Miranda J Pallan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Is BMI the best measure of obesity?. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 360, k1274.	2.3	143
2	Effectiveness of a childhood obesity prevention programme delivered through schools, targeting 6 and 7 year olds: cluster randomised controlled trial (WAVES study). BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 360, k211.	2.3	106
3	The views of stakeholders on the role of the primary school in preventing childhood obesity: a qualitative systematic review. Obesity Reviews, 2013, 14, 975-988.	6.5	71
4	Body image, body dissatisfaction and weight status in south asian children: a cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 21.	2.9	64
5	Effectiveness of a brief behavioural intervention to prevent weight gain over the Christmas holiday period: randomised controlled trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 363, k4867.	2.3	46
6	Physical Activity and Blood Pressure in Primary School Children. Hypertension, 2013, 61, 70-75.	2.7	45
7	Cost-effectiveness of a community-based physical activity programme for adults (Be Active) in the UK: an economic analysis within a natural experiment. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2014, 48, 207-212.	6.7	45
8	Socioeconomic determinants of childhood obesity among primary school children in Guangzhou, China. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 482.	2.9	45
9	The CHIRPY DRAGON intervention in preventing obesity in Chinese primary-schoolaged children: AÂcluster-randomised controlled trial. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002971.	8.4	43
10	Process evaluation design in a cluster randomised controlled childhood obesity prevention trial: the WAVES study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 112.	4.6	37
11	Contextual influences on the development of obesity in children: A case study of UK South Asian communities. Preventive Medicine, 2012, 54, 205-211.	3.4	35
12	A cluster-randomised controlled trial to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a childhood obesity prevention programme delivered through schools, targeting 6–7 year old children: the WAVES study protocol. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 488.	2.9	31
13	The economic case for prevention of population vitamin D deficiency: a modelling study using data from England and Wales. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 74, 825-833.	2.9	30
14	Parent and child perceptions of school-based obesity prevention in England: a qualitative study. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 1224.	2.9	27
15	Is utility-based quality of life associated with overweight in children? Evidence from the UK WAVES randomised controlled study. BMC Pediatrics, 2015, 15, 211.	1.7	25
16	Preventing vitamin D deficiency (VDD): a systematic review of economic evaluations. European Journal of Public Health, 2017, 27, 292-301.	0.3	24
17	Preventing childhood obesity, phase II feasibility study focusing on South Asians: BEACHeS. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e004579.	1.9	22
18	Effectiveness of schoolâ€based interventions to prevent obesity among children aged 4 to 12 years old in middleâ€income countries: A systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Obesity Reviews, 2021, 22, e13105.	6.5	22

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19	Development of a childhood obesity prevention programme with a focus on UK South Asian communities. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 948-954.	3.4	20
20	Teacher experiences of delivering an obesity prevention programme (The WAVES study intervention) in a primary school setting. Health Education Journal, 2015, 74, 655-667.	1.2	19
21	Prevalence of adiposity and its association with sleep duration, quality, and timing among 9–12-year-old children in Guangzhou, China. Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 27, 531-537.	2.4	18
22	The West Midlands ActiVe lifestyle and healthy Eating in School children (WAVES) study: a cluster randomised controlled trial testing the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a multifaceted obesity prevention intervention programme targeted at children aged 6–7 years. Health Technology Assessment, 2018, 22, 1-608.	2.8	18
23	Are school physical activity characteristics associated with weight status in primary school children? A multilevel cross-sectional analysis of routine surveillance data. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2014, 99, 135-141.	1.9	16
24	Process evaluation results of a cluster randomised controlled childhood obesity prevention trial: the WAVES study. BMC Public Health, 2017, 17, 681.	2.9	16
25	Cluster-randomised controlled trial to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of an obesity prevention programme for Chinese primary school-aged children: the CHIRPY DRAGON study protocol. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e018415.	1.9	15
26	Economic evaluation of a childhood obesity prevention programme for children: Results from the WAVES cluster randomised controlled trial conducted in schools. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0219500.	2.5	15
