

# Charlotte Edwardson

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

124  
papers

7,495  
citations

109137

35  
h-index

58464

82  
g-index

131  
all docs

131  
docs citations

131  
times ranked

8781  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sedentary time in adults and the association with diabetes, cardiovascular disease and death: systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2012, 55, 2895-2905.	2.9	1,371
2	Dose-response associations between accelerometry measured physical activity and sedentary time and all cause mortality: systematic review and harmonised meta-analysis. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2019, 366, l4570.	2.4	856
3	Methods of Measurement in epidemiology: Sedentary Behaviour. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2012, 41, 1460-1471.	0.9	414
4	Association of Sedentary Behaviour with Metabolic Syndrome: A Meta-Analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e34916.	1.1	388
5	Considerations when using the activPAL monitor in field-based research with adult populations. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2017, 6, 162-178.	3.3	303
6	Associations of objectively measured sedentary behaviour and physical activity with markers of cardiometabolic health. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2013, 56, 1012-1020.	2.9	268
7	Office Workers' Objectively Measured Sedentary Behavior and Physical Activity During and Outside Working Hours. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2014, 56, 298-303.	0.9	230
8	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting With Standing or Walking Attenuates the Postprandial Metabolic Response in Postmenopausal Women: A Randomized Acute Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2016, 39, 130-138.	4.3	229
9	Identifying adults' valid waking wear time by automated estimation in activPAL data collected with a 24 h wear protocol. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2016, 37, 1653-1668.	1.2	174
10	Joint associations of accelerometer-measured physical activity and sedentary time with all-cause mortality: a harmonised meta-analysis in more than 44 000 middle-aged and older individuals. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2020, 54, 1499-1506.	3.1	161
11	Sedentary Time and Markers of Chronic Low-Grade Inflammation in a High Risk Population. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e78350.	1.1	148
12	Energy expenditure during common sitting and standing tasks: examining the 1.5 MET definition of sedentary behaviour. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 516.	1.2	147
13	Effectiveness of the Stand More AT (SMARt) Work intervention: cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 363, k3870.	2.4	137
14	Accelerometer-assessed Physical Activity in Epidemiology. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 257-265.	0.2	115
15	Beyond Cut Points: Accelerometer Metrics that Capture the Physical Activity Profile. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 1323-1332.	0.2	114
16	Devices for Self-Monitoring Sedentary Time or Physical Activity: A Scoping Review. <i>Journal of Medical Internet Research</i> , 2016, 18, e90.	2.1	98
17	Raw Accelerometer Data Analysis with GGIR R-package. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 1935-1941.	0.2	97
18	Intensity Thresholds on Raw Acceleration Data: Euclidean Norm Minus One (ENMO) and Mean Amplitude Deviation (MAD) Approaches. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0164045.	1.1	96

