Genevieve Nissa Healy

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

178	22,357	13865 67	8866 145
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

188	188	188	14539
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Too Much Sitting. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2010, 38, 105-113.	3.0	1,713
2	Breaks in Sedentary Time. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 661-666.	8.6	1,220
3	Sedentary time and cardio-metabolic biomarkers in US adults: NHANES 2003â€“06. European Heart Journal, 2011, 32, 590-597.	2.2	1,150
4	Physiological and health implications of a sedentary lifestyle. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2010, 35, 725-740.	1.9	1,020
5	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting Reduces Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Responses. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 976-983.	8.6	952
6	Objectively Measured Sedentary Time, Physical Activity, and Metabolic Risk. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 369-371.	8.6	887
7	Television Viewing Time and Mortality. Circulation, 2010, 121, 384-391.	1.6	684
8	Too little exercise and too much sitting: Inactivity physiology and the need for new recommendations on sedentary behavior. Current Cardiovascular Risk Reports, 2008, 2, 292-298.	2.0	656
9	Sedentary Behavior: Emerging Evidence for a New Health Risk. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2010, 85, 1138-1141.	3.0	617
10	Objectively Measured Light-Intensity Physical Activity Is Independently Associated With 2-h Plasma Glucose. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 1384-1389.	8.6	508
11	Measurement of Adults' Sedentary Time in Population-Based Studies. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 216-227.	3.0	506
12	Too much sitting â€“ A health hazard. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 97, 368-376.	2.8	458
13	Occupational Sitting and Health Risks. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 379-388.	3.0	423
14	Prolonged sedentary time and physical activity in workplace and non-work contexts: a cross-sectional study of office, customer service and call centre employees. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2012, 9, 128.	4.6	347
15	Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Adults aged 18â€“64 years and Adults aged 65 years or older: an integration of physical activity, sedentary behaviour, and sleep. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 45, S57-S102.	1.9	346
16	Television Time and Continuous Metabolic Risk in Physically Active Adults. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2008, 40, 639-645.	0.4	335
17	Sitâ€“Stand Workstations. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2012, 43, 298-303.	3.0	318
18	Reallocating Time to Sleep, Sedentary Behaviors, or Active Behaviors: Associations With Cardiovascular Disease Risk Biomarkers, NHANES 2005â€“2006. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 323-334.	3.4	317

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19	Considerations when using the activPAL monitor in field-based research with adult populations. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2017, 6, 162-178.	6.5	303
20	Reducing sitting time in office workers: Short-term efficacy of a multicomponent intervention. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 43-48.	3.4	286
21	Reducing occupational sedentary time: a systematic review and metaâ€analysis of evidence on activityâ€permissive workstations. Obesity Reviews, 2014, 15, 822-838.	6.5	254
22	Validity and reliability of measures of television viewing time and other nonâ€occupational sedentary behaviour of adults: a review. Obesity Reviews, 2009, 10, 7-16.	6.5	250
23	Deleterious Associations of Sitting Time and Television Viewing Time With Cardiometabolic Risk Biomarkers. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 327-334.	8.6	243
24	Replacing sitting time with standing or stepping: associations with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers. European Heart Journal, 2015, 36, 2643-2649.	2.2	227
25	Utilization and Harmonization of Adult Accelerometry Data. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2129-2139.	0.4	222
26	A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial to Reduce Office Workersâ€™ Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 1787-1797.	0.4	219
27	Feasibility of Reducing Older Adults' Sedentary Time. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 174-177.	3.0	213
28	Are workplace interventions to reduce sitting effective? A systematic review. Preventive Medicine, 2010, 51, 352-356.	3.4	212
29	Association of Television Viewing With Fasting and 2-h Postchallenge Plasma Glucose Levels in Adults Without Diagnosed Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 516-522.	8.6	208
30	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time of breast cancer survivors, and associations with adiposity: findings from NHANES (2003â€“2006). Cancer Causes and Control, 2010, 21, 283-288.	1.8	192
31	Associations of objectively-assessed physical activity and sedentary time with depression: NHANES (2005â€“2006). Preventive Medicine, 2011, 53, 284-288.	3.4	187
32	Workplace Sitting and Height-Adjustable Workstations. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2014, 46, 30-40.	3.0	187
33	Sedentary behaviour and health in adults: an overview of systematic reviews. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2020, 45, S197-S217.	1.9	187
34	Identifying adultsâ€™ valid waking wear time by automated estimation in activPAL data collected with a 24 h wear protocol. Physiological Measurement, 2016, 37, 1653-1668.	2.1	174
35	Light-Intensity Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in US Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71417.	2.5	156
36	Is Television Viewing Time a Marker of a Broader Pattern of Sedentary Behavior?. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2008, 35, 245-250.	2.9	152

