

Annemarie Koster

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

193
papers

11,503
citations

22099

59
h-index

34900

98
g-index

194
all docs

194
docs citations

194
times ranked

18053
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Association of BMD and FRAX Score With Risk of Fracture in Older Adults With Type 2 Diabetes. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2011, 305, 2184.	3.8	561
2	Sedentary Activity Associated With Metabolic Syndrome Independent of Physical Activity. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 497-503.	4.3	412
3	Adiposity, Muscle Mass, and Muscle Strength in Relation to Functional Decline in Older Persons. Epidemiologic Reviews, 2013, 35, 51-65.	1.3	309
4	The Maastricht Study: an extensive phenotyping study on determinants of type 2 diabetes, its complications and its comorbidities. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 29, 439-451.	2.5	292
5	Effect of socioeconomic disparities on incidence of dementia among biracial older adults: prospective study. BMJ, The, 2013, 347, f7051-f7051.	3.0	272
6	Association of Sedentary Time with Mortality Independent of Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e37696.	1.1	271
7	Fetuin-A and Incident Diabetes Mellitus in Older Persons. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2008, 300, 182.	3.8	227
8	Accelerometer-measured dose-response for physical activity, sedentary time, and mortality in US adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 104, 1424-1432.	2.2	226
9	Body Fat Distribution and Inflammation Among Obese Older Adults With and Without Metabolic Syndrome. Obesity, 2010, 18, 2354-2361.	1.5	217
10	Does the Amount of Fat Mass Predict Age-Related Loss of Lean Mass, Muscle Strength, and Muscle Quality in Older Adults?. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2011, 66A, 888-895.	1.7	205
11	Inflammation and Race and Gender Differences in Computerized Tomography-measured Adipose Depots. Obesity, 2009, 17, 1062-1069.	1.5	200
12	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.	2.9	196
13	Associations between body composition and gait-speed decline: results from the Health, Aging, and Body Composition study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 97, 552-560.	2.2	195
14	Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Generalized Microvascular Dysfunction. Circulation, 2016, 134, 1339-1352.	1.6	183
15	Genetic Determinants of Serum Testosterone Concentrations in Men. PLoS Genetics, 2011, 7, e1002313.	1.5	178
16	Waist Circumference and Mortality. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2008, 167, 1465-1475.	1.6	173
17	Predicting intentions to consume functional foods and supplements to offset memory loss using an adaptation of protection motivation theory. Appetite, 2004, 43, 55-64.	1.8	172
18	Assessing Daily Physical Activity in Older Adults: Unraveling the Complexity of Monitors, Measures, and Methods. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2016, 71, 1039-1048.	1.7	166

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19	A Genome-Wide Association Meta-Analysis of Circulating Sex Hormoneâ€“Binding Globulin Reveals Multiple Loci Implicated in Sex Steroid Hormone Regulation. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2012, 8, e1002805.	1.5	151
20	Breaking sitting with light activities vs structured exercise: a randomised crossover study demonstrating benefits for glycaemic control and insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2017, 60, 490-498.	2.9	150
21	Socioeconomic differences in incident depression in older adults: The role of psychosocial factors, physical health status, and behavioral factors. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Research</i> , 2006, 61, 619-627.	1.2	144
22	Association between Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Mortality in NHANES. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 1303-1311.	0.2	144
23	Objective measurements of daily physical activity patterns and sedentary behaviour in older adults: Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility-Reykjavik Study. <i>Age and Ageing</i> , 2013, 42, 222-229.	0.7	139
24	Employment and Physical Activity in the U.S.. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011, 41, 136-145.	1.6	135
25	Validation of an Armband to Measure Daily Energy Expenditure in Older Adults. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2011, 66A, 1108-1113.	1.7	131
26	The 2017 Dutch Physical Activity Guidelines. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 58.	2.0	123
27	Physical activity and incidence of sarcopenia: the population-based AGESâ€“Reykjavik Study. <i>Age and Ageing</i> , 2016, 45, 614-620.	0.7	116
28	Association of Inflammatory Markers With Socioeconomic Status. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2006, 61, 284-290.	1.7	114
29	Comparison of Sedentary Estimates between activPAL and Hip- and Wrist-Worn ActiGraph. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 1514-1522.	0.2	112
30	Intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids and vitamin E reduces the risk of developing amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2006, 78, 367-371.	0.9	106
31	Comparison of Handgrip and Leg Extension Strength in Predicting Slow Gait Speed in Older Adults. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2016, 64, 144-150.	1.3	103
32	Associations of low grade inflammation and endothelial dysfunction with depression â€“ The Maastricht Study. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 56, 390-396.	2.0	103
33	Identifying Dysglycemic States in Older Adults: Implications of the Emerging Use of Hemoglobin A1c. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2010, 95, 5289-5295.	1.8	100
34	Association between Obesity History and Hand Grip Strength in Older Adults--Exploring the Roles of Inflammation and Insulin Resistance as Mediating Factors. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2011, 66A, 341-348.	1.7	100
35	Waist Circumference as Compared with Body-Mass Index in Predicting Mortality from Specific Causes. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e18582.	1.1	100
36	Socioeconomic Differences in Cognitive Decline and the Role of Biomedical Factors. <i>Annals of Epidemiology</i> , 2005, 15, 564-571.	0.9	97

