

# J Grant Mouser

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

60  
papers

2,035  
citations

236912

25  
h-index

254170

43  
g-index

60  
all docs

60  
docs citations

60  
times ranked

1450  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A comparison of variability between absolute and relative blood flow restriction pressures. <i>Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging</i> , 2022, , .	1.2	0
2	A narrative review of the effects of blood flow restriction on vascular structure and function. <i>Physiology International</i> , 2022, 109, 186-203.	1.6	2
3	The Impact of Ultrasound Probe Tilt on Muscle Thickness and Echo-Intensity: A Cross-Sectional Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Densitometry</i> , 2020, 23, 630-638.	1.2	36
4	Assessing differential responders and mean changes in muscle size, strength, and the crossover effect to 2 distinct resistance training protocols. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 45, 463-470.	1.9	32
5	Blood flow restriction does not augment low force contractions taken to or near task failure. <i>European Journal of Sport Science</i> , 2020, 20, 650-659.	2.7	16
6	The Basics of Training for Muscle Size and Strength: A Brief Review on the Theory. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 645-653.	0.4	18
7	Limb Occlusion Pressure: A Method to Assess Changes in Systolic Blood Pressure. <i>International Journal of Exercise Science</i> , 2020, 13, 366-373.	0.5	1
8	A method to standardize the blood flow restriction pressure by an elastic cuff. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2019, 29, 329-335.	2.9	20
9	Differences in 100-m sprint performance and skeletal muscle mass between elite male and female sprinters. <i>Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness</i> , 2019, 59, 304-309.	0.7	12
10	Perceptual and arterial occlusion responses to very low load blood flow restricted exercise performed to volitional failure. <i>Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging</i> , 2019, 39, 29-34.	1.2	22
11	Very-low-load resistance exercise in the upper body with and without blood flow restriction: cardiovascular outcomes. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 44, 288-292.	1.9	15
12	High-pressure blood flow restriction with very low load resistance training results in peripheral vascular adaptations similar to heavy resistance training. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2019, 40, 035003.	2.1	29
13	Perceptual changes to progressive resistance training with and without blood flow restriction. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2019, 37, 1857-1864.	2.0	29
14	Acute skeletal muscle responses to very low load resistance exercise with and without the application of blood flow restriction in the upper body. <i>Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging</i> , 2019, 39, 201-208.	1.2	22
15	Magnetic resonance imaging-measured skeletal muscle mass to fat-free mass ratio increases with increasing levels of fat-free mass. <i>Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness</i> , 2019, 59, 619-623.	0.7	4
16	Comment on: "The General Adaptation Syndrome: A Foundation for the Concept of Periodization". <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2018, 48, 1751-1753.	6.5	3
17	The Application of Blood Flow Restriction: Lessons From the Laboratory. <i>Current Sports Medicine Reports</i> , 2018, 17, 129-134.	1.2	61
18	Blood flow restriction: Methods matter. <i>Experimental Gerontology</i> , 2018, 104, 7-8.	2.8	4

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19	Effects of load on the acute response of muscles proximal and distal to blood flow restriction. Journal of Physiological Sciences, 2018, 68, 769-779.	2.1	7
20	Skeletal muscle mass in human athletes: What is the upper limit?. American Journal of Human Biology, 2018, 30, e23102.	1.6	22
21	Blood flow restriction and cuff width: effect on blood flow in the legs. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2018, 38, 944-948.	1.2	19
22	Moderately heavy exercise produces lower cardiovascular, RPE, and discomfort compared to lower load exercise with and without blood flow restriction. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2018, 118, 1473-1480.	2.5	26
23	Let's talk about sex: where are the young females in blood flow restriction research?. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2018, 38, 1-3.	1.2	32
24	Brachial blood flow under relative levels of blood flow restriction is decreased in a nonlinear fashion. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2018, 38, 425-430.	1.2	31
25	Can blood flow restriction augment muscle activation during high-load training?. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2018, 38, 291-295.	1.2	14
26	The acute muscular response to blood flow-restricted exercise with very low relative pressure. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2018, 38, 304-311.	1.2	16
27	A critical review of the current evidence examining whether resistance training improves time trial performance. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2018, 36, 1485-1491.	2.0	7
28	Correlations Do Not Show Cause and Effect: Not Even for Changes in Muscle Size and Strength. Sports Medicine, 2018, 48, 1-6.	6.5	61
29	Muscle Adaptations to High-Load Training and Very Low-Load Training With and Without Blood Flow Restriction. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 1448.	2.8	94
30	Motor adaption during repeated motor control testing: Attenuated muscle activation without changes in response latencies. Journal of Electromyography and Kinesiology, 2018, 41, 96-102.	1.7	6
31	Skeletal Muscle Mass and Architecture of the World's Strongest Raw Powerlifter: A Case Study. Asian Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 9, .	0.3	13
32	Influence of cuff material on blood flow restriction stimulus in the upper body. Journal of Physiological Sciences, 2017, 67, 207-215.	2.1	45
33	Determining Strength: A Case for Multiple Methods of Measurement. Sports Medicine, 2017, 47, 193-195.	6.5	128
34	What does individual strength say about resistance training status?. Muscle and Nerve, 2017, 55, 455-457.	2.2	17
35	The effects of upper body exercise across different levels of blood flow restriction on arterial occlusion pressure and perceptual responses. Physiology and Behavior, 2017, 171, 181-186.	2.1	74
36	The influence of time on determining blood flow restriction pressure. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2017, 20, 777-780.	1.3	15

