

Genevieve Nissa Healy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

178
papers

22,357
citations

13865

67
h-index

8866

145
g-index

188
all docs

188
docs citations

188
times ranked

14539
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Using touchscreen mobile devices“when, where and how: a one-week field study. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 2022, 65, 561-572.	2.1	4
2	Factors impacting workplace investment in sit-stand workstations from the perspective of purchasing decision-makers. <i>Applied Ergonomics</i> , 2022, 98, 103558.	3.1	1
3	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. <i>Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics</i> , 2022, . . .	0.8	5
4	The Associations of COVID-19 Lockdown Restrictions With Longer-Term Activity Levels of Working Adults With Type 2 Diabetes: Cohort Study. <i>JMIR Diabetes</i> , 2022, 7, e36181.	1.9	3
5	Sitting less and moving more for improved metabolic and brain health in type 2 diabetes: “OPTIMISE your health”™ trial protocol. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2022, 22, 929.	2.9	4
6	Applying a User Centred Design Approach to Optimise a Workplace Initiative for Wide-Scale Implementation. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2022, 19, 8096.	2.6	4
7	Effects of sedentary behaviour interventions on biomarkers of cardiometabolic risk in adults: systematic review with meta-analyses. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2021, 55, 144-154.	6.7	86
8	Office spatial design attributes, sitting, and face-to-face interactions: Systematic review and research agenda. <i>Building and Environment</i> , 2021, 187, 107426.	6.9	16
9	Descriptive Epidemiology of Interruptions to Free-Living Sitting Time in Middle-Age and Older Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2021, 53, 2503-2511.	0.4	2
10	Usage of sit-stand workstations: Benefits and barriers from decision makers“™ perspective in Australia. <i>Applied Ergonomics</i> , 2021, 94, 103426.	3.1	6
11	Alternatives for Measuring Sitting Accumulation in Workplace Surveys. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, e853-e860.	1.7	3
12	Sit Less and Move More“™ A Multicomponent Intervention With and Without Height-Adjustable Workstations in Contact Center Call Agents. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2021, 63, 44-56.	1.7	5
13	A RE-AIM evaluation in early adopters to iteratively improve the online BeUpstanding“„ program supporting workers to sit less and move more. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 1916.	2.9	7
14	How supportive are workplace environments for sitting less and moving more? A descriptive study of Australian workplaces participating in the BeUpstanding program. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2021, 24, 101616.	1.8	6
15	Sedentary Behavior and Diabetes Risk Among Women Over the Age of 65 Years: The OPACH Study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2021, 44, 563-570.	8.6	13
16	Contrasting compositions of sitting, standing, stepping, and sleeping time: associations with glycaemic outcome by diabetes risk. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2021, 18, 155.	4.6	4
17	Sedentary Behavior and Public Health: Integrating the Evidence and Identifying Potential Solutions. <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i> , 2020, 41, 265-287.	17.4	103
18	Validity and reliability of subjective methods to assess sedentary behaviour in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2020, 17, 75.	4.6	49

