

Daniel P Bailey

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

40
papers

1,219
citations

489802

18
h-index

445137

33
g-index

44
all docs

44
docs citations

44
times ranked

2035
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Lower Amounts of Daily and Prolonged Sitting Do Not Lower Free-Living Continuously Monitored Glucose Concentrations in Overweight and Obese Adults: A Randomised Crossover Study. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 605.	1.7	4
2	Evaluating a multi-component intervention to reduce and break up office workers's sitting with sit-stand desks using the APEASE criteria. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2022, 22, 458.	1.2	2
3	Workplace Intervention for Reducing Sitting Time in Sedentary Workers: Protocol for a Pilot Study Using the Behavior Change Wheel. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2022, 10, 832374.	1.3	0
4	Impaired postprandial glucose and no improvement in other cardiometabolic responses or cognitive function by breaking up sitting with bodyweight resistance exercises: a randomised crossover trial. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2021, 39, 792-800.	1.0	12
5	A randomised-controlled feasibility study of the REgulate your Slitting Time (RESIT) intervention for reducing sitting time in individuals with type 2 diabetes: study protocol. <i>Pilot and Feasibility Studies</i> , 2021, 7, 76.	0.5	5
6	Sedentary behaviour in the workplace: prevalence, health implications and interventions. <i>British Medical Bulletin</i> , 2021, 137, 42-50.	2.7	18
7	The Prevalence and Predictors of Hypertension and the Metabolic Syndrome in Police Personnel. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 6728.	1.2	6
8	The Prevalence of Daily Sedentary Time in South Asian Adults: A Systematic Review. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 9275.	1.2	2
9	Perceived influences on reducing prolonged sitting in police staff: a qualitative investigation using the Theoretical Domains Framework and COM-B model. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 2126.	1.2	6
10	Health behaviour change considerations for weight loss and type 2 diabetes: nutrition, physical activity and sedentary behaviour. <i>Practical Diabetes</i> , 2020, 37, 228.	0.1	4
11	Randomised Controlled Feasibility Study of the MyHealthAvatar-Diabetes Smartphone App for Reducing Prolonged Sitting Time in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 4414.	1.2	15
12	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.	1.3	8
13	The Effectiveness of Sedentary Behaviour Reduction Workplace Interventions on Cardiometabolic Risk Markers: A Systematic Review. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2019, 49, 1739-1767.	3.1	38
14	Sitting Time and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> , 2019, 57, 408-416.	1.6	104
15	Breaking barriers: using the behavior change wheel to develop a tailored intervention to overcome workplace inhibitors to breaking up sitting time. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 1126.	1.2	50
16	Perceived Barriers and Facilitators to Breaking Up Sitting Time among Desk-Based Office Workers: A Qualitative Investigation Using the TDF and COM-B. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 2903.	1.2	36
17	Breaking up prolonged sitting with moderate-intensity walking improves attention and executive function in Qatari females. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0219565.	1.1	32
18	Postprandial Insulin and Triglyceride Concentrations Are Suppressed in Response to Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting in Qatari Females. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2019, 10, 706.	1.3	5

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19	Effects of Interrupting Sitting with Use of a Treadmill Desk Versus Prolonged Sitting on Postural Stability. <i>International Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2019, 40, 871-875.	0.8	2
20	Effects of Frequency and Duration of Interrupting Sitting on Cardiometabolic Risk Markers. <i>International Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2019, 40, 818-824.	0.8	16
21	Cardiometabolic Response to a Single High-intensity Interval Exercise Session Versus Breaking up Sedentary Time with Fragmented High-intensity Interval Exercise. <i>International Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2019, 40, 165-170.	0.8	7
22	Associations of Sitting Behavior Patterns With Cardiometabolic Risk in Children: The Sit Less for Health Cross-Sectional Study. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2019, 16, 836-842.	1.0	2
23	Reducing prolonged sedentary time using a treadmill desk acutely improves cardiometabolic risk markers in male and female adults. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2018, 36, 2484-2491.	1.0	28
24	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.	0.8	4
25	The Impact of Active Workstations on Workplace Productivity and Performance: A Systematic Review. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2018, 15, 417.	1.2	51
26	Efficacy of a Multicomponent Intervention to Reduce Workplace Sitting Time in Office Workers. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, 787-795.	0.9	32
27	Beneficial postprandial lipaemic effects of interrupting sedentary time with high-intensity physical activity versus a continuous moderate-intensity physical activity bout: A randomised crossover trial. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2018, 21, 1250-1255.	0.6	20
28	Effects of breaking up prolonged sitting following low and high glycaemic index breakfast consumption on glucose and insulin concentrations. <i>European Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2017, 117, 1299-1307.	1.2	30
29	Associations between prolonged sedentary time and breaks in sedentary time with cardiometabolic risk in 10-14-year-old children: The HAPPY study. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2017, 35, 2164-2171.	1.0	36
30	Editorial: Sedentary Behavior in Human Health and Disease. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2017, 8, 901.	1.3	5
31	Breaking up prolonged sitting time with walking does not affect appetite or gut hormone concentrations but does induce an energy deficit and suppresses postprandial glycaemia in sedentary adults. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 41, 324-331.	0.9	54
32	The Association Between Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Cardiometabolic Risk in Children is Mediated by Abdominal Adiposity: The HAPPY Study. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2015, 12, 1148-1152.	1.0	18
33	Appetite and gut hormone responses to moderate-intensity continuous exercise versus high-intensity interval exercise, in normoxic and hypoxic conditions. <i>Appetite</i> , 2015, 89, 237-245.	1.8	50
34	Breaking up prolonged sitting with light-intensity walking improves postprandial glycemia, but breaking up sitting with standing does not. <i>Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport</i> , 2015, 18, 294-298.	0.6	264
35	The triglyceride to high-density lipoprotein ratio identifies children who may be at risk of developing cardiometabolic disease. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2014, 103, e349-53.	0.7	10
36	The Hypertriglyceridemic Waist, Waist-to-Height Ratio, and Cardiometabolic Risk. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2013, 162, 746-752.	0.9	26

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Choice of Activity-Intensity Classification Thresholds Impacts upon Accelerometer-Assessed Physical Activity-Health Relationships in Children. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57101.	1.1	12
38	Cardiorespiratory Fitness Is Associated with Hard and Light Intensity Physical Activity but Not Time Spent Sedentary in 10-14 Year Old Schoolchildren: The HAPPY Study. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e61073.	1.1	40
39	Associations between cardiorespiratory fitness, physical activity and clustered cardiometabolic risk in children and adolescents: the HAPPY study. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 171, 1317-1323.	1.3	68
40	Accelerometry-assessed sedentary behaviour and physical activity levels during the segmented school day in 10-14-year-old children: the HAPPY study. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 171, 1805-1813.	1.3	97