Hans H C M Savelberg

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

99 papers	4,279 citations	117625 34 h-index	118850 62 g-index
104 all docs	104 docs citations	104 times ranked	5966 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Satellite cell content is specifically reduced in type II skeletal muscle fibers in the elderly. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 292, E151-E157.	3.5	401
2	Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy Following Resistance Training Is Accompanied by a Fiber Type-Specific Increase in Satellite Cell Content in Elderly Men. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2009, 64A, 332-339.	3.6	282
3	Minimal Intensity Physical Activity (Standing and Walking) of Longer Duration Improves Insulin Action and Plasma Lipids More than Shorter Periods of Moderate to Vigorous Exercise (Cycling) in Sedentary Subjects When Energy Expenditure Is Comparable. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e55542.	2.5	260
4	Protein supplementation before and after exercise does not further augment skeletal muscle hypertrophy after resistance training in elderly men. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 608-616.	4.7	214
5	Associations of total amount and patterns of sedentary behaviour with type 2 diabetes and the metabolic syndrome: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2016, 59, 709-718.	6.3	196
6	One-repetition maximum strength test represents a valid means to assess leg strengthinÂvivoin humans. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2009, 27, 59-68.	2.0	158
7	Breaking sitting with light activities vs structured exercise: a randomised crossover study demonstrating benefits for glycaemic control and insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 490-498.	6.3	150
8	Lower extremity muscle strength is reduced in people with type 2 diabetes, with and without polyneuropathy, and is associated with impaired mobility and reduced quality of life. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2012, 95, 345-351.	2.8	139
9	Dynamic muscle force predictions from EMG: an artificial neural network approach. Journal of Electromyography and Kinesiology, 1999, 9, 391-400.	1.7	126
10	Problematic Activities of Daily Life are Weakly Associated With Clinical Characteristics in COPD. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association, 2012, 13, 284-290.	2.5	108
11	Granularity matters: comparing different ways of measuring self-regulated learning. Metacognition and Learning, 2019, 14, 1-19.	2.7	97
12	Characteristics of Muscle Fiber Type Are Predictive of Skeletal Muscle Mass and Strength in Elderly Men. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 2010, 58, 2069-2075.	2.6	86
13	Intra-stride belt-speed variation affects treadmill locomotion. Gait and Posture, 1998, 7, 26-34.	1.4	85
14	Calculation of plantar pressure time integral, an alternative approach. Gait and Posture, 2011, 34, 379-383.	1.4	77
15	Differences in Walking Pattern during 6-Min Walk Test between Patients with COPD and Healthy Subjects. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e37329.	2.5	76
16	Which activity monitor to use? Validity, reproducibility and user friendliness of three activity monitors. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 749.	2.9	76
17	Peripheral neuropathy, decreased muscle strength and obesity are strongly associated with walking in persons with type 2 diabetes without manifest mobility limitations. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2011, 91, 32-39.	2.8	74
18	Identifying waking time in 24-h accelerometry data in adults using an automated algorithm. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2016, 34, 1867-1873.	2.0	68

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	The importance to including objective functional outcomes in the clinical follow up of total knee arthroplasty patients. Knee, 2011, 18, 306-311.	1.6	53
20	Muscles limiting the sit-to-stand movement. Gait and Posture, 2009, 30, 110-114.	1.4	50
21	The influence of stride-length on plantar foot-pressures and joint moments. Gait and Posture, 2011, 34, 300-306.	1.4	49
22	Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Metabolically Healthy versus Unhealthy Obese and Non-Obese Individuals â€“ The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0154358.	2.5	48
23	Benefits of Substituting Sitting with Standing and Walking in Free-Living Conditions for Cardiometabolic Risk Markers, Cognition and Mood in Overweight Adults. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 353.	2.8	47
