

David W Dunstan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

353
papers

36,814
citations

3933

88
h-index

3487

182
g-index

362
all docs

362
docs citations

362
times ranked

25599
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Does light-intensity physical activity moderate the relationship between sitting time and adiposity markers in adolescents?. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2022, 11, 613-619.	6.5	11
2	Associations of Vigorous Gardening With Cardiometabolic Risk Markers for Middle-Aged and Older Adults. <i>Journal of Aging and Physical Activity</i> , 2022, 30, 466-472.	1.0	4
3	Using compositional data analysis to explore accumulation of sedentary behavior, physical activity and youth health. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2022, 11, 234-243.	6.5	13
4	The Acute Effects of Prolonged Uninterrupted Sitting on Vascular Function: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2022, 54, 67-76.	0.4	15
5	Start with reducing sedentary behavior: A stepwise approach to physical activity counseling in clinical practice. <i>Patient Education and Counseling</i> , 2022, 105, 1353-1361.	2.2	22
6	Associations of Daily Steps and Step Intensity With Incident Diabetes in a Prospective Cohort Study of Older Women: The OPACH Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2022, 45, 339-347.	8.6	20
7	Impact on adolescent mental health of replacing screen-use with exercise: A prospective cohort study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2022, 301, 240-247.	4.1	12
8	Economics of sedentary behaviour: A systematic review of cost of illness, cost-effectiveness, and return on investment studies. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2022, 156, 106964.	3.4	15
9	Television viewing time and all-cause mortality: interactions with BMI, physical activity, smoking, and dietary factors. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2022, 19, 30.	4.6	4
10	Modelling the potential health and economic benefits of reducing population sitting time in Australia. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2022, 19, 28.	4.6	7
11	Active Aging and Public Health: Evidence, Implications, and Opportunities. <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i> , 2022, 43, 439-459.	17.4	42
12	The Associations of COVID-19 Lockdown Restrictions With Longer-Term Activity Levels of Working Adults With Type 2 Diabetes: Cohort Study. <i>JMIR Diabetes</i> , 2022, 7, e36181.	1.9	3
13	The influence of adiposity on the interactions between strength, physical function and cognition among older adults in the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle (AusDiab) study. <i>BMC Geriatrics</i> , 2022, 22, 357.	2.7	1
14	Sitting less and moving more for improved metabolic and brain health in type 2 diabetes: the OPTIMISE your health™ trial protocol. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2022, 22, 929.	2.9	4
15	Neighbourhood walkability and dietary attributes: effect modification by area-level socio-economic status. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2022, , 1-18.	2.2	1
16	Associations between Traffic-Related Air Pollution and Cognitive Function in Australian Urban Settings: The Moderating Role of Diabetes Status. <i>Toxics</i> , 2022, 10, 289.	3.7	1
17	Intervention effects on children's movement behaviour accumulation as a result of the Transform-Us! school- and home-based cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2022, 19, .	4.6	3
18	Effects of sedentary behaviour interventions on biomarkers of cardiometabolic risk in adults: systematic review with meta-analyses. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2021, 55, 144-154.	6.7	86