27	Obesity prevention in English primary schools: headteacher perspectives. Health Promotion International, 2017, 32, dav113.	1.8	14
28	Evaluation of an independent, radiographer-led community diagnostic ultrasound service provided to general practitioners. Journal of Public Health, 2005, 27, 176-181.	1.8	13
29	Relationship between weight status and health-related quality of life in Chinese primary school children in Guangzhou: a cross-sectional study. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2016, 14, 166.	2.4	12
30	Healthy Dads, Healthy Kids UK, a weight management programme for fathers: feasibility RCT. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e033534.	1.9	12
31	Childhood obesity and dental caries: an ecological investigation of the shape and moderators of the association. BMC Oral Health, 2020, 20, 338.	2.3	12
32	How does age affect the relationship between weight and health utility during the middle years of childhood?. Quality of Life Research, 2018, 27, 1455-1462.	3.1	11
33	Contributors to childhood obesity in Iran: the views of parents and school staff. Public Health, 2014, 128, 83-90.	2.9	9
34	Are babies conceived during Ramadan born smaller and sooner than babies conceived at other times of the year? A Born in Bradford Cohort Study. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2017, 71, 722-728.	3.7	8
35	Cost-Effectiveness of a School-and Family-Based Childhood Obesity Prevention Programme in China: The "CHIRPY DRAGON―Cluster-Randomised Controlled Trial. International Journal of Public Health, 2021, 66, 1604025.	2.3	8
36	Cultural adaptation of a children's weight management programme: Child weigHt mANaGement for Ethnically diverse communities (CHANGE) study. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 848.	2.9	7

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37	Micronutrient deficiencies and health-related quality of life: the case of children with vitamin D deficiency. Public Health Nutrition, 2020, 23, 1165-1172.	2.2	7
38	Syphilis outbreak in Walsall, UK: lessons for control and prevention. International Journal of STD and AIDS, 2007, 18, 55-57.	1.1	6
39	Development of the theory-based Chinese primary school children physical activity and dietary behaviour changes intervention (CHIRPY DRAGON): development of a cluster-randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, S51.	13.7	6
40	Differences in perceived causes of childhood obesity between migrant and local communities in China: A qualitative study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0177505.	2.5	6
41	Cultural adaptation of an existing children's weight management programme: the CHANGE intervention and feasibility RCT. Health Technology Assessment, 2019, 23, 1-166.	2.8	6
42	Relationship between primary school healthy eating and physical activity promoting environments and children's dietary intake, physical activity and weight status: a longitudinal study in the West Midlands, UK. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e040833.	1.9	5
43	Relationship Between Weight Status and Health-Related Quality of Life in School-age Children in China. Journal of Health Economics and Outcomes Research, 2022, 9, 75-81.	1.2	5
44	An exploration of the longitudinal relation between parental feeding practices and child anthropometric adiposity measures from the West Midlands Active Lifestyle and Healthy Eating in Schoolchildren (WAVES) Study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 108, 1316-1323.	4.7	4
45	A cluster-randomised feasibility trial of a children's weight management programme: the Child weigHt mANaGement for Ethnically diverse communities (CHANGE) study. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2018, 4, 175.	1.2	4
46	The Food provision, cUlture and Environment in secondary schooLs (FUEL) study: protocol of a mixed methods evaluation of national School Food Standards implementation in secondary schools and their impact on pupils' dietary intake and dental health. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e042931.	1.9	4
47	A weight management programme for fathers of children aged 4–11 years: cultural adaptation and the Healthy Dads, Healthy Kids UK feasibility RCT. Public Health Research, 2020, 8, 1-166.	1.3	4
48	Obesity prevention: life course approach vs continuing environmental â€~detoxification'. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 1100-1101.	1.9	3
49	Adiposity and response to an obesity prevention intervention in Pakistani and Bangladeshi primary school boys and girls: a secondary analysis using the BEACHeS feasibility study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e007907.	1.9	3
50	Cultural adaptation of a children's weight management programme for Bangladeshi and Pakistani families in the UK: a cluster-randomised feasibility study protocol. Pilot and Feasibility Studies, 2016, 2, 48.	1.2	3
51	Weight status, cardiorespiratory fitness and high blood pressure relationship among 5–12-year-old Chinese primary school children. Journal of Human Hypertension, 2017, 31, 808-814.	2.2	3
52	Differences in perceived causes of childhood obesity between migrant and local communities in China: a qualitative study. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, S3.	13.7	0