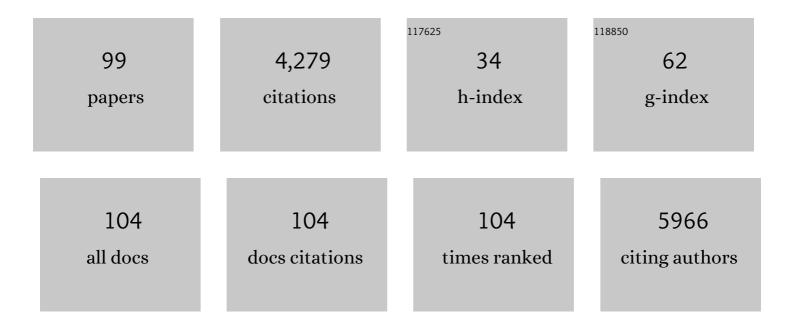
Hans H C M Savelberg

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Accelerometer-derived sedentary time and physical activity and the incidence of depressive symptoms – The Maastricht Study. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 2786-2793.	4.5	5
2	Short- and long-term results of operative iliac artery release in endurance athletes. Journal of Vascular Surgery, 2022, 75, 1993-2001.e3.	1.1	3
3	Test–retest reliability of skeletal muscle oxygenation measurement using nearâ€infrared spectroscopy during exercise in patients with sportâ€related iliac artery flow limitation. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2022, 42, 114-126.	1.2	7
4	Sedentary behaviour and physical activity are associated with biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and low-grade inflammation—relevance for (pre)diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2022, 65, 777-789.	6.3	32
5	The Acute Effects of Standing on Executive Functioning in Vocational Education and Training Students: The Phit2Learn Study. Frontiers in Psychology, 2022, 13, 810007.	2.1	2
6	Estimating VO2peak in 18–90 Year-Old Adults: Development and Validation of the FitMÃįx©-Questionnaire. International Journal of General Medicine, 2022, Volume 15, 3727-3737.	1.8	10
7	Sport-related femoral artery occlusion detected by near-infrared spectroscopy and pedal power measurements: a case report. Physician and Sportsmedicine, 2021, 49, 241-244.	2.1	4
8	Improving the understanding of written peer feedback through face-to-face peer dialogue: students' perspective. Higher Education Research and Development, 2021, 40, 1100-1116.	2.9	21
9	The association between cardio-respiratory fitness and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 279, 484-490.	4.1	10
10	Associations of cells from both innate and adaptive immunity with lower nerve conduction velocity: the Maastricht Study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2021, 9, e001698.	2.8	4
11	A Qualitative Study of the Feasibility and Acceptability of Implementing â€~Sit-To-Stand' Desks in Vocational Education and Training. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 849.	2.6	5
12	Spousal concordance in pathophysiological markers and risk factors for type 2 diabetes: a cross-sectional analysis of The Maastricht Study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2021, 9, e001879.	2.8	2
13	Differences in Habitual Physical Activity Behavior between Students from Different Vocational Education Tracks and the Association with Cognitive Performance. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3031.	2.6	3
14	The effects of standing tutorial meetings on physical activity behavior in undergraduates: A randomized controlled trial. Physiology and Behavior, 2021, 230, 113294.	2.1	3
15	Carotid stiffness is associated with retinal microvascular dysfunction—The Maastricht study. Microcirculation, 2021, 28, e12702.	1.8	4
16	Machine learning-based glucose prediction with use of continuous glucose and physical activity monitoring data: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253125.	2.5	25
17	Lifestyle interventions to reduce sedentary behaviour in clinical populations: A systematic review and meta-analysis of different strategies and effects on cardiometabolic health. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 148, 106593.	3.4	27
18	The effects of standing in tutorial group meetings on learning: A randomized controlled trial. Trends in Neuroscience and Education, 2021, 24, 100156.	3.1	0

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19	The added value of frequent physical activity group sessions in a combined lifestyle intervention: A cluster randomised trial in primary care. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2020, 20, 101204.	1.8	5
20	Association of the Amount and Pattern of Physical Activity With Arterial Stiffness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e017502.	3.7	19
21	Higher levels of daily physical activity are associated with better skin microvascular function in type 2 diabetes—The Maastricht Study. Microcirculation, 2020, 27, e12611.	1.8	7
22	Cardiometabolic risk factors as determinants of peripheral nerve function: the Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1648-1658.	6.3	18
23	Effect of a 6-week strength-training program on neuromuscular efficiency in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. Diabetology International, 2020, 11, 376-382.	1.4	3
24	Academic Schedule and Day-to-Day Variations in Sedentary Behavior and Physical Activity of University Students. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 2810.	2.6	7
