

Geir K Resaland

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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55
papers

1,443
citations

377584

21
h-index

406436

35
g-index

57
all docs

57
docs citations

57
times ranked

1827
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity in Primary School Children: Inactive Lessons Are Dominated by Maths and English. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 990.	1.2	8
2	Cross-sectional and prospective associations between aerobic fitness and lipoprotein particle profile in a cohort of Norwegian schoolchildren. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2021, 321, 21-29.	0.4	4
3	Bi-directional prospective associations between sedentary time, physical activity and adiposity in 10-year old Norwegian children. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, 39, 1772-1779.	1.0	6
4	Effects of a school-based physical activity intervention on academic performance in 14-year old adolescents: a cluster randomized controlled trial – the School in Motion study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 871.	1.2	12
5	Fitness, waist circumference and their association with future blood pressure in youth: The UP&DOWN Longitudinal Study. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2021, 24, 573-579.	0.6	3
6	Cardiometabolic Associations between Physical Activity, Adiposity, and Lipoprotein Subclasses in Prepubertal Norwegian Children. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 2095.	1.7	4
7	Behaviours that prompt primary school teachers to adopt and implement physically active learning: a meta synthesis of qualitative evidence. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2021, 18, 151.	2.0	19
8	Influence of adiposity and physical activity on the cardiometabolic association pattern of lipoprotein subclasses to aerobic fitness in prepubertal children. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0259901.	1.1	2
9	Aerobic fitness mediates the intervention effects of a school-based physical activity intervention on academic performance. The school in Motion study – A cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2021, 24, 101648.	0.8	5
10	Implementing physically active learning: Future directions for research, policy, and practice. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2020, 9, 41-49.	3.3	43
11	Effects of the Active Smarter Kids (ASK) physical activity intervention on cardiometabolic risk factors in children: A cluster-randomized controlled trial. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2020, 130, 105868.	1.6	5
12	Accelerometer epoch setting is decisive for associations between physical activity and metabolic health in children. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2020, 38, 256-263.	1.0	26
13	The effect of a school-based intervention on physical activity, cardiorespiratory fitness and muscle strength: the School in Motion cluster randomized trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 154.	2.0	20
14	Birth weight, cardiometabolic risk factors and effect modification of physical activity in children and adolescents: pooled data from 12 international studies. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2020, 44, 2052-2063.	1.6	7
15	Active Learning Norwegian Preschool(er)s (ACTNOW) – Design of a Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial of Staff Professional Development to Promote Physical Activity, Motor Skills, and Cognition in Preschoolers. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2020, 11, 1382.	1.1	8
16	Using a multi-stakeholder experience-based design process to co-develop the Creating Active Schools Framework. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 13.	2.0	101
17	Changes in Physical Activity, Physical Fitness and Well-Being Following a School-Based Health Promotion Program in a Norwegian Region with a Poor Public Health Profile: A Non-Randomized Controlled Study in Early Adolescents. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 896.	1.2	28
18	Physical activity preferences of 10-year-old children and identified activities with positive and negative associations to cardiorespiratory fitness. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2019, 108, 354-360.	0.7	18

