Resource Summary Report

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Hunt Biobank

RRID:SCR_010626
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Hunt Biobank (RRID:SCR_010626)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.ntnu.edu/hunt

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Description: International biobank storing whole blood and DNA from 200,000 individuals, serum and plasma samples from more than 100,000 individuals as well as urine, RNA tubes, cells, buffy coat and Na-heparin tubes for environmental analysis for as many as 50,000 individuals. All bio-specimens from the HUNT surveys are collected, processed and stored at the HUNT Biobank in Levanger. The National CONOR Biobank is located on the same site, where it serves as a central research repository for DNA samples from all the largest Norwegian health surveys. These make up the Cohorts of Norway (CONOR), which include samples from more than 200,000 individuals. * HUNT 1 was carried out in 1984-1986 to establish the health history of 75,000 people. * HUNT 2, carried out in 1995-1997, focused on the evolution of the health history of 74,000 people. This included blood sample collection from 65,000 people. The data that accompany biospecimens in the biobank are stored in secured computer systems that run complex database management and analysis software. * HUNT 3 was completed in June 2008. 93,210 people were invited to participate in the study, and as of the 6th of June, 2008, 48,289 people participated (52% participation rate). The data, collected by means of questionnaires, interviews, clinical examinations and collection of blood and urine samples, will be ready for analysis in January 2009. * Young-HUNT is the adolescent part of HUNT including participants aged 13-19 years. Young-HUNT1 (1995-97) was conducted as part of HUNT2, 9141 adolescents participated (90% response rate). Young-HUNT2 (2000-01) was a follow-up study of Young-HUNT1, 2400 students participated in both studies (77% of the invited). Young-HUNT3 (2006-08) was a new cross-sectional study as part of HUNT3. This time 8677 adolescents participated (87% response rate). Data collection included self-reported questionnaires, structured interviews, clinical measurements and, in Young-HUNT3, buccal smears. All institutions with research expertise can apply for access to analyze HUNT data. Projects must have recommendations from The Regional Committee for Medical Research in Norway (REK) and be registered with The

Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD).

Abbreviations: HUNT Biobank

Synonyms: Nord-Tr????????ndelag health study Biobank, Nord-Trondelag health study, HUNT Databank

Resource Type: material resource, biomaterial supply resource, cell repository

Keywords: longitudinal study, population, health, environment, whole blood, dna, serum, plasma, urine, rna, cell, buffy coat, na-heparin, blood, medical history, family medical history, adolescent, self-reported questionnaire, structured interview, clinical measurement, buccal smear, analysis, adult, adolescent, aging, FASEB list

Funding:

Resource Name: Hunt Biobank

Resource ID: SCR_010626

Alternate IDs: nlx_57833

Old URLs: http://www.huntbiosciences.com/default.asp?Valgt=Ja&Mode=Meny&MenyID=41&HovedMenyID=41&H

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080259+0000

Record Last Update: 20250429T055440+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Hunt Biobank.

No alerts have been found for Hunt Biobank.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 46 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET.

Hagman E, et al. (2025) Association between adolescent obesity and early adulthood healthcare utilization-a two-cohort prospective study. BMC medicine, 23(1), 33.

Øvretveit K, et al. (2024) Polygenic risk scores associate with blood pressure traits across the lifespan. European journal of preventive cardiology, 31(6), 644.

Moen GH, et al. (2023) Using Genomic Structural Equation Modeling to Partition the Genetic Covariance Between Birthweight and Cardiometabolic Risk Factors into Maternal and Offspring Components in the Norwegian HUNT Study. Behavior genetics, 53(1), 40.

Skranes JB, et al. (2022) Tobacco Consumption and High-Sensitivity Cardiac Troponin I in the General Population: The HUNT Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 11(2), e021776.

Krokstad S, et al. (2022) HUNT for better public health. Scandinavian journal of public health, 50(7), 968.

Heuch I, et al. (2022) Does the risk of chronic low back pain depend on age at menarche or menopause? A population-based cross-sectional and cohort study: the Trøndelag Health Study. BMJ open, 12(2), e055118.

Wang G, et al. (2022) Investigating a Potential Causal Relationship Between Maternal Blood Pressure During Pregnancy and Future Offspring Cardiometabolic Health. Hypertension (Dallas, Tex. : 1979), 79(1), 170.

Haugen AJ, et al. (2022) Increased risk of ischaemic heart disease after kidney donation. Nephrology, dialysis, transplantation : official publication of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association - European Renal Association, 37(5), 928.

Bai Y, et al. (2022) Measuring the impact of health research data in terms of data citations by scientific publications. Scientometrics, 127(12), 6881.

Skarpsno ES, et al. (2020) Number of Chronic Nighttime Insomnia Symptoms and Risk of Chronic Widespread Pain and Pain-Related Disability: The HUNT Study. Nature and science of sleep, 12, 1227.

Heuch I, et al. (2020) Associations between the number of children, age at childbirths and prevalence of chronic low back pain: the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study. BMC public health, 20(1), 1556.

Moen GH, et al. (2020) Mendelian randomization study of maternal influences on birthweight and future cardiometabolic risk in the HUNT cohort. Nature communications, 11(1), 5404.

Skarpsno ES, et al. (2019) The joint effect of insomnia symptoms and lifestyle factors on risk of self-reported fibromyalgia in women: longitudinal data from the HUNT Study. BMJ open, 9(8), e028684.

Tevik K, et al. (2019) Factors associated with alcohol consumption and prescribed drugs with

addiction potential among older women and men - the Nord-Trøndelag health study (HUNT2 and HUNT3), Norway, a population-based longitudinal study. BMC geriatrics, 19(1), 113.

Amorim AB, et al. (2018) Influence of family history on prognosis of spinal pain and the role of leisure time physical activity and body mass index: a prospective study using family-linkage data from the Norwegian HUNT study. BMJ open, 8(10), e022785.

Carslake D, et al. (2018) Confounding by ill health in the observed association between BMI and mortality: evidence from the HUNT Study using offspring BMI as an instrument. International journal of epidemiology, 47(3), 760.

Gémes K, et al. (2018) Light-moderate alcohol consumption and left ventricular function among healthy, middle-aged adults: the HUNT study. BMJ open, 8(5), e020777.

Heuch I, et al. (2018) Is chronic low back pain a risk factor for diabetes? The Nord-Trøndelag Health Study. BMJ open diabetes research & care, 6(1), e000569.

Bjørnland T, et al. (2017) Assessing gene-environment interaction effects of FTO, MC4R and lifestyle factors on obesity using an extreme phenotype sampling design: Results from the HUNT study. PloS one, 12(4), e0175071.

Heuch I, et al. (2017) Is there an association between vitamin D status and risk of chronic low back pain? A nested case-control analysis in the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study. BMJ open, 7(11), e018521.