

Appendix D.— Individual PHS Agencies' and OASH Office of Public Affairs' Anticipated AIDS-Related Grants and Activities, Fiscal Year 1985 and NIH AIDS Projects Funded in Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984

This appendix provides information about AIDS-related grants and activities as follows:

- Section 1: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) anticipated fiscal year 1985 grants and activities:
 - National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and
 - National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).
- Section 2: Centers for Disease Control (CDC) anticipated fiscal year 1985 grants and activities.
- Section 3: Food and Drug Administration (FDA) anticipated fiscal year 1985 grants and activities.
- Section 4: National Institutes of Health (NIH) anticipated fiscal year 1985 activities:
 - National Cancer Institute,
 - National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
 - National Institute of Dental Research,

- National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke,
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases,
- National Eye Institute, and
- Division of Research Resources.
- Section 5: NIH AIDS projects funded in fiscal years 1983 and 1984.
- Section 6: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) Office of Public Affairs AIDS Public Information Plan for fiscal year 1985.¹
The information in this appendix was provided to OTA by the agencies themselves.

¹Also includes descriptions of public information activities of NIH, NIDA, NIMH, and CDC.

**SECTION 1: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Anticipated AIDS= Related Grants and Activities, Fiscal Year 1985:
National Institute of Mental Health
National Institute on Drug Abuse**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
FISCAL YEAR 1984

Extramural Research

During FY 1984 NIMH continued and expanded its research support for projects focused on the psychiatric, behavioral and psychosocial aspects of AIDS. This resulted in a portfolio of 14 research projects, totaling \$1,204,838. These projects focus on relationships between psychological conditions and immune function, development and testing of psychological and behavioral measures to assess mental health status as it relates to AIDS, changes in high risk behavior patterns, as well as studies which supplement ongoing NIH research to correlate behavioral changes with immunological status in large samples over time.

NIMH funding has allowed investigators to develop and improve inventories which measure psychosocial and mental health aspects of AIDS in groups at risk and those with confirmed cases of AIDS. In one study, preliminary results of assessments of the mental health of those at risk suggest the tendency for scores on some measures to be poorer than expected. These tentative results require confirmation and further research to determine their implications. It has been hypothesized that increased levels of depression, helplessness, and anxiety correlate with behavior changes in this population. Such inventories, with edifications, may be valuable in identifying individuals at risk for life-threatening illness beyond the AIDS epidemic. Results may have implications for prevention and therapeutic intervention.

An NIMH-supported study is conducting neuropsychological evaluations of AIDS patients to assess differences between psychological reactions to the disease and cerebral problems resulting from the disease process which may also effect mood, cognition and behavior. It has been recognized that clinically significant alterations in these functions may be overlooked until patients become disruptive or incapacitated.

In another NIMH supported study of the impact of AIDS on psychological functioning, preliminary results indicate that the mere experience of being at risk increased anxiety levels for eventually contracting the disease.

The AIDS patient, like patients with other life threatening illnesses, struggles with the fear of imminent death, the necessity for abrupt closure on future plans, and the challenge to maintain a purpose. Knowledge of these factors is necessary to develop effective intervention strategies.

It is hoped that such research will assist in identifying those persons most at risk for the development of AIDS, and will be helpful in providing recommendations for both prevention and educational programs.

NIMH research will continue to focus on understanding the needs of these individuals, along the continuum of disease related events, as well as to identify those psychological and behavioral factors which may negatively or positively influence the course of illness. Other research related to immune function and psychiatric disorders, and the interplay between psychoactive drugs and immune function is also encouraged and supported by the NIMH.

A more detailed description of projects currently receiving NIMH support is attached. (Attachment 1)

Intramural Research

Dr. David Rubinow of the Biological Psychiatry Branch, NIMH, is collaborating with other NIH researchers to assess neuropsychiatric dysfunction in patients with AIDS. The purpose of this study is to obtain longitudinal neuropsychiatric evaluations of patients with AIDS.

Educational and Related Activities

The Mental Health Education Branch, Division of Communication and Education, NIMH, is developing a booklet for health caregivers on Mental Health Implications of AIDS. The manuscript, which is currently undergoing clearance, deals with the emotional reactions of AIDS patients and the mental health implications for their families, friends, and associates. It discusses the emotional involvement of caregivers working with terminally ill patients as well as concerns regarding contagion and related issues.

Four NIMH staff members recently received PHS awards for their participation in the PHS AIDS hotline activities.

FISCAL YEAR 1985

During FY 1985, NIMH will continue to support research focused on the behavioral and psychological aspects of AIDS. NIMH will expand its research efforts to include an emphasis on psychological reactions of individuals as a function of receiving information concerning blood test results. NIMH is encouraging research on the psychological reactions to learning HTLV-III results.

Additional research areas which NIMH seeks to support include: changing patterns of intimacy and behaviors among high-risk populations; relationships between immune function and mental health status, such as depression, anxiety, suicide attempts, and other responses to high levels of

stress; interventions prior to or during the course of **the** disease; and studies of psychological factors that impede participation in either research or treatment programs. A group of NIMH supported researchers is preparing an article which will focus on the psychosocial issues for patients and groups at risk. The article will be directed toward clinicians and will contain specific recommendations.

The NIMH Center for Prevention Research cosponsored a meeting on the Psychosocial Aspects of AIDS with the Institute for the Advancement of Health in New York City. (December 8-9, 1984.) This meeting focused on the psychological aspects of AIDS and involved numerous NIMH grantees. Principal investigators and other project staff from the NIMH funded projects studying the mental health implications of AIDS attended, along with other researchers, clinicians, PHS representatives, and others involved in research on the psychosocial aspects of AIDS.

The meeting was organized to provide the AIDS researchers with an opportunity to exchange information and to address future research needs and policy issues related to the mental health aspects of AIDS. Participants explored how psychosocial factors may affect immune system function, how emotional stress may affect the course of disease, and how behavioral interventions may optimize functioning of the immune system. Other broad topics included the psychological consequences of events along the continuum of disease and treatment and the potential for psychosocial interventions which could improve both physical and emotional status. Researchers also shared strategies and advice regarding issues of sampling, measurement, outcomes, and policy recommendations. In addition, the group discussed issues related to the forthcoming HTLV-III antibody blood test.

A psychosocial inventory appropriate for the assessment of psychosocial variables in homosexual populations, developed by an NIMH-supported researcher, is currently being made available to other investigators in the U.S. and Europe.

NIMH-supported researchers and staff will also participate in the International Conference on AIDS to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, April 14-17, 1985. ADAMHA is a cosponsor of the conference.

