

Resource Summary Report

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Arizona Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics

RRID:SCR_007201

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Arizona Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics (RRID:SCR_007201)

Resource Information

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

Proper Citation: Arizona Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics (RRID:SCR_007201)

Description: Arizona CERT is an independent research and education center whose mission is to improve therapeutic outcomes and reduce adverse events caused by drug interactions and drugs that prolong the QT interval, especially those affecting women. The CERTs mission is to conduct research and provide education that will advance the optimal use of drugs, medical devices, and biological products The Arizona CERT is a program of the Critical Path Institute in collaboration with the Center for Health Outcomes and PharmacoEconomic Research at The University of Arizona College of Pharmacy. It is one of 14 national CERTs funded by the U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

Synonyms: Arizona CERT

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

Keywords: education, research, therapeutics, biological, medical, drug, interaction, woman, device

Funding: U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Resource Name: Arizona Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics

Resource ID: SCR_007201

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-30121

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080240+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Arizona Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics.

No alerts have been found for Arizona Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

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

Gasco V, et al. (2025) Determinants of QTc Interval Prolongation in Patients with Hypopituitarism and Other Pituitary Disorders. Biomedicines, 13(11).

Sharifi M, et al. (2017) Development of models for predicting Torsade de Pointes cardiac arrhythmias using perceptron neural networks. BMC bioinformatics, 18(Suppl 14), 497.

Lee AS, et al. (2017) Human electronegative low-density lipoprotein modulates cardiac repolarization via LOX-1-mediated alteration of sarcolemmal ion channels. Scientific reports, 7(1), 10889.

Sasaoka S, et al. (2016) Time-to-Onset Analysis of Drug-Induced Long QT Syndrome Based on a Spontaneous Reporting System for Adverse Drug Events. PloS one, 11(10), e0164309.

Lamberts RJ, et al. (2015) Increased prevalence of ECG markers for sudden cardiac arrest in refractory epilepsy. Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry, 86(3), 309.

George TK, et al. (2015) Association between a prolonged corrected QT interval and outcomes in patients in a medical Intensive Care Unit. Indian journal of critical care medicine : peer-reviewed, official publication of Indian Society of Critical Care Medicine, 19(6), 326.

Kramer J, et al. (2013) MICE models: superior to the HERG model in predicting Torsade de Pointes. Scientific reports, 3, 2100.

Poluzzi E, et al. (2013) Antipsychotics and torsadogenic risk: signals emerging from the US FDA Adverse Event Reporting System database. Drug safety, 36(6), 467.

Waldfahrer F, et al. (2013) Management of patients with risk factors. GMS current topics in otorhinolaryngology, head and neck surgery, 12, Doc02.

Yates C, et al. (2012) Utility of the electrocardiogram in drug overdose and poisoning: theoretical considerations and clinical implications. Current cardiology reviews, 8(2), 137.

Sreeram N, et al. (2010) Risk stratification in young patients with channelopathies. Indian pacing and electrophysiology journal, 10(6), 257.

Purvis JA, et al. (2009) Drugs, electrolytes and tako-tsubo cardiomyopathy: triple aetiology of acquired long QT syndrome and torsades de pointes. The Ulster medical journal, 78(3), 188.