National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

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Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD)

Clinical Trial
September 1999 – June 2009
Resources: Data, DNA, Plasma, Serum, Urine

ACCORD investigated if intensive glycemic control, multiple lipid management, and intensive blood pressure control could prevent major cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The EYE and MIND sub-studies additionally evaluated the interventions' effects on the progression of diabetic retinopathy and the brain (cognition and structure), respectively. The ACCORDION follow-up study examined the long-term effects of the ACCORD treatment strategies.

Activity Counseling Trial (ACT)

Clinical Trial
1994-2002
Resources: Data only

ACT compared the effects on cardiorespiratory fitness of two physical activity counseling interventions with current recommended care in a primary care setting. The advice (control) group received physician advice based on national recommendations, the assistance group received the same advice and educational materials plus a counseling session, while the counseling group additionally received telephone based counseling at selected intervals.

Acute Coronary Syndrome Quality Improvement in Kerala (ACS-QUIK) Cluster Randomized, Stepped Wedge Multi-center Implementation of a Locally-Developed Quality Improvement Toolkit

Clinical Trial
November 2014-December 2017
Resources: Data only

ACS-QUIK assessed the implementation and effect of a locally-developed quality improvement toolkit on 30-day major adverse cardiovascular events for patients with acute coronary syndrome in Kerala, India.

Acute Venous Thrombosis: Thrombus Removal With Adjunctive Catheter-Directed Thrombolysis (ATTRACT)

Clinical Trial
November 2009 – January 2017
Resources: Data only

ATTRACT was designed to determine whether pharmacomechanical thrombolysis prevents post-thrombotic syndrome in patients with proximal deep-vein thrombosis.

Alpha1-Antitrypsin Deficiency Registry (AADR)

Epidemiology Study
1988-1999
Resources: Data only

AADR characterized the clinical and laboratory course of patients with severe alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency whether or not the patient is undergoing long-term augmentation therapy.

Antiarrhythmics Versus Implantable Defibrillators (AVID)

Clinical Trial
1992-2002
Resources: Data only

AVID evaluated whether the use of an implantable cardiac defibrillator results in reduction in total mortality, when compared with conventional pharmacological therapy, in patients resuscitated from sudden cardiac death who are otherwise at very high risk of mortality from arrhythmic causes.

Antihypertensive and Lipid-Lowering Treatment to Prevent Heart Attack Trial (ALLHAT)

Clinical Trial
August 1993 - March 2002
Resources: Data only

The Hypertension Study component investigated whether treatment with a calcium channel blocker or an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor lowers the incidence of CHD or other CVD events vs. treatment with a diuretic. The Lipid Study component assessed whether pravastatin compared with usual care reduces all-cause mortality in older, moderately hypercholesterolemic, hypertensive participants with at least one additional CHD risk factor.

Aspirin-Myocardial Infarction Study (AMIS)

Clinical Trial
October 1974 - August 1979
Resources: Data only

AMIS tested whether the regular administration of aspirin to adults who had experienced at least one documented myocardial infarction would result in a significant reduction in total mortality over a three-year period.

Asymptomatic Cardiac Ischemia Pilot Study (ACIP)

Clinical Trial
November 1990 - June 1997
Resources: Data only

ACIP investigated three treatment strategies for asymptomatic cardiac ischemia: angina-guided medical strategy, angina-guided plus AECG ischemia-guided medical strategy, and revascularization by angioplasty or bypass surgery.

Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study (ARIC)

Epidemiology Study
1987-
Resources: Data only

The main objectives of ARIC are to 1) investigate associations of factors with prevalence of atherosclerosis and incidence of CHD, clinical stroke and other CVD; and 2) measure CVD occurrence and trends and relate these to community levels of, and changes in, risk factors, medical care and atherosclerosis. Data from the first eight examination cycles, annual follow-up for years 2-32, events through 2019, and select ancillary studies are available.

Atherothrombosis Intervention in Metabolic Syndrome with Low HDL/High Triglyceride and Impact on Global Health Outcomes (AIM-HIGH)

Clinical Trial
September 2005 - December 2012
Resources: Data only

AIM-HIGH tested the hypothesis that patients with atherosclerotic CVD optimally treated on a statin but with residual atherogenic dyslipidemia would benefit from the addition of extended release niacin with fewer cardiovascular events.

Atrial Fibrillation Follow-Up Investigation of Rhythm Management (AFFIRM)

Clinical Trial
1995-2002
Resources: Data only

AFFIRM compared total mortality between two treatment strategies for atrial fibrillation: maintenance of sinus rhythm, or ventricular response rate control.

Best Endovascular vs. Best Surgical Therapy in Patients With Critical Limb Ischemia (BEST-CLI)

Clinical Trial
August 2014 – March 2022
Resources: Data only

The BEST-CLI trial was initiated to determine whether endovascular revascularization was superior to surgical revascularization in patients with chronic limb-threatening ischemia.

Beta-Blocker Evaluation in Survival Trial (BEST)

Clinical Trial
1994-1999
Resources: Data only

BEST evaluated whether bucindolol hydrochloride, a nonselective beta-adrenergic blocker and mild vasodilator, would reduce the rate of death among patients with advanced heart failure, and to assess its effects in various demographic subgroups.

Beta-Blocker Heart Attack Trial (BHAT)

Clinical Trial
1977-1981
Resources: Data only

BHAT tested whether the regular administration of propranolol hydrochloride to adults who had experienced at least one myocardial infarction would result in a significant reduction in total mortality during a two- to four-year period.

Bogalusa Heart Study (BHS)

Epidemiology Study
1972-
Resources: Data only

BHS investigated the early natural history of CVD in a cohort of children and young adults in a biracial, semirural community.

Bridging Anticoagulation in Patients Who Require Temporary Interruption of Warfarin Therapy for an Elective Invasive Procedure or Surgery (BRIDGE)

Clinical Trial
July 2009 - February 2015
Resources: Data only

BRIDGE sought to determine if bridging anticoagulation is necessary for patients with atrial fibrillation who need an interruption in warfarin treatment for an elective operation or other elective invasive procedure.

Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation (BARI)

Clinical Trial
1987-2004
Resources: Data only

BARI compared survival in patients with multivessel disease and severe angina or ischemia randomized to receive either percutaneous transluminal coronary balloon angioplasty or coronary artery bypass grafting.

Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation in Type 2 Diabetes (BARI 2D)

Clinical Trial
9/2000 – 3/2009
Resources: Data only

BARI 2D evaluated two cardiac treatment strategies (prompt revascularization vs. medical therapy alone) and two glycemic treatment strategies (insulin sensitization vs. insulin provision) in patients with coronary artery disease and diabetes.

Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial (CAST)

Clinical Trial
1996-1998
Resources: Data only

CAST investigated the efficacy and safety of arrhythmia suppression therapy in patients with asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic ventricular arrhythmia after myocardial infarction.

Cardiothoracic Surgical Trials Network (CTSN) Resources

The CTSN was implemented to design, conduct, and analyze multiple, collaborative clinical trials that evaluate surgical interventions, and related management approaches, for the treatment of CVD in adult patients.

Cardiothoracic Surgical Trials Network (CTSN) Evaluation of Outcomes Following Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement in Severe Chronic Ischemic Mitral Regurgitation (SMR)

Clinical Trial
December 2008 to March 2014
Resources: Data only

CTSN-SMR compared the degree of left ventricular reverse remodeling in patients with severe ischemic mitral regurgitation who had either mitral valve repair or mitral valve replacement surgery.

Cardiothoracic Surgical Trials Network (CTSN) Neuroprotection in Patients Undergoing Aortic Valve Replacement (NP)

Clinical Trial
March 2015 – January 2017
Resources: Data only

The CTSN-NP study was initiated to compare the efficacy and adverse effects of two cerebral embolic protection devices versus a shared control group in reducing ischemic central nervous system injury during surgical aortic valve replacement.

Cardiothoracic Surgical Trials Network (CTSN) Rate Control Versus Rhythm Control For Postoperative Atrial Fibrillation (POAF)

Clinical Trial
May 2014 – September 2015
Resources: Data only

CTSN-POAF compared the therapeutic strategies of rate control versus rhythm control in cardiac surgery patients who develop in-hospital postoperative atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter.

Cardiothoracic Surgical Trials Network (CTSN) Surgical Ablation Versus No Surgical Ablation for Patients With Atrial Fibrillation Undergoing Mitral Valve Surgery (AFB)

Clinical Trial
January 2010 – September 2015
Resources: Data only

The CTSN-AFB study assessed the effect of surgical ablation, as well as the effects of two different ablation procedures, on the recurrence of atrial fibrillation in participants with persistent or long-standing persistent atrial fibrillation who were undergoing mitral-valve surgery.

Cardiothoracic Surgical Trials Network (CTSN) Surgical Interventions for Moderate Ischemic Mitral Regurgitation (MMR)

Clinical Trial
December 2008 – May 2015
Resources: Data only

The CTSN-MMR study was initiated to evaluate the efficacy and safety of adding mitral-valve repair to coronary-artery bypass grafting for patients with moderate ischemic mitral regurgitation.

Cardiothoracic Surgical Trials Network (CTSN) and Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) Left Ventricular Assist Device Therapy: Exploring the Effect of Intramyocardial Injection of Mesenchymal Precursor Cells on Myocardial Function (LVAD)

Clinical Trial
April 2012 to August 2013
Resources: Data only

CTSN/CCTRN-LVAD tested the safety and efficacy of injecting mesenchymal precursor cells during implantation of a left ventricular assist device.

Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) Resources

The CCTRN is a network dedicated to studying stem cell therapy for treating heart disease. The goals of the Network are to complete research studies that will potentially lead to more effective treatments for patients with cardiovascular disease, and to share knowledge quickly with the healthcare community.

Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) A Phase I, First-in-Human, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled Study of the Safety and Efficacy of Allogeneic Mesenchymal Stem Cells in Cancer Survivors With Anthracycline-Induced Cardiomyopathy (SENECA)

Clinical Trial
August 2016-November 2019
Resources: Data only

A phase-1 clinical trial to test the safety and feasibility of delivering allogeneic mesenchymal stromal cells (allo-MSCs) transendocardially in subjects with anthracycline-induced cardiomyopathy (AIC). The SENECA trial laid the groundwork for phase-2 trials.

Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) A Phase II, Randomized, Controlled, Double-Blind Pilot Trial Evaluating the Safety and Effect of Administration of Bone Marrow Mononuclear Cells Two to Three Weeks Following Acute Myocardial Infarction (LateTIME)

Clinical Trial
July 2008 – February 2012
Resources: Data only

CCTRN LateTIME determined if intracoronary delivery of autologous bone marrow mononuclear cells improves global and regional left-ventricular function when delivered 2-3 weeks following first myocardial infarction.

Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) A Phase II, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study of the Safety, Feasibility, & Efficacy of Autologous Mesenchymal Stem Cells & C-kit+ Cardiac Stem Cells, Alone or in Combination, Administered Transendocardially in Subjects With Ischemic HF (CONCERT HF)

Clinical Trial
October 2015 – July 2020
Resources: Data only

CONCERT-HF assessed the feasibility, safety, and efficacy of autologous mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) and c-kit positive cardiac cells (CPCs), alone or in combination, in patients with ischemic heart failure.

Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) Clinical and MR Imaging Assessments in Patients With Intermittent Claudication Following Injection of Bone Marrow Derived ALDH Bright Cells (PACE)

Clinical Trial
June 2013 – March 2017
Resources: Data only

CCTRN PACE assessed safety and efficacy of autologous bone marrow-derived aldehyde dehydrogenase bright cells in patients with peripheral artery disease and to explore associated claudication physiologic mechanisms.

Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) Randomized, Controlled, Phase II, Double-Blind Trial of Intramyocardial Injection of Autologous Bone Marrow Mononuclear Cells Under Electromechanical Guidance for Patients With Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease and Left Ventricular Dysfunction (FOCUS)

Clinical Trial
March 2009-May 2012
Resources: Data only

CCTRN FOCUS was the largest cell therapy trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of autologous bone marrow mononuclear cells in patients with chronic ischemic heart disease and LV dysfunction with heart failure and/or angina.

