

Supplementary material 3. Studies found to be eligible for the *Active Worker* consortium

	Study name	Article(s)	Protocol paper or websites
1	-	1. Graff-Iversen S, Selmer R, Sørensen M, Skurtveit S. Occupational physical activity, overweight, and mortality: a follow-up study of 47,405 Norwegian women and men. <i>Res Q Exerc Sport</i> , 2007 Jun;78(3):151-161.	-
2	Belgian Physical Fitness Study	2. Clays E, Lidegaard E, Kittel F, van Herck K, de Backer G, de Bacquer D, Holtermann A, Korshoj M. The relation of ambulatory heart rate with all-cause mortality among middle-aged men: a prospective cohort study. <i>Eur Heart J</i> , 2015; 36 (supl 1): 807 3. Clays E, Lidegaard M, De Bacquer D, Van Herck K, De Backer G, Kittel F, de Smet P, Holtermann A. The combined relationship of occupational and leisure-time physical activity with all-cause mortality among men, accounting for physical fitness. <i>Am J Epidemiol</i> , 2014;179(5):559-566. 4. Clays E, Lidegaard M, de Bacquer D, van Herck K, de Backer G, Kittel F, de Smet P, Holtermann A. The Combined Relationship of Occupational and Leisure-Time Physical Activity With All-Cause Mortality Among Men, Accounting for Physical Fitness <i>Am J Epidemiol</i> , 2014; 179(5): 559–566. 5. Korshøj M, Lidegaard M, Kittel F, van Herck K, de Backer G, de Bacquer D, Holtermann A, Clays E. The relation of ambulatory heart rate with all-cause mortality among middle-aged men: A prospective cohort study. <i>PLoS One</i> , 2015; 10(3): e0121729. 6. Sobolski J, Kornitzer M, De Backer G, Dramaix M, Abramowicz M, Degre S,	Sobolski J, de Backer G, Degre S, et al. Physical activity, physical fitness and cardiovascular diseases: design of a prospective epidemiologic study. <i>Cardiology</i> . 1981;67(1):38–51.

		Denolin H. Protection against ischemic heart disease in the Belgian Physical Fitness Study: physical fitness rather than physical activity? <i>Am J Epidemiol</i> , 1987; 125(4):601-610.	
3	British Regional Heart Study	7. Emberson JR, Whincup PH, Morris RW, Walker M. Social class differences in coronary heart disease in middle-aged British men: implications for prevention. <i>Int J Epidemiol</i> . 2004; 33(2): 289-296	Shaper AG, Pocock SJ, Walker M, Cohen NM, Wale CJ, Thomson AG. British Regional Heart Study: cardiovascular risk factors in middle-aged men in 24 towns. <i>BMJ</i> , 1981; 283:179–186. Walker M, Shaper AG, Lennon L, Whincup PH. Twenty year follow-up of a cohort based in general practices in 24 British towns. <i>J Public Health Med</i> , 2000; 22:479–485 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/pcph/research-groups-themes/brhs-pub
4	Caerphilly collaborative heart disease study	8. Yu S, Yarnell JW, Sweetnam PM, Murray L; Caerphilly study. What level of physical activity protects against premature cardiovascular death? The Caerphilly study. <i>Heart</i> , 2003; 89(5):502-506.	Caerphilly and Speedwell collaborative heart disease studies. The Caerphilly and Speedwell Collaborative Group. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 1984; 38 (3): 259–262.
5	Chin-Shan Community Cardiovascular Cohort study	9. Hu GC, Chien KL, Hsieh SF, Chen CY, Tsai WH, Su TC. Occupational Versus Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Reducing Cardiovascular Risks and Mortality Among Ethnic Chinese Adults in Taiwan. <i>Asia Pac J Public Health</i> , 2014; 26(6): 604-613.	Lee Y, Lin RS, Sung FC, Yang C, Chien K, Chen W, Su T, Hsu H, Huang Y. Chin-Shan Community Cardiovascular Cohort in Taiwan-baseline data and five-year follow-up morbidity and mortality. <i>J Clin Epidemiol</i> , 2000; 53(8):838-846.