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The association between neighbourhood greenspace and type 2 diabetes in a large cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e006076.	0.8	89
20	Associations of mutually exclusive categories of physical activity and sedentary time with markers of cardiometabolic health in English adults: a cross-sectional analysis of the Health Survey for England. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 16, 25.	1.2	81
21	Accuracy of Posture Allocation Algorithms for Thigh- and Waist-Worn Accelerometers. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 1085-1090.	0.2	80
22	Structured lifestyle education for people with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder and first-episode psychosis (STEPWISE): randomised controlled trial. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 214, 63-73.	1.7	77
23	Stand More AT Work (SMArT Work): using the behaviour change wheel to develop an intervention to reduce sitting time in the workplace. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 319.	1.2	76
24	Walking Away from Type 2 diabetes: a cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2017, 34, 698-707.	1.2	66
25	Associations Between Sedentary Behaviors and Cognitive Function: Cross-Sectional and Prospective Findings From the UK Biobank. <i>American Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 187, 441-454.	1.6	64
26	Objectively measured sedentary time and associations with insulin sensitivity: Importance of reallocating sedentary time to physical activity. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2015, 76, 79-83.	1.6	57
27	A Randomised Controlled Trial to Reduce Sedentary Time in Young Adults at Risk of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Project STAND (Sedentary Time ANd Diabetes). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0143398.	1.1	56
28	Metabolic Effects of Breaking Prolonged Sitting With Standing or Light Walking in Older South Asians and White Europeans: A Randomized Acute Study. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2020, 75, 139-146.	1.7	51
29	Walking away from type 2 diabetes: trial protocol of a cluster randomised controlled trial evaluating a structured education programme in those at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes. <i>BMC Family Practice</i> , 2012, 13, 46.	2.9	48
30	Effectiveness of the "Girls Active"™ school-based physical activity programme: A cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 40.	2.0	47
31	Associations of Physical Behaviours and Behavioural Reallocations with Markers of Metabolic Health: A Compositional Data Analysis. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2018, 15, 2280.	1.2	46
32	Is the number of fast-food outlets in the neighbourhood related to screen-detected type 2 diabetes mellitus and associated risk factors?. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2015, 18, 1698-1705.	1.1	41
33	Enhancing the value of accelerometer-assessed physical activity: meaningful visual comparisons of data-driven translational accelerometer metrics. <i>Sports Medicine - Open</i> , 2019, 5, 47.	1.3	40
34	Activity Intensity, Volume, and Norms: Utility and Interpretation of Accelerometer Metrics. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2019, 51, 2410-2422.	0.2	39
35	Structured lifestyle education to support weight loss for people with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder and first episode psychosis: the STEPWISE RCT. <i>Health Technology Assessment</i> , 2018, 22, 1-160.	1.3	39
36	Associations of reallocating sitting time into standing or stepping with glucose, insulin and insulin sensitivity: a cross-sectional analysis of adults at risk of type 2 diabetes. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e014267.	0.8	37

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37	Fitness Moderates Glycemic Responses to Sitting and Light Activity Breaks. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 2216-2222.	0.2	33
38	Efficacy of a Multicomponent Intervention to Reduce Workplace Sitting Time in Office Workers. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, 787-795.	0.9	32
39	A data-driven, meaningful, easy to interpret, standardised accelerometer outcome variable for global surveillance. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2019, 22, 1132-1138.	0.6	32
40	Wrist-worn accelerometers: recommending ~1.0 m/s <sup>2</sup> as the minimum clinically important difference (MCID) in daily average acceleration for inactive adults. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2021, 55, 814-815.	3.1	32
41	The association between air pollution and type 2 diabetes in a large cross-sectional study in Leicester: The CHAMPIONS Study. <i>Environment International</i> , 2017, 104, 41-47.	4.8	30
42	Association of Timing and Balance of Physical Activity and Rest/Sleep With Risk of COVID-19: A UK Biobank Study. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2021, 96, 156-164.	1.4	30
43	Physical behaviors and chronotype in people with type 2 diabetes. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2020, 8, e001375.	1.2	28
44	A cluster randomised controlled trial to investigate the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of the "Girls Active"™ intervention: a study protocol. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 526.	1.2	27
45	Providing a Basis for Harmonization of Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity Outcomes Across Epidemiological Datasets. <i>Journal for the Measurement of Physical Behaviour</i> , 2019, 2, 131-142.	0.5	27
46	Providing NHS staff with height-adjustable workstations and behaviour change strategies to reduce workplace sitting time: protocol for the Stand More AT (SMaRT) Work cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 1219.	1.2	25
47	Differences in levels of physical activity between White and South Asian populations within a healthcare setting: impact of measurement type in a cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2015, 5, e006181.	0.8	25
48	A three arm cluster randomised controlled trial to test the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the SMaRT Work & Life intervention for reducing daily sitting time in office workers: study protocol. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 1120.	1.2	25
49	Breaking up sedentary time with seated upper body activity can regulate metabolic health in obese high-risk adults: A randomized crossover trial. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 19, 1732-1739.	2.2	24
50	Differences in objectively measured physical activity and sedentary behaviour between white Europeans and south Asians recruited from primary care: cross-sectional analysis of the PROPELS trial. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 95.	1.2	24
51	Promotion Of Physical activity through structured Education with differing Levels of ongoing Support for people at high risk of type 2 diabetes (PROPELS): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2015, 16, 289.	0.7	22
52	Compliance of Adolescent Girls to Repeated Deployments of Wrist-Worn Accelerometers. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 1508-1517.	0.2	22
53	Impact of Depression and Anxiety on Change to Physical Activity Following a Pragmatic Diabetes Prevention Program Within Primary Care: Pooled Analysis From Two Randomized Controlled Trials. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2019, 42, 1847-1853.	4.3	22
54	Rationale and design of a cross-sectional study to investigate and describe the chronotype of patients with type 2 diabetes and the effect on glycaemic control: the CODEC study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e027773.	0.8	22

