David W Dunstan

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

353 papers	36,814 citations	3958 88 h-index	3513 182 g-index
362 all docs	362 docs citations	362 times ranked	25599 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Too Much Sitting. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2010, 38, 105-113.	3.1	1,713
2	Physical Activity/Exercise and Diabetes: A Position Statement of the American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 2065-2079.	8.7	1,610
3	Letter to the Editor: Standardized use of the terms â€œsedentaryâ€•and â€œsedentary behavioursâ€• Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2012, 37, 540-542.	2.0	1,500
4	Breaks in Sedentary Time. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 661-666.	8.7	1,220
5	Sedentary Behaviors and Subsequent Health Outcomes in Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 207-215.	3.1	1,211
6	Sedentary time and cardio-metabolic biomarkers in US adults: NHANES 2003â€“06. European Heart Journal, 2011, 32, 590-597.	2.3	1,150
7	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting Reduces Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Responses. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 976-983.	8.7	952
8	Objectively Measured Sedentary Time, Physical Activity, and Metabolic Risk. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 369-371.	8.7	887
9	The Rising Prevalence of Diabetes and Impaired Glucose Tolerance: The Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study. Diabetes Care, 2002, 25, 829-834.	8.7	732
10	Television Viewing Time and Mortality. Circulation, 2010, 121, 384-391.	1.7	684
11	Too little exercise and too much sitting: Inactivity physiology and the need for new recommendations on sedentary behavior. Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports, 2008, 2, 292-298.	2.0	656
12	Risk of Cardiovascular and All-Cause Mortality in Individuals With Diabetes Mellitus, Impaired Fasting Glucose, and Impaired Glucose Tolerance. Circulation, 2007, 116, 151-157.	1.7	617
13	Sedentary Behavior: Emerging Evidence for a New Health Risk. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2010, 85, 1138-1141.	3.0	617
14	High-Intensity Resistance Training Improves Glycemic Control in Older Patients With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2002, 25, 1729-1736.	8.7	581
15	Prevalence of Kidney Damage in Australian Adults. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2003, 14, S131-S138.	0.5	574
16	Waist circumference, waist-hip ratio and body mass index and their correlation with cardiovascular disease risk factors in Australian adults. Journal of Internal Medicine, 2003, 254, 555-563.	6.1	518
17	Objectively Measured Light-Intensity Physical Activity Is Independently Associated With 2-h Plasma Glucose. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 1384-1389.	8.7	508
18	Overweight and obesity in Australia: the 1999â€“2000 Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). Medical Journal of Australia, 2003, 178, 427-432.	1.7	489

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19	Too much sitting â€“ A health hazard. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 97, 368-376.	2.8	458
20	The Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab)â€”methods and response rates. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2002, 57, 119-129.	2.8	431
21	Occupational Sitting and Health Risks. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 379-388.	3.1	423
22	Overweight and obesity in Australia: the 1999â€“2000ÂAustralian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). Medical Journal of Australia, 2004, 180, 418-418.	1.7	368
23	Prolonged sedentary time and physical activity in workplace and non-work contexts: a cross-sectional study of office, customer service and call centre employees. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2012, 9, 128.	4.6	347
24	Associations of TV viewing and physical activity with the metabolic syndrome in Australian adults. Diabetologia, 2005, 48, 2254-2261.	6.4	338
25	Television Time and Continuous Metabolic Risk in Physically Active Adults. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2008, 40, 639-645.	0.4	335
26	Screen-Based Entertainment Time, All-Cause Mortality, and Cardiovascular Events. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2011, 57, 292-299.	2.8	317
27	The sedentary office: an expert statement on the growing case for change towards better health and productivity. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2015, 49, 1357-1362.	6.6	315
28	Considerations when using the activPAL monitor in field-based research with adult populations. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2017, 6, 162-178.	6.6	303
29	Reducing sitting time in office workers: Short-term efficacy of a multicomponent intervention. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 43-48.	3.4	286
30	Benefits for Type 2 Diabetes of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting With Brief Bouts of Light Walking or Simple Resistance Activities. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 964-972.	8.7	273
31	Recommendations for physical activity in older adults. BMJ, The, 2015, 350, h100-h100.	6.1	257
32	Reducing occupational sedentary time: a systematic review and metaâ€analysis of evidence on activityâ€permissive workstations. Obesity Reviews, 2014, 15, 822-838.	6.6	254
33	Prevalence of vitamin D deficiency and its determinants in Australian adults aged 25â€ƒyears and older: a national, populationâ€based study. Clinical Endocrinology, 2012, 77, 26-35.	2.5	251
34	Validity and reliability of measures of television viewing time and other nonâ€occupational sedentary behaviour of adults: a review. Obesity Reviews, 2009, 10, 7-16.	6.6	250
35	Deleterious Associations of Sitting Time and Television Viewing Time With Cardiometabolic Risk Biomarkers. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 327-334.	8.7	243
36	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting With Standing or Walking Attenuates the Postprandial Metabolic Response in Postmenopausal Women: A Randomized Acute Study. Diabetes Care, 2016, 39, 130-138.	8.7	229

