

# Brigid M Lynch

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

136  
papers

5,966  
citations

66343

42  
h-index

88630

70  
g-index

141  
all docs

141  
docs citations

141  
times ranked

7638  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	State of the epidemiological evidence on physical activity and cancer prevention. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2010, 46, 2593-2604.	2.8	393
2	Sedentary Behavior and Cancer: A Systematic Review of the Literature and Proposed Biological Mechanisms. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2010, 19, 2691-2709.	2.5	295
3	Effects of a Telephone-Delivered Multiple Health Behavior Change Intervention (CanChange) on Health and Behavioral Outcomes in Survivors of Colorectal Cancer: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2013, 31, 2313-2321.	1.6	199
4	Physical activity and risks of breast and colorectal cancer: a Mendelian randomisation analysis. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 597.	12.8	193
5	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time of breast cancer survivors, and associations with adiposity: findings from NHANES (2003â€“2006). <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2010, 21, 283-288.	1.8	192
6	Physical Activity and Breast Cancer Prevention. <i>Recent Results in Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 186, 13-42.	1.8	189
7	Associations of objectively-assessed physical activity and sedentary time with depression: NHANES (2005â€“2006). <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011, 53, 284-288.	3.4	187
8	Cohort Profile: The Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study (Health 2020). <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 1757-1757i.	1.9	123
9	Amount and Intensity of Leisure-Time Physical Activity and Lower Cancer Risk. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 686-697.	1.6	114
10	Describing and predicting psychological distress after colorectal cancer. <i>Cancer</i> , 2008, 112, 1363-1370.	4.1	104
11	Reliability and Validity of a Domain-Specific Last 7-d Sedentary Time Questionnaire. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2014, 46, 1248-1260.	0.4	104
12	A randomized controlled trial of a wearable technologyâ€“based intervention for increasing moderate to vigorous physical activity and reducing sedentary behavior in breast cancer survivors: The ACTIVATE Trial. <i>Cancer</i> , 2019, 125, 2846-2855.	4.1	104
13	Associations of objectively assessed physical activity and sedentary time with biomarkers of breast cancer risk in postmenopausal women: findings from NHANES (2003â€“2006). <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2011, 130, 183-194.	2.5	103
14	Dimensions of quality of life and psychosocial variables most salient to colorectal cancer patients. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2006, 15, 20-30.	2.3	101
15	Don't take cancer sitting down. <i>Cancer</i> , 2013, 119, 1928-1935.	4.1	101
16	Prospective Relationships of Physical Activity With Quality of Life Among Colorectal Cancer Survivors. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2008, 26, 4480-4487.	1.6	91
17	Wearable Technology and Physical Activity in Chronic Disease: Opportunities and Challenges. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2018, 54, 144-150.	3.0	89
18	Office workers' objectively assessed total and prolonged sitting time: Individual-level correlates and worksite variations. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2016, 4, 184-191.	1.8	84

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19	A qualitative evaluation of breast cancer survivors' acceptance of and preferences for consumer wearable technology activity trackers. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2017, 25, 3375-3384.	2.2	84
20	Associations of alcohol intake, smoking, physical activity and obesity with survival following colorectal cancer diagnosis by stage, anatomic site and tumor molecular subtype. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 142, 238-250.	5.1	83
21	Feasibility and acceptability of reducing workplace sitting time: a qualitative study with Australian office workers. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 933.	2.9	82
22	Associations of objectively assessed physical activity and sedentary time with health-related quality of life among colon cancer survivors. <i>Cancer</i> , 2014, 120, 2919-2926.	4.1	76
23	Lifestyle factors associated concurrently and prospectively with co-morbid cardiovascular disease in a population-based cohort of colorectal cancer survivors. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2011, 47, 267-276.	2.8	70
24	Excessive sitting at work and at home: Correlates of occupational sitting and TV viewing time in working adults. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 899.	2.9	69
25	Objectively assessed physical activity, sedentary time and waist circumference among prostate cancer survivors: findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2003-2006). <i>European Journal of Cancer Care</i> , 2011, 20, 514-519.	1.5	67
26	Sedentary Behavior and Chronic Disease: Mechanisms and Future Directions. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2020, 17, 52-61.	2.0	67
27	Domain-specific physical activity and sedentary behaviour in relation to colon and rectal cancer risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 1797-1813.	1.9	66
28	Associations of leisure-time physical activity with quality of life in a large, population-based sample of colorectal cancer survivors. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2007, 18, 735-742.	1.8	60
29	Associations of Overall Sedentary Time and Screen Time with Sleep Outcomes. <i>American Journal of Health Behavior</i> , 2015, 39, 62-67.	1.4	60
30	Antecedents of domain-specific quality of life after colorectal cancer. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2009, 18, 216-220.	2.3	58
31	Associations of sedentary time and patterns of sedentary time accumulation with health-related quality of life in colorectal cancer survivors. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2016, 4, 262-269.	1.8	58
32	Agreement between accelerometer-assessed and self-reported physical activity and sedentary time in colon cancer survivors. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2015, 23, 1121-1126.	2.2	57
33	How sedentary and physically active are breast cancer survivors, and which population subgroups have higher or lower levels of these behaviors?. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2016, 24, 2181-2190.	2.2	57
34	Health behaviors of Australian colorectal cancer survivors, compared with noncancer population controls. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2008, 16, 1097-1104.	2.2	56
35	Physical activity, activity change, and their correlates in a population-based sample of colorectal cancer survivors. <i>Annals of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2007, 34, 135-143.	2.9	53
36	Worldwide surveillance of self-reported sitting time: a scoping review. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 111.	4.6	52