Publications and Presentations

During FY1985, research supported by NIMH was cited in several news releases and in Public Health Service Reports. In addition, the November 1984 issue of the American Psychologist contained articles describing three NIMH supported research projects as follows:

"Coping with the Threat of AIDS", Jill Joseph, et al, MH 39346-01

"Behavioral and Psychological Factors in AIDS", Martin and Vance, M H 39557-01

"Psychological Research is Essential to Understanding and Treating AIDS",
Coates, Temoshok, Mandel, MH 39344-01

Applied Methodology: A Primer of Pitfalls and Opportunities in AIDS
Research, Jane Zich and Lydia Temoshok (in press, Praeger, N.Y.), Book
Chapter, MH 39344-01

AIDS and Sexual Behavior Reported by Men in San Francisco, Leon McKusick,
William Horstman, Thomas Coates, (in press, American Journal of public
Health), MH 39553-01

NIMH researchers presented at numerous conferences and workshops including:

A symposium on AIDS at the University of California, May 4-5, 1984

A workshop on statistical problems at the Lakeshore VA Medical Center in
Chicago, Illinois, on August 28, 1984

A symposium on AIDS at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological
Association, August 28, 1984

A conference on AIDS at Northwestern University Medical School on
December 1, 1984

A conference on psychological aspects of AIDS in Glen Cove, New Jersey,
December 7-9, 1984

Future Symposium: A Symposium on AIDS at the Society of Behavioral
Medicine Sixth Annual Meeting

FISCAL YEAR 1986

NIMH will continue to support research relevant to the behavioral and
psychosocial aspects of AIDS. It is anticipated that studies will focus on
stress factors related to the blood test to identify the HTLV III virus in
blood donors and high risk populations. There will be a continuing need for
public education for persons at high risk, families and friends, and health
care workers as more specific information becomes available.

New directions in research, prevention, and public education programs will be
determined by an examination of research findings and information generated by
workshops and the International Conference.

NIMH will continue to coordinate its activities in this area with ADAMHA and
appropriate NIH institutes.

RESEARCH GRANTS

Investigator: Lydia Temoshok, Ph.D. (1 RO1 MH 39344-01)
 Institution: University of California, San Francisco
 Title: A Longitudinal Psychosocial Study of AIDS Patients

In FY **83**, Dr. Temoshok received a two year grant to study psychological and behavioral consequences of having suspected or diagnosed AIDS. Immunological functions of subjects will be correlated with clinical and psychological conditions to study relationships of psychological factors, the immune system, and physical illness.

Investigator: Jill Joseph, Ph.D. (1 RO1 MH 39346-01)
 Institution: University of Michigan
 Title: Coping Strategies in AIDS Patients

This research focuses on developing and testing psychological and behavioral measures used in AIDS research. Specifically, the investigator hopes to: (a) study the relationships among psychosocial variables and measures of immune function and physical health; (b) quantify the extent of changes in sexual behavior that are presumed to affect an individual's risk for contracting AIDS; (c) examine factors associated with the maintenance or impairment of psychological and social functioning in response to the threat of an epidemic of fatal illness.

Investigator: Karolynn Siegel, Ph.D. (1 RO1 MH 39551-01)
 Institution: Memorial Hospital for Cancer, New York, New York
 Title: AIDS Risk Groups: Predicting Changes in Sexual Practices

This study attempts to identify psychosocial factors associated with changes in sexual and drug related practices of AIDS patients and those at risk for AIDS, and the extent to which they comply with treatment or monitoring regimens. Factors to be examined include: social support, self-esteem, anxiety, depression, and perceived risks. The sample population will include asymptomatic homosexual males not diagnosed with AIDS or lymphadenopathy, homosexual men with generalized lymphadenopathy, and homosexual male AIDS patients.

Investigator: Marcus A. Conant, M.D. (1 RO1 MH 39553-01)
 Institution: University of California, San Francisco
 Title: Impact of AIDS on Sexual Behavior of Gay Men

This study **assesses** changes over time related to the social and psychological functioning regarding high risk sexual behaviors, health behaviors, intimacy patterns, and psychiatric symptoms. Dependent measures will be examined in the context **of** knowledge of health guidelines, sources and modes of receiving information, personal beliefs about AIDS transmission, attitudes and behaviors regarding intimacy patterns, and individual differences in psychological reaction to the AIDS crisis.

Investigator: Carole S. Vance, Ph.D. (1 R01 MH 39557-01)
Institution: Columbia University, New York, New York
Title: Mental Health Effects of AIDS on At Risk Homosexual Men

This study is assessing the mental health and behavioral effects of the epidemic of AIDS on homosexual males (700) who do not have AIDS, but are at high risk. Data will be collected through two face-to-face interviews. The methodology will include both retrospective and prospective components. Outcome measures will be specific and non-specific psychological distress, drug use, and sexual behavior.

Investigator: Thomas Coates, Ph.D. (1 RO1 MH 39343-01A1)
Institution: University of California, San Francisco
Title: Prospective Psychosocial Study in Men at Risk for AIDS

This study is a collaborative effort with a contract funded by NIAID entitled "A Prospective Sero-Epidemiological Study of AIDS in Homosexual Men Residing in San Francisco". Under the NIAID study a probability sample of disease free single males (1000 homosexual and 200 heterosexual) 25-54 years of age will be recruited; it is estimated that between 45-75 cases of AIDS will develop during a four year follow-up. Each subject will receive a physical examination and donate specimens for serological, virological, and chemical study. The NIMH portion will address: (1) the psychosocial and behavioral risk factors for AIDS; (2) the attitudes, behaviors, and beliefs of the cohort over time; (3) psychosocial consequences of diagnosis of AIDS or of symptoms possibly associated with later development of AIDS; and (4) exploration of psychoneuroimmunological relationships.

Investigator: Christopher Coe, Ph.D. (1 RO1 MH/NS 40144-01)
Institution: Stanford University
Title: Psychological Stress and Immune Responsiveness

This project will investigate the development of a nonhuman primate model for assessing the effects of psychologically induced stress on immune responses. The research will document the qualitative and quantitative effects of elevated cortisol levels on basic immune parameters in separated maternal and newly weaned.

Investigator: Mark Laudenslager, Ph.D. (1-R03-MH-39316-01)
Institution: University of Denver
Title: Coping and Immune Function

This research will provide parametric data on the time course and long term effects of prior experiences with controllable or uncontrollable shock on immune system function. Approximately 400 laboratory rats will be used.

Investigator: Mark Laudenslager, Ph.D. (5R01 MH37373-02)
Institution: University of Denver
Title: Loss and Separation: Immune Status

This is the second year of a project to study the effects of separation of mother and offspring on immune system and behavior in primates. Affective disorders are frequently preceded by important separation and new data indicate that separation and losses are etiologically significant antecedents of a variety of nonpsychiatric medical disorders. The project will carry out a comprehensive series of experiments to study the effects of separation and loss on the function of the immune system.

Investigator: Steven Schleifer, M.D. (1 RO1 39651-01)
Institution: Mt. Sinai School of Medicine
Title: Major Depressive Disorder and Immune Function

This project will investigate the association between clinical depression and immunity. Immune function will be examined in drug free patients with mild and severe depressive disorders and compared with matched controls, mediated depressed subjects, and patients in remission. The research could contribute substantially to understanding ways in which the central nervous system regulates immunity.

Investigator: Rosa T. Canoso, M.D. (RO1-MH-39528-01)
Institution: U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital (Mass.)
Title: Chlorpromazine Immunogenetics and Tardive Dyskinesia

This research is focused on a study of the association of chlorpromazine treatment and the production of autoimmune antibodies. The study is one of the first examples of the involvement of autoantibodies in major psychoses. The prevalence and severity of tardive dyskinesia will be correlated with the presence of antibodies. Follow-up studies will determine changes in the immunoneurological, neurological, or psychological parameters after discontinuation of chlorpromazine.