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37	Sitting and Activity Time in People With Stroke. Physical Therapy, 2016, 96, 193-201.	2.4	149
38	Prolonged sitting. Current Opinion in Cardiology, 2011, 26, 412-419.	1.8	144
39	Measuring Older Adults' Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 2127-2133.	0.4	143
40	Associations Between Television Viewing Time and Overall Sitting Time with the Metabolic Syndrome in Older Men and Women: The Australian Diabetes Obesity and Lifestyle Study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2011, 59, 788-796.	2.6	142
41	Increased Cardiometabolic Risk Is Associated with Increased TV Viewing Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 42, 1511-1518.	0.4	137
42	Patterns of sedentary time and cardiometabolic risk among Canadian adults. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 65, 23-27.	3.4	136
43	Joint associations of multiple leisure-time sedentary behaviours and physical activity with obesity in Australian adults. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2008, 5, 35.	4.6	129
44	Breastfeeding Duration in an Australian Population: The Influence of Modifiable Antenatal Factors. Journal of Human Lactation, 2004, 20, 30-38.	1.6	127
45	Associations of sitting accumulation patterns with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers in Australian adults. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0180119.	2.5	120
46	Addressing the Nonexercise Part of the Activity Continuum: A More Realistic and Achievable Approach to Activity Programming for Adults With Mobility Disability?. Physical Therapy, 2012, 92, 614-625.	2.4	114
47	Reducing office workersâ€™ sitting time: rationale and study design for the Stand Up Victoria cluster randomized trial. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 1057.	2.9	111
48	Relationship of Television Time with Accelerometer-Derived Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 822-828.	0.4	107
49	Associations of objectively assessed physical activity and sedentary time with biomarkers of breast cancer risk in postmenopausal women: findings from NHANES (2003â€“2006). Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2011, 130, 183-194.	2.5	103
50	Sedentary Behavior and Public Health: Integrating the Evidence and Identifying Potential Solutions. Annual Review of Public Health, 2020, 41, 265-287.	17.4	103
51	The SOS-framework (Systems of Sedentary behaviours): an international transdisciplinary consensus framework for the study of determinants, research priorities and policy on sedentary behaviour across the life course: a DEDIPAC-study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 83.	4.6	102
52	A Cluster RCT to Reduce Workersâ€™ Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 2032-2039.	0.4	101
53	Validity of Self-Reported Measures of Workplace Sitting Time and Breaks in Sitting Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 1907-1912.	0.4	98
54	Accelerometer-Derived Sedentary and Physical Activity Time in Overweight/Obese Adults with Type 2 Diabetes: Cross-Sectional Associations with Cardiometabolic Biomarkers. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0119140.	2.5	94

