

Resource Summary Report

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Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study

RRID:SCR_009016

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study (RRID:SCR_009016)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.cristudy.org/Chronic-Kidney-Disease/Chronic-Renal-Insufficiency-Cohort-Study/>

Proper Citation: Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study (RRID:SCR_009016)

Description: A prospective observational national cohort study poised to make fundamental insights into the epidemiology, management, and outcomes of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in adults with intended long-term follow up. The major goals of the CRIC Study are to answer two important questions: * Why does kidney disease get worse in some people, but not in others? * Why do persons with kidney disease commonly experience heart disease and stroke? The CRIC Scientific and Data Coordinating Center at Penn receives data and provides ongoing support for a number of Ancillary Studies approved by the CRIC Cohort utilizing both data collected about CRIC study participants as well as their biological samples. The CRIC Study has enrolled over 3900 men and women with CKD from 13 recruitment sites throughout the country. Following this group of individuals over the past 10 years has contributed to the knowledge of kidney disease, its treatment, and preventing its complications. The NIDDK will be extending the study for an additional 5 years, through 2018. An extensive set of study data is collected from CRIC Study participants. With varying frequency, data are collected in the domains of medical history, physical measures, psychometrics and behaviors, biomarkers, genomics/metabolomics, as well as renal, cardiovascular and other outcomes. Measurements include creatinine clearance and iothalamate measured glomerular filtration rate. Cardiovascular measures include blood pressure, ECG, ABI, ECHO, and EBCT. Clinical CV outcomes include MI, ischemic heart disease-related death, acute coronary syndromes, congestive heart failure, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, and composite outcomes. The CRIC Study has delivered in excess of 150,000 bio-samples and a dataset characterizing all 3939 CRIC participants at the time of study entry to the NIDDK national repository. The CRIC Study will also be delivering a dataset to NCBI's Database for Genotypes and Phenotypes.

Abbreviations: CRIC Study, CRIC

Synonyms: Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource

Keywords: clinical, epidemiology, management, outcome, adult human, medical history, physical measure, psychometrics, behavior, renal, biomarker, genomics, gwas, kidney, data sharing, bibliography, observational cohort study, male, female, cardiovascular, heart, kidney, risk factor, metabolomics

Related Condition: Chronic kidney disease, Cardiovascular disease

Funding: NIDDK

Availability: Proposals to carry out ancillary studies are welcome

Resource Name: Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study

Resource ID: SCR_009016

Alternate IDs: nlx_152758

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080250+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T195757+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study .

No alerts have been found for Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study .

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Razavi AC, et al. (2025) Primary Prevention Aspirin, Lipoprotein(a), and Cardiorenal Outcomes in Chronic Kidney Disease: Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort. JACC. Advances, 4(9), 102068.

Lindenmeyer MT, et al. (2021) Perspectives in systems nephrology. Cell and tissue research, 385(2), 475.