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19	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. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 180.	2.9	21
20	Sedentary behaviour and health in adults: an overview of systematic reviews. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 45, S197-S217.	1.9	187
21	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. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 45, S57-S102.	1.9	346
22	Supporting Workers to Sit Less and Move More Through the Web-Based BeUpstanding Program: Protocol for a Single-Arm, Repeated Measures Implementation Study. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e15756.	1.0	15
23	Perceived Availability of Office Shared Spaces and Workplace Sitting: Moderation by Organizational Norms and Behavioral Autonomy. <i>Environment and Behavior</i> , 2019, 51, 856-878.	4.7	7
24	Sedentary Behavior and Prevalent Diabetes in 6,166 Older Women: The Objective Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Health Study. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2019, 74, 387-395.	3.6	44
25	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. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 542.	2.9	32
26	A multi-component intervention to sit less and move more in a contact centre setting: a feasibility study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 292.	2.9	15
27	Temporal features of sitting, standing and stepping changes in a cluster-randomised controlled trial of a workplace sitting-reduction intervention. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2019, 16, 111.	4.6	12
28	Associations of Device-Measured Sitting, Standing, and Stepping Time With Informal Face-to-Face Interactions at Work. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2019, 61, 431-436.	1.7	7
29	Controversies in the Science of Sedentary Behaviour and Health: Insights, Perspectives and Future directions from the 2018 Queensland Sedentary Behaviour Think Tank. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 4762.	2.6	27
30	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. <i>Applied Ergonomics</i> , 2019, 76, 82-89.	3.1	8
31	Perceptions of an online â€˜train-the-championâ€™ approach to increase workplace movement. <i>Health Promotion International</i> , 2019, 34, 1179-1190.	1.8	20
32	A cluster randomized controlled trial to reduce office workersâ€™ sitting time: effect on productivity outcomes. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2019, 45, 483-492.	3.4	17
33	Association of sitting time and breaks in sitting with muscle mass, strength, function, and inflammation in community-dwelling older adults. <i>Osteoporosis International</i> , 2018, 29, 1341-1350.	3.1	53
34	Associations of office workersâ€™ objectively assessed occupational sitting, standing and stepping time with musculoskeletal symptoms. <i>Ergonomics</i> , 2018, 61, 1187-1195.	2.1	17
35	Workplace Programmes Aimed at Limiting Occupational Sitting. <i>Springer Series on Epidemiology and Public Health</i> , 2018, , 445-457.	0.5	0
36	Comparison of single- and dual-monitor approaches to differentiate sitting from lying in free-living conditions. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports</i> , 2018, 28, 1888-1896.	2.9	13

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37	Associations of occupational standing with musculoskeletal symptoms: a systematic review with meta-analysis. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2018, 52, 176-183.	6.7	83
38	Australian employee perceptions of an organizational-level intervention to reduce sitting. <i>Health Promotion International</i> , 2018, 33, 968-979.	1.8	18
39	Cardiometabolic Impact of Changing Sitting, Standing, and Stepping in the Workplace. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2018, 50, 516-524.	0.4	60
40	Economic Evaluation of A Randomised Controlled Trial of An Intervention to Reduce Desk-Based Workers' Sitting Time: The Stand-Up Victoria Trial. <i>Value in Health</i> , 2018, 21, S87-S88.	0.3	0
41	What Do Workers Do to Reduce Their Sitting Time? The Relationships of Strategy Use and Workplace Support With Desk-Based Workers' Behavior Changes in a Workplace-Delivered Sitting-Reduction and Activity-Promoting Intervention. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 2018, 60, 1026-1033.	1.7	8
42	Perceptions of the acceptability and feasibility of reducing occupational sitting: review and thematic synthesis. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 90.	4.6	43
43	What strategies do desk-based workers choose to reduce sitting time and how well do they work? Findings from a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2018, 15, 98.	4.6	16
44	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. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 1120.	2.9	25
45	Evaluating Short-Term Musculoskeletal Pain Changes in Desk-Based Workers Receiving a Workplace Sitting-Reduction Intervention. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2018, 15, 1975.	2.6	20
46	Presentation and outcomes of indigenous Australians with peripheral artery disease. <i>BMC Cardiovascular Disorders</i> , 2018, 18, 94.	1.7	13
47	The Impact of Activity Based Working (ABW) on Workplace Activity, Eating Behaviours, Productivity, and Satisfaction. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2018, 15, 1005.	2.6	47
48	Correlates of physical activity and sedentary time in young adults: the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 916.	2.9	6
49	Using Bluetooth proximity sensing to determine where office workers spend time at work. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0193971.	2.5	28
50	Assessing the Feasibility and Pre-Post Impact Evaluation of the Beta (Test) Version of the BeUpstanding Champion Toolkit in Reducing Workplace Sitting: Pilot Study. <i>JMIR Formative Research</i> , 2018, 2, e17.	1.4	11
51	Usage, Acceptability, and Effectiveness of an Activity Tracker in a Randomized Trial of a Workplace Sitting Intervention: Mixed-Methods Evaluation. <i>Interactive Journal of Medical Research</i> , 2018, 7, e5.	1.4	21
52	Economic evaluation of a randomized controlled trial of an intervention to reduce office workers' sitting time: the "Stand Up Victoria" trial. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health</i> , 2018, 44, 503-511.	3.4	30
53	Considerations when using the activPAL monitor in field-based research with adult populations. <i>Journal of Sport and Health Science</i> , 2017, 6, 162-178.	6.5	303
54	Does diet mediate associations of volume and bouts of sedentary time with cardiometabolic health indicators in adolescents?. <i>Obesity</i> , 2017, 25, 591-599.	3.0	11