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37	Television viewing time of colorectal cancer survivors is associated prospectively with quality of life. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2011, 22, 1111-1120.	1.8	50
38	Validity of a multi-context sitting questionnaire across demographically diverse population groups: AusDiab3. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2015, 12, 148.	4.6	50
39	Patterns and correlates of accelerometer-assessed physical activity and sedentary time among colon cancer survivors. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2016, 27, 59-68.	1.8	48
40	Television viewing time and weight gain in colorectal cancer survivors: a prospective population-based study. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2009, 20, 1355-1362.	1.8	47
41	A Review of Accelerometer-based Activity Monitoring in Cancer Survivorship Research. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 1790-1801.	0.4	47
42	Associations of context-specific sitting time with markers of cardiometabolic risk in Australian adults. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 114.	4.6	47
43	Perceived barriers to physical activity for colorectal cancer survivors. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2010, 18, 729-734.	2.2	43
44	The return to work experiences of middle-aged Australian workers diagnosed with colorectal cancer: a matched cohort study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2014, 14, 963.	2.9	43
45	Development and testing of a past year measure of sedentary behavior: the SIT-Q. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2014, 14, 899.	2.9	43
46	Resting heart rate, temporal changes in resting heart rate, and overall and cause-specific mortality. <i>Heart</i> , 2018, 104, 1076-1085.	2.9	43
47	Quality of life and colorectal cancer: a review. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2003, 27, 41-53.	1.8	42
48	A telephone-delivered lifestyle intervention for colorectal cancer survivors â€œCanChangeâ€™™: a pilot study. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2009, 18, 449-455.	2.3	42
49	Evaluating the Evidence on Sitting, Smoking, and Health: Is Sitting Really the New Smoking?. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 108, 1478-1482.	2.7	41
50	Relationships between quality of life and finding benefits in a diagnosis of colorectal cancer. <i>British Journal of Psychology</i> , 2010, 101, 259-275.	2.3	38
51	Accelerometer-assessed physical activity and sedentary time among colon cancer survivors: associations with psychological health outcomes. <i>Journal of Cancer Survivorship</i> , 2015, 9, 404-411.	2.9	38
52	Modes of presentation and pathways to diagnosis of colorectal cancer in Queensland. <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> , 2007, 186, 288-291.	1.7	36
53	Relationship Over Time Between Psychological Distress and Physical Activity in Colorectal Cancer Survivors. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2009, 27, 1600-1606.	1.6	36
54	Too Much Sitting and Chronic Disease Risk: Steps to Move the Science Forward. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i> , 2015, 162, 146-147.	3.9	36