6	Glostrup population study	10. Andersen LB, Schnohr P, Schroll M, Hein HO. All-cause mortality associated with physical activity during leisure time, work, sports, and cycling to work. <i>Arch Intern Med</i> , 2000; 160(11):1621-1628.	Osler M, Linneberg A, Glümer C, Jørgensen T. The cohorts at the Research Centre for Prevention and Health, formerly 'The Glostrup Population Studies'. <i>Int J Epidemiol</i> , 2011; 40(3): 602–610
7	Copenhagen city heart study	11. Skielboe AK, Marott JL, Dixen U, Friberg JB, Jensen GB. Occupational physical activity, but not leisure-time physical activity increases the risk of atrial fibrillation: The Copenhagen City Heart Study. <i>Eur J Prev Cardiol</i> , 2016; 23(17):1883-1893. 12. Jensen G, Nyboe J, Appleyard M, Schnohr P.	Aguib Y, Al Suwaidi J. The Copenhagen City Heart Study (Østerbrounderørgelsen). <i>Glob Cardiol Sci Pract</i> , 2015; 2015(3): 33.

		<p>Risk factors for acute myocardial infarction in Copenhagen, II: Smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity, obesity, oral contraception, diabetes, lipids, and blood pressure. <i>Eur Heart J</i>, 1991;12(3):298-308.</p> <p>13. Holtermann A, Marott JL, Gyntelberg F, Sogaard K, Suadicani P, Mortensen OS, Prescott E, Schnohr P. Occupational and leisure time physical activity: risk of all-cause mortality and myocardial infarction in the Copenhagen City Heart Study. A prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i>, 2012; 2(1):e000556.</p> <p>14. Holtermann A, Marott JL, Gyntelberg F, Sogaard K, Suadicani P, Mortensen OS, Prescott E, Schnohr P. Does the benefit on survival from leisure time physical activity depend on physical activity at work? A prospective cohort study. <i>PLoS One</i>, 2013;8(1):e54548.</p>	
8	Copenhagen male study	<p>15. Suadicani P, Hein HO, Gyntelberg F. Socioeconomic status and ischaemic heart disease mortality in middle-aged men: importance of the duration of follow-up. <i>The Copenhagen Male Study. Int J Epidemiol</i>, 2001; 30(2):248-255.</p> <p>16. Jensen MT, Holtermann A, Bay H, Gyntelberg F. Cardiorespiratory fitness and death from cancer: a 42-year follow-up from the Copenhagen Male Study. <i>Br J Sports Med</i> 2016; 51(18): 1364-1369.</p> <p>17. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sogaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. The interplay between physical activity at work and during leisure time – risk of ischemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in middle-aged Caucasian men. <i>Scand J Work</i></p>	<p>Hein HO, Suadicani P, Gyntelberg F. Ischaemic heart disease incidence by social class and form of smoking: the Copenhagen Male Study – 17 years' follow-up. <i>J Intern Med</i>, 1992;231(5):477–483.</p>

		<p>Environ Health, 2009; 35(6):466-474</p> <p>18. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Physical demands at work, physical fitness, and 30-year ischaemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in the Copenhagen Male Study. Scand J Work Environ Health, 2010;36(5):357-365</p> <p>19. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Physical work demands and physical fitness in low social classes--30-year ischemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in the Copenhagen Male Study. J Occup Environ Med, 2011; 53(11):1221-1227.</p> <p>20. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Fitness, work, and leisure-time physical activity and ischaemic heart disease and all-cause mortality among men with pre-existing cardiovascular disease. Scand J Work Environ Health, 2010; 36(5):366-372.</p> <p>21. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Physical work demands and physical fitness in low social classes. Occup Environ Med, 2011; 68:A53-A54.</p> <p>22. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Physical fitness and perceived psychological pressure at work: 30-year ischemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in the Copenhagen Male Study. J Occup Environ Med, 2011; 53(7):743-750.</p> <p>23. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Physical work demands, hypertension</p>	