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37	Timeâ€course of muscle growth, and its relationship with muscle strength in both young and older women. <i>Geriatrics and Gerontology International</i> , 2017, 17, 2000-2007.	1.5	20
38	Muscle size and strength: another study not designed to answer the question. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 117, 1273-1274.	2.5	10
39	A tale of three cuffs: the hemodynamics of blood flow restriction. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 117, 1493-1499.	2.5	56
40	Muscle growth: To infinity and beyond?. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2017, 56, 1022-1030.	2.2	33
41	Post-exercise blood flow restriction attenuates hyperemia similarly in males and females. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 117, 1707-1712.	2.5	4
42	The General Adaptation Syndrome: Potential misapplications to resistance exercise. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2017, 20, 1015-1017.	1.3	23
43	Differentiating swelling and hypertrophy through indirect assessment of muscle damage in untrained men following repeated bouts of resistance exercise. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 117, 213-224.	2.5	23
44	Do metabolites that are produced during resistance exercise enhance muscle hypertrophy?. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 117, 2125-2135.	2.5	59
45	Chasing the top quartile of cross-sectional data: Is it possible with resistance training?. <i>Medical Hypotheses</i> , 2017, 108, 63-68.	1.5	13
46	The Cardiovascular and Perceptual Response to Very Low Load Blood Flow Restricted Exercise. <i>International Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2017, 38, 597-603.	1.7	56
47	Blood flow in humans following low-load exercise with and without blood flow restriction. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 42, 1165-1171.	1.9	38
48	Frequency: The Overlooked Resistance Training Variable for Inducing Muscle Hypertrophy?. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2017, 47, 799-805.	6.5	72
49	The widespread misuse of effect sizes. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2017, 20, 446-450.	1.3	82
50	Training to Fatigue: The Answer for Standardization When Assessing Muscle Hypertrophy?. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2017, 47, 1021-1027.	6.5	75
51	Influence of relative blood flow restriction pressure on muscle activation and muscle adaptation. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2016, 53, 438-445.	2.2	164
52	Do rhythms exist in elbow flexor torque, oral temperature and muscle thickness during normal waking hours?. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2016, 160, 12-17.	2.1	3
53	The problem Of muscle hypertrophy: Revisited. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2016, 54, 1012-1014.	2.2	54
54	Post-exercise blood flow restriction attenuates muscle hypertrophy. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2016, 116, 1955-1963.	2.5	26

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55	The association between physiologic testosterone levels, lean mass, and fat mass in a nationally representative sample of men in the United States. <i>Steroids</i> , 2016, 115, 62-66.	1.8	35
56	The acute and chronic effects of "NO LOAD" resistance training. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2016, 164, 345-352.	2.1	57
57	Does the time of your health screening alter your "health"? <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2016, 220, 524-526.	1.7	0
58	Are there perceptual differences to varying levels of blood flow restriction?. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2016, 157, 277-280.	2.1	23
59	Letter to the editor: Applying the blood flow restriction pressure: the elephant in the room. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2016, 310, H132-H133.	3.2	35
60	Blood flow restriction in the upper and lower limbs is predicted by limb circumference and systolic blood pressure. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2015, 115, 397-405.	2.5	121