Cardiovascular Cell Therapy Research Network (CCTRN) Transplantation in Myocardial Infarction Evaluation (TIME) Protocol: A Phase II, Randomized, Controlled, Double-Blind Trial Evaluating the Effect of Timing on the Administration of Bone Marrow Mononuclear Cells (BMMNCs) Versus Placebo in Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction

Clinical Trial
July 2008 – November 2012
Resources: Data only

CCTRN TIME investigated the timing of intracoronary autologous bone marrow mononuclear cell delivery within the first week following reperfusion in a high-risk ST-elevation myocardial infarction cohort.

Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS)

Epidemiology Study
June 1988 - May 2009
Resources: Data only

The goals of CHS were to examine the extent to which known risk factors predict CHD and stroke in the elderly, assess the precipitants of CHD and stroke in the elderly, and identify the predictors of mortality and functional impairments in clinical CHD or stroke.

Cardiovascular Outcomes in Renal Atherosclerotic Lesions (CORAL)

Clinical Trial
April 2004 – September 2013
Resources: Data only

CORAL compared the incidence of cardiovascular and renal adverse events for medical therapy alone with medical therapy plus renal-artery stenting in patients with atherosclerotic renal-artery stenosis and elevated blood pressure, chronic kidney disease, or both.

Catheter Ablation Versus Antiarrhythmic Drug Therapy for Atrial Fibrillation Trial (CABANA)

Clinical Trial
November 2009 – December 2017
Resources: Data only

The CABANA study was initiated to determine whether catheter ablation is more effective than conventional medical therapy for improving outcomes in patients with symptomatic atrial fibrillation.

Childhood Obesity Prevention and Treatment Research consortium (COPTR) Now Everybody Together for Amazing and Healthful Kids (NET-Works); Growing Right Onto Wellness (GROW); Ideas Moving Parents and Adolescents to Change Together (IMPACT); Clinic, Family & Community Collaboration to Treat Overweight and Obese Children (Stanford GOALS)

Clinical Trial
2011 – 2017
Resources: Data only

The COPTR consortium ran 4 independent trials. NET-Works was designed to evaluate a multicomponent obesity prevention intervention among diverse, low-income preschoolers. GROW was designed to test the effect of a multicomponent behavioral intervention on child BMI growth trajectories among preschool-age children at risk for obesity. IMPACT was designed to evaluate the effects of two family-based obesity management interventions on BMI in low-income children who were overweight or obese. Stanford GOALS was designed to test the effects of a community-based, multi-component, multi-level, multi-setting approach for treating overweight and obese children.

Choosing Healthy Options in College Environments and Settings (CHOICES)

Clinical Trial
March 2011-May 2014
Resources: Data only

CHOICES examined the effectiveness of a 24-month weight gain prevention intervention to positively affect body mass index (BMI) in 2-year college students.

Claudication: Exercise Versus Endoluminal Revascularization (CLEVER)

Clinical Trial
February 2007 – July 2013
Resources: Data only

CLEVER compared the effectiveness of aortic stent surgery versus exercise therapy in individuals with aortoiliac insufficiency.

Collaboration Among Pharmacists and Physicians to Improve Outcomes Now (CAPTION)

Clinical Trial
January 2010 - March 2014
Resources: Data only

Using a physician/pharmacist collaborative management (PPCM) approach to patient care, CAPTION investigated if blood pressure control of ethnically diverse and geographically distributed populations, could be better managed. In an asthma sub-study, researchers also investigated if using a PPCM approach could reduce the number of emergency department visits and hospitalizations.

Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA)

Epidemiology Study
1984-2008
Resources: Data only

CARDIA was designed to increase understanding of contributors to changes in CVD risk factors during the critical years of transition from young adulthood to middle age.

Coronary Artery Surgery Study (CASS)

Clinical Trial
1973-1996
Resources: Data only

CASS included a randomized trial component and a registry of patients undergoing angiography. The primary objective of the registry was to provide information regarding the effects of coronary artery surgery on patients with ischemic heart disease within the clinical course of treatment. The randomized component investigated the short and long term effects of surgical versus medical interventions in patients with a reduced ejection fraction and significant coronary artery disease.

Coronary Drug Project (CDP)

Clinical Trial
April 1965 – March 1985
Resources: Data only

The main objective of the Coronary Drug Project was to test efficacy and safety of several lipid-influencing drugs in the long-term therapy of coronary heart disease in men who had a previous myocardial infarction.

Coupons for Healthy Intake Using Variable Economic Strategies (CHIVES)

Clinical Trial
December 2016 – October 2018
Resources: Data only

The CHIVES study tested whether food vouchers redeemable only for fruit and vegetable purchases would improve fruit and vegetable consumption more than vouchers redeemable for any food and whether food vouchers redeemable only in one-week increments would improve fruit and vegetable consumption more than vouchers redeemable in monthly increments.

Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH)

Clinical Trial
1993 - 1997
Resources: Data, Plasma, Serum, Urine

DASH tested the effects of dietary patterns characterized by high intakes of certain minerals and fiber associated with low blood pressure compared with each other and with a control dietary pattern mirroring US consumption.

Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension - Sodium Study (DASH-Sodium)

Clinical Trial
1997-2002
Resources: Data, Plasma, Serum, Urine

As a follow-up to DASH, DASH-Sodium tested the effects of two dietary patterns and three sodium intake levels on blood pressure in pre-hypertensive and stage 1 hypertensive adults.

Dietary Effects on Lipoproteins and Thrombogenic Activity (DELTA)

Clinical Trial
September 1992 – May 1995
Resources: Data only

The DELTA Study was initiated to evaluate the effects of the type and amount of dietary fat on lipids, lipoproteins, and hemostatic factors in healthy individuals as well as individuals at high risk of cardiovascular diseases.

Dietary Intervention Study in Children (DISC)

Clinical Trial
1986-1999
Resources: Data, Serum

DISC evaluated the efficacy and safety of a lipid lowering diet in 8 to 10 year old children with elevated LDL cholesterol after at least 3 years of follow-up.

Dietary Intervention Study in Children Follow-Up Study (DISC06)

Epidemiology Study
2006-2008
Resources: Data, Plasma, Serum, Whole Blood

The DISC06 follow-up study examined the long-term effects of an intervention to lower fat intake among adolescent girls on biomarkers that are related to breast cancer risk in adults.