25	The Association Between β-Blocker Use and Cardiorespiratory Fitness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2019, 24, 37-45.	2.0	6
26	The Moderating Role of the School Context on the Effects of the Healthy Primary School of the Future. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 2432.	2.6	15
27	Unravelling the Effects of the Healthy Primary School of the Future: For Whom and Where Is It Effective?. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 2119.	4.1	7
28	The effects of standing tutorials on learning in undergraduate students: Study protocol. International Journal of Educational Research, 2019, 98, 123-133.	2.2	4
29	Granularity matters: comparing different ways of measuring self-regulated learning. Metacognition and Learning, 2019, 14, 1-19.	2.7	97
30	One- and Two-Year Effects of the Healthy Primary School of the Future on Children's Dietary and Physical Activity Behaviours: A Quasi-Experimental Study. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 689.	4.1	34
31	Can the Healthy Primary School of the Future offer perspective in the ongoing obesity epidemic in young children? A Dutch quasi-experimental study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e030676.	1.9	21
32	Pedal power measurement as a diagnostic tool for functional vascular problems. Clinical Biomechanics, 2019, 61, 211-216.	1.2	5
33	Improving student expectations of learning in a problem-based environment. Computers in Human Behavior, 2018, 87, 416-423.	8.5	25
34	Association Between Employment Status and Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior—The Maastricht Study. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2018, 60, 309-315.	1.7	22
35	Reliability of HR-pQCTÂDerived Cortical Bone Structural Parameters When Using Uncorrected Instead of Corrected Automatically Generated Endocortical Contours in a Cross-Sectional Study: The Maastricht Study. Calcified Tissue International, 2018, 103, 252-265.	3.1	12
36	How and Why Do Students Use Learning Strategies? A Mixed Methods Study on Learning Strategies and Desirable Difficulties With Effective Strategy Users. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 2501.	2.1	26

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37	The Healthy Primary School of the Future: A Contextual Action-Oriented Research Approach. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 2243.	2.6	25
38	Different inertial properties between static and dynamic rowing ergometers cause acute adaptations in coordination patterns. Cogent Medicine, 2018, 5, 1478699.	0.7	3
39	Which is more important for cardiometabolic health: sedentary time, higher intensity physical activity or cardiorespiratory fitness? The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 2561-2569.	6.3	43
40	Amount and pattern of physical activity and sedentary behavior are associated with kidney function and kidney damage: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195306.	2.5	39
41	Reducing sitting time versus adding exercise: differential effects on biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and metabolic risk. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 8657.	3.3	38
42	Near-Infrared Spectroscopy Is Promising to Detect Iliac Artery Flow Limitations in Athletes: A Pilot Study. Hindawi Publishing Corporation, 2018, 2018, 1-11.	1.1	7
43	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Fitness—The Maastricht Study. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1583-1591.	0.4	44
44	The association between insulin use and volumetric bone mineral density, bone micro-architecture and bone strength of the distal radius in patients with type 2 diabetes – The Maastricht study. Bone, 2017, 101, 156-161.	2.9	14
45	Replacement Effects of Sedentary Time on Metabolic Outcomes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1351-1358.	0.4	27
46	Breaking sitting with light activities vs structured exercise: a randomised crossover study demonstrating benefits for glycaemic control and insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 490-498.	6.3	150
47	Sedentary behaviour and bone health in children, adolescents and young adults: a systematic review. Osteoporosis International, 2017, 28, 2507-2519.	3.1	43
48	Physical Activity and School Absenteeism Due to Illness in Adolescents. Journal of School Health, 2017, 87, 658-664.	1.6	2
49	Associations Between Bipedal Stance Stability and Locomotor Stability Following a Trip in Unilateral Vestibulopathy. Journal of Applied Biomechanics, 2017, 33, 112-117.	0.8	7