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55	The impact of COVID-19 restrictions on accelerometer-assessed physical activity and sleep in individuals with type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2021, 38, e14549.	1.2	22
56	Reallocating sitting time to standing or stepping through isotemporal analysis: associations with markers of chronic low-grade inflammation. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2018, 36, 1586-1593.	1.0	20
57	Process evaluation of the school-based Girls Active programme. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 1187.	1.2	19
58	A Cost and Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Stand More AT Work (SMArT Work) Intervention. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 1214.	1.2	19
59	Stand Out in Class: restructuring the classroom environment to reduce sitting time – findings from a pilot cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 55.	2.0	19
60	Feature selection for unsupervised machine learning of accelerometer data physical activity clusters – A systematic review. <i>Gait and Posture</i> , 2021, 90, 120-128.	0.6	19
61	activPAL and ActiGraph Assessed Sedentary Behavior and Cardiometabolic Health Markers. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 391-397.	0.2	18
62	Sedentary Time and MRI-Derived Measures of Adiposity in Active Versus Inactive Individuals. <i>Obesity</i> , 2018, 26, 29-36.	1.5	17
63	Reducing sitting at work: process evaluation of the SMArT Work (Stand More At Work) intervention. <i>Trials</i> , 2020, 21, 403.	0.7	17
64	Device-measured physical activity and its association with physical function in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2021, 38, e14393.	1.2	17
65	Device-assessed total and prolonged sitting time: associations with anxiety, depression, and health-related quality of life in adults. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2021, 287, 107-114.	2.0	17
66	Structured education programme for women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Endocrine Connections</i> , 2018, 7, 26-35.	0.8	15
67	A multi-component intervention to sit less and move more in a contact centre setting: a feasibility study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 292.	1.2	15
68	Associations of Physical Activity Intensities with Markers of Insulin Sensitivity. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 2451-2458.	0.2	14
69	The Impact of a Novel Structured Health Intervention for Truckers (SHIFT) on Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, 368-376.	0.9	14
70	Physical Activity for Bone Health: How Much and/or How Hard?. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 2331-2341.	0.2	14
71	Promoting physical activity in a multi-ethnic population at high risk of diabetes: the 48-month PROPELS randomised controlled trial. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2021, 19, 130.	2.3	14
72	A school-based intervention (‘Girls Active’™) to increase physical activity levels among 11- to 14-year-old girls: cluster RCT. <i>Public Health Research</i> , 2019, 7, 1-162.	0.5	14