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19	Investigating the rigour of research findings in experimental studies assessing the effects of breaking up prolonged sitting – extended scoping review. <i>Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy</i> , 2021, 25, 4-16.	2.5	2
20	Acute effects of interrupting prolonged sitting on vascular function in type 2 diabetes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2021, 320, H393-H403.	3.2	24
21	Is replacing sedentary time with bouts of physical activity associated with inflammatory biomarkers in children?. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2021, 31, 733-741.	2.9	7
22	Office spatial design attributes, sitting, and face-to-face interactions: Systematic review and research agenda. <i>Building and Environment</i> , 2021, 187, 107426.	6.9	16
23	Calibration of the Active Australia questionnaire and application to a logistic regression model. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2021, 24, 474-480.	1.3	8
24	Reallocating sedentary time with total physical activity and physical activity bouts in children: Associations with cardiometabolic biomarkers. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, 39, 332-340.	2.0	6
25	Comparing 24 h physical activity profiles: Office workers, women with a history of gestational diabetes and people with chronic disease condition(s). <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, 39, 219-226.	2.0	8
26	The association of TV viewing time with 2-hour plasma glucose is modified by a prudent dietary pattern. <i>Journal of Diabetes</i> , 2021, 13, 661-671.	1.8	1
27	Effects of whey protein plus vitamin D supplementation combined with progressive resistance training on glycaemic control, body composition, muscle function and cardiometabolic risk factors in middle-aged and older overweight/obese adults with type 2 diabetes: A 24-week randomized controlled trial. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 23, 938-949.	4.4	14
28	Stand Out in Class: Investigating the Potential Impact of a Sit-Stand Desk Intervention on Children's Sitting and Physical Activity during Class Time and after School. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 4759.	2.6	4
29	Frequency of Interruptions to Sitting Time: Benefits for Postprandial Metabolism in Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 1254-1263.	8.6	15
30	Sit less and move more for cardiovascular health: emerging insights and opportunities. <i>Nature Reviews Cardiology</i> , 2021, 18, 637-648.	13.7	116
31	Interrupting Sitting Time in Postmenopausal Women: Protocol for the Rise for Health Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2021, 10, e28684.	1.0	2
32	Acute Effects of Frequent Light-Intensity Standing-Based Exercises That Interrupt 8 Hours of Prolonged Sitting on Postprandial Glucose in Stroke Survivors: A Dose-Escalation Trial. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2021, 18, 644-652.	2.0	2
33	Endothelial-derived cardiovascular disease-related microRNAs elevated with prolonged sitting pattern among postmenopausal women. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 11766.	3.3	3
34	Descriptive Epidemiology of Interruptions to Free-Living Sitting Time in Middle-Age and Older Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2021, 53, 2503-2511.	0.4	2
35	Three weeks of interrupting sitting lowers fasting glucose and glycemic variability, but not glucose tolerance, in free-living women and men with obesity. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 321, E203-E216.	3.5	13
36	The Effects of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting With Frequent Bouts of Light-Intensity Standing Exercises on Blood Pressure in Stroke Survivors: A Dose Escalation Trial. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2021, 18, 988-997.	2.0	0

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37	Smartphone-Based Interventions to Reduce Sedentary Behavior and Promote Physical Activity Using Integrated Dynamic Models: Systematic Review. <i>Journal of Medical Internet Research</i> , 2021, 23, e26315.	4.3	13
38	Different frequencies of active interruptions to sitting have distinct effects on 22-h glycemic control in type 2 diabetes. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2021, 31, 2969-2978.	2.6	2
39	Less Sitting for Preventing Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 2194-2196.	8.6	1
40	Rise and Recharge: Exploring Employee Perceptions of and Contextual Factors Influencing an Individual-Level E-Health Smartphone Intervention to Reduce Office Workers' Sedentary Time at Work. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 9627.	2.6	3
41	Mortality Effects of Hypothetical Interventions on Physical Activity and TV Viewing. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2021, 53, 316-323.	0.4	4
42	Interrupting Prolonged Sitting and Endothelial Function in Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2021, 53, 479-486.	0.4	7
43	Acute cardiometabolic effects of brief active breaks in sitting for patients with rheumatoid arthritis. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 321, E782-E794.	3.5	7
44	How supportive are workplace environments for sitting less and moving more? A descriptive study of Australian workplaces participating in the BeUpstanding program. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2021, 24, 101616.	1.8	6
45	Protocol for a randomized controlled trial of sitting reduction to improve cardiometabolic health in older adults. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 2021, 111, 106593.	1.8	1
46	Contrasting compositions of sitting, standing, stepping, and sleeping time: associations with glycaemic outcome by diabetes risk. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2021, 18, 155.	4.6	4
47	Musculoskeletal pain and sedentary behaviour in occupational and non-occupational settings: a systematic review with meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2021, 18, 159.	4.6	39
48	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. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2020, 54, 776-781.	6.7	60
49	Cross-sectional and prospective relationships of passive and mentally active sedentary behaviours and physical activity with depression. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 217, 413-419.	2.8	71
50	Sedentary Behavior and Public Health: Integrating the Evidence and Identifying Potential Solutions. <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i> , 2020, 41, 265-287.	17.4	103
51	Predictors of the Acute Postprandial Response to Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 1385-1393.	0.4	13
52	Prospective relationships of mentally passive sedentary behaviors with depression: Mediation by sleep problems. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2020, 265, 538-544.	4.1	25
53	Passive Versus Mentally Active Sedentary Behaviors and Depression. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2020, 48, 20-27.	3.0	89
54	Car use and cardiovascular disease risk: Systematic review and implications for transport research. <i>Journal of Transport and Health</i> , 2020, 19, 100930.	2.2	18