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37	Replacing sitting time with standing or stepping: associations with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers. European Heart Journal, 2015, 36, 2643-2649.	2.3	227
38	Utilization and Harmonization of Adult Accelerometry Data. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2129-2139.	0.4	222
39	A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial to Reduce Office Workersâ€™ Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 1787-1797.	0.4	219
40	Low Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Is Associated with Increased Risk of the Development of the Metabolic Syndrome at Five Years: Results from a National, Population-Based Prospective Study (The Australian) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 2012, 97, 1953-1961.	3.7	218
41	Are workplace interventions to reduce sitting effective? A systematic review. Preventive Medicine, 2010, 51, 352-356.	3.4	212
42	Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D, Calcium Intake, and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes After 5 Years. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 1133-1138.	8.7	211
43	Association of Television Viewing With Fasting and 2-h Postchallenge Plasma Glucose Levels in Adults Without Diagnosed Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 516-522.	8.7	208
44	Physical Activity and Television Viewing in Relation to Risk of Undiagnosed Abnormal Glucose Metabolism in Adults. Diabetes Care, 2004, 27, 2603-2609.	8.7	198
45	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time of breast cancer survivors, and associations with adiposity: findings from NHANES (2003â€“2006). Cancer Causes and Control, 2010, 21, 283-288.	1.8	192
46	Workplace Sitting and Height-Adjustable Workstations. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2014, 46, 30-40.	3.1	187
47	Exercise prescription for patients with type 2 diabetes and pre-diabetes: A position statement from Exercise and Sport Science Australia. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2012, 15, 25-31.	1.3	183
48	Glucose Indices, Health Behaviors, and Incidence of Diabetes in Australia. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 267-272.	8.7	181
49	Identifying adultsâ€™ valid waking wear time by automated estimation in activPAL data collected with a 24 h wear protocol. Physiological Measurement, 2016, 37, 1653-1668.	2.1	174
50	Breaking up workplace sitting time with intermittent standing bouts improves fatigue and musculoskeletal discomfort in overweight/obese office workers. Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2014, 71, 765-771.	2.8	161
51	Alternating Bouts of Sitting and Standing Attenuate Postprandial Glucose Responses. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2014, 46, 2053-2061.	0.4	160
52	Effects of a short-term circuit weight training program on glycaemic control in NIDDM. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 1998, 40, 53-61.	2.8	159
53	Home-Based Resistance Training Is Not Sufficient to Maintain Improved Glycemic Control Following Supervised Training in Older Individuals With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2005, 28, 3-9.	8.7	157
54	Light-Intensity Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in US Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71417.	2.5	156