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73	Predictors of the Acute Postprandial Response to Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 1385-1393.	0.2	13
74	Prospectively Reallocating Sedentary Time: Associations with Cardiometabolic Health. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 844-850.	0.2	13
75	Change in Sedentary Time, Physical Activity, Bodyweight, and HbA1c in High-Risk Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 1120-1125.	0.2	13
76	Equivalency of Sleep Estimates: Comparison of Three Research-Grade Accelerometers. <i>Journal for the Measurement of Physical Behaviour</i> , 2020, 3, 294-303.	0.5	13
77	STEPWISE – STructured lifestyle Education for People WWith SchizophrEnia: a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2016, 17, 475.	0.7	12
78	Device-measured physical activity, adiposity and mortality: a harmonised meta-analysis of eight prospective cohort studies. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2022, 56, 725-732.	3.1	12
79	Associations of objectively measured moderate-to-vigorous-intensity physical activity and sedentary time with all-cause mortality in a population of adults at high risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2017, 5, 285-288.	0.8	11
80	Study design and protocol for a mixed methods evaluation of an intervention to reduce and break up sitting time in primary school classrooms in the UK: The CLASS PAL (Physically Active Learning) Programme. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e019428.	0.8	11
81	Associations between physical activity and trimethylamine <i>N</i> -oxide in those at risk of type 2 diabetes. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2020, 8, e001359.	1.2	11
82	Effect of the PPAR $\gamma$ 2 Pro12Ala Polymorphism on Associations of Physical Activity and Sedentary Time with Markers of Insulin Sensitivity in Those with an Elevated Risk of Type 2 Diabetes. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0124062.	1.1	10
83	Management of fatigue with physical activity and behavioural change support in vasculitis: a feasibility study. <i>Rheumatology</i> , 2021, 60, 4130-4140.	0.9	10
84	Reducing sedentary time in adults at risk of type 2 diabetes: process evaluation of the STAND (Sedentary Time ANd Diabetes) RCT. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 80.	1.2	9
85	Associations of moderate-to-vigorous-intensity physical activity and body mass index with glycated haemoglobin within the general population: a cross-sectional analysis of the 2008 Health Survey for England. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e014456.	0.8	9
86	Stand Out in Class: restructuring the classroom environment to reduce sedentary behaviour in 9-10-year-olds – a study protocol for a pilot cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>Pilot and Feasibility Studies</i> , 2018, 4, 103.	0.5	9
87	Reply to Mekary, R.A.; Ding, E.L. Isotemporal Substitution as the Gold Standard Model for Physical Activity Epidemiology: Why It Is the Most Appropriate for Activity Time Research. <i>Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health</i> 2019, 16, 797. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 2885.	1.2	9
88	Towards a Portable Model to Discriminate Activity Clusters from Accelerometer Data. <i>Sensors</i> , 2019, 19, 4504.	2.1	8
89	Comparing 24 h physical activity profiles: Office workers, women with a history of gestational diabetes and people with chronic disease condition(s). <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, 39, 219-226.	1.0	8
90	Comparability of Postural and Physical Activity Metrics from Different Accelerometer Brands Worn on the Thigh: Data Harmonization Possibilities. <i>Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science</i> , 2022, 26, 39-50.	1.3	8

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91	Modelling the Reallocation of Time Spent Sitting into Physical Activity: Isotemporal Substitution vs. Compositional Isotemporal Substitution. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 6210.	1.2	8
92	Moderate increases in daily step count are associated with reduced IL6 and CRP in women with PCOS. <i>Endocrine Connections</i> , 2018, 7, 1442-1447.	0.8	8
93	Physical activity and lipidomics in a population at high risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2020, 38, 1150-1160.	1.0	7
94	Behavioural interventions to promote physical activity in a multiethnic population at high risk of diabetes: PROPELS three-arm RCT. <i>Health Technology Assessment</i> , 2021, 25, 1-190.	1.3	7
95	Improvements in Glycemic Control After Acute Moderate-Intensity Continuous or High-Intensity Interval Exercise Are Greater in South Asians Than White Europeans With Nondiabetic Hyperglycemia: A Randomized Crossover Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 201-209.	4.3	6
96	Increasing physical activity levels following treatment for cervical cancer: an intervention mapping approach. <i>Journal of Cancer Survivorship</i> , 2022, 16, 650-658.	1.5	6
97	Sleep duration and sleep efficiency in UK long-distance heavy goods vehicle drivers. <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2022, 79, 109-115.	1.3	6
98	Steps per Day Measured by Consumer Activity Trackers Worn at the Non-Dominant and Dominant Wrist Relative to a Waist-Worn Pedometer. <i>Journal for the Measurement of Physical Behaviour</i> , 2018, 1, 2-8.	0.5	6
99	Sitâ€“stand desks to reduce sedentary behaviour in 9- to 10-year-olds: the Stand Out in Class pilot cluster RCT. <i>Public Health Research</i> , 2020, 8, 1-126.	0.5	6
100	Micro-costing and a cost-consequence analysis of the â€“Girls Activeâ€™ programme: A cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0221276.	1.1	5
101	Maturation timing, physical self-perceptions and physical activity in UK adolescent females: investigation of a mediated effects model. <i>Annals of Human Biology</i> , 2020, 47, 384-390.	0.4	5
102	A randomised-controlled feasibility study of the REgulate your Sitting Time (RESIT) intervention for reducing sitting time in individuals with type 2 diabetes: study protocol. <i>Pilot and Feasibility Studies</i> , 2021, 7, 76.	0.5	5
103	Concurrent screen use and crossâ€“sectional association with lifestyle behaviours and psychosocial health in adolescent females. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2021, 110, 2164-2170.	0.7	5
104	Sit Less and Move Moreâ€“A Multicomponent Intervention With and Without Height-Adjustable Workstations in Contact Center Call Agents. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 63, 44-56.	0.9	5
105	Differences in Accelerometer-Measured Patterns of Physical Activity and Sleep/Rest Between Ethnic Groups and Age: An Analysis of UK Biobank. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2022, 19, 37-46.	1.0	5
106	Evaluation and refinement of the PRESTART tool for identifying 12â€“14â€“year olds at high lifetime risk of developing type 2 diabetes compared to a clinicians assessment of risk: a cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Endocrine Disorders</i> , 2019, 19, 79.	0.9	4
107	Association of depression and anxiety with clinical, sociodemographic, lifestyle and environmental factors in South Asian and white European individuals at high risk of diabetes. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2019, 36, 1158-1167.	1.2	4
108	Stand Out in Class: Investigating the Potential Impact of a Sitâ€“Stand Desk Intervention on Childrenâ€™s Sitting and Physical Activity during Class Time and after School. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 4759.	1.2	4



