

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	Sedentary behaviours and their relationship with body composition of athletes. <i>European Journal of Sport Science</i> , 2022, 22, 474-480.	1.4	4
2	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
3	Sensor-based physical activity, sedentary time, and reported cell phone screen time: A hierarchy of correlates in youth. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2021, 10, 55-64.	3.3	16
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	Recommendations for determining the validity of consumer wearable heart rate devices: expert statement and checklist of the INTERLIVE Network. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2021, 55, 767-779.	3.1	44
9	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
10	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
11	A hierarchy of correlates impacting adults' sensor-based physical activity and sedentary time. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, 39, 2821-2828.	1.0	1
12	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
13	Recommendations for determining the validity of consumer wearable and smartphone step count: expert statement and checklist of the INTERLIVE network. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2021, 55, 780-793.	3.1	47
14	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	Development and validation of BIA prediction equations of upper and lower limb lean soft tissue in athletes. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2020, 74, 1646-1652.	1.3	20

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19	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
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	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. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 21, 550-559.	2.2	27
24	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
25	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. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2018, 119, 1327-1345.	1.2	38
26	Patterns of accelerometer-derived sedentary time across the lifespan. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2018, 36, 2809-2817.	1.0	17
27	Sedentary patterns, physical activity and health-related physical fitness in youth: a cross-sectional study. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2017, 14, 25.	2.0	81
28	Sedentary Patterns, Physical Activity, and Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Association to Glycemic Control in Type 2 Diabetes Patients. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2017, 8, 262.	1.3	41
29	Suitability of Bioelectrical Based Methods to Assess Water Compartments in Recreational and Elite Athletes. <i>Journal of the American College of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 35, 413-421.	1.1	23
30	What is the metabolic and energy cost of sitting, standing and sit/stand transitions?. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2016, 116, 263-273.	1.2	89
31	Estimation of total body water and extracellular water with bioimpedance in athletes: A need for athlete-specific prediction models. <i>Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2016, 35, 468-474.	2.3	69
32	Randomized controlled pilot of an intervention to reduce and break-up overweight/obese adults' overall sitting-time. <i>Trials</i> , 2015, 16, 490.	0.7	40
33	Associations of breaks in sedentary time with abdominal obesity in Portuguese older adults. <i>Age</i> , 2015, 37, 23.	3.0	20
34	Validity of GT3X and Actiheart to estimate sedentary time and breaks using ActivPAL as the reference in free-living conditions. <i>Gait and Posture</i> , 2015, 41, 917-922.	0.6	51
35	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. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 69, 20-27.	1.3	21
36	Sedentary behaviour and adiposity in elite athletes. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2014, 32, 1760-1767.	1.0	18

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Total body water and its compartments are not affected by ingesting a moderate dose of caffeine in healthy young adult males. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2013, 38, 626-632.	0.9	25
38	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
39	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
40	Methods of Assessing Sedentary Behaviour. , 0, , .		2