50	Sedentary Behavior Is Only Marginally Associated with Physical Function in Adults Aged 40–75 Years—the Maastricht Study. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 242.	2.8	25
51	Benefits of Substituting Sitting with Standing and Walking in Free-Living Conditions for Cardiometabolic Risk Markers, Cognition and Mood in Overweight Adults. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 353.	2.8	47
52	Evaluation of a combined lifestyle intervention for overweight and obese patients in primary health care: a quasi-experimental design. Family Practice, 2016, 33, 671-677.	1.9	7
53	Decline in physical activity during adolescence is not associated with changes in mental health. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 300.	2.9	19
54	Physical Activity Is Associated With Glucose Tolerance Independent of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 3324-3332.	3.6	18

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55	Identifying waking time in 24-h accelerometry data in adults using an automated algorithm. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2016, 34, 1867-1873.	2.0	68
56	Associations of total amount and patterns of sedentary behaviour with type 2 diabetes and the metabolic syndrome: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 709-718.	6.3	196
57	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Metabolically Healthy versus Unhealthy Obese and Non-Obese Individuals – The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0154358.	2.5	48
58	Moderate Activity and Fitness, Not Sedentary Time, Are Independently Associated with Cardio-Metabolic Risk in U.S. Adults Aged 18–49. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2015, 12, 2330-2343.	2.6	34
59	The implementation and sustainability of a combined lifestyle intervention in primary care: mixed method process evaluation. BMC Family Practice, 2015, 16, 37.	2.9	34
60	The Association Between Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Academic Achievement in Dutch Adolescents: Findings From the GOALS Study. Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 2014, 36, 460-473.	1.2	40
61	Deficient recovery response and adaptive feedback potential in dynamic gait stability in unilateral peripheral vestibular disorder patients. Physiological Reports, 2014, 2, e12222.	1.7	27
62	A 20 min window is optimal in a non-wear algorithm for tri-axial thigh-worn accelerometry in overweight people. Physiological Measurement, 2014, 35, 2205-2212.	2.1	2
63	Increased fracture risk in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: An overview of the underlying mechanisms and the usefulness of imaging modalities and fracture risk assessment tools. Maturitas, 2014, 79, 265-274.	2.4	39
64	Which activity monitor to use? Validity, reproducibility and user friendliness of three activity monitors. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 749.	2.9	76
65	Active commuting to school, cognitive performance, and academic achievement: an observational study in Dutch adolescents using accelerometers. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 799.	2.9	34
66	Strength Training Affects Lower Extremity Gait Kinematics, Not Kinetics, in People With Diabetic Polyneuropathy. Journal of Applied Biomechanics, 2014, 30, 221-230.	0.8	10
67	Increased forefoot loading is associated with an increased plantar flexion moment. Human Movement Science, 2013, 32, 785-793.	1.4	16
68	Lower leg muscle strengthening does not redistribute plantar load in diabetic polyneuropathy: a randomised controlled trial. Journal of Foot and Ankle Research, 2013, 6, 41.	1.9	18
69	Minimal Intensity Physical Activity (Standing and Walking) of Longer Duration Improves Insulin Action and Plasma Lipids More than Shorter Periods of Moderate to Vigorous Exercise (Cycling) in Sedentary Subjects When Energy Expenditure Is Comparable. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e55542.	2.5	260
70	Problematic Activities of Daily Life are Weakly Associated With Clinical Characteristics in COPD. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2012, 13, 284-290.	2.5	108
71	Lower extremity muscle strength is reduced in people with type 2 diabetes, with and without polyneuropathy, and is associated with impaired mobility and reduced quality of life. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 95, 345-351.	2.8	139
72	Differences in Walking Pattern during 6-Min Walk Test between Patients with COPD and Healthy Subjects. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e37329.	2.5	76