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109	Normative wrist-worn accelerometer values for self-paced walking and running: a walk in the park. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, , 1-8.	1.0	4
110	Relative protein intake and associations with markers of physical function in those with type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2022, 39, e14851.	1.2	4
111	The effectiveness of the Structured Health Intervention For Truckers (SHIFT): a cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT). <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2022, 20, .	2.3	4
112	Development of an Interactive Lifestyle Programme for Adolescents at Risk of Developing Type 2 Diabetes: PRE-START. <i>Children</i> , 2021, 8, 69.	0.6	3
113	Effect of exercise on sleep and bi-directional associations with accelerometer-assessed physical activity in men with obesity. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 46, 597-605.	0.9	3
114	The structured health intervention for truckers (SHIFT) cluster randomised controlled trial: a mixed methods process evaluation. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2022, 19, .	2.0	3
115	The impact of neighbourhood walkability on the effectiveness of a structured education programme to increase objectively measured walking. <i>Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 40, 82-89.	1.0	2
116	Physical Activity, Sedentary Time and Cardiometabolic Health in Heavy Goods Vehicle Drivers. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2022, Publish Ahead of Print, .	0.9	2
117	The views of GPs about using sitâ€™stand desks: an observational study. <i>BJGP Open</i> , 2022, 6, BJGPO.2021.0203.	0.9	2
118	Evaluation of a Family-Based Interactive Lifestyle Intervention to Reduce the Risk of Developing Type 2 Diabetes in the Future (PRE-START Intervention). <i>Diabetes</i> , 2018, 67, .	0.3	1
119	Sedentary Behaviour, Diabetes, and the Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Springer Series on Epidemiology and Public Health</i> , 2018, , 193-214.	0.5	0
120	688-P: Promoting Long-Term Physical Activity in Prediabetes: The PROPELS RCT. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2020, 69, 688-P.	0.3	0
121	Do Environmental Factors Predict Changes To Physical Activity And Sedentary Behaviour Equally?. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 987-987.	0.2	0
122	Sedentary Time And Markers Of Physical Function In Those With Established Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 164-164.	0.2	0
123	ACCEPTANCE: protocol for a feasibility study of a multicomponent physical activity intervention following treatment for cervical cancer. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2022, 12, e048203.	0.8	0
124	Ethnic differences in the relationship between step cadence and physical function in older adults. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2022, 40, 1183-1190.	1.0	0