David W Dunstan

List of Publications by Citations

341 papers	28,933 citations	79 h-index	165 g-index
360 ext. papers	32,870 ext. citations	5.4 avg, IF	7.35 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
341	Too much sitting: the population health science of sedentary behavior. *Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews*, **2010**, 38, 105-13	6.7	1355
340	Letter to the editor: standardized use of the terms "sedentary" and "sedentary behaviours". *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2012**, 37, 540-2	3	1262
339	Breaks in sedentary time: beneficial associations with metabolic risk. *Diabetes Care*, **2008**, 31, 661-6	14.6	1057
338	Physical Activity/Exercise and Diabetes: A Position Statement of the American Diabetes Association. *Diabetes Care*, **2016**, 39, 2065-2079	14.6	1050
337	Sedentary behaviors and subsequent health outcomes in adults a systematic review of longitudinal studies, 1996-2011. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, **2011**, 41, 207-15	6.1	1014
336	Sedentary time and cardio-metabolic biomarkers in US adults: NHANES 2003-06. *European Heart Journal*, **2011**, 32, 590-7	9.5	972
335	Breaking up prolonged sitting reduces postprandial glucose and insulin responses. *Diabetes Care*, **2012**, 35, 976-83	14.6	805
334	Objectively measured sedentary time, physical activity, and metabolic risk: the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). *Diabetes Care*, **2008**, 31, 369-71	14.6	772
333	The rising prevalence of diabetes and impaired glucose tolerance: the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study. *Diabetes Care*, **2002**, 25, 829-34	14.6	640
332	Television viewing time and mortality: the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). *Circulation*, **2010**, 121, 384-91	16.7	568
331	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	0.9	543
330	Risk of cardiovascular and all-cause mortality in individuals with diabetes mellitus, impaired fasting glucose, and impaired glucose tolerance: the Australian Diabetes, Obesity, and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). *Circulation*, **2007**, 116, 151-7	16.7	524
329	Sedentary behavior: emerging evidence for a new health risk. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, **2010**, 85, 1138-41	6.4	494
328	Prevalence of kidney damage in Australian adults: The AusDiab kidney study. *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN*, **2003**, 14, S131-8	12.7	482
327	High-intensity resistance training improves glycemic control in older patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*, **2002**, 25, 1729-36	14.6	480
326	Overweight and obesity in Australia: the 1999–2000 Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). *Medical Journal of Australia*, **2003**, 178, 427-432	4	455
325	Objectively measured light-intensity physical activity is independently associated with 2-h plasma glucose. *Diabetes Care*, **2007**, 30, 1384-9	14.6	437

324	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, 555-63	10.8	423
323	The Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab)--methods and response rates. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2002**, 57, 119-29	7.4	384
322	Too much sitting--a health hazard. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2012**, 97, 368-76	7.4	375
321	Occupational sitting and health risks: a systematic review. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, **2010**, 39, 379-88	6.1	354
320	Associations of TV viewing and physical activity with the metabolic syndrome in Australian adults. *Diabetologia*, **2005**, 48, 2254-61	10.3	311
319	Television time and continuous metabolic risk in physically active adults. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2008**, 40, 639-45	1.2	288
318	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	8.4	277
317	Screen-based entertainment time, all-cause mortality, and cardiovascular events: population-based study with ongoing mortality and hospital events follow-up. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, **2011**, 57, 292-9	15.1	264
316	The sedentary office: an expert statement on the growing case for change towards better health and productivity. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, **2015**, 49, 1357-62	10.3	257
315	Reducing sitting time in office workers: short-term efficacy of a multicomponent intervention. *Preventive Medicine*, **2013**, 57, 43-8	4.3	235
314	Validity and reliability of measures of television viewing time and other non-occupational sedentary behaviour of adults: a review. *Obesity Reviews*, **2009**, 10, 7-16	10.6	222
313	Recommendations for physical activity in older adults. *BMJ, The*, **2015**, 350, h100	5.9	211
312	Considerations when using the activPAL monitor in field-based research with adult populations. *Journal of Sport and Health Science*, **2017**, 6, 162-178	8.2	209
311	Reducing occupational sedentary time: a systematic review and meta-analysis of evidence on activity-permissive workstations. *Obesity Reviews*, **2014**, 15, 822-38	10.6	207
310	Deleterious associations of sitting time and television viewing time with cardiometabolic risk biomarkers: Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle (AusDiab) study 2004-2005. *Diabetes Care*, **2010**, 33, 327-34	14.6	199
309	Prevalence of vitamin D deficiency and its determinants in Australian adults aged 25 years and older: a national, population-based study. *Clinical Endocrinology*, **2012**, 77, 26-35	3.4	197
308	Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D, calcium intake, and risk of type 2 diabetes after 5 years: results from a national, population-based prospective study (the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle study). *Diabetes Care*, **2011**, 34, 1133-8	14.6	184
307	Benefits for Type 2 Diabetes of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting With Brief Bouts of Light Walking or Simple Resistance Activities. *Diabetes Care*, **2016**, 39, 964-72	14.6	184