Investigator: Richard Pillard, M.D. (2-RO1-MH-32170-0A1S1)
Institutions: Boston University
Title: Clinical and Family Study of Sexual Orientation

This research is focused on the study of the familial and clinical aspects of homosexuality. It will document psychiatric disorders in homosexuals, family patterns of homosexuality, and gender-specific attributes of behavior. The research may provide a basis for further studies of genetic, hormonal, or longitudinal-developmental studies focused on the origins of sexual orientation.

Investigator: Stanley Zucker, M.D. (1-RO1-MH-33684-01)
Institution: Veterans Administration Medical Center
Title: Chlorpromazine-Induced Immunopathy

This research is focused on the study of immunological abnormalities in schizophrenic patients who are treated with chlorpromazine. The objective is to characterize the natural history of chlorpromazine induced immunopathy on the mechanism **of immune dysfunction. The research has significant implications regarding the long term safety of psychoactive drugs and the interaction of** such drugs with the immune system.

Investigator: Robert Ader, Ph.D. (5 K05 MH 06318-15)
Institution: University of Rochester
Title: Psychoneuroimmunology

This research is focused on understanding the regulation of Immune responses by behavioral processes operating through the control nervous system and the endocrine system. Documentation and elaboration of the relationship between the central nervous system and the **immune system has potential consequences** for understanding the immune processes and clinical implications concerning chemotherapy in treatment regimens. The capacity of conditioning to suppress or enhance immune responses raises issues regarding the modifiability of the immune system and the integration of biologic and psychologic function. The results will contribute to an understanding of psychoneuroimmunology and the adaptive process. Animal subjects (rats and mice) are used in this research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Data from CDC indicate that 18% of all cases of AIDS reported, to date, have occurred in heterosexual drug users. In addition, 14% of homosexuals with AIDS (comprising 9% of the total number of cases of AIDS) present with a history of parenteral drug use. Thus, independent of other risk factors, 27% of reported cases of AIDS occur in individuals with a history of parenteral drug use. In the New York-New Jersey metropolitan areas the percent of AIDS patients with a history of parenteral drug use is even greater. New New York City Department of Health reports that 66% of all cases of AIDS occur in individuals who have engaged in homosexual behavior, while in 32% of cases there is a history of self-administered parenteral drug use. Similar data are reported for New Jersey.

Past experience with diseases such as malaria and serum hepatitis has led investigators to hypothesize that HTLV-III is transmitted among parenteral drug users through the sharing of contaminated needles. The cultural practices of native born Haitians include frequent parenteral administration of "medicinal agents" ("picurist"). The needles used in these practices are frequently reused, without sterilization. These cultural practices have accompanied the Haitians who have migrated to the large urban centers in the United States, and may represent a mode of parenteral exposure to HTLV-III.

Drug abusers use substances which have intrinsic immunosuppressive properties and are associated with chromosomal damage. These substances are administered in a contaminated vehicle (nonsterile water) which contains contaminated diluents and impure narcotic. This mixture is self-administered through blood and dirt-contaminated unsterile needles. The question of whether this drug-taking behavior is able to produce sufficient insult to the immune system to enhance the pathological effects of HTLV-III on the host is the major target of the NIDA research effort.

NIDA's activities include:

- A. Investigator: Des Jarlais, Don C., 1 R01 DA 03574
 Institution: New York State Department of Health
 Title: Risk Factors for AIDS Among Intravenous Drug Users
 Project Year: **Start** Date: 9/83, 2 years
1. A group of drug-users who are indicted on various charges and who may acquire AIDS will be studied. Detailed questionnaires on lifestyle and drug-use, medical histories, immunologic function, HTLV/LAV antibody titres, and other factors will be measured. This group is unique in that they did not seek out treatment and may have unique variables--types of drug used, disease acquired, extent of disease.
- ?. A follow-up study design will be based on the cohort studies of the drug abuse populations. These studies will focus on changes in the individual's health to see what relationships exist between AIDS and the immunological status, virological profile, drug abuse lifestyle or other identified factors. These will include a proportionate representation of the original groups studied.

3. Populations of patients in detox and methadone programs have been studied. Significant numbers of the detox, but not the methadone patients, have measurable LAV antibody titres (see report in July 13, 1984 MMWR). Interview data from detox subjects showed that exposure to the virus is associated with frequency of drug injection over the previous five years. The virus is relatively easy to spread among persons who inject illicit drugs. A follow-up of these individuals to determine the relationships of this virus to the development of AIDS and a study of all the various groups will be conducted in 1985-1986. These studies will include drug addicts and methadone subjects with and without AIDS, with and without LAV type virus, and with low to high T-helper/suppressor ratios.

- B. Investigator: Hubbard
Institution: Research Triangle Institute, N.C.

A case-comparison study of AIDS patients with a history of intravenous heroin and cocaine use. The purpose of this study is to attempt to quantify the risk factors associated with needle-sharing and AIDS in geographically disparate cities. In addition, an attempt will be made to quantify the risk factor of the spouse and children living with needle-sharers. Physical examinations and immunochemistries will be used to assess health changes during the study. This study will be the first nationally based study to determine normative values for the more recently developed virological studies like HTLV among drug abusers. Attempts will be made to correlate the findings of this study with the clustering of AIDS in certain portions of the country. In addition, the presence and recurrence of other viral infections like herpes can be analyzed in terms of drug usage patterns. The hypothesis that several of the psychoactive substances may have immunosuppressive effects can be tested in a naturalistic setting.

- C. Investigator: Cabral, G. A., 1 R01 DA 3647
Institution: Virginia Commonwealth University
Title: Effect of Cannabinoids on Vaginal Herpes 2 in the Guinea Pig
Project Year: Start Date: 7/84, 3 years

A preliminary study showed an increase in the severity of herpes-2 infection in guinea pigs administered THC and other cannabinoids. The researchers are investigating the effect of marijuana (THC) on the development of herpes-2 in guinea pigs in an attempt to determine if this effect is mediated by a drug action on the neurological, immunological, or another system.

- D. Investigator: Friedman, H., 1 R01 DA 3646
 Institution: University of South Florida
 Title: Marijuana Effects on Immunity
 Project Year: Start Date: 4/84, 3 years

This is a study to examine the influence of marijuana components on both hormonal and cellular immune responses in vivo and in vitro. For example, they will measure the antibody formation by immune splenocytes or skin graft rejections, lymphocyte blastogenic responses, and lymphokine production.

- E. Investigator: Falek, A., 5R01 DA 1451
 Institution: Georgia Mental Health Institute
 Title: Cellular Genetic Aspects of Opiate Use
 Project Year: Start Date: FY 1984, 3 years

This is a study of the effects of narcotics on the immune system. This group is investigating the ability of lymphocytes of addicts as compared to normal subjects to form rosettes, the extent and duration of any alteration, mechanism of this effect and any genetic factors involved. This is an attempt to determine immunological changes resulting from narcotic and other drug use.

- F. Investigator: Watson, E.E., 1 R01 DA 03684
 Institution: University of Mississippi
 Title: Marijuana and Bacterial and Transplantation Immunity
 Project Year: Start Date: 7/84, 3 years

The overall objective is to assess the potential immuno-suppressive effects of marijuana smoke through measures of dose-related increases in susceptibility to microbial infection and tumor growth in rats receiving marijuana smoke. Resistance to systemic as well as to localized infections will be assessed.

