A Quick Look at the NIH HIV Research Program and the NIH Office of AIDS Research (in 5 minutes or less!)

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NIH and the NIH OAR Within HHS

- Administration for Children and Families (ACF)
- Administration for Community Living (ACL)
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ASTDR)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Substitue for AIDS Research (OAR)
- Office of the Director
- Office of AIDS Research (OAR)
- HHS Secretary
  - OASH
  - OGA
  - OIDP
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
- Indian Health Service (IHS)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
NIH’s Mission

“Turning Discovery into Health”

To seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability.
The NIH invests $45 billion* annually in health research

- ~50,000 active NIH grants & projects per year (*FY22)

Of that, $3.1 billion* is for HIV/AIDS research

- ~4,000 active HIV/AIDS grants & projects per year (*FY22)
NIH OAR Coordinates the NIH HIV Research Program
Progress Against HIV/AIDS

- NIH provides first HIV/AIDS funding.
- Virus causing AIDS officially dubbed HIV.
- Congress establishes OAR to coordinate HIV/AIDS research across the NIH.
- Congress passes the NIH Revitalization Act.
- Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) becomes new standard of HIV care.
- Creation of PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief).
- FDA approves first drug for pre-exposure prophylaxis (Truvada for PrEP).
- Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. announced.
- Updated NHAS 2022–2025; reinstated ONAP.

1981: CDC publishes first MMWR Report relating to the disease later named AIDS.
1987: Zidovudine (AZT) is the first HIV drug pre-approved by the FDA for treatment of people with HIV.
1993: CDC expands definition of AIDS to include conditions prevalent in women.
1998: CDC issues first national treatment guidelines for the use of antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents with HIV.
2011: Treatment as prevention becomes a game changer.
2016: Launch of U = U campaign.
NIH HIV Research Program

5 Overarching Research Priorities

- Reducing HIV/AIDS Incidence
- Next Generation Therapies
- Develop a Cure for HIV/AIDS
- Improve Treatments for HIV-associated Comorbidities and Coinfections
- Crosscutting Research: Basic, Health Disparities, Training, BSSR, and Information Dissemination
Ending the HIV Pandemic

- NIH approach to the HIV pandemic is unique and multidisciplinary utilizing integrative methods across research areas
- Continued research and investment is needed to sustain the momentum and make further needed advances
- Bringing together the biomedical, behavioral and social, implementation, data, and other science disciplines
- Research to prevent, reduce, and mitigate HIV-related stigma and discrimination is key to ending the HIV pandemic and is an NIH HIV research priority
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HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination

An NIH HIV Research Priority Issue