Ronald J Sigal

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

105	6,833	201575 27	62565 80
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

108	108	108	8379
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Physical Activity/Exercise and Diabetes: A Position Statement of the American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 2065-2079.	4.3	1,610
2	Effects of Aerobic Training, Resistance Training, or Both on Glycemic Control in Type 2 Diabetes. Annals of Internal Medicine, 2007, 147, 357.	2.0	958
3	Physical Activity/Exercise and Type 2 Diabetes: A consensus statement from the American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 1433-1438.	4.3	800
4	Physical Activity/Exercise and Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2004, 27, 2518-2539.	4.3	617
5	Heat stress in older individuals and patients with common chronic diseases. Cmaj, 2010, 182, 1053-1060.	0.9	396
6	Resistance Versus Aerobic Exercise. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 537-542.	4.3	184
7	Factors Associated with Physical Activity in Canadian Adults with Diabetes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2006, 38, 1526-1534.	0.2	162
8	Body temperature regulation in diabetes. Temperature, 2016, 3, 119-145.	1.6	154
9	Effects of Aerobic Training, Resistance Training, or Both on Percentage Body Fat and Cardiometabolic Risk Markers in Obese Adolescents. JAMA Pediatrics, 2014, 168, 1006.	3.3	150
10	Physical Activity and Diabetes. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2018, 42, S54-S63.	0.4	127
11	Age-Related Decrements in Heat Dissipation during Physical Activity Occur as Early as the Age of 40. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e83148.	1.1	84
12	Aging impairs heat loss, but when does it matter?. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 118, 299-309.	1.2	83
13	Hyperthermia and cardiovascular strain during an extreme heat exposure in young versus older adults. Temperature, 2017, 4, 79-88.	1.6	80
14	Age-related differences in heat loss capacity occur under both dry and humid heat stress conditions. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 69-79.	1.2	64
15	Older Adults with Type 2 Diabetes Store More Heat during Exercise. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2013, 45, 1906-1914.	0.2	62
16	Effects of aerobic training, resistance training, or both on psychological health in adolescents with obesity: The HEARTY randomized controlled trial.. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 2015, 83, 1123-1135.	1.6	53
17	Screening criteria for increased susceptibility to heat stress during work or leisure in hot environments in healthy individuals aged 31â€“70 years. Temperature, 2018, 5, 86-99.	1.6	50
18	At What Level of Heat Load Are Age-Related Impairments in the Ability to Dissipate Heat Evident in Females?. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0119079.	1.1	49

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19	Genetic Predictors of Cardiovascular Mortality During Intensive Glycemic Control in Type 2 Diabetes: Findings From the ACCORD Clinical Trial. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 1915-1924.	4.3	47
20	Effects of aerobic training, resistance training, or both on cardiorespiratory and musculoskeletal fitness in adolescents with obesity: the HEARTY trial. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2016, 41, 255-265.	0.9	46
21	Exercise Strategies for Hypoglycemia Prevention in Individuals With Type 1 Diabetes. Diabetes Spectrum, 2015, 28, 32-38.	0.4	44
22	Preventing Early Renal Loss in Diabetes (PERL) Study: A Randomized Double-Blinded Trial of Allopurinolâ€"Rationale, Design, and Baseline Data. Diabetes Care, 2019, 42, 1454-1463.	4.3	39
23	Screen time is associated with depressive symptomatology among obese adolescents: a HEARTY study. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 175, 909-919.	1.3	38
24	The recommended Threshold Limit Values for heat exposure fail to maintain body core temperature within safe limits in older working adults. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 2017, 14, 703-711.	0.4	34
25	Insulin Dose and Cardiovascular Mortality in the ACCORD Trial. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 2000-2008.	4.3	33
26	Genetic Tools for Coronary Risk Assessment in Type 2 Diabetes: A Cohort Study From the ACCORD Clinical Trial. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 2404-2413.	4.3	32
27	Long-Term Effects of Intensive Glycemic and Blood Pressure Control and Fenofibrate Use on Kidney Outcomes. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2018, 13, 1693-1702.	2.2	32
28	Heart rate variability during high heat stress: a comparison between young and older adults with and without Type 2 diabetes. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2016, 311, R669-R675.	0.9	30
29	Exercise Heat Stress in Patients With and Without Type 2 Diabetes. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2019, 322, 1409.	3.8	29
30	PPARA Polymorphism Influences the Cardiovascular Benefit of Fenofibrate in Type 2 Diabetes: Findings From ACCORD-Lipid. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 771-783.	0.3	28
31	Glucoregulation during and after Intense Exercise: Effects ofÎ² -Adrenergic Blockade in Subjects with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus¹. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1999, 84, 3961-3971.	1.8	26
32	Effects of aerobic training, resistance training, or both on brain-derived neurotrophic factor in adolescents with obesity: The hearty randomized controlled trial. Physiology and Behavior, 2018, 191, 138-145.	1.0	26
33	Screen time is independently associated with healthâ€related quality of life inÂoverweight and obese adolescents. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2015, 104, e448-54.	0.7	24
34	Interindividual variability and individual responses to exercise training in adolescents with obesity. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 45, 45-54.	0.9	24
35	Heat Tolerance and Occupational Heat Exposure Limits in Older Men with and without Type 2 Diabetes or Hypertension. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2021, 53, 2196-2206.	0.2	24
36	COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF EXERCISE PROGRAMS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES. International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care, 2012, 28, 228-234.	0.2	23