- G. Investigator: Newmeyer, J.A., 1 R01 DA 03638
 Institution: Community Substance Abuse Services
 Title: Aids Risk Reduction for Needle-Using Drug Users
 Year, Budget: Start date: 9/84, 1 year

It appears that public education programs in the homosexual community has increased an awareness of the role of lifestyle factors in predisposing towards AIDS. In certain large cities, it appears that this may be having a positive effect in decreasing the rate of increase of the disease among homosexuals. This effect has not been seen in the drug-abusing population. Funds are needed to develop methods to alert drug-abusers about the increased risk of AIDS associated with the use of intravenous drugs and to try to develop and evaluate new approaches to preventing drug abuse in those at risk for AIDS.

H. Joint NIDA-NCI Study

Recent epidemiologic evidence indicates that the putative agent HTLV-III can be transmitted by intimate sexual contact or by injection of contaminated blood, producing AIDS. As NCI now has a reliable and valid serologic assay for antibodies to HTLV-III, a seroprevalence study of serum antibodies to HTLV-III will be ascertained in drug users in the high risk area of the Newark SMSA. In addition, an attempt will be made to determine specific risk factors for contracting this newly identified virus. A second phase of this study, dependent on the results of the first phase of the implementation, will be an assessment of the actual risk of developing an AIDS-related illness in antibody positive and negative individuals. This prospective cohort study of drug users will attempt to determine the clinical relevance of an individual being HTLV-III positive.

SECTION 2: Centers for Disease Control Anticipated AIDS= Related Grants and Activities, Fiscal Year 1985

AIDS
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

MAJOR FUNCTIONS	FUNDING PLAN-FY85	PROJECTS
<p>1. Etiologic Agent and Co-factors:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Confirmation & extension of observations on causative agent & discovery of role or co-infections and co-factors.</p>	<p>\$ 3,210,000</p>	<p>1. Laboratory studies to characterize retroviruses implicated in AIDS. \$756,700</p> <p>2. Laboratory studies on diagnosis of AIDS and development of tests. \$1,806,650</p> <p>3. Studies on incidence, risk factors and natural history of AIDS. \$556,650</p>
<p>2. Development & Evaluation of Blood Tests:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Development</p>	<p>\$ 1,244,000</p>	<p>1. Development of tests for opportunistic infections occurring in AIDS. \$63,000</p> <p>2. Characterization and development of tests for viral antigens found in AIDS patients. \$1,181,000</p>

MAJOR FUNCTIONS	FUNDING PLAN-FY85	PROJECTS
b. Evaluation	\$1,018,000	<p>1. Evaluation of tests and test combinations for sensitivity and specificity in the diagnosis of AIDS. \$765,000</p> <p>2. Determination of incidence of viral antibodies in population groups at risk for AIDS. \$253,000</p>
3. Surveillance	\$4,335,000	<p>1. Conduct surveillance of various national and international population groups to better determine the prevalence of AIDS and risks of transmission. \$169,000</p> <p>2. Conduct surveillance of AIDS and AIDS related complex among various risk group members their families and sexual partners. \$306,000</p> <p>3. Determine the prevalence of retrovirus antibody and viremia in various U.S. populations including health care personnel exposed to potentially infected materials. \$189,000</p> <p>4. National surveillance of AIDS including funding and monitoring "active" surveillance programs in 15 states/cities. \$3,573,000</p> <p>5. Field investigations of AIDS cases without identifiable risk factors. \$98,000</p>

MAJOR FUNCTIONS	FUNDING PLAN-FY85	PROJECTS
4. Epidemiological Studies (to determine natural history of AIDS.	\$ 4,068,000	1. Conduct various epidemiological studies of known risk group members, household members and sexual partners to better understand sources of infection, risk factors, and risk of transmission. \$2,435,000
		2. Acquisition, including apheresis, processing, distribution and storage of AIDS and AIDS related specimens; Serum Bank AIDS collection inventory; data storage and retrieval. \$334,000
		3. Conduct studies of the relationship between AIDS and lymphadenopathy syndrome in various populations including families of AIDS patients. \$397,000
		4. Multifaced field and epidemiologic investigations of AIDS in foreign countries with AIDS to better understand prevalence risk factors and transmissibility. \$366,000
		5. Continue studies of pathogenesis of HTLV-III/LAV infection in chimpanzees and search for other animal models. \$128,000
		6. Provide serologic and biologic laboratory support for AIDS epidemiologic studies. \$408,000

MAJOR FUNCTIONS	FUNDING PLAN-FY85	PROJECTS
5. Development & Evaluation of Vaccine (including animal model)	\$ 516,000	1. Determination of antibody induction properties of viral antigens found in AIDS patients. \$516,000
6. Studies of Therapeutic Intervention:		
b. Opportunistic Infections	\$ 186,000	1. Studies on the effectiveness of certain IND drugs for opportunistic infections in AIDS patients. \$186,000
7. Bioethical & Biosafety Issues	\$ 124,000	1. Studies on required precautions when handling potentially infective (AIDS) materials. \$124,000
8. Information Dissemination/Public Affairs	\$3,260,000	1. Consult, develop and disseminate information to health workers treating patients with AIDS. \$68,000 2. Information/Health Education/risk reduction activities such as the PHS hotline, public information program; Conference of Mayors National Information interchange system; International Conference; Laboratory Training Course and public and professional information. \$850,000 3. Establish contracts and cooperative agreements with State/local health departments for AIDS prevention programs. \$2,342,000

MAJOR FUNCTIONS	FUNDING PLAN-FY85	PROJECTS
9. Immunologic Studies	\$ 32,000	Inventory and production of reagents used for immunologic testing in AIDS patients. \$32,000
12. Prevention of Transfusion-Related AIDS	\$ 707,000	1. Epidemiological studies and surveillance of AIDS patients in whom the use of blood or blood products is implicated as a causative mechanism. \$707,000

SECTION 3: Food and Drug Administration Anticipated AIDS-Related Grants and Activities, Fiscal Year 1985

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
AIDS-Related Activities
Fiscal Year 1985
(\$ in 000s)^a

Evaluation of Blood Test

Facilities renovation	\$ 150
Blood contracts ^b	2,000
Supplies	150
Equipment	350
Personnel	620
 Subtotal	 \$3,270

Development and Evaluation of Vaccine

Facilities renovation	\$ 300
Animal maintenance	1,150
Supplies	350
Equipment	1,300
Personnel	1,560
 Subtotal	 \$4,660

Studies of Therapeutic Intervention

Personnel	\$ 895
 Total FDA AIDS Activities - Fiscal Year 1985	 \$8,825

a. Sources: N. William, Center for Drugs and Biologics, and J. Biviano, Budget Analyst, Food and Drug Administration, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, Md. , personal communications, Jan. 8, 1985.

b. Two extramural studies are planned, each for approximately \$1,000,000: One to assess the impact of testing on the whole blood and plasma supplies to determine which groups to exclude from donating; and a second to assess the past and current HTLV-III exposure of hemophiliacs who received antihemophilic factor from pooled plasma donations.

SECTION 4: National Institutes of Health Anticipated AIDS-Related Activities, Fiscal Year 1985

REPORT ON AIDS RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION

In its report on the fiscal year 1985 budget for the Department of Health and Human Services, the Committee on Appropriations stated:

With the recent discovery of the likely cause of AIDS and the ability to mass produce the HTLV-III virus, the Committee is informed that the Public Health Service will be able to move ahead in the development of a rapid blood test and a vaccine.

