

Resource Summary Report

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BiomarCaRE

RRID:SCR_003841

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

BiomarCaRE (RRID:SCR_003841)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.biomarcare.eu/>

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Description: EU funded consortium including over 30 partner from academia and industry. BiomarCaRE aims to determine the value of established and emerging biomarkers to improve risk estimation of cardiovascular disease in Europe. BiomarCaRE relies on an exceptional resource of large scale epidemiological cohorts with long term follow-up and available bio specimens based on the population of the MORGAM Project as well as several cardiovascular disease cohorts and clinical trials.

Abbreviations: BIOMARCARE, BiomarCaRE

Synonyms: BiomarCaRE.EU, Biomarker for Cardiovascular Risk Assessment in Europe (BIOMARCARE), Biomarker for Cardiovascular Risk Assessment in Europe

Resource Type: consortium, data or information resource, organization portal, portal

Keywords: drug, biomarker, diagnostic, cardiovascular risk, phenotype, ultrasound, mri, clinical, epidemiological, risk prediction, lifestyle, risk factor, heart

Funding: European Union FP7

Resource Name: BiomarCaRE

Resource ID: SCR_003841

Alternate IDs: nlx_158154, SCR_013677

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080221+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T182145+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BiomarCaRE.

No alerts have been found for BiomarCaRE.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 28 mentions in open access literature.

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

Lin JS, et al. (2026) Longitudinal and cross-sectional associations of myocardial stress markers with kidney function and chronic kidney disease in the BiomarCaRE project. Scientific reports, 16(1).

Soltani N, et al. (2025) Critical Illness-Associated Hyperglycemia and New-Onset Diabetes: A Retrospective Cohort Study. Critical care medicine, 53(12), e2562.

Oskarsson V, et al. (2025) Cardiovascular disease outcomes in relation to 25-hydroxyvitamin D and its seasonal variation: Results from the BiomarCaRE consortium. PloS one, 20(4), e0319607.

Gianfagna F, et al. (2025) Lipoprotein(a) as an early marker of cardiovascular events in high-risk subjects: insights from the Moli-sani cohort study. Frontiers in cardiovascular medicine, 12, 1571395.

Jülicher P, et al. (2024) Cost-effectiveness of applying high-sensitivity troponin I to a score for cardiovascular risk prediction in asymptomatic population. PloS one, 19(7), e0307468.

Krause J, et al. (2023) An arrhythmogenic metabolite in atrial fibrillation. Journal of translational medicine, 21(1), 566.

Toprak B, et al. (2023) Exploring the incremental utility of circulating biomarkers for robust risk prediction of incident atrial fibrillation in European cohorts using regressions and modern machine learning methods. Europace : European pacing, arrhythmias, and cardiac electrophysiology : journal of the working groups on cardiac pacing, arrhythmias, and cardiac cellular electrophysiology of the European Society of Cardiology, 25(3), 812.

Börschel CS, et al. (2023) Risk prediction of atrial fibrillation and its complications in the community using hs troponin I. European journal of clinical investigation, 53(5), e13950.

Oskarsson V, et al. (2022) Influence of geographical latitude on vitamin D status: cross-sectional results from the BiomarCaRE consortium. The British journal of nutrition, 128(11), 2208.

Camen S, et al. (2022) Risk Factors, Subsequent Disease Onset, and Prognostic Impact of Myocardial Infarction and Atrial Fibrillation. Journal of the American Heart Association,

11(7), e024299.

Sinning C, et al. (2021) Association of glycated hemoglobin A1c levels with cardiovascular outcomes in the general population: results from the BiomarCaRE (Biomarker for Cardiovascular Risk Assessment in Europe) consortium. *Cardiovascular diabetology*, 20(1), 223.

Csengeri D, et al. (2021) Alcohol consumption, cardiac biomarkers, and risk of atrial fibrillation and adverse outcomes. *European heart journal*, 42(12), 1170.

Hicks B, et al. (2021) Roles of allostatic load, lifestyle and clinical risk factors in mediating the association between education and coronary heart disease risk in Europe. *Journal of epidemiology and community health*, 75(12), 1147.

Camen S, et al. (2020) Cardiac Troponin I and Incident Stroke in European Cohorts: Insights From the BiomarCaRE Project. *Stroke*, 51(9), 2770.

Geelhoed B, et al. (2020) Assessment of causality of natriuretic peptides and atrial fibrillation and heart failure: a Mendelian randomization study in the FINRISK cohort. *Europace : European pacing, arrhythmias, and cardiac electrophysiology : journal of the working groups on cardiac pacing, arrhythmias, and cardiac cellular electrophysiology of the European Society of Cardiology*, 22(10), 1463.

Schrage B, et al. (2020) Comparison of Cardiovascular Risk Factors in European Population Cohorts for Predicting Atrial Fibrillation and Heart Failure, Their Subsequent Onset, and Death. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 9(9), e015218.

Brunner FJ, et al. (2019) Application of non-HDL cholesterol for population-based cardiovascular risk stratification: results from the Multinational Cardiovascular Risk Consortium. *Lancet (London, England)*, 394(10215), 2173.

Cirillo M, et al. (2019) Vitamin D Status and Indices of Mineral Homeostasis in the Population: Differences Between 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D. *Nutrients*, 11(8).

Zeller T, et al. (2019) Predictive value of low testosterone concentrations regarding coronary heart disease and mortality in men and women - evidence from the FINRISK97 study. *Journal of internal medicine*, 286(3), 317.

Patterson CC, et al. (2018) Troponin and BNP are markers for subsequent non-ischaemic congestive heart failure: the Caerphilly Prospective Study (CaPS). *Open heart*, 5(1), e000692.