The National Institutes of Health (NIH) provides the largest public investment in HIV/AIDS research in the world. HIV spans nearly every area of medicine and scientific investigation. NIH HIV/AIDS research has helped turn HIV from a once-fatal disease into a manageable chronic condition with effective treatment.

In 1988, Congress authorized the NIH Office of AIDS Research (OAR) to oversee, coordinate, and manage the NIH HIV/AIDS research portfolio. OAR is one of the coordinating offices within the Office of the NIH Director, in the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives (DPCPSI). OAR collaborates across the U.S. government and with researchers, community groups, and global partners to identify priorities for HIV and HIV-related research.

The FY 2024 President’s Budget request for the NIH-wide HIV/AIDS research program is $3.294 billion, the same as the FY 2023 Enacted level. Funding at this level will expedite NIH efforts to end the HIV pandemic.

**NIH HIV/AIDS Funding: FY 2019 to FY 2023**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
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**NIH HIV/AIDS Research Highlights: FY 2022**

- **New methods for HIV prevention** through preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) have been approved by the FDA: an injectable drug administered every two months and a daily pill.
- **A clinical trial launched an HIV mRNA vaccine candidate** that utilized technology similar to the vaccine for COVID-19.
- **New reports of HIV remission** were documented in individuals who received a stem cell transplant.
- **Treatment involving bNAbs** (antibodies that can combat multiple HIV variants) could help individuals with HIV suppress the virus without daily pills.
- **Different sugar molecules** on the surface of immune cells affect their vulnerability to HIV infection, which could help discover a cure for HIV.
- **Removing precancerous lesions** in people with HIV could decrease their risk of anal cancer by more than half.
### 1981
First report of the disease that will be named “acquired immune deficiency syndrome” (AIDS)

### 1987
AZT is the first drug approved by the FDA for treatment of people with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

### 1988
Congress establishes OAR to coordinate HIV/AIDS research across the NIH

### 1996
Combinations of antiretroviral therapy become widely available.

### 1997
CDC reports 47% decline in AIDS-related deaths in the U.S.

### 2003
U.S. government launches President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

### 2012
FDA approves pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) that prevents HIV transmission

### 2017
U = U (Undetectable = Untransmittable)
Low viral levels not detectable on tests = no risk of transmitting HIV

### 2021
FDA approves first long-acting HIV treatment and prevention options

### 2023
Congress increases funding to NIH for HIV/AIDS research by an additional $100M

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**Recent Accomplishments**

- Developed funding opportunities for HIV/AIDS research infrastructure with NIH offices to serve underrepresented or underserved populations
- Continued hosting listening sessions and community events to gather stakeholder input on NIH HIV/AIDS research priorities

**Future Initiatives**

- **Support innovative research** aligned with scientific priorities identified in the NIH Strategic Plan for HIV and HIV-related Research, Professional Judgment Budget for NIH HIV/AIDS Research, National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS), and the *Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE)* initiative.
- **Improve health outcomes** of people with HIV and comorbid conditions throughout the lifespan through multi-disciplinary and community-responsive research.
- **Understand the pathology and severity of co-infections** affecting the HIV-affected community, such as COVID-19 and mpox.
- **Develop diagnostic, vaccine, and therapeutic technologies** to support HIV/AIDS research, leveraging COVID-19 research platforms.
- **Identify new partners** for academic, governmental, industry, and community HIV/AIDS research collaborations to implement lessons learned, both domestically and globally.
- **Expand professional opportunities** for early career HIV/AIDS researchers.
- **Communicate the impact** of NIH HIV/AIDS research.

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**Recent Publications by OAR Staff**