306	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 Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study: AusDiab). *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **2012**, 97, 1953-61	5.6	183
305	Are workplace interventions to reduce sitting effective? A systematic review. *Preventive Medicine*, **2010**, 51, 352-6	4.3	182
304	Replacing sitting time with standing or stepping: associations with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers. *European Heart Journal*, **2015**, 36, 2643-9	9.5	177
303	Association of television viewing with fasting and 2-h postchallenge plasma glucose levels in adults without diagnosed diabetes. *Diabetes Care*, **2007**, 30, 516-22	14.6	177
302	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting With Standing or Walking Attenuates the Postprandial Metabolic Response in Postmenopausal Women: A Randomized Acute Study. *Diabetes Care*, **2016**, 39, 130-8	14.6	171
301	Physical activity and television viewing in relation to risk of undiagnosed abnormal glucose metabolism in adults. *Diabetes Care*, **2004**, 27, 2603-9	14.6	171
300	Utilization and Harmonization of Adult Accelerometry Data: Review and Expert Consensus. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2015**, 47, 2129-39	1.2	169
299	Glucose indices, health behaviors, and incidence of diabetes in Australia: the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study. *Diabetes Care*, **2008**, 31, 267-72	14.6	166
298	A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial to Reduce Office Workers' Sitting Time: Effect on Activity Outcomes. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2016**, 48, 1787-97	1.2	165
297	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time of breast cancer survivors, and associations with adiposity: findings from NHANES (2003-2006). *Cancer Causes and Control*, **2010**, 21, 283-8	2.8	162
296	Workplace sitting and height-adjustable workstations: a randomized controlled trial. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, **2014**, 46, 30-40	6.1	150
295	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	4.4	149
294	Is television viewing time a marker of a broader pattern of sedentary behavior?. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, **2008**, 35, 245-50	4.5	141
293	Alternating bouts of sitting and standing attenuate postprandial glucose responses. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2014**, 46, 2053-61	1.2	138
292	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	14.6	134
291	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, 765-71	2.1	132
290	Light-intensity physical activity and cardiometabolic biomarkers in US adolescents. *PLoS ONE*, **2013**, 8, e71417	3.7	132
289	Effects of a short-term circuit weight training program on glycaemic control in NIDDM. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **1998**, 40, 53-61	7.4	131

288	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	7	129
287	Overweight and obesity in Australia: the 1999-2000 Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). *Medical Journal of Australia*, **2003**, 178, 427-32	4	129
286	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, 788-96	5.6	126
285	Identifying adults' valid waking wear time by automated estimation in activPAL data collected with a 24 h wear protocol. *Physiological Measurement*, **2016**, 37, 1653-1668	2.9	125
284	Breaking up prolonged sitting reduces resting blood pressure in overweight/obese adults. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **2014**, 24, 976-82	4.5	124
283	Foot complications in Type 2 diabetes: an Australian population-based study. *Diabetic Medicine*, **2003**, 20, 105-13	3.5	124
282	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	4.1	119
281	Prolonged sitting: is it a distinct coronary heart disease risk factor?. *Current Opinion in Cardiology*, **2011**, 26, 412-9	2.1	118
280	Increased cardiometabolic risk is associated with increased TV viewing time. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2010**, 42, 1511-8	1.2	118
279	Neighborhood walkability and TV viewing time among Australian adults. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, **2007**, 33, 444-9	6.1	110
278	Managing sedentary behavior to reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. *Current Diabetes Reports*, **2014**, 14, 522	5.6	106
277	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	8.4	105
276	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, 614-25	3.3	102
275	Socioeconomic position, gender, health behaviours and biomarkers of cardiovascular disease and diabetes. *Social Science and Medicine*, **2010**, 71, 1150-60	5.1	100
274	Effect of dietary fish and exercise training on urinary F2-isoprostane excretion in non-insulin-dependent diabetic patients. *Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental*, **1999**, 48, 1402-8	12.7	100
273	Effect of omega 3 fatty acids on oxidative stress in humans: GC-MS measurement of urinary F2-isoprostane excretion. *Redox Report*, **2000**, 5, 45-6	5.9	97
272	Associations of sitting accumulation patterns with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers in Australian adults. *PLoS ONE*, **2017**, 12, e0180119	3.7	93
271	Effects of breaking up prolonged sitting on skeletal muscle gene expression. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2013**, 114, 453-60	3.7	92