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55	Foot complications in Type 2 diabetes: an Australian population-based study. Diabetic Medicine, 2003, 20, 105-113.	2.4	153
56	Protein-enriched diet, with the use of lean red meat, combined with progressive resistance training enhances lean tissue mass and muscle strength and reduces circulating IL-6 concentrations in elderly women: a cluster randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 99, 899-910.	4.8	153
57	Is Television Viewing Time a Marker of a Broader Pattern of Sedentary Behavior?. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2008, 35, 245-250.	2.9	152
58	Breaking up prolonged sitting reduces resting blood pressure in overweight/obese adults. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2014, 24, 976-982.	2.7	152
59	Prolonged sitting. Current Opinion in Cardiology, 2011, 26, 412-419.	1.8	144
60	Associations Between Television Viewing Time and Overall Sitting Time with the Metabolic Syndrome in Older Men and Women: The Australian Diabetes Obesity and Lifestyle Study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2011, 59, 788-796.	2.7	142
61	Managing Sedentary Behavior to Reduce the Risk of Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease. Current Diabetes Reports, 2014, 14, 522.	4.3	138
62	Increased Cardiometabolic Risk Is Associated with Increased TV Viewing Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 42, 1511-1518.	0.4	137
63	Effectiveness of the Stand More AT (SMArT) Work intervention: cluster randomised controlled trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2018, 363, k3870.	2.3	137
64	A cluster-randomized controlled trial to reduce sedentary behavior and promote physical activity and health of 8-9 year olds: The Transform-Us! Study. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 759.	3.0	136
65	Joint associations of multiple leisure-time sedentary behaviours and physical activity with obesity in Australian adults. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2008, 5, 35.	4.6	129
66	Sitting Less and Moving More: Improved Glycaemic Control for Type 2 Diabetes Prevention and Management. Current Diabetes Reports, 2016, 16, 114.	4.3	125
67	Neighborhood Walkability and TV Viewing Time Among Australian Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2007, 33, 444-449.	3.1	122
68	Differences in height explain gender differences in the response to the oral glucose tolerance testâ€" the AusDiab study. Diabetic Medicine, 2008, 25, 296-302.	2.4	120
69	Associations of sitting accumulation patterns with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers in Australian adults. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0180119.	2.5	120
70	Socioeconomic position, gender, health behaviours and biomarkers ofÂcardiovascular disease and diabetes. Social Science and Medicine, 2010, 71, 1150-1160.	3.9	116
71	Combating physical inactivity during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nature Reviews Rheumatology, 2020, 16, 347-348.	8.0	116
72	Sit less and move more for cardiovascular health: emerging insights and opportunities. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2021, 18, 637-648.	13.8	116

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73	Effects of breaking up prolonged sitting on skeletal muscle gene expression. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 453-460.	2.6	115
74	Acute effects of breaking up prolonged sitting on fatigue and cognition: a pilot study. BMJ Open, 2016, 6, e009630.	2.0	115
75	Effect of Ï‰3 fatty acids on oxidative stress in humans: GCâ€“MS measurement of urinary F₂-isoprostane excretion. Redox Report, 2000, 5, 45-46.	4.5	114
76	Addressing the Nonexercise Part of the Activity Continuum: A More Realistic and Achievable Approach to Activity Programming for Adults With Mobility Disability?. Physical Therapy, 2012, 92, 614-625.	2.4	114
77	Effect of dietary fish and exercise training on urinary F2-isoprostane excretion in nonâ€”insulin-dependent diabetic patients. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 1999, 48, 1402-1408.	3.4	112
78	Reducing office workersâ€™ sitting time: rationale and study design for the Stand Up Victoria cluster randomized trial. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 1057.	3.0	111
79	Sedentary behavior as a risk factor for cognitive decline? A focus on the influence of glycemic control in brain health. Alzheimer's and Dementia: Translational Research and Clinical Interventions, 2017, 3, 291-300.	3.8	111
80	Relationship of Television Time with Accelerometer-Derived Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 822-828.	0.4	107
81	Sedentary Behavior and Public Health: Integrating the Evidence and Identifying Potential Solutions. Annual Review of Public Health, 2020, 41, 265-287.	17.6	103
82	Don't take cancer sitting down. Cancer, 2013, 119, 1928-1935.	4.1	101
83	Interrupting prolonged sitting with brief bouts of light walking or simple resistance activities reduces resting blood pressure and plasma noradrenaline in type 2 diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2016, 34, 2376-2382.	0.5	101
84	A Cluster RCT to Reduce Workersâ€™ Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 2032-2039.	0.4	101
85	Targeting Reductions in Sitting Time to Increase Physical Activity and Improve Health. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1572-1582.	0.4	100
86	Improved endothelial function following a 14-month resistance exercise training program in adults with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2008, 79, 405-411.	2.8	99
87	Validity of Self-Reported Measures of Workplace Sitting Time and Breaks in Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 1907-1912.	0.4	98
88	A bi-directional relationship between obesity and health-related quality of life: evidence from the longitudinal AusDiab study. International Journal of Obesity, 2012, 36, 295-303.	3.5	98
89	Too much sitting and all-cause mortality: is there a causal link?. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 635.	3.0	96
90	Passive and mentally-active sedentary behaviors and incident major depressive disorder: A 13-year cohort study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2018, 241, 579-585.	4.1	93