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55	Pre-existing low-back symptoms impact adversely on sitting time reduction in office workers. <i>International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> , 2017, 90, 609-618.	2.3	8
56	Twelve-Year Television Viewing Time Trajectories and Physical Function in Older Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 1359-1365.	0.4	16
57	Reducing occupational sitting: Workers' perspectives on participation in a multi-component intervention. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2017, 14, 73.	4.6	48
58	A qualitative review of existing national and international occupational safety and health policies relating to occupational sedentary behaviour. <i>Applied Ergonomics</i> , 2017, 60, 320-333.	3.1	33
59	Associations of prolonged standing with musculoskeletal symptoms—A systematic review of laboratory studies. <i>Gait and Posture</i> , 2017, 58, 310-318.	1.4	89
60	Intervening to reduce workplace sitting: mediating role of social-cognitive constructs during a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2017, 14, 27.	4.6	29
61	A Cluster RCT to Reduce Workers' Sitting Time. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2017, 49, 2032-2039.	0.4	101
62	Associations of sitting accumulation patterns with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers in Australian adults. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0180119.	2.5	120
63	Designing for Dissemination in Chronic Disease Prevention and Management. , 2017, , .		4
64	Associations of Monitor-Assessed Activity with Performance-Based Physical Function. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0153398.	2.5	28
65	A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial to Reduce Office Workers' Sitting Time. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2016, 48, 1787-1797.	0.4	219
66	Associations of sedentary time and patterns of sedentary time accumulation with health-related quality of life in colorectal cancer survivors. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2016, 4, 262-269.	1.8	58
67	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. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2016, 16, 830.	2.6	19
68	Feasibility and acceptability of reducing workplace sitting time: a qualitative study with Australian office workers. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 933.	2.9	82
69	Identifying adults' valid waking wear time by automated estimation in activPAL data collected with a 24 h wear protocol. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2016, 37, 1653-1668.	2.1	174
70	Evaluating the effectiveness of organisational-level strategies with or without an activity tracker to reduce office workers' sitting time: a cluster-randomised trial. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2016, 13, 115.	4.6	84
71	Reducing Sitting Time After Stroke: A Phase II Safety and Feasibility Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2016, 97, 273-280.	0.9	57
72	Shifting away from sedentary time, and FITting exercise into the treatment of hypertension. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2016, 34, 830-832.	0.5	2

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73	Validity of an automated algorithm to identify waking and in-bed wear time in hip-worn accelerometer data collected with a 24h wear protocol in young adults. <i>Physiological Measurement</i> , 2016, 37, 1636-1652.	2.1	41
74	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. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2016, 13, 83.	4.6	102
75	Accuracy of activPAL Self-Attachment Methods. <i>Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science</i> , 2016, 20, 159-166.	1.8	6
76	Objectively measured patterns of sedentary time and physical activity in young adults of the Raine study cohort. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2016, 13, 41.	4.6	49
77	Office workers' objectively assessed total and prolonged sitting time: Individual-level correlates and worksite variations. <i>Preventive Medicine Reports</i> , 2016, 4, 184-191.	1.8	84
78	Sitting and Activity Time in People With Stroke. <i>Physical Therapy</i> , 2016, 96, 193-201.	2.4	149
79	Sitting time and physical activity after stroke: physical ability is only part of the story. <i>Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation</i> , 2016, 23, 36-42.	1.9	58
80	Sitting and chronic disease: where do we go from here?. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2016, 59, 688-691.	6.3	10
81	Organizational-Level Strategies With or Without an Activity Tracker to Reduce Office Workers' Sitting Time: Rationale and Study Design of a Pilot Cluster-Randomized Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2016, 5, e73.	1.0	30
82	The BeUpstanding Program: Scaling up the Stand Up Australia Workplace Intervention for Translation into Practice. <i>AIMS Public Health</i> , 2016, 3, 341-347.	2.6	24
83	Validity of a multi-context sitting questionnaire across demographically diverse population groups: AusDiab3. <i>International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> , 2015, 12, 148.	4.6	50
84	Excessive sitting at work and at home: Correlates of occupational sitting and TV viewing time in working adults. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 899.	2.9	69
85	Associations of Low- and High-Intensity Light Activity with Cardiometabolic Biomarkers. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2015, 47, 2093-2101.	0.4	54
86	Utilization and Harmonization of Adult Accelerometry Data. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2015, 47, 2129-2139.	0.4	222
87	Accelerometer-Derived Pattern of Sedentary and Physical Activity Time in Persons with Mobility Disability: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2003 to 2006. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2015, 63, 1314-1323.	2.6	67
88	Accelerometer-Derived Sedentary and Physical Activity Time in Overweight/Obese Adults with Type 2 Diabetes: Cross-Sectional Associations with Cardiometabolic Biomarkers. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0119140.	2.5	94
89	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. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2015, 129, 117-127.	4.3	67
90	Rationale, design and methods for the 22-year follow-up of the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 663.	2.9	48