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55	Reduced employment and financial hardship among middle-aged individuals with colorectal cancer. <i>European Journal of Cancer Care</i> , 2017, 26, e12744.	1.5	36
56	Appraising causal relationships of dietary, nutritional and physical-activity exposures with overall and aggressive prostate cancer: two-sample Mendelian-randomization study based on 79%148 prostate-cancer cases and 61%106 controls. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 49, 587-596.	1.9	36
57	Acceptability and feasibility of a community-based screening programme for melanoma in Australia. <i>Health Promotion International</i> , 2004, 19, 437-444.	1.8	35
58	A randomised controlled trial of a tele-based lifestyle intervention for colorectal cancer survivors ('CanChange'): study protocol. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2009, 9, 286.	2.6	34
59	Postdiagnosis sedentary behavior and health outcomes in cancer survivors: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Cancer</i> , 2020, 126, 861-869.	4.1	34
60	Transitions in work participation after a diagnosis of colorectal cancer. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2008, 32, 569-574.	1.8	33
61	Study design and methods for the Breast Cancer and Exercise Trial in Alberta (BETA). <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2014, 14, 919.	2.6	33
62	An Evaluation of the Evidence Relating to Physical Inactivity, Sedentary Behavior, and Cancer Incidence and Mortality. <i>Current Epidemiology Reports</i> , 2017, 4, 221-231.	2.4	32
63	Associations of television viewing time with adults' well-being and vitality. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2014, 69, 69-74.	3.4	31
64	Acceptability and utility of, and preference for wearable activity trackers amongst non-metropolitan cancer survivors. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0210039.	2.5	31
65	Trajectories of body mass index in adulthood and all-cause and cause-specific mortality in the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e030078.	1.9	31
66	Television Viewing Time and Risk of Chronic Kidney Disease in Adults: The AusDiab Study. <i>Annals of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2010, 40, 265-274.	2.9	30
67	Association between change in employment participation and quality of life in middle-aged colorectal cancer survivors compared with general population controls. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2017, 26, 1354-1360.	2.3	30
68	Intervening to reduce workplace sitting: mediating role of social-cognitive constructs during a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2017, 14, 27.	4.6	29
69	Stoma Surgery for Colorectal Cancer. <i>Journal of Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nursing</i> , 2008, 35, 424-428.	1.0	27
70	Controversies in the Science of Sedentary Behaviour and Health: Insights, Perspectives and Future directions from the 2018 Queensland Sedentary Behaviour Think Tank. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 4762.	2.6	27
71	A randomized controlled trial of a multiple health behavior change intervention delivered to colorectal cancer survivors: Effects on sedentary behavior. <i>Cancer</i> , 2014, 120, 2665-2672.	4.1	26
72	Reallocating Time to Sleep, Sedentary Time, or Physical Activity: Associations with Waist Circumference and Body Mass Index in Breast Cancer Survivors. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2017, 26, 254-260.	2.5	26

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73	Maintenance of physical activity and sedentary behavior change, and physical activity and sedentary behavior change after an abridged intervention: Secondary outcomes from the ACTIVATE Trial. <i>Cancer</i> , 2019, 125, 2856-2860.	4.1	26
74	Physical activity and quality of life after colorectal cancer: overview of evidence and future directions. <i>Expert Review of Quality of Life in Cancer Care</i> , 2016, 1, 9-23.	0.6	25
75	“Cancer Put My Life on Hold”: <i>Cancer Nursing</i> , 2017, 40, 160-167.	1.5	25
76	Sedentary Behavior and Prostate Cancer Risk in the NIH’s AARP Diet and Health Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2014, 23, 882-889.	2.5	24
77	Self-reported information on the diagnosis of colorectal cancer was reliable but not necessarily valid. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 61, 498-504.	5.0	22
78	Associations of change in television viewing time with biomarkers of postmenopausal breast cancer risk: the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2014, 25, 1309-1319.	1.8	21
79	Reallocating time to sleep, sedentary, and active behaviours in non-Hodgkin lymphoma survivors: associations with patient-reported outcomes. <i>Annals of Hematology</i> , 2017, 96, 749-755.	1.8	21
80	Effects of a wearable technology-based physical activity intervention on sleep quality in breast cancer survivors: the ACTIVATE Trial. <i>Journal of Cancer Survivorship</i> , 2021, 15, 273-280.	2.9	21
81	Predictors of physical activity in colorectal cancer survivors after participation in a telephone-delivered multiple health behavior change intervention. <i>Journal of Cancer Survivorship</i> , 2015, 9, 40-49.	2.9	20
82	The Role of Physical Activity in Managing Fatigue in Cancer Survivors. <i>Current Nutrition Reports</i> , 2018, 7, 59-69.	4.3	20
83	Effects of the ACTIVITY And TEchnology (ACTIVATE) intervention on health-related quality of life and fatigue outcomes in breast cancer survivors. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2020, 29, 204-211.	2.3	19
84	Linking Physical Activity to Breast Cancer via Sex Steroid Hormones, Part 2: The Effect of Sex Steroid Hormones on Breast Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2022, 31, 28-37.	2.5	19
85	Development, confirmation, and validation of a measure of coping with colorectal cancer: a longitudinal investigation. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2009, 18, 624-633.	2.3	18
86	“If I Had Someone Looking Over My Shoulder”: Exploration of Advice Received and Factors Influencing Physical Activity Among Non-metropolitan Cancer Survivors. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2019, 26, 551-561.	1.7	18
87	The Working After Cancer Study (WACS): a population-based study of middle-aged workers diagnosed with colorectal cancer and their return to work experiences. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2011, 11, 604.	2.9	17
88	A structural model of the relationships among stress, coping, benefit-finding and quality of life in persons diagnosed with colorectal cancer. <i>Psychology and Health</i> , 2012, 27, 159-177.	2.2	16
89	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Breast and Colon Cancer Survivors Relative to Adults Without Cancer. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2017, 92, 391-398.	3.0	16
90	Physical Activity, Television Viewing Time, and DNA Methylation in Peripheral Blood. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2019, 51, 490-498.	0.4	16

