Ulf Ekelund

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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408	65,386	2203	890
papers	citations	99 h-index	242 g-index

411	411	411	53094
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	International Physical Activity Questionnaire: 12-Country Reliability and Validity. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2003, 35, 1381-1395.	0.2	14,285
2	Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128Â·9 million children, adolescents, and adults. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 2627-2642.	6.3	5,010
3	World Health Organization 2020 guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 1451-1462.	3.1	4,050
4	Global physical activity levels: surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects. Lancet, The, 2012, 380, 247-257.	6.3	4,021
5	Does physical activity attenuate, or even eliminate, the detrimental association of sitting time with mortality? A harmonised meta-analysis of data from more than 1 million men and women. Lancet, The, 2016, 388, 1302-1310.	6.3	1,783
6	Physical activity and clustered cardiovascular risk in children: a cross-sectional study (The European) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	6.3	1,188
7	Accelerometer Data Collection and Processing Criteria to Assess Physical Activity and Other Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Practical Considerations. Sports Medicine, 2017, 47, 1821-1845.	3.1	1,126
8	Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity and Sedentary Time and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors in Children and Adolescents. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2012, 307, 704.	3.8	913
9	Dose-response associations between accelerometry measured physical activity and sedentary time and all cause mortality: systematic review and harmonised meta-analysis. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 366, l4570.	2.4	856
10	Guide to the Assessment of Physical Activity: Clinical and Research Applications. Circulation, 2013, 128, 2259-2279.	1.6	756
11	Physical Activity Levels and Patterns of 9- and 15-yr-Old European Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2004, 36, 86-92.	0.2	673
12	Age Group Comparability of Raw Accelerometer Output from Wrist- and Hip-Worn Monitors. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 1816-1824.	0.2	659
13	Separating Movement and Gravity Components in an Acceleration Signal and Implications for the Assessment of Human Daily Physical Activity. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e61691.	1.1	577
14	Reliability and validity of the combined heart rate and movement sensor Actiheart. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 59, 561-570.	1.3	561
15	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time in youth: the International childrenâ€™s accelerometry database (ICAD). International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 113.	2.0	556
16	TV Viewing and Physical Activity Are Independently Associated with Metabolic Risk in Children: The European Youth Heart Study. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3, e488.	3.9	487
17	Features of the Metabolic Syndrome Are Associated With Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Fitness in Danish Children: The European Youth Heart Study (EYHS). Diabetes Care, 2004, 27, 2141-2148.	4.3	470
18	A systematic review of reliability and objective criterion-related validity of physical activity questionnaires. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2012, 9, 103.	2.0	469

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19	The ABC of Physical Activity for Health: A consensus statement from the British Association of Sport and Exercise Sciences. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2010, 28, 573-591.	1.0	465
20	2020 WHO guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour for children and adolescents aged 5â€“17â€‰years: summary of the evidence. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 141.	2.0	454
21	Independent associations of physical activity and cardiorespiratory fitness with metabolic risk factors in children: the European youth heart study. Diabetologia, 2007, 50, 1832-1840.	2.9	446
22	Assessment of physical activity in youth. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 105, 977-987.	1.2	446
23	Assessment of physical activity â€“ a review of methodologies with reference to epidemiological research: a report of the exercise physiology section of the European Association of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation. European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, 2010, 17, 127-139.	3.1	419
24	Branched equation modeling of simultaneous accelerometry and heart rate monitoring improves estimate of directly measured physical activity energy expenditure. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 96, 343-351.	1.2	382
25	Criterion-related validity of the last 7-day, short form of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire in Swedish adults. Public Health Nutrition, 2006, 9, 258-265.	1.1	355
26	Physical activity assessed by activity monitor and doubly labeled water in children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2001, 33, 275-281.	0.2	350
27	Sitting Time, Physical Activity, and Risk of Mortality inÂAdults. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2019, 73, 2062-2072.	1.2	349
28	Associations between objectively assessed physical activity and indicators of body fatness in 9- to 10-y-old European children: a population-based study from 4 distinct regions in Europe (the European) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T	2.2	342
29	Prediction of childhood obesity by infancy weight gain: an individualâ€level metaâ€analysis. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2012, 26, 19-26.	0.8	338
30	Physical activity and obesity prevention: a review of the current evidence. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2005, 64, 229-247.	0.4	320
31	Upward weight percentile crossing in infancy and early childhood independently predicts fat mass in young adults: the Stockholm Weight Development Study (SWEDES). American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 83, 324-330.	2.2	288
32	Physical activity and all-cause mortality across levels of overall and abdominal adiposity in European men and women: the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition Study (EPIC). American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 101, 613-621.	2.2	284
33	Association of Weight Gain in Infancy and Early Childhood with Metabolic Risk in Young Adults. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 92, 98-103.	1.8	277
34	Objectively measured physical activity in four-year-old British children: a cross-sectional analysis of activity patterns segmented across the day. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 1.	2.0	270
35	Assessing Physical Activity Using Wearable Monitors. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, S5-S12.	0.2	266
36	Hierarchy of individual calibration levels for heart rate and accelerometry to measure physical activity. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 103, 682-692.	1.2	263