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55	Associations of prolonged standing with musculoskeletal symptomsâ€"A systematic review of laboratory studies. Gait and Posture, 2017, 58, 310-318.	1.4	89
56	Iterative development of Stand Up Australia: a multi-component intervention to reduce workplace sitting. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2014, 11, 21.	4.6	87
57	Effects of sedentary behaviour interventions on biomarkers of cardiometabolic risk in adults: systematic review with meta-analyses. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2021, 55, 144-154.	6.7	86
58	Physical activity and sedentary behaviour: applying lessons to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Internal Medicine Journal, 2015, 45, 474-482.	0.8	84
59	Evaluating the effectiveness of organisational-level strategies with or without an activity tracker to reduce office workersâ€™ sitting time: a cluster-randomised trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 115.	4.6	84
60	Office workers' objectively assessed total and prolonged sitting time: Individual-level correlates and worksite variations. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 4, 184-191.	1.8	84
61	Associations of occupational standing with musculoskeletal symptoms: a systematic review with meta-analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2018, 52, 176-183.	6.7	83
62	Socio-Demographic Correlates of Prolonged Television Viewing Time in Australian Men and Women: The AusDiab Study. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2010, 7, 595-601.	2.0	82
63	Television viewing time and reduced life expectancy: a life table analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 927-930.	6.7	82
64	Feasibility and acceptability of reducing workplace sitting time: a qualitative study with Australian office workers. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 933.	2.9	82
65	Identifying sedentary time using automated estimates of accelerometer wear time. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 436-442.	6.7	77
66	Does an â€˜Activity-Permissiveâ€™ Workplace Change Office Workersâ€™ Sitting and Activity Time?. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e76723.	2.5	74
67	Excessive sitting at work and at home: Correlates of occupational sitting and TV viewing time in working adults. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 899.	2.9	69
68	Objectively assessed physical activity, sedentary time and waist circumference among prostate cancer survivors: findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2003-2006). European Journal of Cancer Care, 2011, 20, 514-519.	1.5	67
69	Living Well With Diabetes: 24-Month Outcomes From a Randomized Trial of Telephone-Delivered Weight Loss and Physical Activity Intervention to Improve Glycemic Control. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 2177-2185.	8.6	67
70	AccelerometerâEDerived Pattern of Sedentary and Physical Activity Time in Persons with Mobility Disability: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2003 to 2006. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2015, 63, 1314-1323.	2.6	67
71	Breaking up of prolonged sitting over three days sustains, but does not enhance, lowering of postprandial plasma glucose and insulin in overweight and obese adults. Clinical Science, 2015, 129, 117-127.	4.3	67
72	Adultsâ€™ Past-Day Recall of Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2013, 45, 1198-1207.	0.4	65

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73	Objectively Measured Activity Patterns among Adults in Residential Aged Care. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2013, 10, 6783-6798.	2.6	65
74	Loss of glial glutamate transporters and induction of neuronal expression of GLT-1B in the hypoxic neonatal pig brain. Developmental Brain Research, 2004, 153, 1-11.	1.7	60
75	Cardiometabolic Impact of Changing Sitting, Standing, and Stepping in the Workplace. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2018, 50, 516-524.	0.4	60
76	Beneficial Associations of Physical Activity With 2-h but Not Fasting Blood Glucose in Australian Adults: The AusDiab Study. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 2598-2604.	8.6	59
77	Associations of sedentary time and patterns of sedentary time accumulation with health-related quality of life in colorectal cancer survivors. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2016, 4, 262-269.	1.8	58
78	Sitting time and physical activity after stroke: physical ability is only part of the story. Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation, 2016, 23, 36-42.	1.9	58
79	Reducing Sitting Time After Stroke: A Phase II Safety and Feasibility Randomized Controlled Trial. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2016, 97, 273-280.	0.9	57
80	The effect of intrapartum fetal pulse oximetry, in the presence of a nonreassuring fetal heart rate pattern, on operative delivery rates: A multicenter, randomized, controlled trial (the FOREMOST) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 4	1.8	56
81	Sensitivity to Change of Objectively-Derived Measures of Sedentary Behavior. Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science, 2015, 19, 138-147.	1.8	56
82	Associations of Low- and High-Intensity Light Activity with Cardiometabolic Biomarkers. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2015, 47, 2093-2101.	0.4	54
83	Association of sitting time and breaks in sitting with muscle mass, strength, function, and inflammation in community-dwelling older adults. Osteoporosis International, 2018, 29, 1341-1350.	3.1	53
84	Validity of a multi-context sitting questionnaire across demographically diverse population groups: AusDiab3. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 148.	4.6	50
85	Hypoxic/Ischemic models in newborn piglet: Comparison of constant FiO2 versus variable FiO2 delivery. Brain Research, 2006, 1100, 110-117.	2.2	49
86	Objectively measured patterns of sedentary time and physical activity in young adults of the Raine study cohort. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2016, 13, 41.	4.6	49
87	Validity and reliability of subjective methods to assess sedentary behaviour in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2020, 17, 75.	4.6	49
88	Sedentary Behaviors and Emerging Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in Adolescents. Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 160, 104-110.e2.	1.8	48
89	Rationale, design and methods for the 22Âyear follow-up of the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study. BMC Public Health, 2015, 15, 663.	2.9	48
90	Reducing occupational sitting: Workersâ€™ perspectives on participation in a multi-component intervention. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 73.	4.6	48