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55	Diurnal patterns of objectively measured sedentary time and interruptions to sedentary time are associated with glycaemic indices in type 2 diabetes. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2020, 23, 1074-1079.	1.3	8
56	The effectiveness of sedentary behaviour interventions on sitting time and screen time in children and adults: an umbrella review of systematic reviews. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 117.	4.6	62
57	Agreement between the International Physical Activity Questionnaire and Accelerometry in Adults with Orthopaedic Injury. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 6139.	2.6	2
58	Rise and Recharge: Effects on Activity Outcomes of an e-Health Smartphone Intervention to Reduce Office Workers' Sitting Time. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 9300.	2.6	8
59	Combined effects of continuous exercise and intermittent active interruptions to prolonged sitting on postprandial glucose, insulin, and triglycerides in adults with obesity: a randomized crossover trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 152.	4.6	16
60	Associations of interruptions to leisure-time sedentary behaviour with symptoms of depression and anxiety. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 10, 128.	4.8	35
61	Reducing sitting at work: process evaluation of the SMARt Work (Stand More At Work) intervention. <i>Trials</i> , 2020, 21, 403.	1.6	17
62	Activity Accumulation and Cardiometabolic Risk in Youth: A Latent Profile Approach. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2020, 52, 1502-1510.	0.4	13
63	Sedentary behaviour, physical activity, and renal function in older adults: isotemporal substitution modelling. <i>BMC Nephrology</i> , 2020, 21, 211.	1.8	13
64	Validity and reliability of subjective methods to assess sedentary behaviour in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 75.	4.6	49
65	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior 6 Months After Musculoskeletal Trauma: What Factors Predict Recovery?. <i>Physical Therapy</i> , 2020, 100, 332-345.	2.4	7
66	Associations of sedentary behavior in leisure and occupational contexts with symptoms of depression and anxiety. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2020, 133, 106021.	3.4	42
67	A Cost and Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Stand More AT Work (SMARt Work) Intervention. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 1214.	2.6	19
68	A randomized controlled trial to reduce sedentary time in rheumatoid arthritis: protocol and rationale of the Take a STAND for Health study. <i>Trials</i> , 2020, 21, 171.	1.6	2
69	Combating physical inactivity during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Nature Reviews Rheumatology</i> , 2020, 16, 347-348.	8.0	116
70	Stand Out in Class: restructuring the classroom environment to reduce sitting time – findings from a pilot cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 55.	4.6	19
71	Acute effects of breaking up prolonged sedentary time on cardiovascular disease risk markers in adults with paraplegia. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2020, 30, 1398-1408.	2.9	8
72	International Mind, Activities and Urban Places (iMAP) study: methods of a cohort study on environmental and lifestyle influences on brain and cognitive health. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 10, e036607.	1.9	9