While the budget request provides an additional \$6 million for AIDS research at NIH, that request could not have factored in the recent important discoveries related to the cause of AIDS.

Further, the Committee understands that NIH is currently reviewing its additional resource requirements for AIDS research in blood testing, HTLV-III production, vaccine development, monocyte abnormalities, and immune abnormalities; collaborative therapy trials of AIDS using standard protocols; clinical study related to treatment and prevention of AIDS; and epidemiological studies including possible HTLV-III infections in health care workers.

The Committee believes that within the overall increases recommended in this bill for NIH, sufficient resources will be available to meet these additional research requirements. With that in mind, the Committee requests NIH to provide to the Committee by September 1 a report identifying, by Institute, the additional funding needed to respond to the recent AIDS discoveries, together with a description of activities to be conducted in FY 1985. (House Report No. 98-911, pages 33-34)

The following report has been prepared by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services in response to the Committee's request.

Six NIH institutes and the Division of Research Resources are participating in the effort to conquer the AIDS problem — an effort that has been intensified by recent scientific breakthroughs. NIH has established an Executive Committee to coordinate the research efforts on AIDS.

FUNDING FOR AIDS RESEARCH

For FY 1984, NIH estimates that approximately \$43,356,000 will be obligated in AIDS research through NIH-supported programs. This funding includes about \$36,806,000 available in the regular appropriation and \$6,550,000 provided by the Congress through a supplemental bill.

Preliminary estimates for AIDS funding in the 1985 President's Budget totalled \$40,316,000. With the discovery of the causative agent, however,

and with the availability of data on more recent funding experience, NIH now estimates that about \$45,663,00 would be obligated within the level of resources provided by the President's Budget.

The recent appropriation for 1985 would provide for an estimated total of \$62,164,000 for AIDS research to be conducted and supported by NIH. Approximately \$11 million of this \$16.5 million increase over the President's Budget was achieved through mechanism redistribution of the House and Senate allowances.

The attached table summarizes NIH funding for NIH research by Institute.

AIDS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, FY 1985

The identification of the retrovirus HTLV-III as the cause of AIDS and the development of a process to produce this virus in large quantities have provided new impetus in the fight against this serious public health emergency. The NIH is intensifying its efforts to facilitate the development of a vaccine and to expand research on the natural history, epidemiology, accessory etiologic factors, pathogenesis, and animal models, prevention, and therapeutic methods. The specific avenues of research being undertaken by each of the participating institutes and the Division of Research Resources are discussed below.

National Cancer Institute

In 1985, the NCI will pursue new research projects to develop effective strategies for dealing with AIDS, not only through the use of currently available drugs and biological response modifiers in patients affected with the disease, but also through basic research to develop the knowledge necessary to prevent and cure the syndrome.

Efforts will primarily be directed toward the current commitment to basic laboratory research, important clinical research to determine whether interventive measures may be feasible, and continued vaccine developmental research. Additional focus will involve studies on the etiopathogenesis of the disease, including definitive studies on modes of transmission; the nature of the protective antibody and a clear immunological identification of the patient antibody profile. Additional knowledge is needed at the level of viral genes, which involves cloning and DNA sequencing.

A number of drugs will be tested both in vitro and in vivo in attempts to ameliorate or perhaps cure ongoing AIDS. Additional treatment protocols, such as inoculation with compatible protective lymphocytes, will be considered.

The NCI will expand its efforts in vaccine development. Past experience in the area of attempted retroviral vaccines has shown that exceptional care and expertise will be needed in the successful development of an HTLV-III

vaccine. Furthermore, the parameters of retroviral growth and antigenic configuration are more complex than in the previously studied viruses. The result is that extensive vaccine developmental research will be required before a vaccine can actually be developed, and several general methods of vaccine production will be considered.

In the intramural research program, further work will be conducted on human cell lines that produce large amounts of HTLV-III; studies to define the molecular structure of DNA clones of HTLV-III; the determination of biologically critical parts of viral genome at the molecular level; the development of rapid immunological assays to detect infection by identifying virus or viral antigens; the development of other ways to halt AIDS progression; and an expanded search for a safe, effective therapy for AIDS and its related diseases.

Support will be increased for the NCI Frederick Cancer Research Facility, which is the prime source for HTLV-III production, the entire early scale-up into fermentation, and the transfer after exponential expansion into the for-profit sector-for testing blood antibodies.

Other research efforts that will be undertaken include: nutritional assessment and support of AIDS patients, since wasting and cachexia are serious clinical problems that have not been adequately studied in these patients; study of "differentiating agents" and low-dose chemotherapy in AIDS patients with malignancy; considerations of new treatment modalities, including a number of agents that interfere with the general features of the retroviral life cycle, such as inhibitors of reverse transcriptase; studies on the immunologic effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy; and expanded grant support for the further development of animal models for AIDS.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

The discovery of the agent that causes AIDS prompted the NHLBI to assess and redirect previously supported activities and plans for future research. The Institute is now focusing its efforts on epidemiological studies of the natural history of the disease after exposure to blood products; evaluation of the tests, or assays, used to detect the agent in blood and blood products.

The latter category, the prevention of transfusion-related AIDS, is a new effort planned for 1985. Universal screening of blood products will certainly help prevent the transmission of AIDS through blood products. However, it is unlikely that any single test will identify every unit of blood with the HTLV-III virus. Development of methods to remove or inactivate the virus from blood products would provide extra assurance that the virus is not transmitted. A second initiative would develop and test in animals which immunoglobulin preparations are capable of protecting against AIDS; that is, which immunoglobulins have neutralizing activity against HTLV-III.

The Institute will continue to support several epidemiological studies. Among these is a study of blood product use and immune system changes in approximately 3,500 subjects and controls. This study takes advantage of the unique

opportunity that now exists to collect and store blood specimens from a large number of donors before universal screening becomes possible. Samples will be tested for the HTLV-III virus; those found positive will be linked to the recipients that had received the blood products. These cohorts of recipients and donors of positive units will then be followed to determine the long term immunologic and clinical status. The Institute will also continue to develop a promising animal model that may prove exceedingly useful for studies of the transmission of AIDS, the progression of the disease, and the safety and efficacy of proposed interventions.

National Institute of Dental Research

Scientists at the NIDR are actively involved in the search to identify the basic mechanisms responsible for the profound immunosuppression that characterizes AIDS. These investigations have focused on the role of the monocyte in this disease, in contrast to other NIH laboratories, which have focused on T and B lymphocyte abnormalities. The NIDR has identified a number of monocyte abnormalities, including depression of killing function, chemotactic activity, mediator production, and follow-up microbicidal product release. In preliminary studies, investigators are beginning to extend these observations to an examination of monocyte surface receptor activity and inhibitor production. The oral cavity is often the site of presentation and incapacitating complications in AIDS as a result of mucocutaneous candidiasis, herpes simplex virus, and Kaposi's sarcoma"

The continuation and expansion of these studies made possible by the House allowance are extremely important for several reasons. First, the monocyte is the first line of host defense against a variety of antigens, bacteria, viruses, and protozoan parasites. Second, the monocyte presents antigen to T lymphocytes and generates a variety of inflammatory mediators that initiate, augment, and integrate inflammatory responses. Third, characterization of the immunosuppression is crucial to identification of immunomodulatory agents that can be used clinically to enhance or augment the depressed immune responses in patients with AIDS.