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37	Increasing age is a major risk factor for susceptibility to heat stress during physical activity. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2017, 42, 1232-1235.	0.9	23
38	Sex-Related Differences in Blood Glucose Responses to Resistance Exercise in Adults With Type 1 Diabetes: A Secondary Data Analysis. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2020, 44, 267-273.e1.	0.4	23
39	Peer Telephone Counseling for Adults With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The Diabetes Educator, 2010, 36, 717-729.	2.6	22
40	The mediating role of energy intake on the relationship between screen time behaviour and body mass index in adolescents with obesity: The HEARTY study. Appetite, 2016, 107, 437-444.	1.8	22
41	Exercise training and reproductive outcomes in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: A pilot randomized controlled trial. Clinical Endocrinology, 2021, 95, 332-343.	1.2	21
42	Increased left ventricular extracellular volume and enhanced twist function in type 1 diabetic individuals. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2017, 123, 394-401.	1.2	19
43	Remission of Type 2 Diabetes Following a Short-term Intervention With Insulin Glargine, Metformin, and Dapagliflozin. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2020, 105, 2532-2540.	1.8	18
44	Systematic review and meta-analysis: SGLT2 inhibitors, blood pressure and cardiovascular outcomes. IJC Heart and Vasculature, 2021, 33, 100725.	0.6	18
45	No effect of ascorbate on cutaneous vasodilation and sweating in older men and those with type 2 diabetes exercising in the heat. Physiological Reports, 2017, 5, e13238.	0.7	17
46	Modulation of GLP-1 Levels by a Genetic Variant That Regulates the Cardiovascular Effects of Intensive Glycemic Control in ACCORD. Diabetes Care, 2018, 41, 348-355.	4.3	16
47	Minimal effect of walking before dinner on glycemic responses in type 2 diabetes: outcomes from the multi-site E-PAraDiGM study. Acta Diabetologica, 2019, 56, 755-765.	1.2	16
48	Evidence for ageâ€related differences in heat acclimatisation responsiveness. Experimental Physiology, 2020, 105, 1491-1499.	0.9	15
49	Use of Virtual Care for Glycemic Management in People With Types 1 and 2 Diabetes and Diabetes in Pregnancy: A Rapid Review. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2021, 45, 677-688.e2.	0.4	15
50	Effects of aerobic or resistance training or both on health-related quality of life in youth with obesity: the HEARTY Trial. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2017, 42, 361-370.	0.9	14
51	Type 1 diabetes modulates cyclooxygenase- and nitric oxide-dependent mechanisms governing sweating but not cutaneous vasodilation during exercise in the heat. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2016, 311, R1076-R1084.	0.9	13
52	A Pilot Study of Physical Activity Education Delivery in Diabetes Education Centres in Ontario. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2008, 32, 123-130.	0.4	12
53	Moving Beyond Cardio: The Value of Resistance Training, Balance Training, and Other Forms of Exercise in the Management of Diabetes. Diabetes Spectrum, 2015, 28, 14-23.	0.4	12
54	Cutaneous blood flow during intradermal NO administration in young and older adults: roles for calcium-activated potassium channels and cyclooxygenase?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2016, 310, R1081-R1087.	0.9	12