Digitalis Investigation Group (DIG)

Clinical Trial
1990-1998
Resources: Data only

DIG assessed the effect of increasing age on mortality, hospitalizations, and digoxin side effects in patients with heart failure, as well as whether the effect of digoxin on clinical outcomes varies as a function of age.

Electronically-Mediated Weight Interventions for Pregnant and Postpartum Women (e-Moms) of Rochester (Roc)

Clinical Trial
May 2011 – December 2014
Resources: Data only

e-Moms Roc aimed to expand the understanding of how to slow the accumulation of weight in childbearing women by developing, implementing, and evaluating electronically mediated patient intervention programs for pregnant and postpartum women.

Enhancing Recovery in Coronary Heart Disease Patients (ENRICHD)

Clinical Trial
September 1995 - September 2005
Resources: Data only

The objective of ENRICHD was to determine whether mortality and recurrent infarction are reduced by treatment of depression and low perceived social support with cognitive behavior therapy, supplemented with an SSRI antidepressant when indicated, in patients enrolled within 28 days after myocardial infarction.

Evaluation Study of Congestive Heart Failure and Pulmonary Artery Catheterization Effectiveness (ESCAPE)

Clinical Trial
2001-2006
Resources: Data only

ESCAPE tested whether pulmonary artery catheter use was safe and could improve clinical outcomes in patients hospitalized with recurrent heart failure.

Framingham Heart Study (FHS) Offspring (OS) and OMNI 1 Cohorts

Epidemiology Study
1971-
Resources: Data only

FHS-OS enrolled offspring of the original cohort. Starting in 1994, the OMNI 1 cohort enrolled a new group of participants to reflect the ethnic diversity of the Framingham community. Data from the first 9 clinical exams, selected ancillary studies, event follow-up through 2017, and the first 4 exams from the OMNI 1 cohort are available.

Framingham Heart Study (FHS) Third Generation (Gen III), OMNI 2, and New Offspring (NOS) Cohorts

Epidemiology Study
2002 -
Resources: Data only

FHS-Gen III enrolled adults with at least one parent enrolled in the Offspring study. The New Offspring Cohort enrolled spouses of Offspring participants that were not otherwise enrolled and had at least two biological children participating in Gen III. The OMNI 2 cohort enrolled additional ethnically diverse participants, including individuals related to OMNI 1 participants. Data from the first 2 clinical exams, selected ancillary studies, and event follow-up through 2018 are available.

Framingham Heart Study-Cohort (FHS-Cohort)

Epidemiology Study
1948-
Resources: Data only

FHS is an ongoing, prospective effort to study the incidence and prevalence of CVD and its risk factors, trends in CVD incidence and its risk factors over time, and familial patterns of CVD and risk factors. The study randomly sampled 2/3 of the adult population of Framingham, Massachusetts and continues to examine participants every two years. Data from the first 32 clinical exams, selected ancillary studies, and event follow-up through 2017 are available.

Functional Outcomes in Cardiovascular Patients Undergoing Surgical Hip Fracture Repair (FOCUS)

Clinical Trial
July 2003 - May 2009
Resources: Data only

FOCUS tested the hypothesis that a higher threshold for blood transfusion would improve functional recovery and reduce morbidity and mortality, as compared with a more restrictive transfusion strategy.

Guiding Evidence Based Therapy Using Biomarker Intensified Treatment in Heart Failure (GUIDE-IT)

Clinical Trial
December 2012 – September 2016
Resources: Data only

GUIDE-IT was designed to determine whether an NT-pro-BNP-guided treatment strategy improves clinical outcomes compared to usual care in high-risk patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction.

Healthy Communities Study (HCS)

Epidemiology Study
2010 - 2016
Resources: Data only

HCS examined the relationships between characteristics of community programs and policies in preventing childhood obesity.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Resources

The HFN is a clinical research initiative with the aim of conducting multiple clinical trials to evaluate treatments and strategies to improve management of acute and chronic heart failure.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) - EntrestoTM (LCZ696) In Advanced Heart Failure (LIFE)

Clinical Trial
March 2017 – March 2020
Resources: Data only

The HFN-LIFE trial was initiated to compare treatment with sacubitril/valsartan versus valsartan alone in patients with advanced heart failure, reduced ejection fraction and recent New York Heart Association class IV symptoms.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Aldosterone Targeted Neurohormonal Combined with Natriuresis Therapy - HF (ATHENA HF)

Clinical Trial
December 2014-June 2016
Resources: Data only

The ATHENA-HF trial was conducted to test the hypothesis that using high-dose spironolactone in patients with acute heart failure would have a beneficial effect.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) CARdiorenal REScue Study in Acute Decompensated Heart Failure (CARRESS)

Clinical Trial
03/2008 – 06/2012
Resources: Data only

HFN-CARRESS examined the effectiveness of ultrafiltration compared with a strategy of diuretic-based stepped pharmacologic therapy on renal function and weight loss in patients with heart failure who have worsening renal function and persistent congestion.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Diuretic Optimization Strategies Evaluation in Acute Heart Failure (DOSE AHF)

Clinical Trial
February 2008 – February 2010
Resources: Data only

HFN-DOSE AHF evaluated the most effective dosing (high vs. low) and administration (continuous infusion vs. intermittent boluses) combination of the diuretic Furosemide in the treatment of patients with acute decompensated heart failure.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Functional Impact of GLP-1 for Heart Failure Treatment (FIGHT)

Clinical Trial
April 2013-October 2015
Resources: Data only

The HFN-FIGHT trial investigated whether therapy with a GLP-1 agonist improves clinical stability in patients with established heart failure and reduced LVEF who were recently hospitalized.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Inorganic Nitrite Delivery to Improve Exercise Capacity in HFpEF (INDIE)

Clinical Trial
August 2016 – December 2017
Resources: Data only

The HFN-INDIE study was initiated to determine the effect of inhaled, nebulized inorganic nitrite on exercise capacity in patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Nitrate's Effect on Activity Tolerance in Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (NEAT)

Clinical Trial
April 2014 - February 2015
Resources: Data only

HFN-NEAT examined the effect of isosorbide mononitrate on daily activity in patients with heart failure and preserved ejection fraction.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Oral Iron Repletion Effects on Oxygen Uptake in Heart Failure (IRONOUT)