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73	Objective Physical Activity Assessment in Patients With Chronic Organ Failure: A Validation Study of a New Single-Unit Activity Monitor. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2011, 92, 1852-1857.e1.	0.9	45
74	Peripheral neuropathy, decreased muscle strength and obesity are strongly associated with walking in persons with type 2 diabetes without manifest mobility limitations. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2011, 91, 32-39.	2.8	74
75	The influence of stride-length on plantar foot-pressures and joint moments. Gait and Posture, 2011, 34, 300-306.	1.4	49
76	Calculation of plantar pressure time integral, an alternative approach. Gait and Posture, 2011, 34, 379-383.	1.4	77
77	Acceleration-Based Motion Analysis as a Tool for Rehabilitation. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2011, 90, 226-232.	1.4	18
78	The importance to including objective functional outcomes in the clinical follow up of total knee arthroplasty patients. Knee, 2011, 18, 306-311.	1.6	53
79	Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of 'BeweegKuur', a combined lifestyle intervention in the Netherlands: Rationale, design and methods of a randomized controlled trial. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 815.	2.9	13
80	Motor nerve decline does not underlie muscle weakness in type 2 Diabetic neuropathy. Muscle and Nerve, 2011, 44, 241-245.	2.2	21
81	Characteristics of Muscle Fiber Type Are Predictive of Skeletal Muscle Mass and Strength in Elderly Men. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2010, 58, 2069-2075.	2.6	86
82	Prolonged activity of knee extensors and dorsal flexors is associated with adaptations in gait in diabetes and diabetic polyneuropathy. Clinical Biomechanics, 2010, 25, 468-475.	1.2	39
83	A portable device for the clinical assessment of upper limb motion and muscle synergies. , 2010, 2010, 931-4.		5
84	Redistribution of joint moments is associated with changed plantar pressure in diabetic polyneuropathy. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2009, 10, 16.	1.9	45
85	Muscles limiting the sit-to-stand movement. Gait and Posture, 2009, 30, 110-114.	1.4	50
86	Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy Following Resistance Training Is Accompanied by a Fiber Type-Specific Increase in Satellite Cell Content in Elderly Men. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2009, 64A, 332-339.	3.6	282
87	One-repetition maximum strength test represents a valid means to assess leg strength <i>inÂvivo</i> in humans. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2009, 27, 59-68.	2.0	158
88	Protein supplementation before and after exercise does not further augment skeletal muscle hypertrophy after resistance training in elderly men. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 608-616.	4.7	214
89	Satellite cell content is specifically reduced in type II skeletal muscle fibers in the elderly. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 292, E151-E157.	3.5	401
90	Whole-Body Vibration Induced Adaptation in Knee Extensors; Consequences of Initial Strength, Vibration Frequency, and Joint Angle. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 2007, 21, 589.	2.1	21

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91	Revitalising PBL Groups: Evaluating PBL with Study Teams. Education for Health: Change in Learning and Practice, 2005, 18, 62-73.	0.3	16
92	The Effect of Age and Joint Angle on the Proportionality of Extensor and Flexor Strength at the Knee Joint. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2004, 59, 1120-1128.	3.6	34
93	Deformation and three-dimensional displacement of fibers in isometrically contracting rat plantaris muscles. Journal of Morphology, 2001, 250, 89-99.	1.2	11
94	Dynamic muscle force predictions from EMG: an artificial neural network approach. Journal of Electromyography and Kinesiology, 1999, 9, 391-400.	1.7	126
95	Intra-stride belt-speed variation affects treadmill locomotion. Gait and Posture, 1998, 7, 26-34.	1.4	85
96	Prediction of dynamic tendon forces from electromyographic signals: An artificial neural network approach. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 1997, 78, 65-74.	2.5	43
97	The influence of inhomogeneity in architecture on the modelled force-length relationship of muscles. Journal of Biomechanics, 1995, 28, 187-197.	2.1	12
98	Role of the Wrist Ligaments with Respect to Carpal Kinematics and Carpal Mechanism. , 1994, , 271-280.		5
99	The effects of light physical activity on learning in adolescents: a systematic review. International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 0, , 1-28.	5.7	5