National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke

In FY 1985, the NINCDS will continue clinical studies of AIDS patients with evidence of a neurological disorder as well as patients who have AIDS but no evidence of brain involvement. In these studies, cerebral spinal fluid and brain tissues from the patients will be tested for the presence of retroviruses as well as an attempt to develop diagnostic tests for AIDS. Serum specimens that have been tested for opportunistic infections will be examined for retrovirus antibodies. Electron microscopic studies of central nervous tissue for retrovirus will largely supplant attempts to isolate the virus, but the possibility that viruses other than HTLV-III could cause or contribute to AIDS will also be considered. Collaborative studies with NCI attempting to produce AIDS in primates have demonstrated hematological changes transmitted by passage of infectious

materials. Since these early experiments have been successful, experimental diagnostic and therapeutic procedures are being initiated.

In other studies, the NINCDS will test human sera with Simian Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (SAIDS) agent for evidence of antibodies. Tissue from □ onkeys Infected with SAIDS and other opportunistic infections (simian virus-40, toxoplasmosis, and measles) will continue to be studied with electron microscopy. Scientists will conduct comparative immunological characterization of SAIDS and AIDS. Monkeys with SAIDS will be treated with interleukin-2 in attempts to enhance their susceptibility to AIDS infection. The experience of developing a vaccine for SAIDS may help to test procedures for the development of an AIDS vaccine. NINCDS investigators will apply retrovirus probes in attempts to identify the AIDS virus in the nervous system.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

In 1985 the NIAID will intensify its efforts in such areas as the natural history of the disease, development of animal models and vaccines for HTLV-III, and the development and testing of chemotherapeutic agents for HTLV-III and the resultant opportunistic infections.

Specifically, 5,000 homosexual men residing in Baltimore, Berkeley, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Pittsburgh are being followed longitudinally for 3 years. Funds will be diverted from some activities described in the House report language in order to undertake new efforts to resolve issues concerning the clinical spectrum of HTLV-III infections, the implications of a positive serologic test for an individual, the prevalence of circulating and/or shed virus in antibody-positive persons, and the prognosis for seropositive individuals with mild or no signs of the disease. Biological specimens will be collected and frozen; these will then be made available to intramural and extramural scientists for evaluation.

In an attempt to learn about the pathology of retrovirus infections and for testing possible vaccines and antiviral drugs for HTLV-III, the NIAID has scheduled a meeting on "Animal Models of Retrovirus Infection" for November 1984. Several possible animal retrovirus systems that might serve as models for evaluation of problems associated with HTLV-III vaccine development will be discussed. Full development of these systems will require extensive in vitro and in vivo testing of the most likely candidates. In addition, NIAID intramural scientists are attempting to develop a recombinant HTLV-III vaccine using the vaccinia vector system (VVS). The VVS, developed by NIAID, has recently been used to develop a vaccine for hepatitis and shown promise in animal studies. Application of this new technique to the development of an AIDS vaccine represents a novel and potentially promising approach.

Prior to and even with the development of an effective vaccine, some patients will continue to develop AIDS and the opportunistic infections associated with the syndrome. Consequently, studies of the basic biology of these

infections will be continued. Particular attention will be directed toward the development of new or improved therapy of candidiasis, cryptosporidiosis, cytomegalovirus, Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare and Pneumocystis carinii infections. NIAID will develop a mechanism to coordinate testing of therapeutic agents found in these studies.

An outreach program has been established to transmit the latest technical advances in AIDS research to primary care physicians and allied health personnel. These activities will also be continued in FY 1985.

National Eye Institute

Patients with AIDS are susceptible to a variety of ocular infections including one of the herpesviruses, cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis, a serious inflammation of the light-sensitive tissue that lines the inside of the back of the eye. Investigators have found that patients with CMV retinitis are at high risk of dying within a few months, apparently because their immune systems have been drastically impaired by the time the eye infections occur. In severe cases, blindness may precede death, thereby adding to the spectrum of suffering for AIDS victims. For these reasons, NEI staff ophthalmologists will continue to perform eye examinations on AIDS patients at the NIH Clinical Center in consultation with staff of other Institutes as part of their clinical workups of these patients. New projects planned for 1985 include an epidemiological study of the various forms of retinitis that can occur in a population at risk from AIDS. In another east coast study, investigators will attempt to determine why so many AIDS patients in that population have ocular herpes zoster infections. The results of blood immunological assays will be analyzed to make this determination. As in other diseases, the monitoring of the development of AIDS in the eye may provide a sensitive index of systemic disease progression and of the effectiveness of experimental therapies.

Division of Research Resources

The DRR will continue its research efforts in 1985 in the area of AIDS, SAIDS, and AIDS/SAIDS-related research activities. Clinical studies of AIDS will continue to be conducted within the General Clinical Research Centers. In several of these centers, treatment modalities of patients with AIDS, including bone marrow implantation, are being tested. It is anticipated that these studies will facilitate the development of new treatment methodologies.

Outbreaks of spontaneously occurring SAIDS have occurred in nonhuman primates at four of the seven DRR-supported Regional Primate Research Centers. The epidemiologic, pathologic, immunologic, and virologic features of this disease show many similarities to those seen in human AIDS patients, thus making SAIDS potentially a very good model system for basic studies on human AIDS. There is a high mortality rate in nonhuman primates affected by SAIDS, and this disease represents a threat to the health status of thousands of research animals in these Centers.

Studies to date indicate that type D retroviruses are the causative agents of SAIDS at all four Centers. The disease has been experimentally transmitted to normal nonhuman primates at the California Center by inoculating them with the type D retrovirus isolated from SAIDS-affected animals. These retroviruses which appear to cause SAIDS are not the same retrovirus which has been reported to be the probable causative agent of human AIDS.

Studies on SAIDS at the four Regional Primate Research Centers are continuing. The retroviruses which have been isolated at the four Centers will be further characterized by extensive biochemical and immunological studies. In addition, attempts will be initiated to develop an antiserum to permit rapid and reliable field detection of SAIDS and SAIDS-carriers in the Centers' primate colonies. As soon as adequate laboratory characterization of the SAIDS retroviruses are completed, attempts will be made to develop vaccines to immunize nonhuman primates against the disease.

