

Cardiorespiratory Fitness and the Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes in Japanese men

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Metabolic syndrome and other factors associated with increased risk of diabetes. <i>Clinical Cornerstone</i> , 2004, 6, S14-S29.	1.0	20
3	C-Reactive protein is inversely related to physical fitness in middle-aged subjects. <i>Atherosclerosis</i> , 2004, 176, 173-179.	0.4	87
4	Physical activity and diabetes prevention. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2005, 99, 1205-1213.	1.2	246
5	Physical Activity, Physical Fitness, and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders</i> , 2005, 3, 35-44.	0.5	9
6	Moderate Alcohol Consumption Lowers the Risk of Type 2 Diabetes: A meta-analysis of prospective observational studies. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2005, 28, 719-725.	4.3	574
7	Epidemiological evidence for the role of physical activity in reducing risk of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2005, 99, 1193-1204.	1.2	562
8	Relative Contributions of Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Visceral Fat to Metabolic Syndrome in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Metabolic Syndrome and Related Disorders</i> , 2005, 3, 213-220.	0.5	8
10	Serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor level is increased and associated with obesity in newly diagnosed female patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2006, 55, 852-857.	1.5	168
11	Relation of alcohol use and smoking to glucose tolerance status in Japanese men. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2006, 73, 83-88.	1.1	15
13	Epidemiological studies of exercise in diabetes prevention. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 32, 583-595.	0.9	58
15	Active Smoking and the Risk of Type 2 Diabetes. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2007, 298, 2654.	3.8	1,032
17	Adiposity, physical fitness and incident diabetes: the physical activity longitudinal study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2007, 50, 538-544.	2.9	158
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19	Staged diabetes management according to individual patient insulin resistance and Î²-cell function ameliorates glycaemic control in type 2 diabetes mellitus. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 69, 549-555.	1.2	6
20	Required muscle mass for preventing lifestyle-related diseases in Japanese women. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2008, 8, 291.	1.2	12
21	The possible influence of osteoarthritis of the knee on the accumulation of coronary risk factors in postmenopausal obese women. <i>Obesity Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2008, 2, 29-34.	0.8	6
22	Maximum oxygen uptake and body composition of healthy Hong Kong Chinese adult men and women aged 20-64 years. <i>Journal of Sports Sciences</i> , 2008, 26, 295-302.	1.0	15
23	Cardiorespiratory Fitness as a Predictor of Cancer Mortality Among Men With Pre-Diabetes and Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2008, 31, 764-769.	4.3	35

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24	A Prospective Study of Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes in Women. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2008, 31, 550-555.	4.3	154
25	Is Physical Activity Without Weight Loss A Useful Strategy for Obesity Reduction?. <i>Obesity Management</i> , 2008, 4, 56-58.	0.2	0
26	Genes, Environment, and Interactions in Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes: A Focus on Physical Activity and Lifestyle Changes. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2008, 8, 519-532.	0.6	118
27	Relationships among Fitness, Body Composition, and Physical Activity. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2008, 40, 1163-1170.	0.2	57
28	Obesity and diabetes. , 2008, , 21-49.		1
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35	Cigarette smoking is an independent risk factor for type 2 diabetes: a four-year community-based prospective study. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 2009, 71, 679-685.	1.2	79
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37	Beyond epidemiology: field studies and the physiology laboratory as the whole world. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2009, 587, 5569-5575.	1.3	44
38	Supervised Exercise in Patients with Impaired Fasting Glucose: Impact on Exercise Capacity. <i>Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine</i> , 2009, 19, 394-398.	0.9	23
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43	The future: genes, physical activity and health. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2010, 199, 549-556.	1.8	54

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47	Smoking and Risk for Diabetes Incidence and Mortality in Korean Men and Women. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 2567-2572.	4.3	87
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60	Racial differences in the response of cardiorespiratory fitness to aerobic exercise training in Caucasian and African American postmenopausal women. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 1375-1382.	1.2	37
61	The Effects of Single Long and Accumulated Short Bouts of Exercise on Cardiovascular Risks in Male Japanese Workers: A Randomized Controlled Study. Industrial Health, 2013, 51, 563-571.	0.4	10

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63	Association of Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Overweight with Risk of Type 2 Diabetes in Japanese Men. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e98508.	1.1	23
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67	Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Visceral Fat Are Key Determinants of Serum Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 Concentration in Japanese Men. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 99, E1877-E1884.	1.8	32
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73	The Relationship between Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Concentration, Cardiorespiratory Fitness, and Insulin Resistance in Japanese Men. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2015, 7, 91-102.	1.7	10
74	Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Incident Diabetes: The FIT (Henry Ford Exercise Testing) Project. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 1075-1081.	4.3	61
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81	Lifestyle Approaches and Glucose Intolerance. <i>American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine</i> , 2016, 10, 406-416.	0.8	3
82	Consistently High Level of Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 2048-2055.	0.2	11
83	Cardiorespiratory fitness, fatness and incident diabetes. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2017, 134, 113-120.	1.1	13
84	Prognostic value of exercise capacity among men undergoing pharmacologic treatment for erectile dysfunction: The FIT Project. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2017, 40, 1049-1054.	0.7	8
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92	Tracking of cardiorespiratory fitness in Japanese men. <i>The Journal of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine</i> , 2018, 7, 25-33.	0.2	1
93	Relationship between Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Non-High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol: A Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis</i> , 2018, 25, 1196-1205.	0.9	15
94	High-intensity exercise to promote accelerated improvements in cardiorespiratory fitness (HI-PACE): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2019, 20, 484.	0.7	2
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