Resource Summary Report

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Data and Specimen Hub (NICHD DASH)

RRID:SCR_016314
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Data and Specimen Hub (NICHD DASH) (RRID:SCR_016314)

Resource Information

URL: https://dash.nichd.nih.gov/

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Description: Repository to store and access de-identified data from NICHD funded research studies for purposes of secondary research use. It serves as mechanism for NICHD-funded extramural and intramural investigators to share research data from studies in accordance with NIH Data Sharing Policy and NIH Genomic Data Sharing Policy.

Abbreviations: NICHD DASH, DASH

Synonyms: NICHD Data and Specimen Hub, Data and Specimen Hub

Resource Type: data repository, storage service resource, material storage repository, service resource, biospecimen repository

Funding: NICHD

Availability: Restricted

Resource Name: Data and Specimen Hub (NICHD DASH)

Resource ID: SCR_016314

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080330+0000

Record Last Update: 20250422T055926+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Data and Specimen Hub (NICHD DASH).

No alerts have been found for Data and Specimen Hub (NICHD DASH).

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 57 mentions in open access literature.

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

Davis S, et al. (2025) Testosterone Effects on Short-Term Physical, Hormonal, and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Infants with 47,XXY/Klinefelter Syndrome: The TESTO Randomized Controlled Trial. medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences.

Zimmerman RM, et al. (2025) AI-based analysis of fetal growth restriction in a prospective obstetric cohort quantifies compound risks for perinatal morbidity and mortality and identifies previously unrecognized high risk clinical scenarios. BMC pregnancy and childbirth, 25(1), 80.

Neophytou AM, et al. (2024) Bridging Differences in Cohort Analyses of the Relationship between Secondhand Smoke Exposure during Pregnancy and Birth Weight: The Transportability Framework in the ECHO Program. Environmental health perspectives, 132(5), 57007.

Barrett ES, et al. (2024) Prenatal exposures to phthalates and life events stressors in relation to child behavior at age 4-6: A combined cohort analysis. Environment international, 183, 108425.

Wu Y, et al. (2024) Early prediction of gestational diabetes mellitus using maternal demographic and clinical risk factors. BMC research notes, 17(1), 105.

Thompson EJ, et al. (2024) Physiologically-based pharmacokinetic modeling of pantoprazole to evaluate the role of CYP2C19 genetic variation and obesity in the pediatric population. CPT: pharmacometrics & systems pharmacology, 13(8), 1394.

Lyall K, et al. (2024) Association of maternal fish consumption and ?-3 supplement use during pregnancy with child autism-related outcomes: results from a cohort consortium analysis. The American journal of clinical nutrition, 120(3), 583.

Meredith ME, et al. (2024) Racial/ethnic differences in pre-pregnancy conditions and adverse maternal outcomes in the nuMoM2b cohort: A population-based cohort study. PloS one,

19(8), e0306206.

Ramos E, et al. (2024) Mobil Monitoring Doppler Ultrasound (MoMDUS) study: protocol for a prospective, observational study investigating the use of artificial intelligence and low-cost Doppler ultrasound for the automated quantification of hypertension, pre-eclampsia and fetal growth restriction in rural Guatemala. BMJ open, 14(9), e090503.

Zimmerman RM, et al. (2024) AI-based analysis of fetal growth restriction in a prospective obstetric cohort quantifies compound risks for perinatal morbidity and mortality and identifies previously unrecognized high risk clinical scenarios. Research square.

Waldrop S, et al. (2024) Anthropometric and sociodemographic variables, but not preconception or prenatal maternal nutrition supplementation, predict neurodevelopment in offspring of the 'Women First' trial. Maternal & child nutrition, 20(4), e13703.

Bauermeister JA, et al. (2024) Enhancing routine HIV and STI testing among young men who have sex with men: primary outcomes of the get connected clinical randomized trial (ATN 139). BMC public health, 24(1), 1072.

Chiwila MK, et al. (2024) Junk food use and neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes in infants in low-resource settings. Frontiers in public health, 12, 1308685.

Leong LT, et al. (2024) Generative deep learning furthers the understanding of local distributions of fat and muscle on body shape and health using 3D surface scans. Communications medicine, 4(1), 13.

Chiossi G, et al. (2024) Do maternal BMI and gestational weight gain equally affect the risk of infant hypoxic and traumatic events? PloS one, 19(8), e0308441.

Parlberg LM, et al. (2024) Risk factors for food insecurity and association with prenatal care utilization among women who took opioids during pregnancy. Research square.

Blackwell CK, et al. (2024) The impact of COVID-19 school disruptions on children's learning. Frontiers in education, 9.

Jessani S, et al. (2023) Trends over time in the knowledge, attitude and practices of pregnant women related to COVID-19: A cross-sectional survey from seven low- and middle-income countries. BJOG : an international journal of obstetrics and gynaecology, 130 Suppl 3(Suppl 3), 149.

Naqvi S, et al. (2023) The Global Network COVID-19 studies: a review. BJOG : an international journal of obstetrics and gynaecology, 130 Suppl 3(Suppl 3), 134.

Knapp EA, et al. (2023) The Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO)-Wide Cohort. American journal of epidemiology, 192(8), 1249.