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55	Interactive effects of age and hydration state on human thermoregulatory function during exercise in hotâ€dry conditions. Acta Physiologica, 2019, 226, e13226.	1.8	12
56	Assessment of the MyWellness Key accelerometer in people with type 2 diabetes. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2015, 40, 1193-1198.	0.9	11
57	Cardiometabolic risk factors in type 2 diabetes with high fat and low muscle mass: At baseline and in response to exercise. Obesity, 2017, 25, 881-891.	1.5	11
58	Does exercise training affect resting metabolic rate in adolescents with obesity?. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2017, 42, 15-22.	0.9	11
59	Resistance Exercise in Already-Active Diabetic Individuals (READI): Study rationale, design and methods for a randomized controlled trial of resistance and aerobic exercise in type 1 diabetes. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2015, 41, 129-138.	0.8	10
60	Cutaneous vascular and sweating responses to intradermal administration of prostaglandin E₁ and E₂ in young and older adults: a role for nitric oxide?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2016, 310, R1064-R1072.	0.9	10
61	Fluid replacement modulates oxidative stress- but not nitric oxide-mediated cutaneous vasodilation and sweating during prolonged exercise in the heat. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2017, 313, R730-R739.	0.9	10
62	Aging attenuates adenosine triphosphateâ€induced, but not muscarinic and nicotinic, cutaneous vasodilation in men. Microcirculation, 2018, 25, e12462.	1.0	10
63	Exercise in the heat induces similar elevations in serum irisin in young and older men despite lower resting irisin concentrations in older adults. Journal of Thermal Biology, 2022, 104, 103189.	1.1	10
64	Type 2 diabetes specifically attenuates purinergic skin vasodilatation without affecting muscarinic and nicotinic skin vasodilatation and sweating. Experimental Physiology, 2018, 103, 212-221.	0.9	9
65	Local arginase inhibition does not modulate cutaneous vasodilation or sweating in young and older men during exercise. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 126, 1129-1137.	1.2	9
66	Type 2 diabetes does not exacerbate body heat storage in older adults during brief, extreme passive heat exposure. Temperature, 2020, 7, 263-269.	1.6	8
67	Impact of uncomplicated controlled hypertension on thermoregulation during exercise-heat stress. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2020, 35, 880-883.	1.0	8
68	Remission of Type 2 Diabetes Following a Short-term Intensive Intervention With Insulin Glargine, Sitagliptin, and Metformin: Results of an Open-label Randomized Parallel-Design Trial. Diabetes Care, 2022, 45, 178-185.	4.3	8
69	Impaired whole-body heat loss in type 1 diabetes during exercise in the heat: a cause for concern?. Diabetologia, 2019, 62, 1087-1089.	2.9	7
70	Role of Resistance Exercise in Reducing Risk for Cardiometabolic Disease. Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports, 2010, 4, 383-389.	0.8	6
71	Aerobic and resistance training do not influence plasma carnosinase content or activity in type 2 diabetes. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 309, E663-E669.	1.8	6
72	Oxidative stress does not influence local sweat rate during highâ€intensity exercise. Experimental Physiology, 2018, 103, 172-178.	0.9	6