Clinical Trial
September 2014 – April 2016
Resources: Data only

The HFN-IRONOUT study investigated whether, compared to placebo, oral iron repletion in heart failure patients with iron deficiency improves exercise capacity after 16 weeks of therapy.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Phosphodiesterase-5 Inhibition to Improve Clinical Status and Exercise Capacity in Diastolic Heart Failure (RELAX)

Clinical Trial
September 2008 – September 2012
Resources: Data only

HFN-RELAX tested the hypothesis that chronic phosphodiesterase type-5 inhibitor therapy with sildenafil would improve exercise capacity and clinical status in heart failure patients with normal ejection fraction.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Renal Optimization Strategies Evaluation in Acute Heart Failure and Reliable Evaluation of Dyspnea (ROSE)

Clinical Trial
May 2010 – August 2014
Resources: Data only

HFN-ROSE tested the two independent hypotheses that when compared to placebo, the addition of: (1) low dose dopamine; or (2) low dose nesiritide to diuretic therapy would enhance decongestion and preserve renal function in patients with acute heart failure and renal dysfunction.

Heart Failure Network (HFN) Xanthine Oxidase Inhibition for Hyperuricemic Heart Failure Patients (EXACT HF)

Clinical Trial
May 2010-June 2014
Resources: Data only

HFN-EXACT HF examined the effect of allopurinol after 24 weeks of treatment on clinical status in patients with heart failure and high uric acid levels.

Heart Failure: A Controlled Trial Investigating Outcomes of Exercise Training (HF-ACTION)

Clinical Trial
April 2003 – July 2008
Resources: Data only

HF-ACTION examined whether exercise training reduces a composite endpoint of all-cause mortality or all-cause hospitalization for patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction and heart failure symptoms.

Heart Healthy Lenoir Project (HHL)

Clinical Trial
September 2011 to October 2014
Resources: Data only

HHL included two concurrent interventional studies. The primary goal of the High Blood Pressure study was to investigate ways to better control hypertension and reduce blood pressure disparities between African Americans and Caucasians. The Lifestyle Change study aimed to reduce risks associated with CVD by using behavioral modification techniques.

Hemochromatosis and Iron Overload Screening Study (HEIRS)

Epidemiology Study
January 2000 - January 2006
Resources: Data, Buffy Coat, DNA, Dried Buffy Coat, Lymphocytes, Plasma, Serum

HEIRS evaluated the prevalence, genetic, and environmental determinants and potential clinical, personal, and societal impact of iron overload and hereditary hemochromatosis in adults.

Hispanic Community Health Study / Study of Latinos (HCHS-SOL)

Epidemiology Study
01/2006 –
Resources: Data only

HCHS-SOL is an ongoing study that aims to describe the prevalence of major CVD risk factors and CVD among US Hispanic/Latino individuals, examine the relationships of socioeconomic status and acculturation with CVD risk profiles and CVD, and assess cross-sectional associations of CVD risk factors with CVD. Additional data are available from the SOLNAS, SUENO, Sociocultural, and Youth ancillary studies.

Honolulu Heart Program (HHP)

Epidemiology Study
1965-1998
Resources: Data, DNA, Plasma, Serum

HHP investigated environmental and biological causes of morbidity and mortality from CHD and stoke among Japanese Americans living in Honolulu in comparison to other populations.

Hypertension Detection and Follow-Up Program (HDFP)

Clinical Trial
1971-1982
Resources: Data only

HDFP was designed to test the efficacy of antihypertensive therapy in reducing all-cause mortality in a population-based study.

Improved Cardiovascular Risk Reduction to Enhance Rural Primary Care (ICARE)

Clinical Trial
March 2014-November 2016
Resources: Data only

ICARE evaluated whether a centralized, remote, clinical pharmacy service could improve guideline adherence and secondary measures of cardiovascular risk in primary care offices in rural and small communities.

Improving Outcomes After Pediatric Cardiac Arrest (ICU-RESUS)

Clinical Trial
October 2016 – March 2021
Resources: Data only

The ICU-RESUS study evaluated if a bundled intervention comprising physiologically focused CPR training at the point of care and structured clinical event debriefings, compared with usual care, improves outcomes in children that experience in-hospital cardiac arrest.

Innovative Approaches for Diet, Exercise, and Activity (IDEA)

Clinical Trial
September 2010 – November 2014
Resources: Data only

IDEA tested the hypothesis that, compared with a standard behavioral weight loss intervention, a technology-enhanced intervention would result in greater weight loss.

Interagency Registry for Mechanically Assisted Circulatory Support (Intermacs)

Epidemiology Study
June 2005 - December 31, 2017
Resources: Data only

Intermacs and Pedimacs are North American data registries of adults and children who received an FDA approved mechanical circulatory support device (MCSD) due to advanced heart failure, with the goal of advancing the understanding and application of MCSDs in order to improve the patient's duration and quality of life. Data from the Medical Arm of Mechanical Circulatory Support (MedaMACS) Study is also available.

International Study of Comparative Health Effectiveness with Medical and Invasive Approaches (ISCHEMIA) and ISCHEMIA - Chronic Kidney Disease (ISCHEMIA - CKD)

Clinical Trial
July 2012 – May 2023 (ISCHEMIA) January 2014 – July 2020 (ISCHEMIA-CKD)
Resources: Data only

The ISCHEMIA trial and ISCHEMIA-CKD trials were initiated to determine whether an initial invasive strategy of cardiac catheterization and optimal revascularization, if feasible, in addition to optimal medical therapy, will reduce major adverse cardiovascular events compared with an initial conservative strategy of optimal medical therapy alone. Participants in ISCHEMIA had stable ischemic heart disease and moderate or severe ischemia, participants in ISCHEMIA-CKD also had advanced kidney disease.

Lipid Research Clinics (LRC) Coronary Primary Prevention Trial (CPPT)

Clinical Trial
1973-1989
Resources: Data only

LRC-CPPT tested the efficacy of cholesterol lowering in reducing risk of CHD and examined evidence for a causal role of these lipids in the pathogenesis of CHD.

Lipid Research Clinics (LRC) Prevalence Study (PS)

Epidemiology Study
1971-1994
Resources: Data only

LRC-PS conducted a standardized series of cross-sectional surveys to determine the prevalence of dyslipidemias and describe the distributions of lipids and lipoproteins in major ethnic and social groups. The Family Study portion was designed to obtain knowledge of the distribution of lipids and lipoproteins among family members and of the association of familial and genetic attributes to dyslipoproteinemias.

