

Resource Summary Report

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Jackson Heart Study

RRID:SCR_009902

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Jackson Heart Study (RRID:SCR_009902)

Resource Information

URL: <http://jsu.eagle-i.net/i/0000012c-1c64-7caa-a830-7bcf80000000>

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Description: The JHS is the largest single-site longitudinal, population-based, cohort study of 5,302 persons initiated in the fall of 2000 to prospectively investigate the determinants of CVD among African Americans in the Jackson, MS metropolitan statistical area. The JHS investigates the various genotype and phenotype factors that affect high blood pressure, heart disease, strokes, diabetes and other important diseases in African Americans. The primary objective of the Jackson Heart Study is to investigate the causes of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in African Americans to learn how to best prevent this group of diseases in the future. More specific objectives include: 1. Identification of factors, which influence the development, and worsening of CVD in African Americans, with an emphasis on manifestations related to high blood pressure (such as remodeling of the left ventricle of the heart, coronary artery disease, heart failure, stroke and disorders affecting the blood vessels of the kidney). 2. Building research capabilities in minority institutions at the undergraduate and graduate level by developing partnerships between minority and majority institutions and enhancing participation of minority investigators in large-scale epidemiologic studies. 3. Attracting minority students to and preparing them for careers in health sciences.

Resource Type: access service resource, core facility, service resource

Related Condition: Diabetes, Cardiovascular disease, Kidney disease, Respiratory disease

Resource Name: Jackson Heart Study

Resource ID: SCR_009902

Alternate IDs: nlx_156367

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080255+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Jackson Heart Study.

No alerts have been found for Jackson Heart Study.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 71 mentions in open access literature.

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

Xu Q, et al. (2025) Machine learning-based risk factor analysis and prediction model construction for mortality in chronic heart failure. Journal of global health, 15, 04242.

Etyang AO, et al. (2019) Effect of Previous Exposure to Malaria on Blood Pressure in Kilifi, Kenya: A Mendelian Randomization Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 8(6), e011771.

Anker MS, et al. (2019) The difference in referencing in Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. ESC heart failure, 6(6), 1291.

Nutaitis AC, et al. (2019) Diet as a Risk Factor for Cognitive Decline in African Americans and Caucasians with a Parental History of Alzheimer's Disease: A Cross-Sectional Pilot Study Dietary Patterns. The journal of prevention of Alzheimer's disease, 6(1), 50.

Lu AT, et al. (2019) DNA methylation GrimAge strongly predicts lifespan and healthspan. Aging, 11(2), 303.

Kesireddy V, et al. (2019) The Association of Life's Simple 7 with Aldosterone among African Americans in the Jackson Heart Study. Nutrients, 11(5).

Chen H, et al. (2019) Efficient Variant Set Mixed Model Association Tests for Continuous and Binary Traits in Large-Scale Whole-Genome Sequencing Studies. American journal of human genetics, 104(2), 260.

Cade BE, et al. (2019) Associations of variants In the hexokinase 1 and interleukin 18 receptor regions with oxyhemoglobin saturation during sleep. PLoS genetics, 15(4), e1007739.

Guan M, et al. (2019) Genome-wide association study identifies novel loci for type 2 diabetes-attributed end-stage kidney disease in African Americans. Human genomics, 13(1), 21.

- Nagtegaal AP, et al. (2019) Genome-wide association meta-analysis identifies five novel loci for age-related hearing impairment. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), 15192.
- Weichenberger CX, et al. (2019) Comparative assessment of different familial aggregation methods in the context of large and unstructured pedigrees. *Bioinformatics (Oxford, England)*, 35(1), 69.
- Do AN, et al. (2019) Genome-wide meta-analysis of SNP and antihypertensive medication interactions on left ventricular traits in African Americans. *Molecular genetics & genomic medicine*, 7(10), e00788.
- Wheeler MM, et al. (2019) Genomic characterization of the RH locus detects complex and novel structural variation in multi-ethnic cohorts. *Genetics in medicine : official journal of the American College of Medical Genetics*, 21(2), 477.
- Singh A, et al. (2018) Developing a synthetic psychosocial stress measure and harmonizing CVD-risk data: a way forward to GxE meta- and mega-analyses. *BMC research notes*, 11(1), 504.
- Mwasongwe SE, et al. (2018) Relation of multi-marker panel to incident chronic kidney disease and rapid kidney function decline in African Americans: the Jackson Heart Study. *BMC nephrology*, 19(1), 239.
- DeLeon-Pennell KY, et al. (2018) LXR/RXR signaling and neutrophil phenotype following myocardial infarction classify sex differences in remodeling. *Basic research in cardiology*, 113(5), 40.
- Brummett BH, et al. (2018) Lack of Association of a Functional Polymorphism in the Serotonin Receptor Gene With Body Mass Index and Depressive Symptoms in a Large Meta-Analysis of Population Based Studies. *Frontiers in genetics*, 9, 423.
- Guan M, et al. (2018) An Exome-wide Association Study for Type 2 Diabetes-Attributed End-Stage Kidney Disease in African Americans. *Kidney international reports*, 3(4), 867.
- Brewer LC, et al. (2018) Stress and Achievement of Cardiovascular Health Metrics: The American Heart Association Life's Simple 7 in Blacks of the Jackson Heart Study. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 7(11).
- Guo Y, et al. (2018) Assessing the added predictive ability of a metabolic syndrome severity score in predicting incident cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study and Jackson Heart Study. *Diabetology & metabolic syndrome*, 10, 42.