

Resource Summary Report

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REGARDS - REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke

RRID:SCR_007228

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

REGARDS - REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke
(RRID:SCR_007228)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.regardsstudy.org/>

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Description: The REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) project, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), is a national study focusing on learning more about the factors that increase a person's risk of having a stroke. REGARDS is an observational study of risk factors for stroke in adults 45 years or older. 30,239 participants were recruited between January 2003 and October 2007. They completed a telephone interview followed by an in-home physical exam. Measurements included traditional risk factors such as blood pressure and cholesterol levels, and an echocardiogram of the heart. At six month intervals, participants are contacted by phone to ask about stroke symptoms, hospitalizations and general health status. The study is ongoing and will follow participants for many years. The purpose of the REGARDS project is to understand why people in some parts of the country develop more strokes than people in other parts of the country, and why blacks develop more strokes than whites. We hope to learn how to reduce the number of people having strokes.

Synonyms: REGARDS, REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke

Resource Type: topical portal, data or information resource, portal

Funding: Department of Health and Human Services ;
NINDS U01 NS041588

Resource Name: REGARDS - REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke

Resource ID: SCR_007228

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-01878

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080240+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190330+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for REGARDS - REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke.

No alerts have been found for REGARDS - REasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 119 mentions in open access literature.

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

Khanna S, et al. (2025) Association of Transthyretin Valine to Isoleucine Variant with Kidney Outcomes in Community-Dwelling Black Adults: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Cohort. *Kidney360*, 6(12), 2248.

Kamin Mukaz D, et al. (2025) Measuring Hemoglobin A1C with Frozen Packed Cell and Frozen Whole Blood Samples in an Epidemiologic Study: The Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study. *Journal of clinical laboratory analysis*, 39(4), e25121.

Mukaz DK, et al. (2025) Residential Racial Segregation, Socioeconomic Status, and Hypertension Risk in Black and White Americans: The REGARDS Prospective Cohort Study. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 14(19), e041339.

Brooks MS, et al. (2025) Understanding Participant Perspectives Toward the Formation of a Participant Advisory Board Within the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke Study: A National Qualitative Study. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 14(14), e038839.

Kong N, et al. (2024) Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease events among adults with high predicted risk without established risk factors. *American journal of preventive cardiology*, 17, 100612.

Gillett SR, et al. (2024) Hepatocyte growth factor and risk of incident stroke in Black and White Americans in the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke study. *Research and practice in thrombosis and haemostasis*, 8(2), 102340.

Akinyelure OP, et al. (2024) Social Determinants of Health and Incident Apparent Treatment-Resistant Hypertension Among White and Black US Adults: The REGARDS Study. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 13(10), e031695.

Hughes O, et al. (2024) Genome-wide study investigating effector genes and polygenic prediction for kidney function in persons with ancestry from Africa and the Americas. *Cell genomics*, 4(1), 100468.

Sterling MR, et al. (2024) Trajectory of Cognitive Decline After Incident Heart Failure Hospitalization: Findings From the REGARDS Study. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 13(17), e032986.

Reid RJ, et al. (2024) The Cumulative Burden of Social Risk Factors and 10-Year Change in Quality of Life. *The journals of gerontology. Series A, Biological sciences and medical sciences*, 80(1).

Zhang DT, et al. (2023) Social Determinants of Health and Cardiologist Involvement in the Care of Adults Hospitalized for Heart Failure. *medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences*.

Denorme F, et al. (2023) The predominant PAR4 variant in individuals of African ancestry worsens murine and human stroke outcomes. *The Journal of clinical investigation*, 133(18).

Garg PK, et al. (2023) Associations of dietary patterns with risk of incident atrial fibrillation in the REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS). *European journal of nutrition*, 62(6), 2441.

Garg PK, et al. (2023) Association of hypertension severity and control with risk of incident atrial fibrillation: The REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study. *Clinical cardiology*, 46(11), 1418.

Arce Renteria M, et al. (2023) Lipoprotein(a) and risk of cognitive impairment in Black and White Americans: the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke cohort. *Research and practice in thrombosis and haemostasis*, 7(6), 102170.

Kwak SH, et al. (2023) Time-to-Event Genome-Wide Association Study for Incident Cardiovascular Disease in People with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. *medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences*.

McAlexander TP, et al. (2022) Evaluation of associations between estimates of particulate matter exposure and new onset type 2 diabetes in the REGARDS cohort. *Journal of exposure science & environmental epidemiology*, 32(4), 563.

Reading Turchioe M, et al. (2022) Atrial Fibrillation and Stroke Symptoms in the REGARDS Study. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 11(2), e022921.

Ruhl AP, et al. (2022) Alpha globin gene copy number and hypertension risk among Black Americans. *PloS one*, 17(7), e0271031.

Khan AM, et al. (2021) Association between temperature exposure and cognition: a cross-sectional analysis of 20,687 aging adults in the United States. *BMC public health*, 21(1), 1484.