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91	Dietary Quality Is Associated with Diabetes and Cardio-Metabolic Risk Factors. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 734-742.	2.9	92
92	Does high-intensity resistance training maintain bone mass during moderate weight loss in older overweight adults with type 2 diabetes?. Osteoporosis International, 2005, 16, 1703-1712.	3.1	89
93	Frequent interruptions of sedentary time modulates contraction- and insulin-stimulated glucose uptake pathways in muscle: Ancillary analysis from randomized clinical trials. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 32044.	3.4	89
94	Associations of prolonged standing with musculoskeletal symptomsâ€"A systematic review of laboratory studies. Gait and Posture, 2017, 58, 310-318.	1.4	89
95	Passive Versus Mentally Active Sedentary Behaviors and Depression. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2020, 48, 20-27.	3.1	89
96	Iterative development of Stand Up Australia: a multi-component intervention to reduce workplace sitting. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 21.	4.6	87
97	Effects of sedentary behaviour interventions on biomarkers of cardiometabolic risk in adults: systematic review with meta-analyses. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 144-154.	6.6	86
98	Sitting Less and Moving More. Hypertension, 2018, 72, 1037-1046.	2.8	85
99	Office workers' objectively assessed total and prolonged sitting time: Individual-level correlates and worksite variations. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 4, 184-191.	1.8	84
100	Interrupting prolonged sitting in type 2 diabetes: nocturnal persistence of improved glycaemic control. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 499-507.	6.4	83
101	Associations of occupational standing with musculoskeletal symptoms: a systematic review with meta-analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 52, 176-183.	6.6	83
102	Socio-Demographic Correlates of Prolonged Television Viewing Time in Australian Men and Women: The AusDiab Study. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 595-601.	2.1	82
103	Television viewing time and reduced life expectancy: a life table analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 927-930.	6.6	82
104	Feasibility and acceptability of reducing workplace sitting time: a qualitative study with Australian office workers. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 933.	3.0	82
105	Examination of mid-intervention mediating effects on objectively assessed sedentary time among children in the Transform-Us! cluster-randomized controlled trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2013, 10, 62.	4.6	80
106	The effect of interrupting prolonged sitting time with short, hourly, moderate-intensity cycling bouts on cardiometabolic risk factors in healthy, young adults. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 115, 1751-1756.	2.6	80
107	Reducing children's classroom sitting time using sit-to-stand desks: findings from pilot studies in UK and Australian primary schools. Journal of Public Health, 2016, 38, 526-533.	1.9	80
108	Community Center-Based Resistance Training for the Maintenance of Glycemic Control in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 2586-2591.	8.7	79

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109	The inverse relationship between number of steps per day and obesity in a population-based sample â€“ the AusDiab study. International Journal of Obesity, 2007, 31, 797-804.	3.5	76
110	Stand More AT Work (SMArT Work): using the behaviour change wheel to develop an intervention to reduce sitting time in the workplace. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 319.	3.0	76
111	Does an â€˜Activity-Permissiveâ€™ Workplace Change Office Workersâ€™ Sitting and Activity Time?. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e76723.	2.5	74
112	Reducing youth screen time: Qualitative metasynthesis of findings on barriers and facilitators.. Health Psychology, 2015, 34, 381-397.	1.5	74
113	Health and mortality consequences of abdominal obesity: evidence from the AusDiab study. Medical Journal of Australia, 2009, 191, 202-208.	1.7	72
114	Diabetes prevalence and determinants in Indigenous Australian populations: A systematic review. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2011, 93, 139-149.	2.8	72
115	Association of change in daily step count over five years with insulin sensitivity and adiposity: population based cohort study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2011, 342, c7249-c7249.	2.3	72
116	Exercise, Physical Activity, and Sedentary Behavior in the Treatment of Depression: Broadening the Scientific Perspectives and Clinical Opportunities. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2016, 7, 36.	2.6	71
117	Cross-sectional and prospective relationships of passive and mentally active sedentary behaviours and physical activity with depression. British Journal of Psychiatry, 2020, 217, 413-419.	2.9	71
118	Impact on Hemostatic Parameters of Interrupting Sitting with Intermittent Activity. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2013, 45, 1285-1291.	0.4	70
119	Associations of sedentary time patterns and ‹scp›TV‹/scp› viewing time with inflammatory and endothelial function biomarkers in children. Pediatric Obesity, 2016, 11, 194-201.	2.8	70
120	Excessive sitting at work and at home: Correlates of occupational sitting and TV viewing time in working adults. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 899.	3.0	69
121	Objectively assessed physical activity, sedentary time and waist circumference among prostate cancer survivors: findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2003-2006). European Journal of Cancer Care, 2011, 20, 514-519.	1.5	67
122	Living Well With Diabetes: 24-Month Outcomes From a Randomized Trial of Telephone-Delivered Weight Loss and Physical Activity Intervention to Improve Glycemic Control. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 2177-2185.	8.7	67
123	Motivational Counseling to Reduce Sitting Time. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2014, 47, 576-586.	3.1	67
124	Breaking up of prolonged sitting over three days sustains, but does not enhance, lowering of postprandial plasma glucose and insulin in overweight and obese adults. Clinical Science, 2015, 129, 117-127.	4.3	67
125	Sedentary behaviour as a new behavioural target in the prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2016, 32, 213-220.	4.0	67
126	Adultsâ€™ Past-Day Recall of Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2013, 45, 1198-1207.	0.4	65