270	Sitting Less and Moving More: Improved Glycaemic Control for Type 2 Diabetes Prevention and Management. *Current Diabetes Reports*, **2016**, 16, 114	5.6	92
269	Reducing office workers' sitting time: rationale and study design for the Stand Up Victoria cluster randomized trial. *BMC Public Health*, **2013**, 13, 1057	4.1	91
268	Relationship of television time with accelerometer-derived sedentary time: NHANES. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2011**, 43, 822-8	1.2	89
267	Don't take cancer sitting down: a new survivorship research agenda. *Cancer*, **2013**, 119, 1928-35	6.4	88
266	Differences in height explain gender differences in the response to the oral glucose tolerance test-the AusDiab study. *Diabetic Medicine*, **2008**, 25, 296-302	3.5	88
265	Improved endothelial function following a 14-month resistance exercise training program in adults with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2008**, 79, 405-11	7.4	82
264	Does high-intensity resistance training maintain bone mass during moderate weight loss in older overweight adults with type 2 diabetes?. *Osteoporosis International*, **2005**, 16, 1703-12	5.3	80
263	Dietary quality is associated with diabetes and cardio-metabolic risk factors. *Journal of Nutrition*, **2009**, 139, 734-42	4.1	79
262	Acute effects of breaking up prolonged sitting on fatigue and cognition: a pilot study. *BMJ Open*, **2016**, 6, e009630	3	79
261	Validity of self-reported measures of workplace sitting time and breaks in sitting time. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2011**, 43, 1907-12	1.2	77
260	Effectiveness of the Stand More AT (SMArT) Work intervention: cluster randomised controlled trial. *BMJ, The*, **2018**, 363, k3870	5.9	76
259	Combating physical inactivity during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Nature Reviews Rheumatology*, **2020**, 16, 347-348	8.1	75
258	Too much sitting and all-cause mortality: is there a causal link?. *BMC Public Health*, **2016**, 16, 635	4.1	75
257	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	5.5	74
256	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	2.5	74
255	A Cluster RCT to Reduce Workers' Sitting Time: Impact on Cardiometabolic Biomarkers. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2017**, 49, 2032-2039	1.2	72
254	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	1.9	71
253	Sedentary behavior as a risk factor for cognitive decline? A focus on the influence of glycemic control in brain health. *Alzheimeris and Dementia: Translational Research and Clinical Interventions*, **2017**, 3, 291-300	6	69