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73	The impact of height-adjustable desks and classroom prompts on classroom sitting time, social, and motivational factors among adolescents. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2020, , .	6.5	4
74	Sitting at work & waist circumferenceâ€”A cross-sectional study of Australian workers. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2020, 141, 106243.	3.4	13
75	Supporting Workers to Sit Less and Move More Through the Web-Based BeUpstanding Program: Protocol for a Single-Arm, Repeated Measures Implementation Study. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e15756.	1.0	15
76	Efficacy of an Online Physical Activity Intervention Coordinated With Routine Clinical Care: Protocol for a Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e18891.	1.0	2
77	Perceived Availability of Office Shared Spaces and Workplace Sitting: Moderation by Organizational Norms and Behavioral Autonomy. <i>Environment and Behavior</i> , 2019, 51, 856-878.	4.7	7
78	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and All-Cause Mortality: Dose-Response and Intensity Weighted Time-Use Meta-analysis. <i>Journal of the American Medical Directors Association</i> , 2019, 20, 1206-1212.e3.	2.5	26
79	Neighborhood walkability and 12-year changes in cardio-metabolic risk: the mediating role of physical activity. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2019, 16, 86.	4.6	34
80	Interrupting Sitting Time with Simple Resistance Activities Lowers Postprandial Insulinemia in Adults with Overweight or Obesity. <i>Obesity</i> , 2019, 27, 1428-1433.	3.0	10
81	Television Viewing Time and Stroke Risk: Australian Diabetes Obesity and Lifestyle Study (1999-2012). <i>Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases</i> , 2019, 28, 963-970.	1.6	5
82	Enabling chiral separations in discovery chemistry with openâ€”access chiral supercritical fluid chromatography. <i>Chirality</i> , 2019, 31, 575-582.	2.6	12
83	What is the effect of interrupting prolonged sitting with frequent bouts of physical activity or standing on first or recurrent stroke risk factors? A scoping review. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0217981.	2.5	14
84	Population density is beneficially associated with 12-year diabetes risk marker change among residents of lower socio-economic neighborhoods. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2019, 57, 74-81.	3.3	3
85	Are Office-Based Workplace Interventions Designed to Reduce Sitting Time Cost-Effective Primary Prevention Measures for Cardiovascular Disease? A Systematic Review and Modelled Economic Evaluation. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 834.	2.6	17
86	Acute effects of active breaks during prolonged sitting on subcutaneous adipose tissue gene expression: an ancillary analysis of a randomised controlled trial. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 3847.	3.3	18
87	Arriba por la Vida Estudio (AVE): Study protocol for a standing intervention targeting postmenopausal Latinas. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 2019, 79, 66-72.	1.8	2
88	The effect of frequency of activity interruptions in prolonged sitting on postprandial glucose metabolism: A randomized crossover trial. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2019, 96, 1-7.	3.4	16
89	Morning exercise mitigates the impact of prolonged sitting on cerebral blood flow in older adults. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2019, 126, 1049-1055.	2.5	39
90	Effect of Morning Exercise With or Without Breaks in Prolonged Sitting on Blood Pressure in Older Overweight/Obese Adults. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2019, 73, 859-867.	2.7	33

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91	Temporal features of sitting, standing and stepping changes in a cluster-randomised controlled trial of a workplace sitting-reduction intervention. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2019, 16, 111.	4.6	12
92	Hypertension, white-coat hypertension and masked hypertension in Australia. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2019, 37, 1615-1623.	0.5	9
93	Associations of Device-Measured Sitting, Standing, and Stepping Time With Informal Face-to-Face Interactions at Work. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2019, 61, 431-436.	1.7	7
94	Letter to the Editor. <i>Current Sports Medicine Reports</i> , 2019, 18, 421-422.	1.2	0
95	Controversies in the Science of Sedentary Behaviour and Health: Insights, Perspectives and Future directions from the 2018 Queensland Sedentary Behaviour Think Tank. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 4762.	2.6	27
96	Between-meal sucrose-sweetened beverage consumption impairs glycaemia and lipid metabolism during prolonged sitting: A randomized controlled trial. <i>Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 38, 1536-1543.	5.0	8
97	Longitudinal Changes in Sitting Patterns, Physical Activity, and Health Outcomes in Adolescents. <i>Children</i> , 2019, 6, 2.	1.5	14
98	Breaking up sitting time after stroke – How much less sitting is needed to improve blood pressure after stroke (BUST-BP-Dose): Protocol for a dose-finding study. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications</i> , 2019, 13, 100310.	1.1	2
99	Too much sitting and dysglycemia: Mechanistic links and implications for obesity. <i>Current Opinion in Endocrine and Metabolic Research</i> , 2019, 4, 42-49.	1.4	22
100	Sedentary behaviour and physical activity patterns in adults with traumatic limb fracture. <i>AIMS Medical Science</i> , 2019, 6, 1-12.	0.4	5
101	A cluster randomized controlled trial to reduce office workers' sitting time: effect on productivity outcomes. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2019, 45, 483-492.	3.4	17
102	Standing up to the cardiometabolic consequences of hematological cancers. <i>Blood Reviews</i> , 2018, 32, 349-360.	5.7	5
103	Associations of office workers' objectively assessed occupational sitting, standing and stepping time with musculoskeletal symptoms. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 2018, 61, 1187-1195.	2.1	17
104	Prolonged uninterrupted sitting elevates postprandial hyperglycaemia proportional to degree of insulin resistance. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 20, 1526-1530.	4.4	41
105	Sedentary Behaviour and Mortality. <i>Springer Series on Epidemiology and Public Health</i> , 2018, , 339-378.	0.5	0
106	Models for Understanding Sedentary Behaviour. <i>Springer Series on Epidemiology and Public Health</i> , 2018, , 381-403.	0.5	10
107	Associations of occupational standing with musculoskeletal symptoms: a systematic review with meta-analysis. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2018, 52, 176-183.	6.7	83
108	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior Subsequent to Serious Orthopedic Injury: A Systematic Review. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2018, 99, 164-177.e6.	0.9	39