National Institutes of Health
FUNDING FOR RESEARCH ON ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)
(dollars in thousands)

	1982	1983	1984 Estimate			1985
	Actual	Actual	Approp.	Suppl.	Total	Approp.
NCI	\$2,400	\$9,790	\$14,588	\$2,000	\$16,588	\$26,851
NHLBI	5	1,202	4,890	---	4,890	8,459
NIDR	25	25	30	---	30	411
NINCDS	31	684	1,547	---	1,547	1,150
NIAID .**9***	297	9,223	14,918	4,150	19,068	23,262
NEI .0..98.0 .	33	45	58	---	58	300
DRR .***** .	<u>564</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,175</u>	<u>1,731</u>
Total . . .	3,355	21,668	36,806	6,550	43,356	62,164

SECTION 5: NIH AIDS Projects Funded in Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

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GRANT NUMBER	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) 1 F32 AI07216-01 HOFFLIN, JLSSE M	05-31-85	84	20,040	100	20,040		PALO ALTO MEDICAL FOUNDATION RES INST TOXOPLASMIC ENCEPHALITIS IN THE IMMUNOSUPPRESSED HOST
2 P01 AI12192-09 STAMM, WALTER E	07-01-78	83	827,358	13	107,557		UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STD RESEARCH PROGRAM PROJECT
5 P01 AI12192-10 STAMM, WALTER E	07-01-78	84	869,675	13	113,058		UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STD RESEARCH PROGRAM PROJECT
3 P01 AI12192-10 S1 STAMM, WALTER E	07-01-78	84	108,696	13	14,130		UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STD RESEARCH PROGRAM PROJECT AI-12192
2 P01 AI15036-06 SPARLING, PHILIP F	07-01-78	83	424,463	14	59,425		UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL NORTH CAROL PROGRAM ON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE
5 P01 AI 15036-07 SPARLING, PHILIP F	07-01-78	84	463,325	14	64,866		UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL NORTH CAROLINA PROGRAM OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE
2 P50 AI15321-06 BELLANTI, JOSEPH A	09-01-78	83	110,252	100	110,252		GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASES
5 P50 AI15321-07 BELLANTI, JOSEPH A	09-01-78	84	117,814	100	117,814		GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASES
3 P50 AI15321-07 S1 BELLANTI, JOSEPH A	09-01-78	84	23,295	100	23,295		GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON IMMUNOLOGIC DI
2 P50 AI15332-06 FAHEY, JOHN L	09-01-78	83	432,218	33	142,632		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASE
3 P50 AI15332-06 S1 FAHEY, JOHN L	09-01-78	83	76,153	33	25,130		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES ASSESSING & MEETING PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS OF AIDS PATIENTS
3 P50 AI15332-06 S2 FAHEY, JOHN L	09-01-78	83	170,974	33	56,421		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE AIDS CRISIS BY PRIMARY CARE
3 P50 AI15332-06 S3 FAHEY, JOHN L	09-01-78	83	54,745	33	18,066		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASE
5 P50 AI15332-07 FAHEY, JOHN L	09-01-78	84	762,756	33	251,709		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ON IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASE
2 R01 AI16212-04 A1 RINALDO, CHARLES R, JR	09-01-79	83	118,393	100	118,393		UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH CELL MEDIATED IMMUNITY DURING CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION
5 R01 AI16212-05 RINALDO, CHARLES R, JR	09-01-79	84	116,091	100	116,091		UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH CELL MEDIATED IMMUNITY DURING CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION

PROGRAM 11143; SOURCE: OPEN/PEND FILE & AIDS FILE

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
5 R01 AI19772-02 PESANTI, EDWARD L	08-01-82	83	72,009	100	72,009	PNEUMOCYSTISCARINII: METABOLISM AND HOST DEFENSES	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER
1 R13 AI20166-01 HOLMES, KING K	08-01-83	83	7,500	100	7,500	FIFTH MEETING -	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR STD RESEARCH
1 R01 AI20573-01 GARDNER, MURRAY B	09-15-83	83	124,253	100	124,253	SIMIAN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS
5 R01 AI20573-02 GARDNER, MURRAY B	09-15-83	84	139,472	100	139,472	SIMIAN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS
1 U01 AI20671-01 RUBINSTEIN, ARYE	05-01-83	83	392,765	100	392,745	PATHOGENESIS & EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY	YESHIVA UNIVERSITY
5 U01 AI20671-02 RUBINSTEIN, ARYE	05-01-83	84	672,562	100	672,542	PATHOGENESIS & EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY	YESHIVA UNIVERSITY
1 U01 AI20672-01 FAHEY, JOHN L	05-01-83	83	273,954	100	273,954	STUDIES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES
3 U01 AI20672-01S1 FAHEY, JOHN L	05-01-83	83	78,133	100	78,133	CLINICAL & THERAPEUTIC STUDIES IN KS & RELATED AIDS	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES
3 U01 AI20672-01S2 FAHEY, JOHN L	05-01-83	83	76,119	100	76,119	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUBPOPULATION REDUCTIONS IN AIDS	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES
5 U01 AI20672-02 FAHEY, JOHN L	05-01-83	84	491,012	100	491,012	STUDIES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES
1 U01 AI20673-01 HUGHES, WALTER T	04-01-83	83	86,505	100	86,505	DEVELOPMENTAL THERAPEUTICS FOR P	ST. JUDE CHILDREN'S RESEARCH HOSPITAL CARINII PNEUMONITIS
5 U01 AI20673-02 HUGHES, WALTER T	04-01-83	84	91,355	100	91,355	DEVELOPMENTAL THERAPEUTICS FOR P	ST. JUDE CHILDREN'S RESEARCH HOSPITAL CARINII PNEUMONITIS
1 U01 AI20674-01 MA, PEARL	04-01-83	83	116,974	100	116,974	PREVALENCE AND PATHOGENESIS OF	ST. VINCENT'S HOSP & MED CTR NEW YORK CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
5 U01 AI20674-02 MA, PEARL	04-01-83	84	143,695	100	163,695	PREVALENCE AND PATHOGENESIS OF	ST. VINCENT'S HOSP & MED CTR NEW YORK CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
1 R01 AI20698-01 CHESS, LEONARD	09-15-83	83	161,991	100	161,991	IMMUNOBIOLOGY OF THE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEW YORK
5 R01 AI20698-02 CHESS, LEONARD	09-15-83	84	167,150	100	167,150	IMMUNOBIOLOGY OF THE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEW YORK

PROGRAM #N143; SOURCE: OPEN/PEND FILE & AIDS FILE

NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER - PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
1 R01 AI20717-01 GUPTA, SUDHIR	09-15-83	83	102,198	100	102,198	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE AMLR AND LYMPHOID DIFFERENTIATION IN AIDS	CALIFORNIA IRVINE
5 R01 AI20717-02 GUPTA, SUDHIR	09-15-83	84	110,217	100	110,217	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE AMLR AND LYMPHOID DIFFERENTIATION IN AIDS	CALIFORNIA IRVINE
1 R01 AI20729-01 LETVIN, NORMAN L	09-15-83	83	79,444	100	79,444	HARVARD UNIVERSITY IMMUNOREGULATION IN AIDS	HARVARD UNIVERSITY
5 R01 AI20729-02 LETVIN, NORMAN L	09-15-83	84	87,083	100	87,083	HARVARD UNIVERSITY IMMUNOREGULATION IN AIDS	HARVARD UNIVERSITY
1 R01 AI20731-01 MONTE-RICHER, VICTORIA	09-15-83	83	47,446	100	47,446	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SEMEN--INDUCED IMMUNOSUPPRESSION	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
5 R01 AI20731-02 MONTE-WICHER, VICTORIA	09-15-83	84	50,818	100	50,818	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SEMEN--INDUCED IMMUNOSUPPRESSION	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
1 R01 AI20736-01 PARKS, WADE P	09-30-83	83	292,916	100	292,916	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISEASE IN HAITIAN CHILDREN	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
5 R01 AI20736-02 PARKS, WADE P	09-30-83	84	293,668	100	293,668	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISEASE IN HAITIAN CHILDREN	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
1 R01 AI20911-01A1 MILLER, GERALDINE P	09-30-84	84	77,193	100	77,193	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HLTH SCI CTR HOUSTON HUMAN IN VITRO RESPONSES TO CRYPTOCOCCUS NEOFORMANS	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HLTH SCI CTR HOUSTON
1 R01 AI20940-01 IVEY, MICHAEL H	04-01-84	84	98,892	100	98,892	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HLTH SCIENCES CTR ASSAY FOR PNEUMOCYSTOSIS IN IMMUNODEFICIENT HOSTS	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HLTH SCIENCES CTR
1 U01 AI21105-01 HORWITZ, MARSHALL S	04-01-84	84	118,103	100	118,103	YESHIVA UNIVERSITY ADENOVIRUSES AS A COFACTOR AND IMMUNE MODULATOR IN AIDS	YESHIVA UNIVERSITY
1 U01 AI21118-01 TATTERSALL, PETER J	03-01-84	84	161,339	100	161,339	YALE UNIVERSITY ASSESSMENT OF A POSSIBLE PARVOVIRAL ETIOLOGY FOR AIDS	YALE UNIVERSITY
1 U01 AI21122-01 PARKS, WADE P	02-01-84	84	159,534	100	159,534	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI HTLV RETROVIRUS INFECTION IN HAITIANS WITH AIDS	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
1 U01 AI21129-01 MULDER, CAREL	02-01-84	84	88,101	100	88,101	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCH MOLECULAR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ETIOLOGY OF AIDS	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCH
1 U01 AI21134-01 PREBLE, OLIVIA T	05-01-84	84	51,025	100	51,025	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTH SCI INFECTIOUS ETIOLOGY OF AIDS IN HEMOPHILIACS	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTH SCI
1 U01 AI21141-01 ANDERSON, DEBORAH J	04-01-84	84	70,324	100	70,324	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE ROLE OF SEMEN IN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE

