

Pedro B JÃºdice

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

40
papers

825
citations

516561

16
h-index

526166

27
g-index

40
all docs

40
docs citations

40
times ranked

1433
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	What is the metabolic and energy cost of sitting, standing and sit/stand transitions?. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 116, 263-273.	1.2	89
2	Sedentary patterns, physical activity and health-related physical fitness in youth: a cross-sectional study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 25.	2.0	81
3	Estimation of total body water and extracellular water with bioimpedance in athletes: A need for athlete-specific prediction models. Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 35, 468-474.	2.3	69
4	Validity of GT3X and Actiheart to estimate sedentary time and breaks using ActivPAL as the reference in free-living conditions. Gait and Posture, 2015, 41, 917-922.	0.6	51
5	Recommendations for determining the validity of consumer wearable and smartphone step count: expert statement and checklist of the INTERLIVE network. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 780-793.	3.1	47
6	Recommendations for determining the validity of consumer wearable heart rate devices: expert statement and checklist of the INTERLIVE Network. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 767-779.	3.1	44
7	Sedentary Patterns, Physical Activity, and Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Association to Glycemic Control in Type 2 Diabetes Patients. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 262.	1.3	41
8	Randomized controlled pilot of an intervention to reduce and break-up overweight/obese adults's overall sitting-time. Trials, 2015, 16, 490.	0.7	40
9	What is the effect of diet and/or exercise interventions on behavioural compensation in non-exercise physical activity and related energy expenditure of free-living adults? A systematic review. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 119, 1327-1345.	1.2	38
10	Effectiveness of high-intensity interval training combined with resistance training versus continuous moderate-intensity training combined with resistance training in patients with type 2 diabetes: A one-year randomized controlled trial. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2019, 21, 550-559.	2.2	27
11	Total body water and its compartments are not affected by ingesting a moderate dose of caffeine in healthy young adult males. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2013, 38, 626-632.	0.9	25
12	Suitability of Bioelectrical Based Methods to Assess Water Compartments in Recreational and Elite Athletes. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2016, 35, 413-421.	1.1	23
13	Accuracy of a combined heart rate and motion sensor for assessing energy expenditure in free-living adults during a double-blind crossover caffeine trial using doubly labeled water as the reference method. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2015, 69, 20-27.	1.3	21
14	Associations of breaks in sedentary time with abdominal obesity in Portuguese older adults. Age, 2015, 37, 23.	3.0	20
15	Development and validation of BIA prediction equations of upper and lower limb lean soft tissue in athletes. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 74, 1646-1652.	1.3	20
16	Sedentary behaviour and adiposity in elite athletes. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2014, 32, 1760-1767.	1.0	18
17	Patterns of accelerometer-derived sedentary time across the lifespan. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2018, 36, 2809-2817.	1.0	17
18	Sensor-based physical activity, sedentary time, and reported cell phone screen time: A hierarchy of correlates in youth. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2021, 10, 55-64.	3.3	16

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Fitness Mediates Activity and Sedentary Patterns Associations with Adiposity in Youth. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2019, 51, 323-329.	0.2	13
20	A moderate dose of caffeine ingestion does not change energy expenditure but decreases sleep time in physically active males: a double-blind randomized controlled trial. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2013, 38, 49-56.	0.9	12
21	Changes in Physical Activity and Sedentary Patterns on Cardiometabolic Outcomes in the Transition to Adolescence: International Children's Accelerometry Database 2.0. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 225, 166-173.e1.	0.9	12
22	Caffeine Intake, Short Bouts of Physical Activity, and Energy Expenditure: A Double-Blind Randomized Crossover Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e68936.	1.1	11
23	Vascular improvements in individuals with type 2 diabetes following a 1-year randomised controlled exercise intervention, irrespective of changes in cardiorespiratory fitness. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2020, 63, 722-732.	2.9	11
24	Breaking Sedentary Time Predicts Future Frailty in Inactive Older Adults: A Cross-Lagged Panel Model. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2021, 76, 893-900.	1.7	10
25	Accuracy of Actigraph inclinometer to classify free-living postures and motion in adults with overweight and obesity. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2019, 37, 1708-1716.	1.0	9
26	Sedentary Patterns Are Associated with Bone Mineral Density and Physical Function in Older Adults: Cross-Sectional and Prospective Data. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 8198.	1.2	8
27	Physical fitness tests as an indicator of potential athletes in a large sample of youth. <i>Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging</i> , 2022, 42, 88-95.	0.5	8
28	Mediating role of physical fitness and fat mass on the associations between physical activity and bone health in youth. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2020, 38, 2811-2818.	1.0	7
29	Sedentary patterns are associated with BDNF in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2021, 121, 871-879.	1.2	7
30	Agreement Between GT3X Accelerometer and ActivPAL Inclinometer for Estimating and Detecting Changes in Different Contexts of Sedentary Time Among Adolescents. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2019, 16, 780-784.	1.0	6
31	The impact of 2-weeks of detraining on phase angle, BIVA patterns, and muscle strength in trained older adults. <i>Experimental Gerontology</i> , 2021, 144, 111175.	1.2	4
32	Sedentary behaviours and their relationship with body composition of athletes. <i>European Journal of Sport Science</i> , 2022, 22, 474-480.	1.4	4
33	Physical activity moderates the effect of sedentary time on an older adult's physical independence. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2021, 69, 1964-1970.	1.3	4
34	Sedentary behavior compensation to 1-year exercise RCT in patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>Translational Sports Medicine</i> , 2020, 3, 154-163.	0.5	3
35	Variance in respiratory quotient among daily activities and its association with obesity status. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2021, 45, 217-224.	1.6	3
36	Methods of Assessing Sedentary Behaviour. , 0, , .		2

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37	Interindividual Variability in Fat Mass Response to a 1-Year Randomized Controlled Trial With Different Exercise Intensities in Type 2 Diabetes: Implications on Glycemic Control and Vascular Function. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2021, 12, 698971.	1.3	2
38	Fitness, physical activity, or sedentary patterns? Integrated analysis with obesity surrogates in a large youth sample. <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> , 2020, 33, e23522.	0.8	1
39	A hierarchy of correlates impacting adultsâ€™ sensor-based physical activity and sedentary time. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, 39, 2821-2828.	1.0	1
40	Criterion validity of a single-item question for assessment of daily breaks in sedentary time in adults. <i>European Journal of Public Health</i> , 2021, 31, 1048-1053.	0.1	0