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91	The Impact of Activity Based Working (ABW) on Workplace Activity, Eating Behaviours, Productivity, and Satisfaction. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1005.	2.6	47
92	Living Well with Diabetes: a randomized controlled trial of a telephone-delivered intervention for maintenance of weight loss, physical activity and glycaemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 452.	2.9	46
93	Use of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire to predict outcome after hypoxicâ€ischaemic encephalopathy in the neonate. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2008, 44, 590-595.	0.8	44
94	Sedentary Behavior and Prevalent Diabetes in 6,166 Older Women: The Objective Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Health Study. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2019, 74, 387-395.	3.6	44
95	Cerebral impedance and neurological outcome following a mild or severe hypoxic/ischemic episode in neonatal piglets. Brain Research, 2003, 969, 160-167.	2.2	43
96	Perceptions of the acceptability and feasibility of reducing occupational sitting: review and thematic synthesis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2018, 15, 90.	4.6	43
97	Intervening to reduce workplace sitting time: how and when do changes to sitting time occur?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2014, 48, 1037-1042.	6.7	41
98	Validity of an automated algorithm to identify waking and in-bed wear time in hip-worn accelerometer data collected with a 24â€‰h wear protocol in young adults. Physiological Measurement, 2016, 37, 1636-1652.	2.1	41
99	Six-Month Outcomes from Living Well with Diabetes: A Randomized Trial of a Telephone-Delivered Weight Loss and Physical Activity Intervention to Improve Glycemic Control. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2013, 46, 193-203.	2.9	37
100	Letter to the Editor: Standardized use of the terms â€œsedentaryâ€•and â€œsedentary behaviorsâ€• Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2013, 6, 55-56.	1.8	33
101	A qualitative review of existing national and international occupational safety and health policies relating to occupational sedentary behaviour. Applied Ergonomics, 2017, 60, 320-333.	3.1	33
102	â€˜Too Much Sittingâ€™ and Metabolic Risk â€“ Has Modern Technology Caught Up with Us?. European Endocrinology, 2010, 06, 19.	1.5	33
103	Feasibility, acceptability and efficacy of a text message-enhanced clinical exercise rehabilitation intervention for increasing â€˜whole-of-dayâ€™ activity in people living with and beyond cancer. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 542.	2.9	32
104	Physical Activity, Television Viewing Time, and Retinal Microvascular Caliber: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 173, 518-525.	3.4	31
105	Television Viewing Time and Risk of Chronic Kidney Disease in Adults: The AusDiab Study. Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2010, 40, 265-274.	2.9	30
106	Excessive occupational sitting is not a â€œsafe system of workâ€• time for doctors to get chatting with patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 2014, 201, 138-140.	1.7	30
107	Organizational-Level Strategies With or Without an Activity Tracker to Reduce Office Workersâ€™ Sitting Time: Rationale and Study Design of a Pilot Cluster-Randomized Trial. JMIR Research Protocols, 2016, 5, e73.	1.0	30
108	Economic evaluation of a randomized controlled trial of an intervention to reduce office workersâ€™ sitting time: the "Stand Up Victoria" trial. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2018, 44, 503-511.	3.4	30