24	Redistribution of joint moments is associated with changed plantar pressure in diabetic polyneuropathy. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2009, 10, 16.	1.9	45
25	Objective Physical Activity Assessment in Patients With Chronic Organ Failure: A Validation Study of a New Single-Unit Activity Monitor. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2011, 92, 1852-1857.e1.	0.9	45
26	Sedentary Behavior, Physical Activity, and Fitnessâ€”The Maastricht Study. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1583-1591.	0.4	44
27	Prediction of dynamic tendon forces from electromyographic signals: An artificial neural network approach. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 1997, 78, 65-74.	2.5	43
28	Sedentary behaviour and bone health in children, adolescents and young adults: a systematic review. Osteoporosis International, 2017, 28, 2507-2519.	3.1	43
29	Which is more important for cardiometabolic health: sedentary time, higher intensity physical activity or cardiorespiratory fitness? The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 2561-2569.	6.3	43
30	The Association Between Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Academic Achievement in Dutch Adolescents: Findings From the GOALS Study. Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 2014, 36, 460-473.	1.2	40
31	Prolonged activity of knee extensors and dorsal flexors is associated with adaptations in gait in diabetes and diabetic polyneuropathy. Clinical Biomechanics, 2010, 25, 468-475.	1.2	39
32	Increased fracture risk in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: An overview of the underlying mechanisms and the usefulness of imaging modalities and fracture risk assessment tools. Maturitas, 2014, 79, 265-274.	2.4	39
33	Amount and pattern of physical activity and sedentary behavior are associated with kidney function and kidney damage: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195306.	2.5	39
34	Reducing sitting time versus adding exercise: differential effects on biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and metabolic risk. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 8657.	3.3	38
35	The Effect of Age and Joint Angle on the Proportionality of Extensor and Flexor Strength at the Knee Joint. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2004, 59, 1120-1128.	3.6	34
36	Active commuting to school, cognitive performance, and academic achievement: an observational study in Dutch adolescents using accelerometers. BMC Public Health, 2014, 14, 799.	2.9	34

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Moderate Activity and Fitness, Not Sedentary Time, Are Independently Associated with Cardio-Metabolic Risk in U.S. Adults Aged 18â€“49. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2015, 12, 2330-2343.	2.6	34
38	The implementation and sustainability of a combined lifestyle intervention in primary care: mixed method process evaluation. BMC Family Practice, 2015, 16, 37.	2.9	34
39	One- and Two-Year Effects of the Healthy Primary School of the Future on Childrenâ€™s Dietary and Physical Activity Behaviours: A Quasi-Experimental Study. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 689.	4.1	34
40	Sedentary behaviour and physical activity are associated with biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and low-grade inflammationâ€”relevance for (pre)diabetes: The Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2022, 65, 777-789.	6.3	32
41	Deficient recovery response and adaptive feedback potential in dynamic gait stability in unilateral peripheral vestibular disorder patients. Physiological Reports, 2014, 2, e12222.	1.7	27
42	Replacement Effects of Sedentary Time on Metabolic Outcomes. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2017, 49, 1351-1358.	0.4	27
43	Lifestyle interventions to reduce sedentary behaviour in clinical populations: A systematic review and meta-analysis of different strategies and effects on cardiometabolic health. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 148, 106593.	3.4	27
44	How and Why Do Students Use Learning Strategies? A Mixed Methods Study on Learning Strategies and Desirable Difficulties With Effective Strategy Users. Frontiers in Psychology, 2018, 9, 2501.	2.1	26
45	Sedentary Behavior Is Only Marginally Associated with Physical Function in Adults Aged 40â€“75 Yearsâ€”the Maastricht Study. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 242.	2.8	25
46	Improving student expectations of learning in a problem-based environment. Computers in Human Behavior, 2018, 87, 416-423.	8.5	25
47	The Healthy Primary School of the Future: A Contextual Action-Oriented Research Approach. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, 15, 2243.	2.6	25