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37	Educational attainment and late life telomere length in the Health, Aging and Body Composition Study. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2013, 27, 15-21.	2.0	95
38	Joint Effects of Adiposity and Physical Activity on Incident Mobility Limitation in Older Adults. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2008, 56, 636-643.	1.3	92
39	Education and Risk of Cancer in a Large Cohort of Men and Women in the United States. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e3639.	1.1	89
40	Variation in population levels of physical activity in European adults according to cross-European studies: a systematic literature review within DEDIPAC. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2016, 13, 72.	2.0	88
41	Eight Common Genetic Variants Associated with Serum DHEAS Levels Suggest a Key Role in Ageing Mechanisms. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2011, 7, e1002025.	1.5	87
42	Weight Change, Body Composition, and Risk of Mobility Disability and Mortality in Older Adults: A Population-Based Cohort Study. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2014, 62, 1476-1483.	1.3	87
43	Adipose Tissue Density, a Novel Biomarker Predicting Mortality Risk in Older Adults. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2014, 69, 109-117.	1.7	86
44	Is age-related decline in lean mass and physical function accelerated by obstructive lung disease or smoking?. <i>Thorax</i> , 2011, 66, 961-969.	2.7	85
45	Lifestyle Factors and Incident Mobility Limitation in Obese and Non-obese Older Adults. <i>Obesity</i> , 2007, 15, 3122-3132.	1.5	84
46	Race, Socioeconomic Resources, and Late-Life Mobility and Decline: Findings From the Health, Aging, and Body Composition Study. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2011, 66A, 1114-1123.	1.7	81
47	Explanations of socioeconomic differences in changes in physical function in older adults: results from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2006, 6, 244.	1.2	80
48	Hospitalization and Change in Body Composition and Strength in a Population-Based Cohort of Older Persons. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2010, 58, 2085-2091.	1.3	80
49	Fat distribution and mortality: The AGES-Reykjavik study. <i>Obesity</i> , 2015, 23, 893-897.	1.5	80
50	The influence of abdominal visceral fat on inflammatory pathways and mortality risk in obstructive lung disease. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2012, 96, 516-526.	2.2	78
51	Changes in Daily Activity Patterns with Age in U.S. Men and Women: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2003-04 and 2005-06. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2014, 62, 1263-1271.	1.3	76
52	Association of Physical Activity History With Physical Function and Mortality in Old Age. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2016, 71, 496-501.	1.7	73
53	Identifying waking time in 24-h accelerometry data in adults using an automated algorithm. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2016, 34, 1867-1873.	1.0	68
54	Prediabetes Is Associated With Structural Brain Abnormalities: The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2018, 41, 2535-2543.	4.3	68