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127	Identifying Subgroups of U.S. Adults at Risk for Prolonged Television Viewing to Inform Program Development. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 38, 17-26.	3.1	63
128	Adverse associations of car time with markers of cardio-metabolic risk. Preventive Medicine, 2016, 83, 26-30.	3.4	62
129	The effectiveness of sedentary behaviour interventions on sitting time and screen time in children and adults: an umbrella review of systematic reviews. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 117.	4.6	62
130	Association between impaired glucose metabolism and quality of life: Results from the Australian diabetes obesity and lifestyle study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2006, 74, 154-161.	2.8	61
131	Cardiometabolic Impact of Changing Sitting, Standing, and Stepping in the Workplace. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2018, 50, 516-524.	0.4	60
132	Distinct effects of acute exercise and breaks in sitting on working memory and executive function in older adults: a three-arm, randomised cross-over trial to evaluate the effects of exercise with and without breaks in sitting on cognition. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 54, 776-781.	6.6	60
133	Beneficial Associations of Physical Activity With 2-h but Not Fasting Blood Glucose in Australian Adults: The AusDiab Study. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 2598-2604.	8.7	59
134	The lifestyle of our kids (LOOK) project: Outline of methods. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2009, 12, 156-163.	1.3	58
135	Objectively measured sedentary time and associations with insulin sensitivity: Importance of reallocating sedentary time to physical activity. Preventive Medicine, 2015, 76, 79-83.	3.4	57
136	Total and domainâ€specific sitting time among employees in deskâ€based work settings in Australia. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2015, 39, 237-242.	1.8	56
137	Sensitivity to Change of Objectively-Derived Measures of Sedentary Behavior. Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science, 2015, 19, 138-147.	1.8	56
138	Associations of Low- and High-Intensity Light Activity with Cardiometabolic Biomarkers. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2093-2101.	0.4	54
139	Validity of a multi-context sitting questionnaire across demographically diverse population groups: AusDiab3. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 148.	4.6	50
140	Validity and reliability of subjective methods to assess sedentary behaviour in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 75.	4.6	49
141	Sedentary Behaviors and Emerging Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in Adolescents. Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 160, 104-110.e2.	1.9	48
142	Independent and joint associations of TV viewing time and snack food consumption with the metabolic syndrome and its components; a cross-sectional study in Australian adults. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2013, 10, 96.	4.6	48
143	Reducing occupational sitting: Workersâ€™ perspectives on participation in a multi-component intervention. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 73.	4.6	48
144	Television viewing time and weight gain in colorectal cancer survivors: a prospective population-based study. Cancer Causes and Control, 2009, 20, 1355-1362.	1.8	47

