

Associations of total amount and patterns of sedentary the metabolic syndrome: The Maastricht Study

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Challenges and Opportunities for Harmonizing Research Methodology: Raw Accelerometry. <i>Methods of Information in Medicine</i> , 2016, 55, 525-532.	0.7	40
2	Dysfunctional adipose tissue and low-grade inflammation in the management of the metabolic syndrome: current practices and future advances. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2016, 5, 2515.	0.8	25
3	Relationship Between Objectively Measured Sedentary Behavior and Cognitive Performance in Patients With Schizophrenia Vs Controls. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2017, 43, sbw126.	2.3	30
4	Moderate to vigorous physical activity, not sedentary time, is associated with total and regional adiposity in a sample of UK adults at risk of type 2 diabetes. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2016, 37, 1862-1871.	1.2	7
5	Sitting Less and Moving More: Improved Glycaemic Control for Type 2 Diabetes Prevention and Management. <i>Current Diabetes Reports</i> , 2016, 16, 114.	1.7	125
6	Novel technology to help understand the context of physical activity and sedentary behaviour. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2016, 37, 1834-1851.	1.2	24
7	Exercise Promotes Healthy Aging of Skeletal Muscle. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2016, 23, 1034-1047.	7.2	335
8	Sitting and chronic disease: where do we go from here?. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016, 59, 688-691.	2.9	10
9	Assessing Daily Physical Activity in Older Adults: Unraveling the Complexity of Monitors, Measures, and Methods. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2016, 71, 1039-1048.	1.7	166
10	Physical activity ameliorates the association between sedentary behavior and cardiometabolic risk among inpatients with schizophrenia: A comparison versus controls using accelerometry. <i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 74, 144-150.	1.5	40
11	Prolonged sitting may increase diabetes risk in physically inactive individuals: an 11-year follow-up of the HUNT Study, Norway. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2017, 60, 830-835.	2.9	34
12	Time spent in sedentary posture is associated with waist circumference and cardiovascular risk. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2017, 41, 689-696.	1.6	37
13	Sedentary behavior: Different types of operationalization influence outcome measures. <i>Gait and Posture</i> , 2017, 54, 188-193.	0.6	9
14	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Fitness—The Maastricht Study. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 1583-1591.	0.2	44
15	Physical inactivity and sedentary behavior: Overlooked risk factors in autoimmune rheumatic diseases?. <i>Autoimmunity Reviews</i> , 2017, 16, 667-674.	2.5	64
16	Breaking sitting with light activities vs structured exercise: a randomised crossover study demonstrating benefits for glycaemic control and insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2017, 60, 490-498.	2.9	150
17	Adding exercise or subtracting sitting time for glycaemic control: where do we stand?. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2017, 60, 390-394.	2.9	12
18	Role of Inactivity in Chronic Diseases: Evolutionary Insight and Pathophysiological Mechanisms. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2017, 97, 1351-1402.	13.1	422

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19	Non-locomotive physical activity intervention using a tri-axial accelerometer reduces sedentary time in type 2 diabetes. <i>Physician and Sportsmedicine</i> , 2017, 45, 245-251.	1.0	14
20	An Evaluation of Accelerometer-derived Metrics to Assess Daily Behavioral Patterns. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 54-63.	0.2	12
21	Association between urbanisation and type 2 diabetes: an ecological study. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2017, 2, e000473.	2.0	57
22	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
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28	Office workers' beliefs about reducing sitting time at work: a belief elicitation study. <i>Health Psychology and Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2018, 6, 15-29.	0.8	6
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35	CE: Too Much Sitting: A Newly Recognized Health Risk. <i>American Journal of Nursing</i> , 2018, 118, 26-34.	0.2	11
36	Reflexões sobre a complexidade de um estilo de vida saudável. <i>Avances En Enfermería</i> , 2018, 36, 220-229.	0.3	3

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38	SEDENTARY BEHAVIOR AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG OLDER ADULTS: A META-ANALYSIS. <i>Revista Brasileira De Medicina Do Esporte</i> , 2018, 24, 310-315.	0.1	4
39	OBSOLETE: Exercise, Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Disease. , 2018, , .		0
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60	Physical Activity and Sedentary Time: Association with Metabolic Health and Liver Fat. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2019, 51, 1169-1177.	0.2	40
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111	Validity of the Sedentary Behavior Questionnaire in European Older Adults Using English, Spanish, German and Danish Versions. <i>Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science</i> , 2022, 26, 1-14.	1.3	10
112	Influence of the Duration and Timing of Data Collection on Accelerometer-Measured Physical Activity, Sedentary Time and Associated Insulin Resistance. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 4950.	1.2	4
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147	Genes controlling skeletal muscle glucose uptake and their regulation by endurance and resistance exercise. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2022, 123, 202-214.	1.2	7
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