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		<p>status, and risk of ischemic heart disease and all-cause mortality in the Copenhagen Male Study. <i>Scand J Work Environ Health</i>, 2010; 36(6): 466-472.</p> <p>24. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Burr H, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Long work hours and physical fitness: 30-year risk of ischaemic heart disease and all-cause mortality among middle-aged Caucasian men. <i>Heart</i>, 2010; 96(20):1638-1644.</p> <p>25. Holtermann A, Mortensen OS, Sjøgaard K, Gyntelberg F, Suadicani P. Risk factors for ischaemic heart disease mortality among men with different occupational physical demands. A 30-year prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i>, 2012; 2(1):e000279.</p>	
9	CORDIS study	<p>26. Harari G, Green MS, Zelber-Sagi S. Combined association of occupational and leisure-time physical activity with all-cause and coronary heart disease mortality among a cohort of men followed-up for 22 years. <i>Occup Environ Med</i>, 2015; 72(9):617-624.</p> <p>27. Kristal-Boneh E, Harari G, Melamed S, Froom P. Association of physical activity at work with mortality in Israeli industrial employees: the CORDIS study. <i>J Occup Environ Med</i>, 2000; 42(2):127-135.</p>	<p>Green MS, Peled I. Prevalence and Control of Hypertension in a Large Cohort of Occupationally-Active Israelis Examined during 1985–1987: The Cordis Study. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i>, 21(4): 676–682</p>
10	Danish National Health Interview Surveys	<p>28. Petersen CB, Eriksen L, Tolstrup JS, Sjøgaard K, Grønbaek M, Holtermann A. Occupational heavy lifting and risk of ischemic heart disease and all-cause mortality. <i>BMC Public Health</i>, 2012; 12:1070.</p>	<p>Ekholm O, Hesse U, Davidsen M, Kjølner M. The study design and characteristics of the Danish national health interview surveys. <i>Scand J Public Health</i>, 2009; 37(7):758-765.</p>
11	Danish Work Environment Cohort Study	<p>29. Møller SV, Hannerz H, Hansen AM, Burr H, Holtermann A. Multi-wave cohort study of</p>	<p>Hannerz H, Dalhoff K, Burr H, Latza U. Correlation between relative rates of hospital treatment or death due to ischaemic heart disease (IHD) and of IHD-related medication</p>

		<p>sedentary work and risk of ischemic heart disease. <i>Scand J Work Environ Health</i>, 2016; 42(1):43-51.</p> <p>30. Holtermann A, Burr H, Hansen JV, Krause N, Søgaard K, Mortensen OS. Occupational physical activity and mortality among Danish workers. <i>Int Arch Occup Environ Health</i>, 2012; 85(3):305-310.</p>	<p>among socio-occupational and economic activities groups in Denmark, 1996-2005. <i>Int J Occup Med Environ Health</i>, 2014; 27(4):536-546.</p>
12	Kuopio Ischemic Heart Disease Risk Factor Study	<p>31. Krause N, Arah OA, Kauhanen J. Physical activity and 22-year all-cause and coronary heart disease mortality. <i>Am J Ind Med</i>, 2017; 60(11):976-990.</p> <p>32. Krause N, Brand RJ, Kaplan GA, Kauhanen J, Malla S, Tuomainen TP, Salonen JT. Occupational physical activity, energy expenditure and 11-year progression of carotid atherosclerosis. <i>Scand J Work Environ Health</i>, 2007; 33(6):405-424.</p>	<p>Nelis M, Esko T, Mägi R, et al. Genetic structure of Europeans: a view from the North-East. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 2009;4:e5472.</p> <p>Salonen JT. Is there a continuing need for longitudinal epidemiologic research? The Kuopio Ischaemic Heart Disease Risk Factor Study. <i>Ann Clin Res</i>, 1988; 20:46–50.</p> <p>http://www.uef.fi/web/nutritionepidemiologists/kuopio-ischaemic-heart-disease-risk-factor-study-kih-d-1984-</p>