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19	Interpretation of Multivariate Association Patterns between Multicollinear Physical Activity Accelerometry Data and Cardiometabolic Health in Childrenâ€”A Tutorial. <i>Metabolites</i> , 2019, 9, 129.	1.3	21
20	Multicollinear physical activity accelerometry data and associations to cardiometabolic health: challenges, pitfalls, and potential solutions. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2019, 16, 74.	2.0	28
21	Cardiometabolic risk factor levels in Norwegian children compared to international reference values: The ASK study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0220239.	1.1	7
22	Associations of physical activity and sedentary time with lipoprotein subclasses in Norwegian schoolchildren: The Active Smarter Kids (ASK) study. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2019, 288, 186-193.	0.4	8
23	Boys, older children, and highly active children benefit most from the preschool arena regarding moderate-to-vigorous physical activity: A cross-sectional study of Norwegian preschoolers. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2019, 14, 100837.	0.8	20
24	The ActiGraph counts processing and the assessment of vigorous activity. <i>Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging</i> , 2019, 39, 276-283.	0.5	12
25	The Triaxial Physical Activity Signature Associated with Metabolic Health in Children. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2019, 51, 2173-2179.	0.2	16
26	Effects of a physical activity intervention on schoolchildren's health-related quality of life: The active smarter kids (ASK) cluster-randomized controlled trial. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2019, 13, 1-4.	0.8	18
27	Aerobic fitness thresholds to define poor cardiometabolic health in children and youth. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2019, 29, 240-250.	1.3	10
28	The prospective association between objectively measured sedentary time, moderateâ€”toâ€”vigorous physical activity and cardiometabolic risk factors in youth: a systematic review and metaâ€”analysis. <i>Obesity Reviews</i> , 2019, 20, 55-74.	3.1	87
29	Effects of the Active Smarter Kids (ASK) Physical Activity School-based Intervention on Executive Functions: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research</i> , 2019, 63, 214-228.	1.0	27
30	Gender-specific effects of physical activity on children's academic performance: The Active Smarter Kids cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 106, 171-176.	1.6	23
31	A comparison of 10 accelerometer non-wear time criteria and logbooks in children. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 323.	1.2	48
32	Strong association between cardiorespiratory fitness and serum lipoprotein subclass pattern in prepubertal healthy children. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2018, 28, 220-227.	1.3	6
33	The Andersen aerobic fitness test: New peak oxygen consumption prediction equations in 10 and 16â€”year olds. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2018, 28, 862-872.	1.3	11
34	The effect of a twoâ€”year schoolâ€”based daily physical activity intervention on a clustered <scp>CVD</scp> risk factor scoreâ€”The Sogndal schoolâ€”intervention study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2018, 28, 1027-1035.	1.3	17
35	P5386Lipoprotein subclasses and their associations with physical activity, cardiorespiratory fitness and adiposity in Norwegian schoolchildren: the active smarter kids study. <i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2018, 39, .	1.0	0
36	Reference values for cardiometabolic risk scores in children and adolescents: Suggesting a common standard. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2018, 278, 299-306.	0.4	64

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37	Does cardiorespiratory fitness moderate the prospective association between physical activity and cardiometabolic risk factors in children?. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2018, 42, 1029-1038.	1.6	16
38	Reproducibility of domain-specific physical activity over two seasons in children. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 821.	1.2	5
39	Executive Function, Behavioral Self-Regulation, and School Related Well-Being Did Not Mediate the Effect of School-Based Physical Activity on Academic Performance in Numeracy in 10-Year-Old Children. <i>The Active Smarter Kids (ASK) Study. Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2018, 9, 245.	1.1	15
40	The multivariate physical activity signature associated with metabolic health in children. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 77.	2.0	62
41	Associations of volumes and patterns of physical activity with metabolic health in children: A multivariate pattern analysis approach. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 115, 12-18.	1.6	49
42	Validity of noninvasive composite scores to assess cardiovascular risk in 10-year-old children. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2017, 27, 865-872.	1.3	6
43	Reference values for and cross-validation of time to exhaustion on a modified Balke protocol in Norwegian men and women. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2017, 27, 1248-1257.	1.3	13
44	Aerobic fitness and metabolic health in children: A clinical validation of directly measured maximal oxygen consumption versus performance measures as markers of health. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 74-76.	0.8	8
45	Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, but not sedentary time, predicts changes in cardiometabolic risk factors in 10-y-old children: the Active Smarter Kids Study,. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2017, 105, 1391-1398.	2.2	49
46	Associations between health-related quality of life, cardiorespiratory fitness, muscle strength, physical activity and waist circumference in 10-year-old children: the ASK study. <i>Quality of Life Research</i> , 2017, 26, 3421-3428.	1.5	51
47	Reproducibility of objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time over two seasons in children; Comparing a day-by-day and a week-by-week approach. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0189304.	1.1	35
48	Effects of physical activity on schoolchildren's academic performance: The Active Smarter Kids (ASK) cluster-randomized controlled trial. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2016, 91, 322-328.	1.6	121
49	Psychometric properties of the Norwegian version of the Kidscreen-27 questionnaire. <i>Health and Quality of Life Outcomes</i> , 2016, 14, 58.	1.0	31
50	Active Smarter Kids (ASK): Rationale and design of a cluster-randomized controlled trial investigating the effects of daily physical activity on children's academic performance and risk factors for non-communicable diseases. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 709.	1.2	64
51	The Andersen Aerobic Fitness Test: Reliability and Validity in 10-Year-Old Children. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e110492.	1.1	39
52	Effects of a 2-year school-based daily physical activity intervention on cardiorespiratory fitness: the Sogndal school intervention study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2011, 21, 302-309.	1.3	49
53	Effects of a 2-year school-based daily physical activity intervention on cardiovascular disease risk factors: the Sogndal school intervention study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2011, 21, e122-31.	1.3	41
54	Cardiovascular risk factor clustering and its association with fitness in nine-year-old rural Norwegian children. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2010, 20, e112-20.	1.3	30

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55	Cardiorespiratory fitness and body mass index values in 9-year-old rural Norwegian children. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2009, 98, 687-692.	0.7	11