252	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	8.4	68
251	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	8.4	68
250	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, 1751-6	3.7	67
249	Community center-based resistance training for the maintenance of glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*, **2006**, 29, 2586-91	14.6	67
248	Targeting Reductions in Sitting Time to Increase Physical Activity and Improve Health. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2017**, 49, 1572-1582	1.2	64
247	Passive and mentally-active sedentary behaviors and incident major depressive disorder: A 13-year cohort study. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, **2018**, 241, 579-585	6.6	63
246	Television viewing time and reduced life expectancy: a life table analysis. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, **2012**, 46, 927-30	10.3	63
245	Feasibility and acceptability of reducing workplace sitting time: a qualitative study with Australian office workers. *BMC Public Health*, **2016**, 16, 933	4.1	62
244	Associations of prolonged standing with musculoskeletal symptoms-A systematic review of laboratory studies. *Gait and Posture*, **2017**, 58, 310-318	2.6	61
243	Does an 'activity-permissive' workplace change office workers' sitting and activity time?. *PLoS ONE*, **2013**, 8, e76723	3.7	61
242	Health and mortality consequences of abdominal obesity: evidence from the AusDiab study. *Medical Journal of Australia*, **2009**, 191, 202-8	4	60
241	Associations of occupational standing with musculoskeletal symptoms: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, **2018**, 52, 176-183	10.3	59
240	Office workers' objectively assessed total and prolonged sitting time: Individual-level correlates and worksite variations. *Preventive Medicine Reports*, **2016**, 4, 184-91	2.6	59
239	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	3.5	59
238	Diabetes prevalence and determinants in Indigenous Australian populations: A systematic review. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, **2011**, 93, 139-149	7.4	59
237	The inverse relationship between number of steps per day and obesity in a population-based sample: the AusDiab study. *International Journal of Obesity*, **2007**, 31, 797-804	5.5	59
236	Interrupting prolonged sitting in type 2 diabetes: nocturnal persistence of improved glycaemic control. *Diabetologia*, **2017**, 60, 499-507	10.3	58
235	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	4.9	58

234	Adults' past-day recall of sedentary time: reliability, validity, and responsiveness. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2013**, 45, 1198-207	1.2	58
233	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, 514-9	2.4	58
232	Reducing youth screen time: qualitative metasynthesis of findings on barriers and facilitators. *Health Psychology*, **2015**, 34, 381-97	5	57
231	Impact on hemostatic parameters of interrupting sitting with intermittent activity. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2013**, 45, 1285-91	1.2	56
230	Motivational counseling to reduce sitting time: a community-based randomized controlled trial in adults. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, **2014**, 47, 576-86	6.1	55
229	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, 117-27	6.5	55
228	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	6.1	55
227	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, 154-61	7.4	55
226	Sedentary behaviour as a new behavioural target in the prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews*, **2016**, 32 Suppl 1, 213-20	7.5	55
225	Associations of sedentary time patterns and TV viewing time with inflammatory and endothelial function biomarkers in children. *Pediatric Obesity*, **2016**, 11, 194-201	4.6	54
224	The lifestyle of our kids (LOOK) project: outline of methods. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport* , **2009**, 12, 156-63	4.4	53
223	Association of change in daily step count over five years with insulin sensitivity and adiposity: population based cohort study. *BMJ, The*, **2011**, 342, c7249	5.9	53
222	Beneficial associations of physical activity with 2-h but not fasting blood glucose in Australian adults: the AusDiab study. *Diabetes Care*, **2006**, 29, 2598-604	14.6	53
221	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, 2177-85	14.6	51
220	Sedentary Behavior and Public Health: Integrating the Evidence and Identifying Potential Solutions. *Annual Review of Public Health*, **2020**, 41, 265-287	20.6	50
219	Adverse associations of car time with markers of cardio-metabolic risk. *Preventive Medicine*, **2016**, 83, 26-30	4.3	49
218	Associations of Low- and High-Intensity Light Activity with Cardiometabolic Biomarkers. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2015**, 47, 2093-101	1.2	49
217	Sitting Less and Moving More: Implications for Hypertension. *Hypertension*, **2018**, 72, 1037-1046	8.5	49