13	European Prospective Investigation into Cancer (EPIC) study	<p>33. Gallo V, Mackenbach JP, Ezzati M, Menvielle G, Kunst AE, Rohrmann S, Kaaks R, Teucher B, Boeing H, Bergmann MM, Tjønneland A, Dalton SO, Overvad K, Redondo ML, Agudo A, Daponte A, Arriola L, Navarro C, Gurrea AB, Khaw KT, Wareham N, Key T, Naska A, Trichopoulou A, Trichopoulos D, Masala G, Panico S, Contiero P, Tumino R, Bueno-de-Mesquita HB, Siersema PD, Peeters PP, Zackrisson S, Almquist M, Eriksson S, Hallmans G, Skeie G, Braaten T, Lund E, Illner EK, Mouw T, Riboli E, Vineis P. Social Inequalities and Mortality in Europe – Results from a Large Multi-National Cohort. <i>PLoS One</i>, 2012; 7(7): e39013</p> <p>34. McFadden E, Luben R, Wareham N, Bingham S, Khaw KT. Occupational social</p>	<p>Riboli E, Hunt KJ, Slimani N, Ferrari P, Norat T, Fahey M, Charrondière UR, Hémon B, Casagrande C, Vignat J, Overvad K, Tjønneland A, Clavel-Chapelon F, Thiébaud A, Wahrendorf J, Boeing H, Trichopoulos D, Trichopoulou A, Vineis P, Palli D, Bueno-De-Mesquita HB, Peeters PH, Lund E, Engeset D, González CA, Barricarte A, Berglund G, Hallmans G, Day NE, Key TJ, Kaaks R, Saracci R. European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC): study populations and data collection. <i>Public Health Nutr</i>, 2002; 5(6B):1113-24.</p> <p>http://epic.iarc.fr/</p>

		<p>class, risk factors and cardiovascular disease incidence in men and women: a prospective study in the European Prospective Investigation of Cancer and Nutrition in Norfolk (EPIC-Norfolk) cohort. <i>Eur J Epidemiol</i>, 2008; 23(7):449-458.</p> <p>35. Myint PK, Luben RN, Wareham NJ, Welch AA, Bingham SA, Day NE, Khaw KT. Combined work and leisure physical activity and risk of stroke in men and women in the European prospective investigation into Cancer-Norfolk Prospective Population Study. <i>Neuroepidemiology</i>, 2006; 27(3):122-129.</p> <p>36. Khaw KT, Jakes R, Bingham S, Welch A, Luben R, Day N, Wareham N. Work and leisure time physical activity assessed using a simple, pragmatic, validated questionnaire and incident cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality in men and women: The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer in Norfolk prospective population study. <i>Int J Epidemiol</i>, 2006; 35(4):1034-1043.</p> <p>37. Golubic R, Ekelund U, Luben R, Khaw K, Wareham N, Brage S. Does total physical activity modify the association between working hours and all-cause mortality? The EPIC-Norfolk cohort. <i>J Sci Med Sport</i>, 2012; 15: S1–S33</p> <p>38. Besson H, Ekelund U, Brage S, Luben R, Bingham S, Khaw KT, Wareham NJ. Relationship between subdomains of total physical activity and mortality. <i>Med Sci Sports Exerc</i>, 2008; 40(11):1909-1915.</p>	
14	Golestan Cohort Study	39. Etemadi A, Abnet CC, Kamangar F, Islami F, Khademi H, Pourshams A, Poustchi H,	Islami F, Kamangar F, Nasrollahzadeh D, Aghcheli K, Sotoudeh M, Abedi-Ardekani B, et al. Socio-economic status and oesophageal cancer: results from a population-based

		<p>Bagheri M, Sohrabpour AA, Aliasgar A, Khoshnia M, Wacholder S, Matthews CC, Pharoah PD, Brennan P, Boffetta P, Malekzadeh R, Dawsey SM. Impact of body size and physical activity during adolescence and adult life on overall and cause-specific mortality in a large cohort study from Iran. <i>Eur J Epidemiol</i>, 2014; 29(2):95-109.</p> <p>40. Etemadi A, Abnet C, Kamangar F, Islami F, Poustchi H, Wacholder S, Brennan P, Boffetta P, Malekzadeh R, Dawsey S. The impact of body size and physical activity during adolescence and adult life on overall and cause specific mortality in a large cohort from a middle income country. <i>Am J Epidemiol</i>, 2013; 177(11 Suppl):S1–S181</p>	<p>case-control study in a high-risk area. <i>Int J Epidemiol</i>, 2009; 38(4):978–988.</p> <p>https://epi.grants.cancer.gov/Consortia/members/gcs.html</p>
