pathway in the association between psychosocial stress and obesity. Physiology and Behavior, 2008, 94, 536-539.	2.1	49
100	Objectively-assessed and self-reported sedentary time in relation to multiple socioeconomic status indicators among adults in England: a cross-sectional study. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e006034.	1.9	49
101	Height in relation to dementia death: individual participant meta-analysis of 18 UK prospective cohort studies. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 205, 348-354.	2.8	49
102	Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Mortality Risk. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 84-88.	0.4	48
103	Sedentary Time in Late Childhood and Cardiometabolic Risk in Adolescence. Pediatrics, 2015, 135, e1432-e1441.	2.1	48
104	Trends in prolonged sitting time among European adults: 27 country analysis. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 77, 11-16.	3.4	47
105	Development of a novel walkability index for London, United Kingdom: cross-sectional application to the Whitehall II Study. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 416.	2.9	47
106	Physical activity and mortality in men and women with diagnosed cardiovascular disease. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2009, 16, 156-160.	2.8	45
107	The combined influence of hypertension and common mental disorder on all-cause and cardiovascular disease mortality. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 2401-2406.	0.5	45
108	Psychological Distress as a Risk Factor for Dementia Death. Archives of Internal Medicine, 2011, 171, 1859.	3.8	45

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109	Physical Activity and Risk of All-Cause and Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Diabetic Adults From Great Britain: Pooled Analysis of 10 Population-Based Cohorts. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 1016-1023.	8.6	45
110	Expectations for dog ownership: Perceived physical, mental and psychosocial health consequences among prospective adopters. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0200276.	2.5	45
111	Objectively Measured Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Mental Health in Children. JAMA Pediatrics, 2011, 165, 326-31.	3.0	44
112	Early adulthood television viewing and cardiometabolic risk profiles in early middle age: results from a population, prospective cohort study. Diabetologia, 2012, 55, 311-320.	6.3	44
113	Gamma-glutamyltransferase and risk of cardiovascular disease mortality in people with and without diabetes: Pooling of three British Health Surveys. Journal of Hepatology, 2012, 57, 1083-1089.	3.7	43
114	Association of Very Highly Elevated C-Reactive Protein Concentration with Cardiovascular Events and All-Cause Mortality. Clinical Chemistry, 2010, 56, 132-135.	3.2	42
115	Physical activity training in US medical schools: Preparing future physicians to engage in primary prevention. Physician and Sportsmedicine, 2015, 43, 388-394.	2.1	42
116	An evaluation of physical activity training in Australian medical school curricula. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2017, 20, 534-538.	1.3	42
117	Dose-Response Association Between Psychological Distress and Risk of Completed Suicide in the General Population. JAMA Psychiatry, 2015, 72, 1254.	11.0	41
118	Low-Dose Physical Activity Attenuates Cardiovascular Disease Mortality in Men and Women With Clustered Metabolic Risk Factors. Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes, 2012, 5, 494-499.	2.2	40
119	Type-Specific Screen Time Associations with Cardiovascular Risk Markers in Children. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2013, 44, 481-488.	3.0	39
120	Associations between objectively assessed and questionnaire-based sedentary behaviour with BMI-defined obesity among general population children and adolescents living in England. BMJ Open, 2015, 5, e007172-e007172.	1.9	39
121	Efficacy of a Multi-component m-Health Weight-loss Intervention in Overweight and Obese Adults: A Randomised Controlled Trial. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 6200.	2.6	39
122	Thigh-worn accelerometry for measuring movement and posture across the 24-hour cycle: a scoping review and expert statement. BMJ Open Sport and Exercise Medicine, 2020, 6, e000874.	2.9	39
123	Does physical activity moderate the association between alcohol drinking and all-cause, cancer and cardiovascular diseases mortality? A pooled analysis of eight British population cohorts. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2017, 51, 651-657.	6.7	38
124	Short and sporadic bouts in the 2018 US physical activity guidelines: is high-intensity incidental physical activity the new HIIT?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 1137-1139.	6.7	38
125	Objectively assessed physical activity, fitness and subjective wellbeing. Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2010, 3, 67-71.	1.8	37
126	Psychological distress and risk of peripheral vascular disease, abdominal aortic aneurysm, and heart failure: Pooling of sixteen cohort studies. Atherosclerosis, 2014, 236, 385-388.	0.8	37

