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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting Reduces Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Responses. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 976-983.	8.6	952
2	Benefits for Type 2 Diabetes of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting With Brief Bouts of Light Walking or Simple Resistance Activities. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 964-972.	8.6	273
3	Acute effects of breaking up prolonged sitting on fatigue and cognition: a pilot study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e009630.	1.9	115
4	Interrupting prolonged sitting with brief bouts of light walking or simple resistance activities reduces resting blood pressure and plasma noradrenaline in type 2 diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 34, 2376-2382.	0.5	101
5	Sitting Less and Moving More. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 1037-1046.	2.7	85
6	Interrupting prolonged sitting in type 2 diabetes: nocturnal persistence of improved glycaemic control. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 499-507.	6.3	83
7	Breaking up of prolonged sitting over three days sustains, but does not enhance, lowering of postprandial plasma glucose and insulin in overweight and obese adults. Clinical Science, 2015, 129, 117-127.	4.3	67
8	Distinct effects of acute exercise and breaks in sitting on working memory and executive function in older adults: a three-arm, randomised cross-over trial to evaluate the effects of exercise with and without breaks in sitting on cognition. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 776-781.	6.7	60
9	Prolonged uninterrupted sitting elevates postprandial hyperglycaemia proportional to degree of insulin resistance. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2018, 20, 1526-1530.	4.4	41
10	Acute effects of interrupting prolonged sitting on vascular function in type 2 diabetes. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2021, 320, H393-H403.	3.2	24
11	Does the type of activity "break―from prolonged sitting differentially impact on postprandial blood glucose reductions? An exploratory analysis. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2017, 42, 897-900.	1.9	20
12	Prolonged uninterrupted sitting increases fatigue in type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2018, 135, 128-133.	2.8	17
13	Combined effects of continuous exercise and intermittent active interruptions to prolonged sitting on postprandial glucose, insulin, and triglycerides in adults with obesity: a randomized crossover trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 152.	4.6	16
14	Frequency of Interruptions to Sitting Time: Benefits for Postprandial Metabolism in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 1254-1263.	8.6	15
15	Regulation of the sympathetic nervous system by the kidney. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 2014, 23, 61-68.	2.0	14
16	The sugar content of soft drinks in Australia, Europe and the United States. Medical Journal of Australia, 2017, 206, 454-455.	1.7	14
17	Interrupting Sitting Time with Simple Resistance Activities Lowers Postprandial Insulinemia in Adults with Overweight or Obesity. Obesity, 2019, 27, 1428-1433.	3.0	10
18	Between-meal sucrose-sweetened beverage consumption impairs glycaemia and lipid metabolism during prolonged sitting: AÂrandomized controlled trial. Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 38, 1536-1543.	5.0	8

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Interrupting Prolonged Sitting and Endothelial Function in Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2021, 53, 479-486.	0.4	7
20	Renal sympathetic nerve ablation for the management of resistant hypertension. Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 2013, 22, 607-614.	2.0	5
21	Different frequencies of active interruptions to sitting have distinct effects on 22Âh glycemic control in type 2 diabetes. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2021, 31, 2969-2978.	2.6	2