15	Gothenburg Prospective Study of Women	<p>41. Lissner L, Bengtsson C, Björkelund C, Wedel H. Physical activity levels and changes in relation to longevity. A prospective study of Swedish women. <i>Am J Epidemiol</i>, 1996; 143(1):54-62.</p>	<p>Bengtsson C, Ahlqwist M, Andersson K, Björkelund C, Lissner L, Söderström M. The Prospective Population Study of Women in Gothenburg, Sweden, 1968-69 to 1992-93. A 24-year follow-up study with special reference to participation, representativeness, and mortality. <i>Scand J Prim Health Care</i>, 1997; 15(4): 214-219.</p>
16	Health Survey for England (HSE) and the Scottish Health Survey (SHS)	<p>42. Stamatakis E, Chau JY, Pedisic Z, Bauman A, Macniven R, Coombs N, Hamer M. Are sitting occupations associated with increased all-cause, cancer, and cardiovascular disease mortality risk? A pooled analysis of seven British population cohorts. <i>PLoS One</i>, 2013; 8(9):e73753.</p>	<p>Joint Health Surveys Unit (2009) The Health Survey for England 2008. Volume 2: Methods and documentation. Leeds: The Information Centre for Health and Social Care.</p> <p>http://content.digital.nhs.uk/article/3741/Health-Survey-for-England-Health-social-care-and-lifestyles</p> <p>http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey</p>
17	Israeli Ischemic Heart Disease Study	<p>43. Goldbourt U, Yaari S. Cholesterol and coronary heart disease mortality. A 23-year follow-up study of 9902 men in Israel. <i>Arteriosclerosis</i>, 1990; 10(4):512-519.</p> <p>44. Eaton CB, Medalie JH, Flocke SA, Zyzanski SJ, Yaari S, Goldbourt U. Self-reported physical activity predicts long-term</p>	<p>Goldbourt U, Yaari S. Cholesterol and Coronary Heart Disease Mortality. A 23-year follow-up study of 9902 men in Israel. <i>Arteriosclerosis</i>, 1990; 10: 512-519.</p>

		coronary heart disease and all-cause mortalities. Twenty-one-year follow-up of the Israeli Ischemic Heart Disease Study. Arch Fam Med, 1995; 4(4):323-329.	
18	Combination of data from the National Research Program and the MONICA study	45. Wanner M, Tarnutzer S, Martin BW, Braun J, Rohrmann S, Bopp M, Faeh D; Swiss National Cohort (SNC). Impact of different domains of physical activity on cause-specific mortality: a longitudinal study. Prev Med, 2014; 62:89-95.	
19	MONICA Augsburg study	46. Stender M, Hense HW, Doring A, Keil U. Physical Activity at Work and cardiovascular disease risk: results from the MONICA Augsburg Study. Int J Epidemiol, 1993; 22(4): 644-650	
20	MONICA/KORA Augsburg survey	47. Autenrieth CS, Baumert J, Baumeister SE, Fischer B, Peters A, Döring A, Thorand B. Association between domains of physical activity and all-cause, cardiovascular and cancer mortality. Eur J Epidemiol, 2011; 26(2):91-99.	
21	Six independent cross-sectional surveys (within the framework of the North Karelia Project and the FINMONICA/Finrisk studies)	48. Hu G, Eriksson J, Barengo NC, Lakka TA, Valle TT, Nissinen A, Jousilahti P, Tuomilehto J. Occupational, commuting, and leisure-time physical activity in relation to total and cardiovascular mortality among Finnish subjects with type 2 diabetes. Circulation, 2004; 110(6):666-673. 49. Hu G, Jousilahti P, Antikainen R, Tuomilehto J. Occupational, commuting, and leisure-time physical activity in relation to cardiovascular mortality among Finnish subjects with hypertension. Am J Hypertens, 2007; 20(12):1242-1250. 50. Barengo NC, Hu G, Lakka TA, Pekkarinen H, Nissinen A, Tuomilehto J. Low physical	

		activity as a predictor for total and cardiovascular disease mortality in middle-aged men and women in Finland. <i>Eur Heart J</i> , 2004; 25(24):2204-2211.	