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109	Effects of breaking up sitting on adolescents'™ postprandial glucose after consuming meals varying in energy: a cross-over randomised trial. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2018, 21, 280-285.	1.3	35
110	Cardiometabolic Impact of Changing Sitting, Standing, and Stepping in the Workplace. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 516-524.	0.4	60
111	Prolonged uninterrupted sitting increases fatigue in type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2018, 135, 128-133.	2.8	17
112	Prolonged Uninterrupted Sitting Impairs Vascular Function and Increases Biomarkers of Atherosclerotic Risk in Overweight Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 132-133.	0.4	1
113	Associations of context-specific sitting time with markers of cardiometabolic risk in Australian adults. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 114.	4.6	47
114	The impact of height-adjustable desks and prompts to break-up classroom sitting on adolescents' energy expenditure, adiposity markers and perceived musculoskeletal discomfort. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0203938.	2.5	13
115	Perceptions of the acceptability and feasibility of reducing occupational sitting: review and thematic synthesis. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 90.	4.6	43
116	Effectiveness of the Stand More AT (SMARt) Work intervention: cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2018, 363, k3870.	2.3	137
117	What strategies do desk-based workers choose to reduce sitting time and how well do they work? Findings from a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 98.	4.6	16
118	Cardiovascular disease risk marker responses to breaking up prolonged sedentary time in individuals with paraplegia: the Spinal Cord Injury Move More (SCIMM) randomised crossover laboratory trial protocol. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2018, 8, e021936.	1.9	4
119	Sitting Less and Moving More. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2018, 72, 1037-1046.	2.7	85
120	A three arm cluster randomised controlled trial to test the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the SMART Work & Life intervention for reducing daily sitting time in office workers: study protocol. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 1120.	2.9	25
121	Frequent, short bouts of light-intensity exercises while standing decreases systolic blood pressure: Breaking Up Sitting Time after Stroke (BUST-Stroke) trial. <i>International Journal of Stroke</i> , 2018, 13, 932-940.	5.9	37
122	Simple intermittent resistance activity mitigates the detrimental effect of prolonged unbroken sitting on arterial function in overweight and obese adults. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 125, 1787-1794.	2.5	41
123	Breaking up sitting time after stroke (BUST-stroke). <i>International Journal of Stroke</i> , 2018, 13, 921-931.	5.9	14
124	Interacting effects of exercise with breaks in sitting time on cognitive and metabolic function in older adults: Rationale and design of a randomised crossover trial. <i>Mental Health and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 11-16.	1.8	10
125	Stand Out in Class: restructuring the classroom environment to reduce sedentary behaviour in 9-year-olds" study protocol for a pilot cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>Pilot and Feasibility Studies</i> , 2018, 4, 103.	1.2	9
126	Effects of Providing High-Fat versus High-Carbohydrate Meals on Daily and Postprandial Physical Activity and Glucose Patterns: a Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 557.	4.1	17