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37	Accelerometers and pedometers: methodology and clinical application. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2007, 10, 597-603.	1.3	259
38	Cohort Profile: Updating the cohort profile for the MRC National Survey of Health and Development: a new clinic-based data collection for ageing research. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, e1-e9.	0.9	257
39	Television viewing time independently predicts all-cause and cardiovascular mortality: the EPIC Norfolk Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, 150-159.	0.9	246
40	What proportion of youth are physically active? Measurement issues, levels and recent time trends. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2011, 45, 859-865.	3.1	236
41	Daily energy expenditure through the human life course. Science, 2021, 373, 808-812.	6.0	234
42	Do the associations of sedentary behaviour with cardiovascular disease mortality and cancer mortality differ by physical activity level? A systematic review and harmonised meta-analysis of data from 850 060 participants. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 886-894.	3.1	232
43	A systematic literature review of reviews on techniques for physical activity measurement in adults: a DEDIPAC study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2018, 15, 15.	2.0	230
44	Assessing Physical Activity among Children with Accelerometers Using Different Time Sampling Intervals and Placements. Pediatric Exercise Science, 2002, 14, 87-96.	0.5	222
45	Utilization and Harmonization of Adult Accelerometry Data. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2129-2139.	0.2	222
46	Physical activity but not energy expenditure is reduced in obese adolescents: a case-control study,,. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 76, 935-941.	2.2	213
47	Targeting sedentary time or moderate- and vigorous-intensity activity: independent relations with adiposity in a population-based sample of 10-y-old British children. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 90, 1185-1192.	2.2	212
48	Evaluation of raw acceleration sedentary thresholds in children and adults. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2017, 27, 1814-1823.	1.3	212
49	Physical activity behaviours in adolescence: current evidence and opportunities for intervention. Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 429-442.	6.3	212
50	Time spent being sedentary and weight gain in healthy adults: reverse or bidirectional causality?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 612-617.	2.2	211
51	Estimating physical activity energy expenditure, sedentary time, and physical activity intensity by self-report in adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 91, 106-114.	2.2	207
52	Estimation of Daily Energy Expenditure in Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women Using a Wrist-Worn Tri-Axial Accelerometer. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e22922.	1.1	205
53	Objectively Measured Sedentary Time May Predict Insulin Resistance Independent of Moderate- and Vigorous-Intensity Physical Activity. Diabetes, 2009, 58, 1776-1779.	0.3	200
54	Is the time right for quantitative public health guidelines on sitting? A narrative review of sedentary behaviour research paradigms and findings. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2019, 53, 377-382.	3.1	199