22	North Karelia Project	<p>51. Salonen JT, Slater JS, Tuomilehto J, Rauramaa R. Leisure time and occupational physical activity: risk of death from ischemic heart disease. <i>Am J Epidemiol</i>, 1988; 127(1):87-94.</p> <p>52. Salonen JT, Puska P, Tuomilehto J. Physical activity and risk of myocardial infarction, cerebral stroke and death: a longitudinal study in Eastern Finland. <i>Am J Epidemiol</i>, 1982; 115(4):526-537.</p>	http://www.who.int/chp/about/integrated_cd/index2.html
23	Multifactor Primary Prevention Study	<p>53. Johansson S, Rosengren A, Tsipogianni A, Ulvenstam G, Wiklund I, Wilhelmsen L. Physical inactivity as a risk factor for primary and secondary coronary events in Göteborg, Sweden. <i>Eur Heart J</i>, 1988; 9(Suppl L):8-19.</p> <p>54. Harmsen P, Rosengren A, Tsipogianni A, Wilhelmsen L. Risk factors for stroke in middle-aged men in Göteborg, Sweden. <i>Stroke</i>, 1990; 21(2):223-229.</p> <p>55. Björck L, Novak M, Schaufelberger M, Giang KW, Rosengren A. Body weight in midlife and long-term risk of developing heart failure-a 35-year follow-up of the primary prevention study in Gothenburg, Sweden. <i>BMC Cardiovasc Disord</i>. 2015; 15:19.</p> <p>56. Rosengren A, Wilhelmsen L. Physical activity protects against coronary death and deaths from all causes in middle-aged men. Evidence from a 20-year follow-up of the primary prevention study in Göteborg. <i>Ann Epidemiol</i>, 1997; 7(1):69-75.</p>	Wilhelmsen L, Berglund G, Elmfeldt D, Tibblin G, Wedel H, Pennert K, Vedin A, Wilhelmsson C, Werkö L. The multifactor primary prevention trial in Göteborg, Sweden. <i>Eur Heart J</i> , 1986; 7(4):279-288.

24	NHANES	<p>57. Loprinzi PD, Addoh O, Joyner C. Multimorbidity, mortality, and physical activity. <i>Chronic Illn</i>, 2016; 12(4):272-280.</p> <p>58. Loprinzi PD, Joyner C. Accelerometer-determined physical activity and mortality in a national prospective cohort study: Considerations by visual acuity. <i>Prev Med</i>, 2016; 87:18-21.</p> <p>59. Loprinzi PD. The effects of objectively-measured, free-living daily ambulatory movement on mortality in a national sample of adults with diabetes. <i>Physiol Behav</i>, 2016; 154:126-128.</p> <p>60. Loprinzi PD, Edwards MK, Sng E, Addoh O. Sedentary behavior and residual-specific mortality. <i>Health Promot Perspect</i>, 2016; 6(4): 196–201.</p> <p>61. Loprinzi PD, Loenneke JP. Mortality risk and perceived quality of life as a function of waking time in discretionary movement-based behaviors: isothermal substitution effects. <i>Qual Life Res</i>, 2017; 26: 343.</p> <p>62. Loprinzi PD. Accelerometer-determined physical activity and all-cause mortality in a national prospective cohort study of hypertensive adults. <i>J Hypertens</i>, 2016; 34(5): 848-852.</p> <p>63. Loprinzi PD, Walker JF. Increased daily movement associates with reduced mortality among COPD patients having systemic inflammation. <i>Int J Clin Pract</i>, 2016; 70(3): 286–291.</p> <p>64. Loprinzi PD, Sng E, Addoh O. Physical Activity and Residual-Specific Mortality among Adults in the United States. <i>Med Sci Sports Exerc</i>, 2016; 48(9):1730-1736.</p> <p>65. Loprinzi PD, Davis RE, Psycho-</p>	