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145	Gender differences in physical activity following acute myocardial infarction in adults: A prospective, observational study. European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, 2017, 24, 192-203.	1.9	47
146	Associations of context-specific sitting time with markers of cardiometabolic risk in Australian adults. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2018, 15, 114.	4.6	47
147	Living Well with Diabetes: a randomized controlled trial of a telephone-delivered intervention for maintenance of weight loss, physical activity and glycaemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 452.	3.0	46
148	Is the relationship between sedentary behaviour and cardiometabolic health in adolescents independent of dietary intake? A systematic review. Obesity Reviews, 2015, 16, 795-805.	6.6	46
149	Television Viewing and Low Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Adolescence Independently Predict the Metabolic Syndrome in Mid-Adulthood. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 2090-2097.	8.7	43
150	Perceptions of the acceptability and feasibility of reducing occupational sitting: review and thematic synthesis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2018, 15, 90.	4.6	43
151	Associations of sedentary behavior in leisure and occupational contexts with symptoms of depression and anxiety. Preventive Medicine, 2020, 133, 106021.	3.4	42
152	Active Aging and Public Health: Evidence, Implications, and Opportunities. Annual Review of Public Health, 2022, 43, 439-459.	17.6	42
153	Effect of a Lowâ€“Resource-Intensive Lifestyle Modification Program Incorporating Gymnasium-Based and Home-Based Resistance Training on Type 2 Diabetes Risk in Australian Adults. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 2244-2250.	8.7	41
154	Frequent walking, but not total physical activity, is associated with increased fracture incidence: A 5-year follow-up of an Australian population-based prospective study (AusDiab). Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2011, 26, 1638-1647.	2.8	41
155	Intervening to reduce workplace sitting time: how and when do changes to sitting time occur?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2014, 48, 1037-1042.	6.6	41
156	Associations of overall sitting time and TV viewing time with fibrinogen and C reactive protein: the AusDiab study. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2015, 49, 255-258.	6.6	41
157	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting Alters the Postprandial Plasma Lipidomic Profile of Adults With Type 2 Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2017, 102, 1991-1999.	3.7	41
158	Prolonged uninterrupted sitting elevates postprandial hyperglycaemia proportional to degree of insulin resistance. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2018, 20, 1526-1530.	4.4	41
159	Simple intermittent resistance activity mitigates the detrimental effect of prolonged unbroken sitting on arterial function in overweight and obese adults. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2018, 125, 1787-1794.	2.6	41
160	Impact of an 8-Month Trial Using Height-Adjustable Desks on Childrenâ€™s Classroom Sitting Patterns and Markers of Cardio-Metabolic and Musculoskeletal Health. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 1227.	2.7	39
161	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior Subsequent to Serious Orthopedic Injury: A Systematic Review. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2018, 99, 164-177.e6.	1.0	39
162	Morning exercise mitigates the impact of prolonged sitting on cerebral blood flow in older adults. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 126, 1049-1055.	2.6	39

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163	Musculoskeletal pain and sedentary behaviour in occupational and non-occupational settings: a systematic review with meta-analysis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2021, 18, 159.	4.6	39
164	Objectively Measured Physical Activity and the Subsequent Risk of Incident Dysglycemia. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34, 1497-1502.	8.7	38
165	Physical inactivity and chronic kidney disease in Australian adults: The AusDiab study. Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2011, 21, 104-112.	2.7	37
166	Six-Month Outcomes from Living Well with Diabetes: A Randomized Trial of a Telephone-Delivered Weight Loss and Physical Activity Intervention to Improve Glycemic Control. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2013, 46, 193-203.	2.9	37
167	Frequent, short bouts of light-intensity exercises while standing decreases systolic blood pressure: Breaking Up Sitting Time after Stroke (BUST-Stroke) trial. International Journal of Stroke, 2018, 13, 932-940.	6.1	37
168	Abdominal obesity, TV-viewing time and prospective declines in physical activity. Preventive Medicine, 2011, 53, 299-302.	3.4	36
169	Effects of breaking up sitting on adolescentsâ€™ postprandial glucose after consuming meals varying in energy: a cross-over randomised trial. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 2018, 21, 280-285.	1.3	35
170	Associations of interruptions to leisure-time sedentary behaviour with symptoms of depression and anxiety. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 128.	4.9	35
171	Workplace Sitting Breaks Questionnaire (SITBRQ): an assessment of concurrent validity and test-retest reliability. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 1249.	3.0	34
172	Neighborhood walkability and 12-year changes in cardio-metabolic risk: the mediating role of physical activity. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 86.	4.6	34
173	A Randomised, Controlled Study of the Effects of Aerobic Exercise and Dietary Fish on Coagulation and Fibrinolytic Factors in Type 2 Diabetics. Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 1999, 81, 367-372.	3.4	34
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