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127	Impact of First Meal Size during Prolonged Sitting on Postprandial Glycaemia in Individuals with Prediabetes: A Randomised, Crossover Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 733.	4.1	4
128	Regular brief interruptions to sitting after a high-energy evening meal attenuate glycemic excursions in overweight/obese adults. <i>Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases</i> , 2018, 28, 909-916.	2.6	17
129	Stand More AT Work (SMArT Work): using the behaviour change wheel to develop an intervention to reduce sitting time in the workplace. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 319.	2.9	76
130	Passive and mentally-active sedentary behaviors and incident major depressive disorder: A 13-year cohort study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2018, 241, 579-585.	4.1	93
131	Validation Of Two Physical Activity And Sedentary Behavior Questionnaires In Orthopedic Trauma Patients. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 711.	0.4	1
132	Assessing the Feasibility and Pre-Post Impact Evaluation of the Beta (Test) Version of the BeUpstanding Champion Toolkit in Reducing Workplace Sitting: Pilot Study. <i>JMIR Formative Research</i> , 2018, 2, e17.	1.4	11
133	Economic evaluation of a randomized controlled trial of an intervention to reduce office workers' sitting time: the "Stand Up Victoria" trial. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2018, 44, 503-511.	3.4	30
134	Considerations when using the activPAL monitor in field-based research with adult populations. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2017, 6, 162-178.	6.5	303
135	Changes in physical activity and sedentary behavior associated with an exercise intervention in depressed adults. <i>Psychology of Sport and Exercise</i> , 2017, 30, 10-18.	2.1	7
136	Does diet mediate associations of volume and bouts of sedentary time with cardiometabolic health indicators in adolescents?. <i>Obesity</i> , 2017, 25, 591-599.	3.0	11
137	Reply to: Joint associations of smoking and television viewing time on cancer and cardiovascular disease mortality—Methodological issues. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 140, 2170-2171.	5.1	0
138	Television Viewing Time and 13-Year Mortality in Adults With Cardiovascular Disease: Data From the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab). <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2017, 26, e98-e99.	0.4	2
139	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting Alters the Postprandial Plasma Lipidomic Profile of Adults With Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 102, 1991-1999.	3.6	41
140	Sedentary behavior as a risk factor for cognitive decline? A focus on the influence of glycemic control in brain health. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia: Translational Research and Clinical Interventions</i> , 2017, 3, 291-300.	3.7	111
141	Targeting Reductions in Sitting Time to Increase Physical Activity and Improve Health. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 1572-1582.	0.4	100
142	Pre-existing low-back symptoms impact adversely on sitting time reduction in office workers. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2017, 90, 609-618.	2.3	8
143	Gender differences in physical activity following acute myocardial infarction in adults: A prospective, observational study. <i>European Journal of Preventive Cardiology</i> , 2017, 24, 192-203.	1.8	47
144	Twelve-Year Television Viewing Time Trajectories and Physical Function in Older Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 1359-1365.	0.4	16

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146	Effects of progressive resistance training and weight loss versus weight loss alone on inflammatory and endothelial biomarkers in older adults with type 2 diabetes. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 117, 1669-1678.	2.5	29
147	Fitness Moderates Glycemic Responses to Sitting and Light Activity Breaks. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 2216-2222.	0.4	33
148	Reducing occupational sitting: Workers'™ perspectives on participation in a multi-component intervention. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2017, 14, 73.	4.6	48
149	Does the type of activity "break" from prolonged sitting differentially impact on postprandial blood glucose reductions? An exploratory analysis. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 42, 897-900.	1.9	20
150	Sedentary Behavior and Mechanisms of Cardiovascular Disease"Getting to the Heart of the Matter. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2017, 45, 55-56.	3.0	2
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281	Abdominal obesity, TV-viewing time and prospective declines in physical activity. <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011, 53, 299-302.	3.4	36
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286	Objectively Measured Physical Activity and the Subsequent Risk of Incident Dysglycemia. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2011, 34, 1497-1502.	8.6	38
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290	Increased Cardiometabolic Risk Is Associated with Increased TV Viewing Time. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2010, 42, 1511-1518.	0.4	137
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292	Socio-Demographic Correlates of Prolonged Television Viewing Time in Australian Men and Women: The AusDiab Study. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2010, 7, 595-601.	2.0	82
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