48	Machine learning-based glucose prediction with use of continuous glucose and physical activity monitoring data: The Maastricht Study. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0253125.	2.5	25
49	Association Between Employment Status and Objectively Measured Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviorâ€”The Maastricht Study. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2018, 60, 309-315.	1.7	22
50	Motor nerve decline does not underlie muscle weakness in type 2 Diabetic neuropathy. Muscle and Nerve, 2011, 44, 241-245.	2.2	21
51	Can the Healthy Primary School of the Future offer perspective in the ongoing obesity epidemic in young children? A Dutch quasi-experimental study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e030676.	1.9	21
52	Improving the understanding of written peer feedback through face-to-face peer dialogue: studentsâ€™ perspective. Higher Education Research and Development, 2021, 40, 1100-1116.	2.9	21
53	Whole-Body Vibration Induced Adaptation in Knee Extensors; Consequences of Initial Strength, Vibration Frequency, and Joint Angle. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 2007, 21, 589.	2.1	21
54	Decline in physical activity during adolescence is not associated with changes in mental health. BMC Public Health, 2016, 16, 300.	2.9	19

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Association of the Amount and Pattern of Physical Activity With Arterial Stiffness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2020, 9, e017502.	3.7	19
56	Acceleration-Based Motion Analysis as a Tool for Rehabilitation. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2011, 90, 226-232.	1.4	18
57	Lower leg muscle strengthening does not redistribute plantar load in diabetic polyneuropathy: a randomised controlled trial. Journal of Foot and Ankle Research, 2013, 6, 41.	1.9	18
58	Physical Activity Is Associated With Glucose Tolerance Independent of Microvascular Function: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 3324-3332.	3.6	18
59	Cardiometabolic risk factors as determinants of peripheral nerve function: the Maastricht Study. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 1648-1658.	6.3	18
60	Revitalising PBL Groups: Evaluating PBL with Study Teams. Education for Health: Change in Learning and Practice, 2005, 18, 62-73.	0.3	16
61	Increased forefoot loading is associated with an increased plantar flexion moment. Human Movement Science, 2013, 32, 785-793.	1.4	16
62	The Moderating Role of the School Context on the Effects of the Healthy Primary School of the Future. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 2432.	2.6	15
63	The association between insulin use and volumetric bone mineral density, bone micro-architecture and bone strength of the distal radius in patients with type 2 diabetes â€“ The Maastricht study. Bone, 2017, 101, 156-161.	2.9	14
64	Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of 'BeweegKuur', a combined lifestyle intervention in the Netherlands: Rationale, design and methods of a randomized controlled trial. BMC Public Health, 2011, 11, 815.	2.9	13
65	The influence of inhomogeneity in architecture on the modelled force-length relationship of muscles. Journal of Biomechanics, 1995, 28, 187-197.	2.1	12
66	Reliability of HR-pQCTÂDerived Cortical Bone Structural Parameters When Using Uncorrected Instead of Corrected Automatically Generated Endocortical Contours in a Cross-Sectional Study: The Maastricht Study. Calcified Tissue International, 2018, 103, 252-265.	3.1	12
67	Deformation and three-dimensional displacement of fibers in isometrically contracting rat plantaris muscles. Journal of Morphology, 2001, 250, 89-99.	1.2	11
68	Strength Training Affects Lower Extremity Gait Kinematics, Not Kinetics, in People With Diabetic Polyneuropathy. Journal of Applied Biomechanics, 2014, 30, 221-230.	0.8	10
69	The association between cardio-respiratory fitness and incident depression: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2021, 279, 484-490.	4.1	10
70	Estimating VO2peak in 18â€“90 Year-Old Adults: Development and Validation of the FitMÃ¡xÂ©-Questionnaire. International Journal of General Medicine, 2022, Volume 15, 3727-3737.	1.8	10
71	Evaluation of a combined lifestyle intervention for overweight and obese patients in primary health care: a quasi-experimental design. Family Practice, 2016, 33, 671-677.	1.9	7
72	Associations Between Bipedal Stance Stability and Locomotor Stability Following a Trip in Unilateral Vestibulopathy. Journal of Applied Biomechanics, 2017, 33, 112-117.	0.8	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Unravelling the Effects of the Healthy Primary School of the Future: For Whom and Where Is It Effective?. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 2119.	4.1	7