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55	Muscle Quality and Muscle Fat Infiltration in Relation to Incident Mobility Disability and Gait Speed Decline: the Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility-Reykjavik Study. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2015, 70, 1030-1036.	1.7	65
56	Variation in population levels of sedentary time in European adults according to cross-European studies: a systematic literature review within DEDIPAC. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2016, 13, 71.	2.0	65
57	Development of a questionnaire to assess sedentary time in older persons – a comparative study using accelerometry. <i>BMC Geriatrics</i> , 2013, 13, 80.	1.1	63
58	Is There a Biomedical Explanation for Socioeconomic Differences in Incident Mobility Limitation?. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2005, 60, 1022-1027.	1.7	62
59	Association Between Fitness and Changes in Body Composition and Muscle Strength. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2010, 58, 219-226.	1.3	61
60	Associations of Advanced Glycation End-Products With Cognitive Functions in Individuals With and Without Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 100, 951-960.	1.8	60
61	Estimated GFR, Albuminuria, and Cognitive Performance: The Maastricht Study. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2017, 69, 179-191.	2.1	57
62	Associations of Visceral and Liver Fat With the Metabolic Syndrome Across the Spectrum of Obesity: The AGES-Reykjavik Study. <i>Obesity</i> , 2011, 19, 1265-1271.	1.5	56
63	Association of change in brain structure to objectively measured physical activity and sedentary behavior in older adults: Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility-Reykjavik Study. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 296, 118-124.	1.2	56
64	The combined relations of adiposity and smoking on mortality. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2008, 88, 1206-12.	2.2	56
65	What they say and what they do: comparing physical activity across the USA, England and the Netherlands. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 2018, 72, 471-476.	2.0	53
66	Consumption of dairy foods in relation to impaired glucose metabolism and type 2 diabetes mellitus: the Maastricht Study. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 115, 1453-1461.	1.2	51
67	Emerging collaborative research platforms for the next generation of physical activity, sleep and exercise medicine guidelines: the Prospective Physical Activity, Sitting, and Sleep consortium (ProPASS). <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2020, 54, 435-437.	3.1	51
68	Psychological and personality factors in type 2 diabetes mellitus, presenting the rationale and exploratory results from The Maastricht Study, a population-based cohort study. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 16, 17.	1.1	50
69	Socially isolated individuals are more prone to have newly diagnosed and prevalent type 2 diabetes mellitus - the Maastricht study –. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 955.	1.2	50
70	Association of Type D personality with increased vulnerability to depression: Is there a role for inflammation or endothelial dysfunction? – The Maastricht Study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2016, 189, 118-125.	2.0	49
71	Racial Differences in Self-Rated Health at Similar Levels of Physical Functioning: An Examination of Health Pessimism in the Health, Aging, and Body Composition Study. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences</i> , 2009, 64B, 87-94.	2.4	48
72	Lung Function and Risk for Heart Failure Among Older Adults: The Health ABC Study. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2011, 124, 334-341.	0.6	48

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73	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Metabolically Healthy versus Unhealthy Obese and Non-Obese Individuals â€” The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0154358.	1.1	48
74	Joint Association of Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome With Incident Mobility Limitation in Older Men and Women--Results From the Health, Aging, and Body Composition Study. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2010, 65A, 84-92.	1.7	47
75	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.	1.3	47
76	Microvascular Dysfunction Is Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance. Hypertension, 2020, 75, 237-245.	1.3	47
77	Skin Autofluorescence and Pentosidine Are Associated With Aortic Stiffening. Hypertension, 2016, 68, 956-963.	1.3	46
78	Socioeconomic inequalities in mobility decline in chronic disease groups (asthma/COPD, heart disease,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Epidemiology and Community Health, 2004, 58, 862-869.	2.0	44
79	Fetuin-A and Change in Body Composition in Older Persons. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2009, 94, 4492-4498.	1.8	44
80	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Fitnessâ€”The Maastricht Study. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1583-1591.	0.2	44
81	Joint Associations of Adiposity and Physical Activity With Mortality: The National Institutes of Health-AARP Diet and Health Study. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 169, 1344-1351.	1.6	43
82	The Role of Metabolic Syndrome, Adiposity, and Inflammation in Physical Performance in the Health ABC Study. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2013, 68, 617-623.	1.7	43
83	Which is more important for cardiometabolic health: sedentary time, higher intensity physical activity or cardiorespiratory fitness? The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 2561-2569.	2.9	43
84	Correlates of insulin resistance in older individuals with and without kidney disease. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2011, 26, 2814-2819.	0.4	42
85	Carotid stiffness is associated with impairment of cognitive performance in individuals with and without type 2 diabetes. The Maastricht Study. Atherosclerosis, 2016, 253, 186-193.	0.4	42
86	Self-Reported Adherence to the Physical Activity Recommendation and Determinants of Misperception in Older Adults. Journal of Aging and Physical Activity, 2014, 22, 226-234.	0.5	41
87	Adipocytokines and the metabolic syndrome among older persons with and without obesity: the InCHIANTI study. Clinical Endocrinology, 2010, 73, 55-65.	1.2	40
88	Elevated HbA1c and Fasting Plasma Glucose in Predicting Diabetes Incidence Among Older Adults. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 3923-3929.	4.3	40
89	Soluble Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptors and Heart Failure Risk in Older Adults. Circulation: Heart Failure, 2014, 7, 5-11.	1.6	39
90	Midlife Determinants Associated with Sedentary Behavior in Old Age. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 1359-1365.	0.2	39