216	Exercise, Physical Activity, and Sedentary Behavior in the Treatment of Depression: Broadening the Scientific Perspectives and Clinical Opportunities. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, **2016**, 7, 36	5	48
215	Objectively measured sedentary time and associations with insulin sensitivity: Importance of reallocating sedentary time to physical activity. *Preventive Medicine*, **2015**, 76, 79-83	4.3	46
214	Television viewing time and weight gain in colorectal cancer survivors: a prospective population-based study. *Cancer Causes and Control*, **2009**, 20, 1355-62	2.8	43
213	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	4.1	42
212	Sensitivity to Change of Objectively-Derived Measures of Sedentary Behavior. *Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science*, **2015**, 19, 138-147	1.9	41
211	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	4.1	41
210	Passive Versus Mentally Active Sedentary Behaviors and Depression. *Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews*, **2020**, 48, 20-27	6.7	41
209	Total and domain-specific sitting time among employees in desk-based work settings in Australia. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, **2015**, 39, 237-42	2.3	40
208	Excessive sitting at work and at home: Correlates of occupational sitting and TV viewing time in working adults. *BMC Public Health*, **2015**, 15, 899	4.1	40
207	Cardiometabolic Impact of Changing Sitting, Standing, and Stepping in the Workplace. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2018**, 50, 516-524	1.2	40
206	Is the relationship between sedentary behaviour and cardiometabolic health in adolescents independent of dietary intake? A systematic review. *Obesity Reviews*, **2015**, 16, 795-805	10.6	39
205	Gender differences in physical activity following acute myocardial infarction in adults: A prospective, observational study. *European Journal of Preventive Cardiology*, **2017**, 24, 192-203	3.9	37
204	Intervening to reduce workplace sitting time: how and when do changes to sitting time occur?. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, **2014**, 48, 1037-42	10.3	37
203	Sedentary behaviors and emerging cardiometabolic biomarkers in adolescents. *Journal of Pediatrics* , **2012**, 160, 104-10.e2	3.6	37
202	Validity of a multi-context sitting questionnaire across demographically diverse population groups: AusDiab3. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **2015**, 12, 148	8.4	37
201	Television viewing and low leisure-time physical activity in adolescence independently predict the metabolic syndrome in mid-adulthood. *Diabetes Care*, **2013**, 36, 2090-7	14.6	37
200	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	10.3	37
199	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	8.4	36

198	Effect of a low-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, 2244-50	14.6	36
197	Abdominal obesity, TV-viewing time and prospective declines in physical activity. *Preventive Medicine*, **2011**, 53, 299-302	4.3	33
196	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, 1638-47	6.3	33
195	Reducing occupational sitting: Workers' perspectives on participation in a multi-component intervention. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, **2017**, 14, 73	8.4	31
194	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	5.4	31
193	Objectively measured physical activity and the subsequent risk of incident dysglycemia: the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). *Diabetes Care*, **2011**, 34, 1497-502	14.6	30
192	Should we be concerned about children spending extended periods of time in sedentary pursuits even among the highly active?. *Pediatric Obesity*, **2008**, 3, 66-8		30
191	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	5.6	29
190	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	8.4	29
189	Effects of breaking up sitting on adolescents' postprandial glucose after consuming meals varying in energy: a cross-over randomised trial. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, **2018**, 21, 280-285	4.4	28
188	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, 255-8	10.3	28
187	Physical inactivity and chronic kidney disease in Australian adults: the AusDiab study. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, **2011**, 21, 104-12	4.5	28
186	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	7	28
185	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior Subsequent to Serious Orthopedic Injury: A Systematic Review. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, **2018**, 99, 164-177.e6	2.8	27
184	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	4.5	27
183	Physical activity, television viewing time, and retinal microvascular caliber: the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, **2011**, 173, 518-25	3.8	27
182	Physical Activity, Television Viewing Time, and 12-Year Changes in Waist Circumference. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2016**, 48, 633-40	1.2	27
181	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	10.3	27

180	Effects of progressive strength training on muscle mass in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients determined by computed tomography. *Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, **2009**, 159, 141-7	2.9	26
179	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	8.4	26
178	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**,	3.7	26
177	Prolonged uninterrupted sitting elevates postprandial hyperglycaemia proportional to degree of insulin resistance. *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*, **2018**, 20, 1526-1530	6.7	25
176	Alternating Sitting and Standing Increases the Workplace Energy Expenditure of Overweight Adults. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, **2016**, 13, 24-9	2.5	25
175	Influence of age and gender on fat mass, fat-free mass and skeletal muscle mass among Australian adults: the Australian diabetes, obesity and lifestyle study (AusDiab). *Journal of Nutrition, Health and Aging*, **2014**, 18, 540-6	5.2	25
174	Organizational-Level Strategies With or Without an Activity Tracker to Reduce Office Workers' Sitting Time: Rationale and Study Design of a Pilot Cluster-Randomized Trial. *JMIR Research Protocols*, **2016**, 5, e73	2	25
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