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91	Leisure-Time Physical Activity Does not Attenuate the Association Between Occupational Sedentary Behavior and Obesity: Results From Alberta's Tomorrow Project. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2015, 12, 1589-1600.	2.0	15
92	Volume and correlates of objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time in non-Hodgkin lymphoma survivors. <i>Psycho-Oncology</i> , 2017, 26, 239-247.	2.3	15
93	MELODI: Mining Enriched Literature Objects to Derive Intermediates. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 47, 369-379.	1.9	15
94	Domain-specific physical activity and the risk of colorectal cancer: results from the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2018, 18, 1063.	2.6	15
95	Adiposity and estrogen receptor-positive, postmenopausal breast cancer risk: Quantification of the mediating effects of fasting insulin and free estradiol. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 146, 1541-1552.	5.1	15
96	Effects of prescribed aerobic exercise volume on physical activity and sedentary time in postmenopausal women: a randomized controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 27.	4.6	14
97	Study design and methods for the ACTIVITY And TEchnology (ACTIVATE) trial. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 2018, 64, 112-117.	1.8	14
98	Physical activity and sedentary behaviour over adulthood in relation to all-cause and cause-specific mortality: a systematic review of analytic strategies and study findings. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2022, 51, 641-667.	1.9	14
99	Reliability of collecting colorectal cancer stage information from pathology reports and general practitioners in Queensland. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> , 2008, 32, 378-382.	1.8	13
100	Sedentary versus inactive: distinctions for disease prevention. <i>Nature Reviews Cardiology</i> , 2010, 7, 1-1.	13.7	12
101	Sedentary Behaviour and Cancer. <i>Springer Series on Epidemiology and Public Health</i> , 2018, , 245-298.	0.5	12
102	Linking Physical Activity to Breast Cancer via Sex Hormones, Part 1: The Effect of Physical Activity on Sex Steroid Hormones. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2022, 31, 16-27.	2.5	12
103	A case-control study of lifetime occupational sitting and likelihood of breast cancer. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2013, 24, 1257-1262.	1.8	11
104	Reliability of a Measure of Prediagnosis Physical Activity for Cancer Survivors. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2006, 38, 715-719.	0.4	10
105	Associations of health behaviours with return to work outcomes after colorectal cancer. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2016, 24, 865-870.	2.2	10
106	Scoreboard advertising at sporting events as a health promotion medium. <i>Health Education Research</i> , 2003, 18, 488-492.	1.9	9
107	Linking Physical Activity to Breast Cancer: Text Mining Results and a Protocol for Systematically Reviewing Three Potential Mechanistic Pathways. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2021, , .	2.5	9
108	Can Living a Less Sedentary Life Decrease Breast Cancer Risk in Women?. <i>Women's Health</i> , 2012, 8, 5-7.	1.5	8