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91	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. <i>Maturitas</i> , 2014, 79, 265-274.	1.0	39
92	Amount and pattern of physical activity and sedentary behavior are associated with kidney function and kidney damage: The Maastricht Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195306.	1.1	39
93	Thigh-worn accelerometry for measuring movement and posture across the 24-hour cycle: a scoping review and expert statement. <i>BMJ Open Sport and Exercise Medicine</i> , 2020, 6, e000874.	1.4	39
94	Reducing sitting time versus adding exercise: differential effects on biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and metabolic risk. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 8657.	1.6	38
95	The association between diabetes status, HbA1c, diabetes duration, microvascular disease, and bone quality of the distal radius and tibia as measured with high-resolution peripheral quantitative computed tomographyâ€”The Maastricht Study. <i>Osteoporosis International</i> , 2018, 29, 2725-2738.	1.3	37
96	Racial Differences in Mortality in Older Adults: Factors Beyond Socioeconomic Status. <i>Annals of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2012, 43, 29-38.	1.7	36
97	Daily physical activity patterns from hip- and wrist-worn accelerometers. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2016, 37, 1852-1861.	1.2	36
98	Both Prediabetes and Type 2 Diabetes Are Associated With Lower Heart Rate Variability: The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 1126-1133.	4.3	35
99	Burden of disease of type 2 diabetes mellitus: cost of illness and quality of life estimated using the Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetic Medicine</i> , 2020, 37, 1759-1765.	1.2	35
100	Moderate Activity and Fitness, Not Sedentary Time, Are Independently Associated with Cardio-Metabolic Risk in U.S. Adults Aged 18â€“49. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2015, 12, 2330-2343.	1.2	34
101	Social Network Characteristics Are Associated With Type 2 Diabetes Complications: The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2018, 41, 1654-1662.	4.3	34
102	Predicting Human Movement with Multiple Accelerometers Using Movelets. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2014, 46, 1859-1866.	0.2	33
103	Comparison of Summer and Winter Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Older Adults: Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility Reykjavik Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2017, 14, 1268.	1.2	33
104	Moderate Alcohol Intake and Risk of Functional Decline: The Health, Aging, and Body Composition Study. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2009, 57, 1767-1775.	1.3	32
105	Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE) Accumulation in the Skin is Associated with Depression: The Maastricht Study. <i>Depression and Anxiety</i> , 2017, 34, 59-67.	2.0	32
106	Sedentary behaviour and physical activity are associated with biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and low-grade inflammationâ€”relevance for (pre)diabetes: The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2022, 65, 777-789.	2.9	32
107	The role of psychosocial factors in explaining socio-economic differences in mobility decline in a chronically ill population: results from the GLOBE study. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2005, 61, 123-132.	1.8	29
108	Replacement Effects of Sedentary Time on Metabolic Outcomes. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 1351-1358.	0.2	27

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109	Associations of Dietary Patterns with Incident Depression: The Maastricht Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 1034.	1.7	26
110	Sedentary Behavior Is Only Marginally Associated with Physical Function in Adults Aged 40–75 Years—the Maastricht Study. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2017, 8, 242.	1.3	25
111	Machine learning-based glucose prediction with use of continuous glucose and physical activity monitoring data: The Maastricht Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0253125.	1.1	25
112	Arterial stiffness is associated with depression in middle-aged men—the Maastricht Study. <i>Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 43, 111-119.	1.4	25
113	Sex differences in the prevalence and clinical outcomes of subclinical peripheral artery disease in the Health, Aging, and Body Composition (Health ABC) study. <i>Vascular</i> , 2014, 22, 142-148.	0.4	24
114	Age, waist circumference, and blood pressure are associated with skin microvascular flow motion. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2014, 32, 2439-2449.	0.3	24
115	Perceived classism and its relation with socioeconomic status, health, health behaviours and perceived inferiority: the Dutch Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) panel. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 2017, 62, 433-440.	1.0	24
116	Influence of Day Length and Physical Activity on Sleep Patterns in Older Icelandic Men and Women. <i>Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine</i> , 2016, 12, 203-213.	1.4	24
117	Prediction of sustained harmonic walking in the free-living environment using raw accelerometry data. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2018, 39, 02NT02.	1.2	23
118	Daily physical activity patterns among aging workers: the Finnish Retirement and Aging Study (FIREA). <i>Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2019, 76, 33-39.	1.3	23
119	Sex differences in the association of prediabetes and type 2 diabetes with microvascular complications and function: The Maastricht Study. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2021, 20, 102.	2.7	23
120	Association Between Employment Status and Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior—the Maastricht Study. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, 309-315.	0.9	22
121	Late-Life Depressed Mood and Weight Change Contribute to the Risk of Each Other. <i>American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 18, 236-244.	0.6	21
122	Greater daily glucose variability and lower time in range assessed with continuous glucose monitoring are associated with greater aortic stiffness: The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2021, 64, 1880-1892.	2.9	21
123	Blood pressure variability in individuals with and without (pre)diabetes. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2018, 36, 259-267.	0.3	20
124	Adulthood Socioeconomic Position and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus—A Comparison of Education, Occupation, Income, and Material Deprivation: The Maastricht Study. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 1435.	1.2	20
125	Genetic Association Study of Adiposity and Melanocortin-4 Receptor (MC4R) Common Variants: Replication and Functional Characterization of Non-Coding Regions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e96805.	1.1	20
126	Association of the Amount and Pattern of Physical Activity With Arterial Stiffness: The Maastricht Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020, 9, e017502.	1.6	19