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127	Psychological Distress, Glycated Hemoglobin, and Mortality in Adults With and Without Diabetes. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2010, 72, 882-886.	2.0	36
128	Anaemia, Haemoglobin Level and Cause-Specific Mortality in People with and without Diabetes. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e41875.	2.5	36
129	Objectively measured physical activity, cardiorespiratory fitness and cardiometabolic risk factors in the Health Survey for England. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 201-205.	3.4	36
130	Feasibility of Measuring Sedentary Time Using Data From a Thigh-Worn Accelerometer. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 189, 963-971.	3.4	36
131	The impact of physical activity on all-cause mortality in men and women after a cancer diagnosis. Cancer Causes and Control, 2009, 20, 225-231.	1.8	35
132	Pulmonary function as a risk factor for dementia death: an individual participant meta-analysis of six UK general population cohort studies. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2015, 69, 550-556.	3.7	34
133	Associations between indicators of screen time and adiposity indices in Portuguese children. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 56, 299-303.	3.4	33
134	Explaining the excess mortality in Scotland compared with England: pooling of 18 cohort studies. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2015, 69, 20-27.	3.7	33
135	Is the Metabolically Healthy Obesity Phenotype an Irrelevant Artifact for Public Health?. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2015, 182, 737-741.	3.4	33
136	Muscle Strengthening, Aerobic Exercise, and Obesity: A Pooled Analysis of 1.7 Million US Adults. Obesity, 2020, 28, 371-378.	3.0	33
137	Association of alcohol consumption with morbidity and mortality in patients with cardiovascular disease: original data and meta-analysis of 48,423 men and women. BMC Medicine, 2021, 19, 167.	5.5	33
138	Psychological distress as a risk factor for death from cerebrovascular disease. Cmaj, 2012, 184, 1461-1466.	2.0	32
139	Measuring physical activity in children and adolescents for dietary surveys: practicalities, problems and pitfalls. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2014, 73, 218-225.	1.0	32
140	Associations of Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior With Adolescent Academic Achievement. Journal of Research on Adolescence, 2016, 26, 432-442.	3.7	32
141	The physiological function of oxytocin in humans and its acute response to human-dog interactions: A review of the literature. Journal of Veterinary Behavior: Clinical Applications and Research, 2019, 30, 25-32.	1.2	32
142	Medicolegal neglect? The case for physical activity promotion and Exercise Medicine: Table 1. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 228-232.	6.7	31
143	Associations between socio-economic position and sedentary behaviour in a large population sample of Australian middle and older-aged adults: The Social, Economic, and Environmental Factor (SEEF) Study. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 63, 72-80.	3.4	31
144	Associations of vigorous physical activity with all-cause, cardiovascular and cancer mortality among 64â€‰913 adults. BMJ Open Sport and Exercise Medicine, 2019, 5, e000596.	2.9	31

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145	Physical activity and chronic back conditions: A population-based pooled study of 60,134 adults. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2019, 8, 386-393.	6.5	31
146	High Levels of Physical Activity and Cardiorespiratory Fitness are Associated With Good Self-Rated Health in Adolescents. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2015, 12, 266-272.	2.0	30
147	Association between physical activity and sub-types of cardiovascular disease death causes in a general population cohort. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 34, 483-487.	5.7	30
148	Untapping the Health Enhancing Potential of Vigorous Intermittent Lifestyle Physical Activity (VILPA): Rationale, Scoping Review, and a 4-Pillar Research Framework. Sports Medicine, 2021, 51, 1-10.	6.5	30
149	Prevalence and correlates of low physical activity in the Iranian population: National survey on nonâ€communicable diseases in 2011. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2018, 28, 1916-1924.	2.9	28
150	Psychological distress and infectious disease mortality in the general population. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 76, 280-283.	4.1	28
151	Overweight and obese cardiac patients have better prognosis despite reporting worse perceived health and more conventional risk factors. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 12-16.	3.4	27
152	Prospective association of TV viewing with acute phase reactants and coagulation markers: English Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Atherosclerosis, 2015, 239, 322-327.	0.8	27
153	A single session of hatha yoga improves stress reactivity and recovery after an acute psychological stress taskâ€"A counterbalanced, randomized-crossover trial in healthy individuals. Complementary Therapies in Medicine, 2017, 35, 120-126.	2.7	27
154	Can physical activity eliminate the mortality risk associated with poor sleep? A 15-year follow-up of 341,248 MJ Cohort participants. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2022, 11, 596-604.	6.5	27
155	The accumulative effects of modifiable risk factors on inflammation and haemostasis. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2008, 22, 1041-1043.	4.1	25
156	Low leisure-based sitting time and being physically active were associated with reduced odds of death and diabetes in people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a cohort study. Journal of Physiotherapy, 2018, 64, 114-120.	1.7	25
157	Associations between alcohol and obesity in more than 100 000 adults in England and Scotland. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 119, 222-227.	2.3	25
158	Injury Fear, Stigma, and Reporting in Professional Dancers. Safety and Health at Work, 2019, 10, 260-264.	0.6	25
159	Physical activity in the UK: a unique crossroad?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2010, 44, 912-914.	6.7	24
160	Dog ownership and all-cause mortality in a population cohort in Norway: The HUNT study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0179832.	2.5	24
161	Dog Ownership and Mortality in England: A Pooled Analysis of Six Population-based Cohorts. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2018, 54, 289-293.	3.0	24
162	Physically Active Lessons Improve Lesson Activity and On-Task Behavior: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial of the â€œVirtual Travellerâ€•Intervention. Health Education and Behavior, 2018, 45, 945-956.	2.5	24

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163	Striking the Right Balance: Evidence to Inform Combined Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior Recommendations. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2021, 18, 631-637.	2.0	24
164	Reducing Office Workersâ€™ Sitting Time at Work Using Sit-Stand Protocols. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2017, 59, 543-549.	1.7	23
165	The association between leisure-time physical activity, low HDL-cholesterol and mortality in a pooled analysis of nine population-based cohorts. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 32, 559-566.	5.7	23
166	Lifestyle risk factors and infectious disease mortality, including COVID-19, among middle aged and older adults: Evidence from a community-based cohort study in the United Kingdom. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 96, 18-27.	4.1	23
167	Physical activity, diet quality and all-cause cardiovascular disease and cancer mortality: a prospective study of 346 627 UK Biobank participants. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 1148-1156.	6.7	23
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