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55	Physical activity, cardiorespiratory fitness, and the metabolic syndrome in youth. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 105, 342-351.	1.2	198
56	Physical Activity Energy Expenditure Predicts Progression Toward the Metabolic Syndrome Independently of Aerobic Fitness in Middle-Aged Healthy Caucasians: The Medical Research Council Ely Study. Diabetes Care, 2005, 28, 1195-1200.	4.3	196
57	Is it possible to assess free-living physical activity and energy expenditure in young people by self-report?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 862-870.	2.2	196
58	Daily steps and all-cause mortality: a meta-analysis of 15 international cohorts. Lancet Public Health, The, 2022, 7, e219-e228.	4.7	189
59	Validity of a short questionnaire to assess physical activity in 10 European countries. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2012, 27, 15-25.	2.5	185
60	Systematic review of the prospective association of daily step counts with risk of mortality, cardiovascular disease, and dysglycemia. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 78.	2.0	183
61	Does the Association of Habitual Physical Activity With the Metabolic Syndrome Differ by Level of Cardiorespiratory Fitness?. Diabetes Care, 2004, 27, 1187-1193.	4.3	180
62	Physical activity levels in three Brazilian birth cohorts as assessed with raw triaxial wrist accelerometry. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 43, 1959-1968.	0.9	178
63	Aerobic fitness and its relationship to sport, exercise training and habitual physical activity during youth. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2011, 45, 849-858.	3.1	176
64	Variations in accelerometry measured physical activity and sedentary time across Europe â€“ harmonized analyses of 47,497 children and adolescents. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 38.	2.0	176
65	Change in objectively measured physical activity during the transition to adolescence. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2015, 49, 730-736.	3.1	175
66	The European Youth Heart Studyâ€"Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors in Children: Rationale, Aims, Study Design, and Validation of Methods. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2005, 2, 115-129.	1.0	173
67	Efficacy of a theory-based behavioural intervention to increase physical activity in an at-risk group in primary care (ProActive UK): a randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2008, 371, 41-48.	6.3	172
68	Advancing the global physical activity agenda: recommendations for future research by the 2020 WHO physical activity and sedentary behavior guidelines development group. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 143.	2.0	166
69	A Comparison of Questionnaire, Accelerometer, and Pedometer. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2009, 41, 1392-1402.	0.2	165
70	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. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 1499-1506.	3.1	161
71	Objectively Measured Time Spent Sedentary Is Associated With Insulin Resistance Independent of Overall and Central Body Fat in 9- to 10-Year-Old Portuguese Children. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 569-575.	4.3	159
72	Ethnic and gender differences in physical activity levels among 9â€"10-year-old children of white European, South Asian and Africanâ€"Caribbean origin: the Child Heart Health Study in England (CHASE) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10	0.0	158

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73	Associations between organized sports participation and objectively measured physical activity, sedentary time and weight status in youth. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2016, 19, 154-157.	0.6	154
74	Effect of Monitor Placement and of Activity Setting on the MTI Accelerometer Output. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2003, 35, 320-326.	0.2	153
75	Are Self-report Measures Able to Define Individuals as Physically Active or Inactive?. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 235-244.	0.2	152
76	Objectively Measured Moderate- and Vigorous-Intensity Physical Activity but Not Sedentary Time Predicts Insulin Resistance in High-Risk Individuals. Diabetes Care, 2009, 32, 1081-1086.	4.3	150
77	Urbanization, Physical Activity, and Metabolic Health in Sub-Saharan Africa. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 491-496.	4.3	150
78	Physical activity and dietary behaviour in a population-based sample of British 10-year old children: the SPEEDY study (Sport, Physical activity and Eating behaviour: Environmental Determinants in Young) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5	2.2	144
79	Variation in population levels of physical activity in European children and adolescents according to cross-European studies: a systematic literature review within DEDIPAC. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 70.	2.0	133
80	Comparison of PAEE from Combined and Separate Heart Rate and Movement Models in Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2005, 37, 1761-1767.	0.2	132
81	Prevalence and correlates of the metabolic syndrome in a population-based sample of European youth. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 90-96.	2.2	131
82	Physical Activity and Metabolic Risk in Individuals With a Family History of Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 337-342.	4.3	129
83	A Primary Care Nurse-Delivered Walking Intervention in Older Adults: PACE (Pedometer Accelerometer) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /O	3.9	125
84	Predictive Validity and Classification Accuracy of ActiGraph Energy Expenditure Equations and Cut-Points in Young Children. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e79124.	1.1	122
85	Heritability of objectively assessed daily physical activity and sedentary behavior. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 98, 1317-1325.	2.2	121
86	Effects of physical activity on schoolchildren's academic performance: The Active Smarter Kids (ASK) cluster-randomized controlled trial. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 91, 322-328.	1.6	121
87	New global guidelines on sedentary behaviour and health for adults: broadening the behavioural targets. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 151.	2.0	121
88	Physical activity and the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection, severe COVID-19 illness and COVID-19 related mortality in South Korea: a nationwide cohort study. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2022, 56, 901-912.	3.1	120
89	International children's accelerometry database (ICAD): Design and methods. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 485.	1.2	118
90	Sedentary Time and Physical Activity Surveillance Through Accelerometer Pooling in Four European Countries. Sports Medicine, 2017, 47, 1421-1435.	3.1	117