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109	Intervening to reduce workplace sitting: mediating role of social-cognitive constructs during a cluster randomised controlled trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2017, 14, 27.	4.6	29
110	MAP2 provides reliable early assessment of neural injury in the newborn piglet model of birth asphyxia. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2008, 171, 140-146.	2.5	28
111	Associations of Monitor-Assessed Activity with Performance-Based Physical Function. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0153398.	2.5	28
112	Using Bluetooth proximity sensing to determine where office workers spend time at work. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0193971.	2.5	28
113	Controversies in the Science of Sedentary Behaviour and Health: Insights, Perspectives and Future directions from the 2018 Queensland Sedentary Behaviour Think Tank. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 4762.	2.6	27
114	Fluid restriction for term infants with hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy following perinatal asphyxia. The Cochrane Library, 2005, , CD004337.	2.8	26
115	A three arm cluster randomised controlled trial to test the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the SMART Work & Life intervention for reducing daily sitting time in office workers: study protocol. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 1120.	2.9	25
116	The BeUpstanding Program^{TM}: Scaling up the Stand Up Australia Workplace Intervention for Translation into Practice. AIMS Public Health, 2016, 3, 341-347.	2.6	24
117	Physical Activity, Television Viewing Time, and Retinal Vascular Caliber. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 280-286.	0.4	23
118	Process evaluation of a workplace-based health promotion and exercise cluster-randomised trial to increase productivity and reduce neck pain in office workers: a RE-AIM approach. BMC Public Health, 2020, 20, 180.	2.9	21
119	Usage, Acceptability, and Effectiveness of an Activity Tracker in a Randomized Trial of a Workplace Sitting Intervention: Mixed-Methods Evaluation. Interactive Journal of Medical Research, 2018, 7, e5.	1.4	21
120	Evaluating Short-Term Musculoskeletal Pain Changes in Desk-Based Workers Receiving a Workplace Sitting-Reduction Intervention. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 1975.	2.6	20
121	Perceptions of an online â€˜train-the-championâ€™ approach to increase workplace movement. Health Promotion International, 2019, 34, 1179-1190.	1.8	20
122	Physical activity, sedentariness, and body fatness in a sample of 6-year-old Pacific children. Pediatric Obesity, 2011, 6, e565-e573.	3.2	19
123	Living well after breast cancer randomized controlled trial protocol: evaluating a telephone-delivered weight loss intervention versus usual care in women following treatment for breast cancer. BMC Cancer, 2016, 16, 830.	2.6	19
124	Australian employee perceptions of an organizational-level intervention to reduce sitting. Health Promotion International, 2018, 33, 968-979.	1.8	18
125	Associations of office workersâ€™ objectively assessed occupational sitting, standing and stepping time with musculoskeletal symptoms. Ergonomics, 2018, 61, 1187-1195.	2.1	17
126	A cluster randomized controlled trial to reduce office workersâ€™ sitting time: effect on productivity outcomes. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health, 2019, 45, 483-492.	3.4	17

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127	Associations Between Breaks in Sedentary Time and Body Size in Pacific Mothers and Their Children: Findings From the Pacific Islands Families Study. Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 2013, 10, 1166-1174.	2.0	16
128	Twelve-Year Television Viewing Time Trajectories and Physical Function in Older Adults. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1359-1365.	0.4	16
129	What strategies do desk-based workers choose to reduce sitting time and how well do they work? Findings from a cluster randomised controlled trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2018, 15, 98.	4.6	16
130	Office spatial design attributes, sitting, and face-to-face interactions: Systematic review and research agenda. Building and Environment, 2021, 187, 107426.	6.9	16
131	A multi-component intervention to sit less and move more in a contact centre setting: a feasibility study. BMC Public Health, 2019, 19, 292.	2.9	15
132	Supporting Workers to Sit Less and Move More Through the Web-Based BeUpstanding Program: Protocol for a Single-Arm, Repeated Measures Implementation Study. JMIR Research Protocols, 2020, 9, e15756.	1.0	15
133	Associations of Physical Activity and Television Viewing Time with Retinal Vascular Caliber in a Multiethnic Asian Population. , 2011, 52, 6522.		14
134	Joint associations of poor diet quality and prolonged television viewing time with abnormal glucose metabolism in Australian men and women. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 471-476.	3.4	14
135	Comparison of singleâ€•and dualâ€•monitor approaches to differentiate sitting from lying in freeâ€•living conditions. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2018, 28, 1888-1896.	2.9	13
136	Presentation and outcomes of indigenous Australians with peripheral artery disease. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2018, 18, 94.	1.7	13
137	Sedentary Behavior and Diabetes Risk Among Women Over the Age of 65 Years: The OPACH Study. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 563-570.	8.6	13
138	Sedentary versus inactive: distinctions for disease prevention. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2010, 7, 1-1.	13.7	12
139	Temporal features of sitting, standing and stepping changes in a cluster-randomised controlled trial of a workplace sitting-reduction intervention. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2019, 16, 111.	4.6	12
140	Effect of cooling and re-warming on cerebral and whole body electrical impedance. Physiological Measurement, 2004, 25, 413-420.	2.1	11
141	Associations between serum cortisol, cardiovascular function and neurological outcome following acute global hypoxia in the newborn piglet. Stress, 2009, 12, 294-304.	1.8	11
142	Sedentary Behaviour and Biomarkers of Cardiometabolic Health Risk in Adolescents: An Emerging Scientific and Public Health Issue. Revista Espanola De Cardiologia (English Ed), 2010, 63, 261-264.	0.6	11
143	Does diet mediate associations of volume and bouts of sedentary time with cardiometabolic health indicators in adolescents?. Obesity, 2017, 25, 591-599.	3.0	11
144	Assessing the Feasibility and Pre-Post Impact Evaluation of the Beta (Test) Version of the BeUpstanding Champion Toolkit in Reducing Workplace Sitting: Pilot Study. JMIR Formative Research, 2018, 2, e17.	1.4	11

