

Resource Summary Report

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Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities

RRID:SCR_021769

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (RRID:SCR_021769)

Resource Information

URL: <https://sites.csc.unc.edu/aric/>

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Description: Platform for prospective epidemiologic study conducted in four U.S. communities. One of most significant and longest running heart health studies and is the largest study of heart health in African Americans. ARIC investigates risk factors for heart disease and stroke, and connections between cardiovascular and cognitive health. ARIC includes two parts: Cohort Component and Community Surveillance Component. Cohort Component began in 1987, and each ARIC field center randomly selected and recruited cohort sample of individuals aged 45-64 from defined population in their community, to receive extensive examinations, including medical, social, and demographic data. In Community Surveillance Component, four communities are investigated to determine long term trends in hospitalized myocardial infarction and coronary heart disease deaths in men and women aged 35-84 years.

Abbreviations: ARIC

Synonyms: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study

Resource Type: topical portal, portal, disease-related portal, data or information resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:2646917](#), [PMID:34112321](#)

Keywords: Heart health studies, epidemiologic study, heart disease risk factors, stroke risk factors, cardiovascular and cognitive health connection, atherosclerosis risk

Related Condition: coronary heart disease, stroke, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis

Funding: NHLBI

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities

Resource ID: SCR_021769

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080357+0000

Record Last Update: 20260805T044453+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities.

No alerts have been found for Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 35 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Wang Y, et al. (2025) Detection of Cancers Three Years prior to Diagnosis Using Plasma Cell-Free DNA. Cancer discovery, 15(9), 1794.

Duggan MR, et al. (2025) The Dementia SomaSignal Test (dSST): A plasma proteomic predictor of 20-year dementia risk. Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association, 21(2), e14549.

Walker RG, et al. (2025) Activated GDF11/8 subforms predict cardiovascular events and mortality in humans. Nature communications, 16(1), 6534.

Duggan MR, et al. (2025) Proteomic signatures of corona and herpes viral antibodies identify IGDCC4 as a mediator of neurodegeneration. Science advances, 11(22), eadt7176.

Gomez GT, et al. (2025) Plasma proteomic characterization of motoric cognitive risk and mild cognitive impairment. Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association, 21(2), e14429.

Oh HS, et al. (2025) A cerebrospinal fluid synaptic protein biomarker for prediction of cognitive resilience versus decline in Alzheimer's disease. Nature medicine, 31(5), 1592.

Parikh RR, et al. (2025) Associations Between Cancer and Atrial Fibrillation: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study. Mayo Clinic proceedings. Innovations, quality & outcomes, 9(4), 100634.

Kivimäki M, et al. (2025) Social disadvantage accelerates aging. Nature medicine, 31(5), 1635.

Zhang M, et al. (2025) Alcohol Consumption Does not Modify the Polygenic Risk Score-Based Genetic Risk of Breast Cancer in Postmenopausal Women: Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study. *Cancer prevention research (Philadelphia, Pa.)*, 18(2), 73.

Wang S, et al. (2024) Development, characterization, and replication of proteomic aging clocks: Analysis of 2 population-based cohorts. *PLoS medicine*, 21(9), e1004464.

Duggan MR, et al. (2024) Proteomics identifies potential immunological drivers of postinfection brain atrophy and cognitive decline. *Nature aging*, 4(9), 1263.

Vlasschaert C, et al. (2024) Clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential is associated with acute kidney injury. *Nature medicine*, 30(3), 810.

Hawwash NK, et al. (2024) Overweight-years and cancer risk: A prospective study of the association and comparison of predictive performance with body mass index (Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study). *International journal of cancer*, 154(9), 1556.

Semancik CS, et al. (2024) DNA Methylation-Derived Immune Cell Proportions and Cancer Risk in Black Participants. *Cancer research communications*, 4(10), 2714.

Semancik CS, et al. (2024) DNA Methylation-Derived Immune Cell Proportions and Cancer Risk, Including Lung Cancer, in Black Participants. *medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences*.

Hawwash N, et al. (2024) Waist circumference-years and cancer risk: a prospective study of the association and comparison of predictive performance with waist circumference and body mass index. *British journal of cancer*, 131(10), 1623.

Malik S, et al. (2024) Association Between Obesity and Risk of Total and Obesity-Related Cancer in People With Incident Cardiovascular Disease. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 13(17), e034438.

Duggan MR, et al. (2024) Proteomic analyses reveal plasma EFEMP1 and CXCL12 as biomarkers and determinants of neurodegeneration. *Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association*, 20(9), 6486.

Etzkorn LH, et al. (2024) Physical activity cut-points for older adults using the Zio XT onboard accelerometer. *BMC digital health*, 2(1).

Wang S, et al. (2024) Proteomic Aging Clocks and the Risk of Mortality among Longer-Term Cancer Survivors in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. *medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences*.