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91	A Comparison between BMI, Waist Circumference, and Waist-To-Height Ratio for Identifying Cardio-Metabolic Risk in Children and Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0149351.	1.1	117
92	Estimation of Free-Living Energy Expenditure by Heart Rate and Movement Sensing: A Doubly-Labelled Water Study. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0137206.	1.1	116
93	Accuracy and validity of a combined heart rate and motion sensor for the measurement of free-living physical activity energy expenditure in adults in Cameroon. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 40, 112-120.	0.9	114
94	Body movement and physical activity energy expenditure in children and adolescents: how to adjust for differences in body size and age. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2004, 79, 851-856.	2.2	112
95	Objectively measured physical activity and obesity prevention in children, adolescents and adults: a systematic review of prospective studies. Obesity Reviews, 2011, 12, e119-29.	3.1	112
96	Physical activity and gain in abdominal adiposity and body weight: prospective cohort study in 288,498 men and women. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 93, 826-835.	2.2	112
97	Physical activity, obesity and cardiometabolic risk factors in 9- to 10-year-old UK children of white European, South Asian and black African-Caribbean origin: the Child Heart And health Study in England (CHASE). Diabetologia, 2010, 53, 1620-1630.	2.9	111
98	Physical activity intensity, sedentary time, and body composition in preschoolers. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2013, 97, 1020-1028.	2.2	108
99	Towards better evidence-informed global action: lessons learnt from the Lancet series and recent developments in physical activity and public health. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 462-468.	3.1	108
100	Increase in Physical Activity Energy Expenditure Is Associated With Reduced Metabolic Risk Independent of Change in Fatness and Fitness. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 2101-2106.	4.3	107
101	Comparison of two Actigraph models for assessing free-living physical activity in Indian adolescents. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2007, 25, 1607-1611.	1.0	107
102	Effectiveness of a childhood obesity prevention programme delivered through schools, targeting 6 and 7 year olds: cluster randomised controlled trial (WAVES study). BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 360, k211.	2.4	106
103	Association of Genetic Loci With Glucose Levels in Childhood and Adolescence. Diabetes, 2011, 60, 1805-1812.	0.3	103
104	Physical activity intensity, bout-duration, and cardiometabolic risk markers in children and adolescents. International Journal of Obesity, 2018, 42, 1639-1650.	1.6	102
105	Variation in population levels of sedentary time in European children and adolescents according to cross-European studies: a systematic literature review within DEDIPAC. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 69.	2.0	99
106	Effect of combined movement and heart rate monitor placement on physical activity estimates during treadmill locomotion and free-living. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 96, 517-524.	1.2	98
107	Television Viewing and Incident Cardiovascular Disease: Prospective Associations and Mediation Analysis in the EPIC Norfolk Study. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e20058.	1.1	98
108	Betweenâ€•and withinâ€•day variability in physical activity and inactivity in 9â€•and 15â€•yearâ€•old European children. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2009, 19, 10-18.	1.3	96