MEDication Focused Outpatient Care for Underutilization of Secondary Prevention (MEDFOCUS)

Clinical Trial
January 2015 – September 2018
Resources: Data only

The MEDFOCUS study aimed to evaluate whether a centralized, web-based cardiovascular risk service managed by clinical pharmacists would improve guideline adherence in multiple primary care medical offices with diverse geographic and patient characteristics.

Magnesium in Coronaries (MAGIC)

Clinical Trial
1998-2003
Resources: Data only

MAGIC examined whether early intravenous magnesium treatment of patients with suspected acute myocardial infarction would reduce mortality.

Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)

Epidemiology Study
2000-
Resources: Data only

MESA is an ongoing epidemiological study that is investigating the prevalence, correlates, and progression of subclinical CVD and risk factors that predict progression to clinically overt CVD or progression of subclinical disease itself. Data from exams 1-5, events though follow-up year 10, and eleven ancillary studies are available

Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial for the Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease (MRFIT)

Clinical Trial
1972-1998
Resources: Data only

MRFIT investigated the effect of multiple risk factor intervention on mortality from CHD in high risk men. The intervention group received nutrient intake guidelines, cigarette cessation aids, and hypertension management.

NHLBI Growth and Health Study (NGHS)

Epidemiology Study
1985-2000
Resources: Data, Serum

NGHS assessed racial differences in dietary, physical activity, family, and psychosocial factors associated with the development of obesity from pre-adolescence through maturation between African-American and Caucasian girls. Secondarily, NGHS examined the effects of obesity on CVD risk factors.

National Registry of Genetically Triggered Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms and Cardiovascular Conditions (GenTAC)

Epidemiology Study
October 2006 - September 2016
Resources: Data, Aorta Tissue, Buffy Coat, DNA, EBV Cell Line, Lymphocytes, Plasma, Polymorphonuclear Cells/RBC Pellets

The overall objective of GenTAC was to establish a registry of patients with genetically induced thoracic aortic aneurysms and related cardiovascular conditions, and collect associated medical data, as well as blood and tissue samples and make them available to investigators to advance research in diagnosis and management of genetically induced thoracic aortic aneurysms.

Occluded Artery Trial (OAT)

Clinical Trial
September 1999 – May 2011
Resources: Data only

OAT tested the hypothesis that opening an occluded infarct artery 3-28 days after an acute myocardial infarction in stable patients who are at increased long-term risk would reduce mortality, recurrent MI, and congestive heart failure.

Optimal Macronutrient Intake Trial to Prevent Heart Disease (OMNI Heart)

Clinical Trial
2002 - 2008
Resources: Data, Plasma, Serum, Urine

OMNI Heart compared the effects of three healthy diets, each with reduced saturated fat intake, on blood pressure and serum lipids in adults with pre-hypertension or stage 1 hypertension.

PREMIER: Lifestyle Interventions for Blood Pressure Control (PREMIER)

Clinical Trial
1998-2004
Resources: Data, Buffy Coat, Plasma, Serum, Urine

PREMIER compared the effects on blood pressure of two multi-component behavioral interventions and an advice only group over a period of 18 months. The two behavioral interventions promoted established recommendations that reduce blood pressure and one intervention additionally promoted the DASH diet.

Post Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Study (CABG)

Clinical Trial
1987-1998
Resources: Data only

CABG examined the relative effectiveness of moderate versus more aggressive lipid lowering, and of low dose anticoagulation versus placebo, in delaying saphenous vein coronary bypass graft atherosclerosis and preventing occlusion of saphenous grafts of patients with saphenous vein coronary bypass grafts placed 1 to 11 years previously

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Practice Based Opportunities for Weight Reduction Trial at the University of Pennsylvania (POWER-UP)

Clinical Trial
January 2008 – June 2011
Resources: Data only

POWER-UP tested the effectiveness of three primary care practice behavioral interventions in reducing weight. The primary aim was to show that both brief and enhanced brief lifestyle counseling would result in significantly greater weight loss at 24 months than would usual care.

Prevention and Treatment of Hypertension Study (PATHS)

Clinical Trial
September 1989 – September 1994
Resources: Data only

PATHS examined whether blood pressure is reduced for at least 6 months with an intervention to lower alcohol intake in moderate to heavy drinkers with above optimal to slightly elevated diastolic blood pressure, and whether reduction of alcohol intake can be maintained for 2 years.

Prevention of Events With Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor Therapy (PEACE)

Clinical Trial
November 1995 - June 2005
Resources: Data, Plasma, Serum, Urine

PEACE tested the hypothesis that patients with stable coronary artery disease and normal or slightly reduced left ventricular function derive therapeutic benefit from the addition of ACE inhibitors to conventional therapy.

Prospective Multicenter Imaging Study for Evaluation of Chest Pain (PROMISE)

Clinical Trial
July 2010 – October 2014
Resources: Data only

PROMISE compared health outcomes in patients presenting with new symptoms suggestive of coronary artery disease that were evaluated using anatomical testing via coronary computed tomographic angiography, as compared to functional testing.

Psychophysiological Investigation of Myocardial Ischemia (PIMI)

Epidemiology Study
1998-2002
Resources: Data only

PIMI investigated psychophysiological factors related to both symptomatic and asymptomatic cardiac ischemia.

Public Access Defibrillation Community Trial (PAD)

Clinical Trial
1999-2004
Resources: Data only

PAD evaluated the broad implementation of Public Access Defibrillators in urban community units. The main outcome measure was survival to hospital discharge of patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.

Puerto Rico Heart Health Program (PRHHP)

Epidemiology Study
1965-1980
Resources: Data only

PRHHP investigated morbidity and mortality from CHD in Puerto Rican rural and urban men. The objectives included identifying factors related to the development of CHD, comparing the etiology of disease in rural versus urban men, and determining the prevalence and incidence of CHD and other CVDs in Puerto Rican males.

Rapid Early Action for Coronary Treatment (REACT)

Clinical Trial
1994-2000
Resources: Data only

REACT developed and evaluated the impact of a community educational intervention program on patient delay time from onset of symptoms of an acute myocardial infarction to arrival at a hospital emergency department.

