

# Resource Summary Report

Generated by SPARC SAWG on Sep 17, 2026

## Charleston Heart Study

RRID:SCR\_008895

Type: Tool

### Proper Citation

Charleston Heart Study (RRID:SCR\_008895)

### Resource Information

**URL:**

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/4050?geography=South+Carolina>

**Proper Citation:** Charleston Heart Study (RRID:SCR\_008895)

**Description:** The Charleston Heart Study (CHS) is a prospective cohort study of 2,283 subjects (1,394 whites, 889 blacks) in which risk factors of coronary disease have been examined for the past 43 years. The CHS began enrolling a random selection of community residents who in 1960 were 35 years of age and older ?????? including men and women, black and white. A unique feature of this cohort is the fact that 102 high socio-economic status (SES) black men were purposefully included. The primary hypothesis of the original study was to investigate racial differences in the manifestation and risk factors for coronary disease. Over the ensuing 40+ years, a variety of outcome measurements were incorporated into the re-examination of the participants, including psychosocial, behavioral, aging and functional measures. Subjects were initially interviewed and examined in 1960 and 1963. Subsequent interviews and examinations took place during the following time periods: 1974-1975, 1984-1985, 1987-1989, and 1990-1991. During the most recent questionnaire (1990-1991), the following topics were examined: general health, smoking, functional disability, physical disability, cardiovascular health, sexual dysfunction, cognitive disability, depression, coffee consumption, medication history, medical history, nutrition, and body image. In addition, serum samples and blood pressure measurements were taken, and a physical exam was performed by a physician. A search of the National Death Index was completed through the year 2000, matching individuals with date and cause of death. Vital status of the CHS study participants through 12-31-2000 is presented below. Dead \* White Men 539 (82.5%) \* White Women 500 (67.5%) \* Black Men 281 (84.4%) \* High SES Black Men 59 (57.8%) \* Black Women 343 (75.6%) Data Availability: Datasets are stored in the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) in the ICPSR as Study No. 4050. Data are also available from the Medical University of South Carolina Library; contact a PI, Paul J. Nietert, nieterpj (at) musc.edu for further information. \* Dates of Study: 1960-2000 \* Study Features: Longitudinal, Minority Oversamples, Anthropometric Measures \* Sample Size: 1960: 2,283 (baseline) Link ICPSR,

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/04050>

**Abbreviations:** CHS

**Resource Type:** data or information resource, database

**Keywords:** male, female, caucasian, african american, adult, general health, smoking, functional disability, physical disability, cardiovascular health, sexual dysfunction, cognitive disability, depression, coffee consumption, medication history, medical history, nutrition, body image, serum, blood pressure, physical exam, race, longitudinal, minority, anthropometric measure, health status, mental health, physical condition, psychological wellbeing, social behavior

**Related Condition:** Coronary disease, Aging

**Funding:** NIA AG021162-01

**Resource Name:** Charleston Heart Study

**Resource ID:** SCR\_008895

**Alternate IDs:** nlx\_151431

**Old URLs:** <http://research.musc.edu/inklings/1007/chs.html>

**Record Creation Time:** 20220129T080249+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260912T200202+0000

---

## Ratings and Alerts

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

No alerts have been found for Charleston Heart Study.

---

## Data and Source Information

**Source:** [SciCrunch Registry](#)

---

## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

He J, et al. (2014) The dynamic association of body mass index and all-cause mortality in multiple cohorts and its impacts. *Emerging themes in epidemiology*, 11, 17.