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109	Sedentary Behavior and Incident Cancer: A Meta-Analysis of Prospective Studies. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e105709.	1.1	95
110	Integration of Physiological and Accelerometer Data to Improve Physical Activity Assessment. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2005, 37, S563-S571.	0.2	94
111	Physical Activity During the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Prevention of a Decline in Metabolic and Immunological Functions. Frontiers in Sports and Active Living, 2020, 2, 57.	0.9	94
112	A 4-year, cluster-randomized, controlled childhood obesity prevention study: STOPP. International Journal of Obesity, 2009, 33, 408-417.	1.6	93
113	An investigation of patterns of children's sedentary and vigorous physical activity throughout the week. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2010, 7, 88.	2.0	90
114	A New Approach to Define and Diagnose Cardiometabolic Disorder in Children. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2015, 2015, 1-10.	1.0	90
115	Activity Levels in Mothers and Their Preschool Children. Pediatrics, 2014, 133, e973-e980.	1.0	89
116	Comparability of published cutâ€points for the assessment of physical activity: Implications for data harmonization. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2019, 29, 566-574.	1.3	89
117	Association between objectively assessed sedentary time and physical activity with metabolic risk factors among people with recently diagnosed type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia, 2014, 57, 73-82.	2.9	88
118	Variation in population levels of physical activity in European adults according to cross-European studies: a systematic literature review within DEDIPAC. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 72.	2.0	88
119	The prospective association between objectively measured sedentary time, moderateâ€toâ€vigorous physical activity and cardiometabolic risk factors in youth: a systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Obesity Reviews, 2019, 20, 55-74.	3.1	87
120	Levels and patterns of objectively-measured physical activity volume and intensity distribution in UK adolescents: the ROOTS study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 23.	2.0	85
121	Validity of Electronically Administered Recent Physical Activity Questionnaire (RPAQ) in Ten European Countries. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e92829.	1.1	84
122	Age-related patterns of vigorous-intensity physical activity in youth: The International Children's Accelerometry Database. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 4, 17-22.	0.8	84
123	Secular and longitudinal physical activity changes in populationâ€based samples of children and adolescents. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2018, 28, 161-171.	1.3	84
124	Relationship between Subdomains of Total Physical Activity and Mortality. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2008, 40, 1909-1915.	0.2	82
125	Association between birth weight and visceral fat in adults. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2010, 92, 347-352.	2.2	81
126	Validity and Comparability of a Wrist-Worn Accelerometer in Children. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2012, 9, 389-393.	1.0	81

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127	Sedentary patterns, physical activity and health-related physical fitness in youth: a cross-sectional study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 25.	2.0	81
128	Comparison of Two Methods to Assess PAEE during Six Activities in Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2007, 39, 2180-2188.	0.2	79
129	A cross-sectional analysis of physical activity and obesity indicators in European participants of the EPIC-PANACEA study. International Journal of Obesity, 2009, 33, 497-506.	1.6	77
130	Physical Activity Patterns Measured by Accelerometry in 6- to 10-yr-Old Children. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2009, 41, 1842-1848.	0.2	77
131	Physical activity in relation to aerobic fitness and body fat in 14- to 15-year-old boys and girls. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 85, 195-201.	1.2	76
132	Correlates of objectively assessed physical activity and sedentary time in children: a cross-sectional study (The European Youth Heart Study). BMC Public Health, 2009, 9, 322.	1.2	76
133	Cross-Sectional Associations of Objectively-Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Time with Body Composition and Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Mid-Childhood: The PANIC Study. Sports Medicine, 2017, 47, 769-780.	3.1	75
134	Comparison of Two Methods of Measuring Physical Activity in South African Older Adults. Journal of Aging and Physical Activity, 2006, 14, 98-114.	0.5	74
135	Effect of a Primary Care Walking Intervention with and without Nurse Support on Physical Activity Levels in 45- to 75-Year-Olds: The Pedometer And Consultation Evaluation (PACE-UP) Cluster Randomised Clinical Trial. PLoS Medicine, 2017, 14, e1002210.	3.9	73
136	Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity in Chinese Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 38, 583-591.	1.6	72
137	Youth screen-time behaviour is associated with cardiovascular risk in young adulthood: the European Youth Heart Study. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2014, 21, 49-56.	0.8	72
138	Independent and Combined Association of Muscle Strength and Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Youth With Insulin Resistance and Î²-Cell Function in Young Adulthood. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 2575-2581.	4.3	71
139	Combined influence of epoch length, cut-point and bout duration on accelerometry-derived physical activity. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 34.	2.0	70
140	Physical activity reduces the risk of incident type 2 diabetes in general and in abdominally lean and obese men and women: the EPICâ€“InterAct Study. Diabetologia, 2012, 55, 1944-1952.	2.9	68
141	Towards the integration and development of a cross-European research network and infrastructure: the DEterminants of DIet and Physical ACtivity (DEDIPAC) Knowledge Hub. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 143.	2.0	68
142	Physical activity, sedentary time and gain in overall and central body fat: 7-year follow-up of the ProActive trial cohort. International Journal of Obesity, 2015, 39, 142-148.	1.6	68
143	ERICA: leisure-time physical inactivity in Brazilian adolescents. Revista De Saude Publica, 2016, 50, 4s.	0.7	68
144	Physical activity and energy intake in adolescent girls with Type 1 diabetes. Diabetic Medicine, 2005, 22, 893-899.	1.2	66