74	Higher levels of daily physical activity are associated with better skin microvascular function in type 2 diabetesâ€"The Maastricht Study. Microcirculation, 2020, 27, e12611.	1.8	7
75	Academic Schedule and Day-to-Day Variations in Sedentary Behavior and Physical Activity of University Students. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 2810.	2.6	7
76	Near-Infrared Spectroscopy Is Promising to Detect Iliac Artery Flow Limitations in Athletes: A Pilot Study. Hindawi Publishing Corporation, 2018, 2018, 1-11.	1.1	7
77	Testâ€"retest reliability of skeletal muscle oxygenation measurement using nearâ€infrared spectroscopy during exercise in patients with sportâ€related iliac artery flow limitation. Clinical Physiology and Functional Imaging, 2022, 42, 114-126.	1.2	7
78	The Association Between Î²-Blocker Use and Cardiorespiratory Fitness: The Maastricht Study. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2019, 24, 37-45.	2.0	6
79	A portable device for the clinical assessment of upper limb motion and muscle synergies. , 2010, 2010, 931-4.		5
80	Pedal power measurement as a diagnostic tool for functional vascular problems. Clinical Biomechanics, 2019, 61, 211-216.	1.2	5
81	The added value of frequent physical activity group sessions in a combined lifestyle intervention: A cluster randomised trial in primary care. Preventive Medicine Reports, 2020, 20, 101204.	1.8	5
82	Accelerometer-derived sedentary time and physical activity and the incidence of depressive symptoms â€“ The Maastricht Study. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 2786-2793.	4.5	5
83	A Qualitative Study of the Feasibility and Acceptability of Implementing â€˜Sit-To-Standâ€™ Desks in Vocational Education and Training. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 849.	2.6	5
84	Role of the Wrist Ligaments with Respect to Carpal Kinematics and Carpal Mechanism. , 1994, , 271-280.		5
85	The effects of light physical activity on learning in adolescents: a systematic review. International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 0, , 1-28.	5.7	5
86	The effects of standing tutorials on learning in undergraduate students: Study protocol. International Journal of Educational Research, 2019, 98, 123-133.	2.2	4
87	Sport-related femoral artery occlusion detected by near-infrared spectroscopy and pedal power measurements: a case report. Physician and Sportsmedicine, 2021, 49, 241-244.	2.1	4
88	Associations of cells from both innate and adaptive immunity with lower nerve conduction velocity: the Maastricht Study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2021, 9, e001698.	2.8	4
89	Carotid stiffness is associated with retinal microvascular dysfunctionâ€"The Maastricht study. Microcirculation, 2021, 28, e12702.	1.8	4
90	Different inertial properties between static and dynamic rowing ergometers cause acute adaptations in coordination patterns. Cogent Medicine, 2018, 5, 1478699.	0.7	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Effect of a 6-week strength-training program on neuromuscular efficiency in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. Diabetology International, 2020, 11, 376-382.	1.4	3
92	Differences in Habitual Physical Activity Behavior between Students from Different Vocational Education Tracks and the Association with Cognitive Performance. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3031.	2.6	3
93	The effects of standing tutorial meetings on physical activity behavior in undergraduates: A randomized controlled trial. Physiology and Behavior, 2021, 230, 113294.	2.1	3
94	Short- and long-term results of operative iliac artery release in endurance athletes. Journal of Vascular Surgery, 2022, 75, 1993-2001.e3.	1.1	3
95	A 20â€‰min window is optimal in a non-wear algorithm for tri-axial thigh-worn accelerometry in overweight people. Physiological Measurement, 2014, 35, 2205-2212.	2.1	2
96	Physical Activity and School Absenteeism Due to Illness in Adolescents. Journal of School Health, 2017, 87, 658-664.	1.6	2
97	Spousal concordance in pathophysiological markers and risk factors for type 2 diabetes: a cross-sectional analysis of The Maastricht Study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2021, 9, e001879.	2.8	2
98	The Acute Effects of Standing on Executive Functioning in Vocational Education and Training Students: The Phit2Learn Study. Frontiers in Psychology, 2022, 13, 810007.	2.1	2
99	The effects of standing in tutorial group meetings on learning: A randomized controlled trial. Trends in Neuroscience and Education, 2021, 24, 100156.	3.1	0