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91	Sensitivity to Change of Objectively-Derived Measures of Sedentary Behavior. Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science, 2015, 19, 138-147.	1.8	56
92	Replacing sitting time with standing or stepping: associations with cardio-metabolic risk biomarkers. European Heart Journal, 2015, 36, 2643-2649.	2.2	227
93	Physical activity and sedentary behaviour: applying lessons to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Internal Medicine Journal, 2015, 45, 474-482.	0.8	84
94	Excessive occupational sitting is not a "safe system of work" time for doctors to get chatting with patients. Medical Journal of Australia, 2014, 201, 138-140.	1.7	30
95	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
96	Reducing occupational sedentary time: a systematic review and meta-analysis of evidence on activity-permissive workstations. Obesity Reviews, 2014, 15, 822-838.	6.5	254
97	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
98	Reallocating Time to Sleep, Sedentary Behaviors, or Active Behaviors: Associations With Cardiovascular Disease Risk Biomarkers, NHANES 2005-2006. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2014, 179, 323-334.	3.4	317
99	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
100	Workplace Sitting and Height-Adjustable Workstations. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2014, 46, 30-40.	3.0	187
101	Patterns of sedentary time and cardiometabolic risk among Canadian adults. Preventive Medicine, 2014, 65, 23-27.	3.4	136
102	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
103	Reducing sitting time in office workers: Short-term efficacy of a multicomponent intervention. Preventive Medicine, 2013, 57, 43-48.	3.4	286
104	Reducing office workers' sitting time: rationale and study design for the Stand Up Victoria cluster randomized trial. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 1057.	2.9	111
105	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
106	Letter to the Editor: Standardized use of the terms "sedentary" and "sedentary behaviours". Mental Health and Physical Activity, 2013, 6, 55-56.	1.8	33
107	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
108	Adults' Past-Day Recall of Sedentary Time. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2013, 45, 1198-1207.	0.4	65

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109	Does an "Activity-Permissive" Workplace Change Office Workers' Sitting and Activity Time?. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e76723.	2.5	74
110	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
111	Light-Intensity Physical Activity and Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in US Adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71417.	2.5	156
112	Breaking Up Prolonged Sitting Reduces Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Responses. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 976-983.	8.6	952
113	Television viewing time and reduced life expectancy: a life table analysis. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 927-930.	6.7	82
114	Identifying sedentary time using automated estimates of accelerometer wear time. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 436-442.	6.7	77
115	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
116	Too much sitting " A health hazard. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 97, 368-376.	2.8	458
117	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
118	Sit"Stand Workstations. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2012, 43, 298-303.	3.0	318
119	Sedentary Behaviors and Emerging Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in Adolescents. Journal of Pediatrics, 2012, 160, 104-110.e2.	1.8	48
120	The Unique Influence of Sedentary Behavior on Health. , 2012, , 33-52.		0
121	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
122	Sedentary time and cardio-metabolic biomarkers in US adults: NHANES 2003"06. European Heart Journal, 2011, 32, 590-597.	2.2	1,150
123	Feasibility of Reducing Older Adults' Sedentary Time. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 174-177.	3.0	213
124	Measurement of Adults' Sedentary Time in Population-Based Studies. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2011, 41, 216-227.	3.0	506
125	Associations of Physical Activity and Television Viewing Time with Retinal Vascular Caliber in a Multiethnic Asian Population. , 2011, 52, 6522.		14
126	Physical Activity, Television Viewing Time, and Retinal Vascular Caliber. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 280-286.	0.4	23