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145	Changes in Children's Physical Activity Over 12 Months: Longitudinal Results From the SPEEDY Study. Pediatrics, 2010, 126, e926-e935.	1.0	65
146	Variation in population levels of sedentary time in European adults according to cross-European studies: a systematic literature review within DEDIPAC. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 71.	2.0	65
147	Reference values for cardiometabolic risk scores in children and adolescents: Suggesting a common standard. Atherosclerosis, 2018, 278, 299-306.	0.4	64
148	Increasing overall physical activity and aerobic fitness is associated with improvements in metabolic risk: cohort analysis of the ProActive trial. Diabetologia, 2008, 51, 787-794.	2.9	63
149	Increasing objectively measured sedentary time increases clustered cardiometabolic risk: a 6Âyear analysis of the ProActive study. Diabetologia, 2014, 57, 305-312.	2.9	63
150	Energy compensation and adiposity in humans. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 4659-4666.e2.	1.8	63
151	Associations between accelerometry measured physical activity and sedentary time and the metabolic syndrome: A metaâ€analysis of more than 6000 children and adolescents. Pediatric Obesity, 2020, 15, e12578.	1.4	62
152	A standard calculation methodology for human doubly labeled water studies. Cell Reports Medicine, 2021, 2, 100203.	3.3	62
153	The ProActivetrial protocol â€“ a randomised controlled trial of the efficacy of a family-based, domiciliary intervention programme to increase physical activity among individuals at high risk of diabetes [ISRCTN61323766]. BMC Public Health, 2004, 4, 48.	1.2	61
154	Cross-Sectional Associations of Reallocating Time Between Sedentary and Active Behaviours on Cardiometabolic Risk Factors in Young People: An International Childrenâ€™s Accelerometry Database (ICAD) Analysis. Sports Medicine, 2018, 48, 2401-2412.	3.1	61
155	Evaluation of reliability and validity of the General Practice Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPPAQ) in 60â€“74 year old primary care patients. BMC Family Practice, 2015, 16, 113.	2.9	60
156	Longitudinal Relationship between Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Academic Achievement. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 839-844.	0.2	60
157	Changes in time-segment specific physical activity between ages 10 and 14 years: A longitudinal observational study. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2016, 19, 29-34.	0.6	60
158	Physical activity levels in adults and older adults 3â€“4 years after pedometer-based walking interventions: Long-term follow-up of participants from two randomised controlled trials in UK primary care. PLoS Medicine, 2018, 15, e1002526.	3.9	60
159	The association of intensity and overall level of physical activity energy expenditure with a marker of insulin resistance. Diabetologia, 2008, 51, 1399-1407.	2.9	59
160	Association between Physical Activity, Sedentary Time, and Healthy Fitness in Youth. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 575-580.	0.2	59
161	Determinants of diet and physical activity (DEDIPAC): a summary of findings. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 150.	2.0	59
162	Rate of weight gain predicts change in physical activity levels: a longitudinal analysis of the EPIC-Norfolk cohort. International Journal of Obesity, 2013, 37, 404-409.	1.6	57

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163	Determinants of Change in Childrenâ€™s Sedentary Time. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67627.	1.1	57
164	Is the ArteACC Index a Valid Indicator of Freeâ€Living Physical Activity in Adolescents?. Obesity, 2003, 11, 793-801.	4.0	56
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