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127	Unhealthy Lifestyles Do Not Mediate the Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status and Incident Depressive Symptoms: The Health ABC study. <i>American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 21, 664-674.	0.6	18
128	Both Low and High 24-Hour Diastolic Blood Pressure Are Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance in Type 2 Diabetes: The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 1473-1480.	4.3	18
129	Physical Activity Is Associated With Glucose Tolerance Independent of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 101, 3324-3332.	1.8	18
130	The association of early life socioeconomic conditions with prediabetes and type 2 diabetes: results from the Maastricht study. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2017, 16, 61.	1.5	18
131	The silent burden of stigmatisation: a qualitative study among Dutch people with a low socioeconomic position. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 443.	1.2	18
132	The association of hyperglycaemia and insulin resistance with incident depressive symptoms over 4 years of follow-up: The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2020, 63, 2315-2328.	2.9	18
133	Cardiometabolic risk factors as determinants of peripheral nerve function: the Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2020, 63, 1648-1658.	2.9	18
134	Association of Markers of Microvascular Dysfunction With Prevalent and Incident Depressive Symptoms. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 76, 342-349.	1.3	18
135	Adverse differences in cardiometabolic risk factor levels between individuals with pre-diabetes and normal glucose metabolism are more pronounced in women than in men: the Maastricht Study. <i>BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care</i> , 2019, 7, e000787.	1.2	17
136	Glucose Variability Assessed with Continuous Glucose Monitoring: Reliability, Reference Values, and Correlations with Established Glycemic Indices – The Maastricht Study. <i>Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics</i> , 2020, 22, 395-403.	2.4	17
137	Associations of the Lifestyle for Brain Health Index With Structural Brain Changes and Cognition. <i>Neurology</i> , 2021, 97, e1300-e1312.	1.5	17
138	Cardiovascular risk factors as determinants of retinal and skin microvascular function: The Maastricht Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0187324.	1.1	17
139	Association between serum uric acid, aortic, carotid and femoral stiffness among adults aged 40–75 years without and with type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2015, 33, 1642-1650.	0.3	16
140	Association of Type 2 Diabetes, According to the Number of Risk Factors Within Target Range, With Structural Brain Abnormalities, Cognitive Performance, and Risk of Dementia. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 2493-2502.	4.3	16
141	Socioeconomic factors from midlife predict mobility limitation and depressed mood three decades later; Findings from the AGES-Reykjavik Study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 101.	1.2	15
142	Associations of Dietary Glucose, Fructose, and Sucrose with β -Cell Function, Insulin Sensitivity, and Type 2 Diabetes in the Maastricht Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2017, 9, 380.	1.7	15
143	Daily Physical Activity Patterns and Their Association With Health-Related Physical Fitness Among Aging Workers – The Finnish Retirement and Aging Study. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2020, 76, 1242-1250.	1.7	15
144	The Effect of Type 2 Diabetes on Body Composition of Older Adults. <i>Clinics in Geriatric Medicine</i> , 2015, 31, 41-49.	1.0	14

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145	Movement Prediction Using Accelerometers in a Human Population. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2016, 72, 513-524.	0.8	14
146	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. <i>Bone</i> , 2017, 101, 156-161.	1.4	14
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