Raynaud's Treatment Study (RTS)

Clinical Trial
1992-1998
Resources: Data only

RTS evaluated and compared the effectiveness of sustained-release nifedipine, and the effectiveness of temperature biofeedback, for the treatment of patients with Primary Raynaud's Phenomenon.

Registry Evaluation of Vital Information for VADs in Ambulatory Life (REVIVAL)

Epidemiology Study
July 2015-August 2018
Resources: Data only

The REVIVAL study targeted a population of ambulatory patients with chronic, advanced systolic heart failure that have known high-risk features for increased mortality and hospitalization to provide a greater understanding of the clinical trajectory of these patients and to determine the relationship between baseline clinical measures and prognosis.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Resources

ROC is a clinical trial network focusing on research in the area of prehospital cardiopulmonary arrest and severe traumatic injury.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Amiodarone, Lidocaine or Neither for Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Due to Ventricular Fibrillation or Ventricular Tachycardia (ALPS)

Clinical Trial
May 2012 – January 2016
Resources: Data only

ROC-ALPS compared the effects of amiodarone, lidocaine, and placebo on survival to hospital discharge after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest due to shock-refractory ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Cardiac Epidemiologic Registry (Cardiac Epistry) Version 1 and 2

Epidemiology Study
December 2005 – November 2011
Resources: Data only

ROC-Cardiac Epistry 1 and 2 was a prospective population-based registry of patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest responded to by Emergency Medical Services.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Cardiac Epidemiologic Registry (Cardiac Epistry) Version 3

Epidemiology Study
April 2011 – June 2015
Resources: Data only

ROC-Cardiac Epistry 3 was a prospective population-based registry of patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest responded to by Emergency Medical Services. Version 3 is separate because of major changes in how and which data were collected.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Controlled Study of the Clinical Effectiveness of Automated Real-Time Feedback on CPR Process Conducted at a Subset of ROC Sites (CPR)

Clinical Trial
2/2007 - 11/2009
Resources: Data only

ROC-CPR investigated whether real-time audio and visual feedback during cardiopulmonary resuscitation outside a hospital increases the proportion of patients who achieved prehospital return of spontaneous circulation.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Hypertonic Saline Trial Shock Study (HS) and Traumatic Brain Injury Study (TBI)

Clinical Trial
May 2006 – August 2009 (Shock) | May 2006 – January 2010 (TBI)
Resources: Data only

The Shock Study examined if pre-hospital administration of hypertonic saline/Dextran-70 or hypertonic saline alone as an initial resuscitation fluid, impacts survival following traumatic injury with hypovolemic shock. The TBI Study investigated whether out-of-hospital administration of hypertonic fluids improves neurologic outcome following severe TBI.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Pragmatic Trial of Airway Management in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (PART)

Clinical Trial
December 2015 – December 2017
Resources: Data only

PART was designed to determine the effect of an initial airway management strategy using laryngeal tube insertion, compared with endotracheal intubation, on survival among adults with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Prehospital Resuscitation Using an Impedance Valve and Early Versus Delayed Analysis (PRIMED)

Clinical Trial
June 2007 - July 2010
Resources: Data only

ROC-PRIMED examined the use of an Impedance Threshold Device and duration of CPR during cardiac arrest that occurs outside of the hospital and their impact on the number of people who lived to hospital discharge with satisfactory functional status.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Prehospital Resuscitation on Helicopter Study (PROHS)

Epidemiology Study
January 2015 – December 2015
Resources: Data only

ROC-PROHS was designed to observe if prehospital resuscitation using red blood cells and/or plasma, compared with crystalloids, resulted in decreased in-hospital mortality of patients with severe traumatic injuries evacuated to level 1 trauma centers on air ambulances.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Trauma Epidemiologic Registry (Trauma Epistry)

Epidemiology Study
December 2005 – November 2007
Resources: Data only

ROC-Trauma Epistry was a prospective population-based registry of patients with out-of-hospital traumatic injury responded to by Emergency Medical Services.

Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC) Trial Of Continuous Compressions Versus Standard CPR In Patients With Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (CCC)

Clinical Trial
June 2011-November 2015
Resources: Data only

ROC-CCC compared the rate of survival to hospital discharge after continuous chest compressions versus standard American Heart Association recommended cardiopulmonary resuscitation with interrupted chest compressions in patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.

Rule Out Myocardial Ischemia/Infarction by Computer Assisted Tomography (ROMICAT-II)

Clinical Trial
April 2010 – March 2012
Resources: Data only

ROMICAT-II compared the effectiveness of a coronary computed tomographic angiography (CCTA) based evaluation strategy with that of standard evaluation in the emergency department in reducing hospital stay length for patients with symptoms suggestive of an acute coronary syndrome.

Sleep Heart Health Study (SHHS)

Epidemiology Study
September 1994 – May 2011
Resources: Data only

SHHS assessed the cardiovascular and other consequences of sleep-disordered breathing and tested whether sleep-disordered breathing is associated with an increased risk of CHD, stroke, all-cause mortality and hypertension.

Studies of Left Ventricular Dysfunction (SOLVD)

Clinical Trial
1985-1994
Resources: Data only

SOLVD evaluated the effects of enalapril, an ACE inhibitor, on long-term mortality and major morbidity in a group of patients with left ventricular dysfunction. Included were a Prevention Trial of patients with low ejection fraction but no overt symptoms of congestive heart failure, a Treatment Trial of patients with low ejection fraction and symptoms of CHF, and a registry.

Study of Novel Approaches for Prevention (SNAP)

Clinical Trial
August 2010-September 2018
Resources: Data only

The SNAP trial was designed to test whether behavioral interventions based on self-regulation can prevent weight gain in young adults (18-35 years; body mass index (BMI) 21-30 kg/m2).

Sudden Cardiac Death in Heart Failure Trial (SCD-HeFT)

Clinical Trial
May 1997 – April 2005
Resources: Data only

SCD-HEFT evaluated the hypothesis that amiodarone or a conservatively programmed shock-only, single-lead implantable cardioverter defibrillator would decrease the risk of death in patients with mild-to-moderate heart failure.

Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH)

Clinical Trial
January 2002 – November 2015
Resources: Data only

STICH compared medical therapy with coronary bypass surgery and/or surgical ventricular reconstruction for patients with congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease. STICHES extended the follow-up of surviving subjects randomized to the myocardial revascularization hypothesis.

Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial (SPRINT)

Clinical Trial
October 2010 – July 2016
Resources: Data, DNA, Plasma, Serum, Urine, Urine Pellet/Sediment

SPRINT tested the hypothesis that treating systolic blood pressure to a goal lower than the current recommendation would reduce the incidence of CVD.

Systolic Hypertension in the Elderly Program (SHEP)

Clinical Trial
1984-1996
Resources: Data only

SHEP assessed the ability of antihypertensive drug treatment to reduce the risk of nonfatal and fatal stroke in isolated systolic hypertension.

The Jackson Heart Study (JHS)

Epidemiology Study
2000-
Resources: Data only

JHS is an ongoing study that aims to investigate the associations of biological, psychosocial, and behavioral factors with the incidence atherosclerotic events and health outcomes in an African American cohort, and increase access to and the participation of African American populations and scientists in biomedical research and professions. Data from visit 1-3 examination cycles, annual follow-up through 2016, and events through 2014 are available.

Therapeutic Hypothermia After Pediatric Cardiac Arrest (In-Hospital) (THAPCA-IH)

Clinical Trial
September 2009-February 2016
Resources: Data only

THAPCA-IH evaluated the efficacy of therapeutic hypothermia compared to therapeutic normothermia at increasing survival rates and decreasing neurologic deficits in comatose infants and children who experienced an in-hospital cardiac arrest.

Therapeutic Hypothermia After Pediatric Cardiac Arrest (Out of Hospital) (THAPCA-OH)

Clinical Trial
September 2009 - June 2014
Resources: Data only

THAPCA-OH evaluated the efficacy of therapeutic hypothermia compared to therapeutic normothermia at increasing survival rates and decreasing neurologic deficits in infants and children who experience an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.

Thrombolysis in Myocardial Ischemia Trial II (TIMI II)

Clinical Trial
1983-1990
Resources: Data, Serum

TIMI II assessed whether intravenous tissue-type plasminogen activator given in the early hours of acute myocardial infarction should be followed by percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.

Thrombolysis in Myocardial Ischemia Trial III (TIMI III)

Clinical Trial
1989-1995
Resources: Data only

TIMI III investigated the role of a thrombotic agent added to conventional medical therapies and compared an early invasive management strategy to a more conservative early strategy in patients with unstable angina and non-Q wave myocardial infarction.

Treatment of Preserved Cardiac Function Heart Failure With an Aldosterone Antagonist (TOPCAT)

Clinical Trial
August 2006 – June 2013
Resources: Data, Buffy Coat, DNA, Plasma, Serum, Urine, Whole Blood

TOPCAT evaluated the effectiveness of aldosterone antagonist therapy in reducing cardiovascular mortality, aborted cardiac arrest, and heart failure hospitalization in patients who have heart failure with preserved systolic function.

Treatment of Pulmonary Hypertension and Sickle Cell Disease With Sildenafil Therapy (walk-PHaSST)

Clinical Trial
June 2007 – October 2009
Resources: Data only

Walk-PHaSST assessed whether sildenafil is effective and safe for sickle cell disease patients who develop pulmonary hypertension. The trial was terminated early due to the unforeseen increase in adverse events in participants treated with sildenafil as compared to placebo. Therefore, the majority of subject data were collected from the screening phase of the study.

Trial of Activity for Adolescent Girls (TAAG)

Clinical Trial
September 2000 - August 2008
Resources: Data only

TAAG tested the effectiveness of a multicomponent school-based and community-linked intervention in preventing the decline in physical activity levels and cardiovascular fitness in middle school girls.

Trial to Assess Chelation Therapy (TACT)

Clinical Trial
September 2003 to August 2012
Resources: Data only

TACT aimed to separately determine if (1) ethylene diamine tetra-acetic (EDTA) chelation therapy and (2) oral multivitamins are safe and effective in reducing cardiovascular events in individuals with a history of myocardial infarction.

Trials of Hypertension Prevention (TOHP)

Clinical Trial
1986-1998
Resources: Data only

Phase I of TOHP was designed to test the short-term feasibility and efficacy of seven non-pharmacologic interventions in persons with high-normal blood pressure. Phase II was designed to test the efficacy of interventions to promote weight loss, sodium reduction, and the combination thereof in decreasing BP and incidence of hypertension in overweight adults with a high-normal diastolic BP.

Weight Loss Maintenance (WLM)

Clinical Trial
2003 - 2009
Resources: Data, Buffy Coat, Plasma, Serum

WLM compared the long-term effects of two weight loss maintenance intervention groups, one receiving behavioral intervention through personal counseling and the other receiving behavioral intervention through web-based individually tailored interactive technology, versus a self-directed/usual care control group.

Women's Angiographic Vitamin and Estrogen Trial (WAVE)

Clinical Trial
1996-2003
Resources: Data only

WAVE investigated the efficacy of estrogen replacement and antioxidant vitamins for preventing angiographic progression of coronary artery disease.

Women's Health Initiative: Clinical Trial and Observational Study (WHI-CTOS)

Epidemiology Study
1992 -
Resources: Data only

The WHI clinical trial assessed the safety and efficacy of three interventions on CVD, cancer, and osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. The interventions of interest were hormone therapy, dietary modification, and calcium/vitamin D supplementation. The WHI observational study examined the relationship between lifestyle, socioeconomic, health, and other risk factors with cardiovascular, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and osteoporotic fracture outcomes in postmenopausal women. Additional data are available from the extension studies and ancillary memory study.

Women's Ischemia Syndrome Evaluation (WISE)

Epidemiology Study
2001-2007
Resources: Data only

WISE was designed to: 1) optimize symptom evaluation and diagnostic testing for ischemic heart disease; 2) explore mechanisms for symptoms and myocardial ischemia in the absence of epicardial coronary artery stenoses, and 3) evaluate the influence of reproductive hormones on symptoms and diagnostic test response.

Women's Health Initiative (WHI) - Life and Longevity After Cancer (LILAC)

Epidemiology Study
2013 -
Resources: Data only

The LILAC substudy was initiated to collect information on cancer treatment and long-term outcomes in women diagnosed with eight selected cancers during their participation in WHI.