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127	Prolonged sitting. <i>Current Opinion in Cardiology</i> , 2011, 26, 412-419.	1.8	144
128	The Acute Metabolic Effects Of 'Breaking-up' Prolonged Sitting In Adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2011, 43, 540.	0.4	0
129	Seasonal Differences in Objective Measures of Sedentary Time in Older Community-Dwelling Women. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2011, 43, 538.	0.4	2
130	Objectively assessed physical activity, sedentary time and waist circumference among prostate cancer survivors: findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2003-2006). <i>European Journal of Cancer Care</i> , 2011, 20, 514-519.	1.5	67
131	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. <i>Journal of the American Geriatrics Society</i> , 2011, 59, 788-796.	2.6	142
132	Associations of objectively-assessed physical activity and sedentary time with depression: NHANES (2005-2006). <i>Preventive Medicine</i> , 2011, 53, 284-288.	3.4	187
133	Physical activity, sedentariness, and body fatness in a sample of 6-year-old Pacific children. <i>Pediatric Obesity</i> , 2011, 6, e565-e573.	3.2	19
134	Associations of objectively assessed physical activity and sedentary time with biomarkers of breast cancer risk in postmenopausal women: findings from NHANES (2003-2006). <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2011, 130, 183-194.	2.5	103
135	Relationship of Television Time with Accelerometer-Derived Sedentary Time. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2011, 43, 822-828.	0.4	107
136	Validity of Self-Reported Measures of Workplace Sitting Time and Breaks in Sitting Time. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2011, 43, 1907-1912.	0.4	98
137	Measuring Older Adults' Sedentary Time. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2011, 43, 2127-2133.	0.4	143
138	Increased Cardiometabolic Risk Is Associated with Increased TV Viewing Time. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 2010, 42, 1511-1518.	0.4	137
139	Socio-Demographic Correlates of Prolonged Television Viewing Time in Australian Men and Women: The AusDiab Study. <i>Journal of Physical Activity and Health</i> , 2010, 7, 595-601.	2.0	82
140	Television Viewing Time and Risk of Chronic Kidney Disease in Adults: The AusDiab Study. <i>Annals of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 2010, 40, 265-274.	2.9	30
141	Objectively measured physical activity and sedentary time of breast cancer survivors, and associations with adiposity: findings from NHANES (2003-2006). <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2010, 21, 283-288.	1.8	192
142	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. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2010, 10, 452.	2.9	46
143	Deleterious Associations of Sitting Time and Television Viewing Time With Cardiometabolic Risk Biomarkers. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2010, 33, 327-334.	8.6	243
144	Response to Letters Regarding Article, "Television Viewing Time and Mortality: The Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDiab)". <i>Circulation</i> , 2010, 122, .	1.6	3

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145	Too Much Sitting. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2010, 38, 105-113.	3.0	1,713
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	Sedentary versus inactive: distinctions for disease prevention. Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2010, 7, 1-1.	13.7	12
148	Sedentary Behavior: Emerging Evidence for a New Health Risk. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2010, 85, 1138-1141.	3.0	617
149	Physiological and health implications of a sedentary lifestyle. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2010, 35, 725-740.	1.9	1,020
150	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
151	Are workplace interventions to reduce sitting effective? A systematic review. Preventive Medicine, 2010, 51, 352-356.	3.4	212
152	Occupational Sitting and Health Risks. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2010, 39, 379-388.	3.0	423
153	Television Viewing Time and Mortality. Circulation, 2010, 121, 384-391.	1.6	684
154	“Too Much Sitting”™ and Metabolic Risk “ Has Modern Technology Caught Up with Us?. European Endocrinology, 2010, 06, 19.	1.5	33
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