Eivind Wang

List of Publications by Citations

29 papers	1,139 citations	12 h-index	31 g-index
31 ext. papers	1,363 ext. citations	3.6 avg, IF	3.87 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
29	Aerobic high-intensity intervals improve VO2max more than moderate training. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2007**, 39, 665-71	1.2	696
28	Effective training for patients with intermittent claudication. *Scandinavian Cardiovascular Journal*, **2005**, 39, 244-9	2	54
27	The Effect of Age on the V̇O2max Response to High-Intensity Interval Training. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2017**, 49, 78-85	1.2	46
26	Fatigue-related group III/IV muscle afferent feedback facilitates intracortical inhibition during locomotor exercise. *Journal of Physiology*, **2018**, 596, 4789-4801	3.9	42
25	Exercise-training-induced changes in metabolic capacity with age: the role of central cardiovascular plasticity. *Age*, **2014**, 36, 665-76		36
24	High-intensity interval training in patients with substance use disorder. *BioMed Research International*, **2014**, 2014, 616935	3	36
23	Plantar flexion: an effective training for peripheral arterial disease. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2008**, 104, 749-56	3.4	33
22	Impact of maximal strength training on work efficiency and muscle fiber type in the elderly: Implications for physical function and fall prevention. *Experimental Gerontology*, **2017**, 91, 64-71	4.5	29
21	Lifelong strength training mitigates the age-related decline in efferent drive. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2016**, 121, 415-23	3.7	24
20	Neural Plasticity with Age: Unilateral Maximal Strength Training Augments Efferent Neural Drive to the Contralateral Limb in Older Adults. *Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, **2018**, 73, 596-602	6.4	19
19	Plantar flexion training primes peripheral arterial disease patients for improvements in cardiac function. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2009**, 106, 207-15	3.4	14
18	Impaired Aerobic Endurance and Muscular Strength in Substance Use Disorder Patients: Implications for Health and Premature Death. *Medicine (United States)*, **2015**, 94, e1914	1.8	13
17	Maximal strength training as physical rehabilitation for patients with substance use disorder; a randomized controlled trial. *BMC Sports Science, Medicine and Rehabilitation*, **2016**, 8, 7	2.4	12
16	Maximal strength training increases muscle force generating capacity and the anaerobic ATP synthesis flux without altering the cost of contraction in elderly. *Experimental Gerontology*, **2018**, 111, 154-161	4.5	12
15	Functional Performance With Age: The Role of Long-Term Strength Training. *Journal of Geriatric Physical Therapy*, **2019**, 42, 115-122	3.2	11
14	Maximal strength training: the impact of eccentric overload. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2018**, 120, 2868-2876	3.2	11
13	Maximal strength training-induced improvements in forearm work efficiency are associated with reduced blood flow. *American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, **2018**, 314, H853-H862	5.2	10

List of Publications

12	Skeletal Muscle Mitochondrial Adaptations to Maximal Strength Training in Older Adults. *Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, **2020**, 75, 2269-2277	6.4	8
11	A comprehensive cardiovascular disease risk profile in patients with schizophrenia. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*, **2019**, 29, 575-585	4.6	8
10	Reliability of forearm oxygen uptake during handgrip exercise: assessment by ultrasonography and venous blood gas. *Physiological Reports*, **2018**, 6, e13696	2.6	7
9	Patients with schizophrenia have impaired muscle force-generating capacity and functional performance. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*, **2019**, 29, 1968-1979	4.6	6
8	External Resistance Is Imperative for Training-Induced Efferent Neural Drive Enhancement in Older Adults. *Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, **2021**, 76, 224-232	6.4	5
7	Responses to Maximal Strength Training in Different Age and Gender Groups. *Frontiers in Physiology*, **2021**, 12, 636972	4.6	2
6	Early Maximal Strength Training Improves Leg Strength and Postural Stability in Elderly Following Hip Fracture Surgery. *Geriatric Orthopaedic Surgery and Rehabilitation*, **2021**, 12, 21514593211015103	2	2
5	Smartphone-Assisted High-Intensity Interval Training in Inflammatory Rheumatic Disease Patients: Randomized Controlled Trial. *JMIR MHealth and UHealth*, **2021**, 9, e28124	5.5	1
4	One-year aerobic interval training in outpatients with schizophrenia: A randomized controlled trial. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*, **2020**, 30, 2420-2436	4.6	1
3	Strength training restores force-generating capacity in patients with schizophrenia. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*, **2021**, 31, 665-678	4.6	1
2	Prediction of upper extremity peak oxygen consumption from heart rate during submaximal arm cycling in young and middle-aged adults. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2019**, 119, 2589-2598	3.4	0
1	Maximal strength training-induced increase in efferent neural drive is not reflected in relative protein expression of SERCA. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2021**, 121, 3421-3430	3.4	0