

Resource Summary Report

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Iowa 65+ Rural Health Study

RRID:SCR_008937

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Iowa 65+ Rural Health Study (RRID:SCR_008937)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACDA/studies/09915/version/3>

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Description: A data set and sister study to the Established Populations for Epidemiologic Study of the Elderly (EPESE). It complements the findings of the three other EPESE sites (East Boston, MA; New Haven, CT; and north-central North Carolina) and has common items and methods in many domains. The target population was all persons 65 years and older in two rural counties in east central Iowa: Iowa and Washington counties. In 1981 a census of older persons in the target area was conducted by the investigators, creating an ascertainment list having 99% of the persons identified in the previous year by the US Decennial Census. The baseline survey was conducted between December 1991 and August 1992. Overall, 3,673 persons, or 80% of the target population were interviewed: 65-69 (N = 986), 70-74 (N = 988), 75-79 (N = 815), 80-84 (N = 523), and 85+ (N = 361). The population is virtually entirely Caucasian. Subsequently, personal follow-up surveys were conducted 3, 6, and 10 years after the baseline survey. Telephone surveys were conducted 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 years after the baseline survey. Data collected from respondents included information about demographics, major health conditions, health care utilization, hearing and vision, weight and height, elements of nutrition, sleep problems, depressive and anxiety symptoms, alcohol and tobacco use, cognitive performance and dementia screening, incontinence measures, life satisfaction index, social networks and support, worries, medication use, activities of daily living, dental problems, satisfaction with medical care, life events, brief economic status, automobile driving habits, multiple measures of physical and disability status, and blood pressure. At follow-up #6, there were a series of physical function performance tests, the so-called NIA-MacArthur Battery, and blood was drawn for biochemical tests and potentially other determinations. In addition, some datasets were linked to the EPESE dataset under appropriate restrictions, including Iowa state driving records and clinical diagnoses and medical care utilization from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Data Availability: The dataset has been shared with several investigative teams under special arrangement with the Principal Investigator. Early surveys are available from ICPSR. A small storage of blood is available for exploratory analyses. * Dates of Study: 1991-2001 *

Study Features: Longitudinal, Anthropometric Measures, Biomarkers * Sample Size: 1991-2: 3,673 (baseline) Link: EPESE 1981-93 ICPSR:
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/09915>

Abbreviations: Iowa 65+ Rural Health Study

Synonyms: Iowa 65 and over Rural Health Study, Iowa 65 Plus Rural Health Study

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource

Keywords: blood, mortality, hospitalization, chronic disease, late adult human, longitudinal, anthropometry, biomarker, survey, caucasian, demographics, health, health care, hearing, vision, weight, height, nutrition, sleep, depression, anxiety, alcohol use, tobacco use, cognition, dementia, incontinence, social, medication use, activity, dental, satisfaction, medical care, economic status, driving, physical, disability, blood pressure, interview

Related Condition: Aging

Funding: NIA

Availability: Public

Resource Name: Iowa 65+ Rural Health Study

Resource ID: SCR_008937

Alternate IDs: nlx_151838

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080250+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T190454+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Iowa 65+ Rural Health Study.

No alerts have been found for Iowa 65+ Rural Health Study.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

TenNapel MJ, et al. (2014) SIRT6 minor allele genotype is associated with >5-year decrease in lifespan in an aged cohort. PloS one, 9(12), e115616.

Bonorden MJ, et al. (2012) Growth and Progression of TRAMP Prostate Tumors in Relationship to Diet and Obesity. Prostate cancer, 2012, 543970.

Kemp CA, et al. (2005) A descriptive study of older adults with persistent pain: use and perceived effectiveness of pain management strategies [ISRCTN11899548]. BMC geriatrics, 5, 12.