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		<p>socioeconomic bio-behavioral associations on all-cause mortality: cohort study. Health Promot Perspect, 2016; 6(2): 66–70.</p> <p>66. Parekh N, Lin Y, Craft LL, Vadiveloo M, Lu-Yao GL. Longitudinal associations of leisure-time physical activity and cancer mortality in the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1986-2006). J Obes, 2012; 2012:518358.</p> <p>67. Evenson KR, Wen F, Herring AH. Associations of Accelerometry-Assessed and Self-Reported Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior With All-Cause and Cardiovascular Mortality Among US Adults. Am J Epidemiol, 2016; 184(9):621-632.</p> <p>68. Edwards MK, Loprinzi PD. All-cause mortality risk as a function of sedentary behavior, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and cardiorespiratory fitness. Phys Sportsmed, 2016; 44(3):223-230.</p> <p>69. Richard A, Martin B, Wanner M, Eichholzer M, Rohrmann S. Effects of leisure-time and occupational physical activity on total mortality risk in NHANES III according to sex, ethnicity, central obesity, and age. J Phys Act Health, 2015; 12(2):184-192.</p>	
25	Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT)	<p>70. Grunseit A, Chau J, van der Ploeg H, Holmen T, Holmen J, Midthjell K, Bauman A. Occupational sitting, obesity and mortality: A longitudinal analysis of the Norwegian hunt 2 cohort, Obesity Facts, 2012;5: 39</p> <p>71. Moe B, Mork PJ, Holtermann A, Nilsen TI. Occupational physical activity, metabolic syndrome and risk of death from all causes and cardiovascular disease in the HUNT 2 cohort study. Occup Environ Med. 2013; 70(2):86-90.</p>	<p>Krokstad S, Langhammer A, Hveem K, Holmen TL, Midthjell K, Stene TR, Bratberg G, Heggland J, Holmen J. Cohort Profile: the HUNT Study, Norway. Int J Epidemiol, 2013; 42(4): 968-977.</p> <p>Bjelland I, Krokstad S, Mykletun A, Dahl AA, Tell GS, Tambs K. Does a higher educational level protect against anxiety and depression? The HUNT study. Soc Sci Med, 2008;66:1334–1345.</p> <p>https://www.ntnu.edu/hunt/hunt3</p>

		72. Chau JY, Grunseit A, Midthjell K, Holmen J, Holmen TL, Bauman AE, van der Ploeg HP. Sedentary behaviour and risk of mortality from all-causes and cardiometabolic diseases in adults: evidence from the HUNT3 population cohort. <i>Br J Sports Med.</i> 2015; 49(11):737-742.	
26	Oslo study	73. Holme I, Helgeland A, Hjermmann I, Leren P, Lund-Larsen PG. Physical activity at work and at leisure in relation to coronary risk factors and social class. A 4-year mortality follow-up. The Oslo study. <i>Acta Med Scand</i> , 1981; 209(4):277-283. 74. Holme I, Solberg LA, Weissfeld L, Helgeland A, Hjermmann I, Leren P, Strong JP, Williams OD. Coronary risk factors and their pathway of action through coronary raised lesions, coronary stenoses and coronary death. Multivariate statistical analysis of an autopsy series: the Oslo Study. <i>Am J Cardiol</i> , 1985; 55(1):40-47. 75. Haheim LL, Holme I, Hjermmann I, Leren P. Risk Factors of Stroke Incidence and Mortality. A 12-Year Follow-up of the Oslo Study. <i>Stroke</i> , 1993; 24:1484-1489.	Leren P, Askevold EM, Foss OP, Froili A, Grymyr D, Helgeland A, Hjermmann I, Holme I, Lund-Larsen PG, Norum KR. The Oslo Study: cardiovascular disease in middle-aged and young men. <i>Acta Med Scand</i> , 1975; 199(Suppl 588):1-38.
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