

Linda Ernstsén

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9519098/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

26
papers

600
citations

623188

14
h-index

642321

23
g-index

27
all docs

27
docs citations

27
times ranked

1083
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of 5 Years Aerobic Exercise on Cognition in Older Adults: The Generation 100 Study: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Sports Medicine</i> , 2022, 52, 1689-1699.	3.1	11
2	Mental health and sleep disturbances in physically active adults during the COVID-19 lockdown in Norway: does change in physical activity level matter?. <i>Sleep Medicine</i> , 2021, 77, 309-312.	0.8	47
3	Sex Differences on Montreal Cognitive Assessment and Mini-Mental State Examination Scores and the Value of Self-Report of Memory Problems among Community Dwelling People 70 Years and above: The HUNT Study. <i>Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders</i> , 2021, 50, 74-84.	0.7	9
4	Breakfast skipping and overweight/obesity in first grade primary school children: A nationwide register-based study in Iceland. <i>Clinical Obesity</i> , 2020, 10, e12384.	1.1	6
5	Change in Physical Activity During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Lockdown in Norway: The Buffering Effect of Resilience on Mental Health. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2020, 11, 598481.	1.1	29
6	Cardiorespiratory Fitness and the Risk of First Acute Myocardial Infarction: The HUNT Study. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e010293.	1.6	20
7	Associations of Changes in Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression With Brain Volumes: The HUNT Study. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 13, 53.	1.0	13
8	Cross-sectional and longitudinal association of non-exercise estimated cardiorespiratory fitness with depression and anxiety in the general population: The HUNT study. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2019, 252, 122-129.	2.0	23
9	Long-term Changes in Depressive Symptoms and Estimated Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Risk of All-Cause Mortality: The Nord-Trøndelag Health Study. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2018, 93, 1054-1064.	1.4	15
10	Nonexercise Estimated Cardiorespiratory Fitness and All-Cancer Mortality: the NHANES III Study. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2018, 93, 848-856.	1.4	28
11	Educational and wealth inequalities in tobacco use among men and women in 54 low-income and middle-income countries. <i>Tobacco Control</i> , 2018, 27, 26-34.	1.8	72
12	02â€05â€05: MODERATEâ€TOâ€VIGOROUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, AND DEMENTIA: THE HUNT STUDY AND THE HEALTH AND MEMORY STUDY IN NORDâ€TRÃˆNDELAG. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2018, 14, P628.	0.4	0
13	Midlife Physical Activity, Psychological Distress, and Dementia Risk: The HUNT Study. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2018, 66, 825-833.	1.2	49
14	Leisure-Time Physical Activity Is Associated With Reduced Risk of Dementia-Related Mortality in Adults With and Without Psychological Distress: The Cohort of Norway. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 10, 151.	1.7	10
15	Racial Differences in the Association Between Nonexercise Estimated Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Incident Stroke. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2018, 93, 884-894.	1.4	12
16	Cardiorespiratory Fitness and All-Cause Mortality in Men With Emotional Distress. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2017, 92, 918-924.	1.4	10
17	Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between different exercise types and food cravings in free-living healthy young adults. <i>Appetite</i> , 2017, 118, 82-89.	1.8	17
18	Nonexercise Estimated Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Mortality Due to All Causes and Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings Innovations, Quality & Outcomes</i> , 2017, 1, 16-25.	1.2	30

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Protective Effect of Regular Physical Activity on Depression After Myocardial Infarction: The HUNT Study. <i>American Journal of Medicine</i> , 2016, 129, 82-88.e1.	0.6	32
20	The impact of a sense of coherence in employees with chronic pain. <i>Work</i> , 2015, 50, 313-322.	0.6	11
21	Social Disadvantage and Cardiovascular Disease Risk. , 2015, , 1-17.		0
22	Physical functioning after occupational rehabilitation and returning to work among employees with chronic musculoskeletal pain and comorbid depressive symptoms. <i>Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare</i> , 2014, 7, 55.	1.1	5
23	Trends in absolute and relative educational inequalities in four modifiable ischaemic heart disease risk factors: repeated cross-sectional surveys from the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT) 1984-2008. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2012, 12, 266.	1.2	105
24	The predictive ability of self-rated health on ischaemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in elderly women and men: the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT). <i>Age and Ageing</i> , 2011, 40, 105-111.	0.7	23
25	Educational inequalities in ischaemic heart disease mortality in 44,000 Norwegian women and men: The influence of psychosocial and behavioural factors. The HUNT Study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Public Health</i> , 2010, 38, 678-685.	1.2	23
26	Does Change in Physical Activity During the Initial Phase of the COVID-19 Pandemic Predict Psychological Symptoms in Physically Active Adults? A Six-Month Longitudinal Study. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 0, 67, .	1.0	0