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109	Joint associations of smoking and television viewing time on cancer and cardiovascular disease mortality. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 140, 1538-1544.	5.1	8
110	A quantitative bias analysis to estimate measurement error-related attenuation of the association between self-reported physical activity and colorectal cancer risk. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2020, 49, 153-161.	1.9	8
111	Calibration of the Active Australia questionnaire and application to a logistic regression model. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2021, 24, 474-480.	1.3	8
112	Approaches to Improve Causal Inference in Physical Activity Epidemiology. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2020, 17, 80-84.	2.0	8
113	Sedentary behavior, gestational diabetes mellitus, and type 2 diabetes risk: where do we stand?. <i>Endocrine</i> , 2016, 52, 5-10.	2.3	7
114	Physical Activity and Cancer Incidence in Alberta's Tomorrow Project: Results from a Prospective Cohort of 26,538 Participants. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2018, 27, 945-954.	2.5	7
115	Social connectedness and mortality after prostate cancer diagnosis: A prospective cohort study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 147, 766-776.	5.1	7
116	Blood pressure and risk of breast cancer, overall and by subtypes. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2017, 35, 1371-1380.	0.5	7
117	Latent Class Trajectory Modeling of Adult Body Mass Index and Risk of Obesity-Related Cancer: Findings from the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2021, 30, 373-379.	2.5	7
118	Correlates of General and Domain-Specific Sitting Time among Older Adults. <i>American Journal of Health Behavior</i> , 2016, 40, 362-370.	1.4	4
119	Domain-Specific Physical Activity, Pain Interference, and Muscle Pain after Activity. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 2145-2151.	0.4	4
120	Mortality Effects of Hypothetical Interventions on Physical Activity and TV Viewing. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2021, 53, 316-323.	0.4	4
121	The association of circadian parameters and the clustering of fatigue, depression, and sleep problems in breast cancer survivors: a latent class analysis. <i>Journal of Cancer Survivorship</i> , 2023, 17, 1405-1415.	2.9	4
122	Television viewing time and all-cause mortality: interactions with BMI, physical activity, smoking, and dietary factors. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2022, 19, 30.	4.6	4
123	New MeSH for Sedentary Behavior. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2019, 16, 305.	2.0	3
124	Applying Physical Activity in Cancer Prevention. <i>Statistics in the Health Sciences</i> , 2013, , 85-107.	0.2	2
125	Letter by Yang et al Regarding Article, "Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Relation to All-Cause Mortality: The Women's Health Study." <i>Circulation</i> , 2018, 138, 114-115.	1.6	2
126	Associations between baseline demographic, clinical and lifestyle factors, and changes in fatigue, depression, and health-related quality of life in long-term cancer survivors: a cohort study. <i>Supportive Care in Cancer</i> , 2021, 29, 4711-4722.	2.2	2



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127	Introducing the Epidemiology Council of the International Society for Physical Activity and Health. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2020, 17, 1.	2.0	2
128	Alcohol intake trajectories during the life course and risk of alcohol-related cancer: A prospective cohort study. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2022, 151, 56-66.	5.1	2
129	Offering personalized health behavior feedback did not increase response rate: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 68, 1383-1384.	5.0	1
130	Leisure-Time Physical Activity Versus Sedentary Behaviour in Relation to Colorectal Adenoma and Cancer: Are these Two Distinct Risk Factors?. <i>Current Colorectal Cancer Reports</i> , 2020, 16, 65-73.	0.5	1
131	Smoking, alcohol consumption, body fatness, and risk of myelodysplastic syndromes: A prospective study. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2021, 109, 106593.	0.8	1
132	Taking steps to improve quality of life after cancer: the role of physical activity. <i>Expert Review of Quality of Life in Cancer Care</i> , 2016, 1, 261-262.	0.6	0
133	Reply to: Joint associations of smoking and television viewing time on cancer and cardiovascular disease mortality—Methodological issues. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 140, 2170-2171.	5.1	0
134	Reply. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2017, 35, 1722-1723.	0.5	0
135	1046 Physical activity and sitting time in relation to breast cancer risk: A Mendelian randomization analysis. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 50, .	1.9	0
136	Physical activity and glioma: a case-control study with follow-up for survival. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2022, 33, 749.	1.8	0