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73	Clinical Utility of Pre-Exercise Stress Testing in People With Diabetes. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2019, 35, 185-192.	0.8	6
74	Exercise-heat tolerance in middle-aged-to-older men with type 2 diabetes. Acta Diabetologica, 2021, 58, 809-812.	1.2	6
75	Ageing augments nicotinic and adenosine triphosphateâ€induced, but not muscarinic, cutaneous vasodilatation in women. Experimental Physiology, 2019, 104, 1801-1807.	0.9	5
76	Ageing attenuates muscarinicâ€mediated sweating differently in men and women with no effect on nicotinicâ€mediated sweating. Experimental Dermatology, 2019, 28, 968-971.	1.4	5
77	Cardiac autonomic modulation in type 1 diabetes during exercise-heat stress. Acta Diabetologica, 2020, 57, 959-963.	1.2	5
78	Effect of exercise-heat acclimation on cardiac autonomic modulation in type 2 diabetes: a pilot study. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2021, 46, 284-287.	0.9	5
79	Glucose management for exercise using continuous glucose monitoring: should sex and prandial state be additional considerations?. Diabetologia, 2021, 64, 932-934.	2.9	5
80	Diminished heart rate variability in type 2 diabetes is exacerbated during exercise-heat stress. Acta Diabetologica, 2020, 57, 899-901.	1.2	5
81	Comparative efficacy and safety of antihyperglycemic drug classes for patients with type 2 diabetes following failure with metformin monotherapy: A systematic review and network metaâ€analysis of randomized controlled trials. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2022, 38, e3515.	1.7	5
82	Measurement of lipid profiles in the early postpartum period after hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2019, 13, 1008-1015.	0.6	4
83	Blunted circulating irisin in adults with type 1 diabetes during aerobic exercise in a hot environment: a pilot study. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 45, 679-682.	0.9	4
84	Afternoon aerobic and resistance exercise have limited impact on 24-h CGM outcomes in adults with type 1 diabetes: A secondary analysis. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 177, 108874.	1.1	4
85	Risks of Dysglycemia Over the First 4ÂYears After a Hypertensive Disorder of Pregnancy. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2019, 43, 587-593.	0.4	3
86	Superoxide and NADPH oxidase do not modulate skin blood flow in older exercising adults with and without type 2 diabetes. Microvascular Research, 2019, 125, 103886.	1.1	3
87	Comparative Success of Recruitment Strategies for an Exercise Intervention Trial Among Women With Polycystic Ovary Syndrome: Observational Study. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2021, 23, e25208.	2.1	3
88	Type 2 diabetes impairs vascular responsiveness to nitric oxide, but not the venoarteriolar reflex or postâ€occlusive reactive hyperaemia in forearm skin. Experimental Dermatology, 2021, 30, 1807-1813.	1.4	3
89	Can Resistance Exercise Be a Tool for Healthy Aging in Post-Menopausal Women with Type 1 Diabetes?. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 8716.	1.2	3
90	My Patient's Diabetic Kidney Disease Has Progressed to Stage 4; Should I Discontinue Metformin?. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2014, 38, 296-299.	0.4	2

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91	The OPTIMIZE trial: Rationale and design of a randomized controlled trial of motivational enhancement therapy to improve adherence to statin medication. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2016, 49, 47-56.	0.8	2
92	Effect of P2 receptor blockade on cutaneous vasodilation during rest and exercise in the heat in young men. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2018, 43, 312-315.	0.9	2
93	Patient decisional needs when considering treatment intensification for type 2 diabetes: A qualitative study in China. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 170, 108471.	1.1	2
94	Long-Term Physical Activity Levels After the End of a Structured Exercise Intervention in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes and Prediabetes: A Systematic Review. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2020, 44, 680-687.e2.	0.4	2
95	Ageing augments Î²â€adrenergic cutaneous vasodilatation differently in men and women, with no effect on Î²â€adrenergic sweating. Experimental Physiology, 2020, 105, 1720-1729.	0.9	2
96	Extensive pigmented abdominal plaque inÂaÂdiabetic patient. JAAD Case Reports, 2021, 7, 11-13.	0.4	2
97	Factors Influencing Inpatient Insulin Management of Adults With TypeÂ1 and Type 2 Diabetes by Residents and Medical Students. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2021, 45, 167-173.e1.	0.4	2
98	Effects of shortâ€term heat acclimation on wholeâ€body heat exchange and local nitric oxide synthaseâ€• and cyclooxygenaseâ€dependent heat loss responses in exercising older men. Experimental Physiology, 2021, 106, 450-462.	0.9	2
99	Prevalence of and risk factors for excess weight gain in pregnancy: a cross-sectional study using survey data. CMAJ Open, 2021, 9, E1168-E1174.	1.1	2
100	Attenuated Exerciseâ€heat Tolerance in Type 2 Diabetes and Hypertension. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.2	1
101	Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Objectively Measured Moderate- to Vigorous-intensity Physical Activity in Adults With TypeÂ2 Diabetes: Cross-sectional Results From the Canadian Health Measures Survey (2007 to 2017). Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2022, 46, 578-585.e4.	0.4	1
102	Circulating Myostatin Decreases with Aerobic Exercise Training in Preâ€Diabetic but not Diabetic Human Subjects. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 863.11.	0.2	0
103	Performing Resistance Exercise Prior to Aerobic Exercise Results in Higher Growth Hormone Levels during Exercise in Physically Active Individuals with Wellâ€Controlled Type 1 Diabetes. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 712.29.	0.2	0
104	Prevention of cardiovascular events in diabetes. Clinical Evidence, 2006, , 623-45.	0.2	0
105	Albumin-to-creatinine ratio in a timed overnight urine sample was accurate for screening for microalbuminuria in diabetes mellitus. ACP Journal Club, 1999, 131, 47.	0.1	0