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145	Sitting and chronic disease: where do we go from here?. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 688-691.	6.3	10
146	Are Barriers to Physical Activity Similar for Adults With and Without Abnormal Glucose Metabolism?. The Diabetes Educator, 2010, 36, 495-502.	2.5	9
147	Prediction of outcome following hypoxia/ischaemia in the human infant using cerebral impedance. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2009, 120, 225-230.	1.5	8
148	Pre-existing low-back symptoms impact adversely on sitting time reduction in office workers. International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2017, 90, 609-618.	2.3	8
149	What Do Workers Do to Reduce Their Sitting Time? The Relationships of Strategy Use and Workplace Support With Desk-Based Workersâ€™ Behavior Changes in a Workplace-Delivered Sitting-Reduction and Activity-Promoting Intervention. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2018, 60, 1026-1033.	1.7	8
150	Feasibility and impact of sit-stand workstations with and without exercise in office workers at risk of low back pain: A pilot comparative effectiveness trial. Applied Ergonomics, 2019, 76, 82-89.	3.1	8
151	Distinguishing True Sedentary From Accelerometer Non-wearing Time: Accuracy Of Two Automated Wear-time Estimations. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2009, 41, 171-172.	0.4	8
152	Perceived Availability of Office Shared Spaces and Workplace Sitting: Moderation by Organizational Norms and Behavioral Autonomy. Environment and Behavior, 2019, 51, 856-878.	4.7	7
153	Associations of Device-Measured Sitting, Standing, and Stepping Time With Informal Face-to-Face Interactions at Work. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2019, 61, 431-436.	1.7	7
154	A RE-AIM evaluation in early adopters to iteratively improve the online BeUpstandingâ„¢ program supporting workers to sit less and move more. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 1916.	2.9	7
155	Reference values for whole body and cerebral multi-frequency bio-impedance data in neonates less than 12 h postpartum. Physiological Measurement, 2006, 27, 1177-1186.	2.1	6
156	Accuracy of activPAL Self-Attachment Methods. Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science, 2016, 20, 159-166.	1.8	6
157	Correlates of physical activity and sedentary time in young adults: the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 916.	2.9	6
158	Usage of sit-stand workstations: Benefits and barriers from decision makersâ€™ perspective in Australia. Applied Ergonomics, 2021, 94, 103426.	3.1	6
159	How supportive are workplace environments for sitting less and moving more? A descriptive study of Australian workplaces participating in the BeUpstanding program. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2021, 24, 101616.	1.8	6
160	Sit Less and Move Moreâ€”A Multicomponent Intervention With and Without Height-Adjustable Workstations in Contact Center Call Agents. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2021, 63, 44-56.	1.7	5
161	Dietary and Physical Activity Changes and Adherence to WCRF/AICR Cancer Prevention Recommendations following a Remotely Delivered Weight Loss Intervention for Female Breast Cancer Survivors: The Living Well after Breast Cancer Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 2022, . . .	0.8	5
162	Using touchscreen mobile devicesâ€”when, where and how: a one-week field study. Ergonomics, 2022, 65, 561-572.	2.1	4

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163	Designing for Dissemination in Chronic Disease Prevention and Management. , 2017, , .		4
164	Contrasting compositions of sitting, standing, stepping, and sleeping time: associations with glycaemic outcome by diabetes risk. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2021, 18, 155.	4.6	4
165	Sitting less and moving more for improved metabolic and brain health in type 2 diabetes: â€˜OPTIMISE your healthâ€™ trial protocol. BMC Public Health, 2022, 22, 929.	2.9	4
166	Applying a User Centred Design Approach to Optimise a Workplace Initiative for Wide-Scale Implementation. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022, 19, 8096.	2.6	4
167	Response to Letters Regarding Article, â€œTelevision Viewing Time and Mortality: The Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab)â€. Circulation, 2010, 122, .	1.6	3
168	Alternatives for Measuring Sitting Accumulation in Workplace Surveys. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, e853-e860.	1.7	3
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