PROGRAM#N143; SOURCE: OPEN/PEND FILE 8 AIDS FILE

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTE
1 R01 AI21161-01 SULLIVAN, JOHN L	09-15-83	83	177,810	100	177,810	IMMUNOREGULATORY DEFECTS IN HEMOPHILIA	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCH
5 R01 AI21161-02 SULLIVAN, JOHN L	09-15-83	84	192,713	100	192,713	IMMUNOREGULATORY DEFECTS IN HEMOPHILIA	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCH
1 U01 AI21175-01 LANGE, MICHAEL	09-30-83	85	304,989	100	304,989	PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF IMMUNOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES	ST. LUKE'S-ROOSEVELT INST FOR HLTH SCI
3 U01 AI21175-01S1 LANGE, MICHAEL	09-30-83	84	34,300	100	34,300	PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF IMMUNOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES	ST. LUKE'S-ROOSEVELT INST FOR HLTH SCI
5 U01 AI21175-02 LANGE, MICHAEL	09-30-83	84	336,937	100	336,937	PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF IMMUNOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES	ST. LUKE'S-ROOSEVELT INST FOR HLTH SCI
1 U01 AI21182-01 SIDDIQUI, ALEEM	04-01-84	84	78,985	100	78,985	HEPATITIS B VIRUS AS COCARCINOGEN IN KAPOSI SARCOMA	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HLTH SCIENCES CTR
1 U01 AI21186-01 MILLER, I GEORGE, JR	02-01-84	84	188,495	100	188,495	RETROVIRUSES AND OTHER VIRAL COFACTORS IN AIDS	YALE UNIVERSITY
1 U01 AI21189-01 CHAGANTI, RAJU S	02-01-84	84	105,535	100	105,535	CYTOGENETIC FCNS OF LYMPHOID PROLIFERATION IN AIDS PATIENTS	SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RES
1 R43 AI21209-01 WIDDER, KENNETH J	07-01-84	84	42,286	100	42,286	POSSIBLE AIDS DIAGNOSTIC TEST	MOLECULAR BIOSYSTEMS, INC.
1 P01 AI21289-01 RICH, ROBERT R	09-30-84	84	246,750	50	123,375	REGULATORY ABNORMALITIES IN IMMUNOLOGIC DISEASES	BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
1 R01 AI21510-01 MURRAY, HENRY W	07-01-84	84	168,470	100	168,470	ROLE & EFFECT OF GAMMA INTERFERON IN THE AIDS SYNDROME	CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
1 R01 AI21516-01 BARTLETT> JOHN G	06-01-84	84	228,632	100	228,632	ENTERIC DISEASES IN A POPULATION AT RISK FOR AIDS	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
1 R01 AI21874-01 MCCARTHY, CHARLOTTE M	09-30-84	84	79,054	100	79,054	ASSESSMENT OF DRUG RESISTANCE IN MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM	NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY LAS CRUCES
1 R01 AI21897-01 GANGADHARAM, PATTISAPU R	09-30-84	84	107,846	100	107,846	IMMUNOPATHOLOGY OF MYCOBACTERIUM INTRACELLULAR IN AIDS	NATIONAL JEWISH HOSP & RES CTR-NAT'L AST
1 R01 AI21917-01 MURRAY, HENRY W	09-30-84	84	109,837	100	109,837	GAMMA INTERFERON-MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM INFECTION IN AIDS	CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
1 R01 AI21919-01 CROWLE, ALFRED J	09-30-84	84	91*541	100	91,541	MECHANISMS OF M AVIUM INFECTION IN AIDS	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HLTH SCIENCES CTR

'ROGRAM 01143; SOURCE' OPEN/PEND FILE & AIDS FILE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
1 R01 AI21929-01 IMAEDA, TAMOTSU	09-30-84	84	71,792	100	71,792	UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE & DENTISTRY OF NJ MYCOBACTERIUM INTRACELLULAR IN AIDS PATIENTS	
1 R01 AI21931-01 GANZ, TONAS	09-30-84	84	111,604	100	111,604	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES MICROBICIDAL MECHANISMS AGAINST PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII	
1 R01 AI21938-01 ARMSTRONG, DONALD	09-30-84	84	38,395	100	38,395	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CANCER & ALLIED DI PENTAMIDINE PHARMACOKINETICS IN ANIMALS AND HUMANS	
1 R01 AI21946-01 BARROW, WILLIAM M	09-30-84	84	41,240	100	41,240	TEXAS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE PROCESSING OF MYCOBACTERIAL GLYCOPOLIPID ANTIGENS	
1 R01 AI21947-01 LEHMANN, PAUL F	09-30-84	84	61,356	100	61,356	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO AT TOLEDO MANNOPROTEIN BIOSYNTHESIS AND ITS ROLE IN PATHOGENICITY	
1 R01 AI21951-01 LIPSCOMB, MARY F	09-30-84	84	178,870	100	178,870	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HLTH SCI CTR DALLAS PULMONARY DEFENSES IN OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS	
1 R01 AI21953-01 MILLER, RICHARD A	09-30-84	84	81,518	100	81,518	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HUMORAL IMMUNITY TO CRYPTOSPORIDIUM IN PRIMATES	
1 N01 AI32503-00 CICMANEC, JOHN L	05-19-83	83	169,078	100	169,078	MELOY LABORATORIES HOUSING ANIMALS FOR STUDIES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
5 N01 AI32503-01 CICMANEC, JOHN L	05-19-83	84	117,649	100	117,649	MELOY LABORATORIES HOUSING ANIMALS FOR STUDIES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
1 N01 AI32507-00 BAKER, LOUIS N	07-22-83	83	550,838	100	550,838	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER COLLECT SPECIMENS TO DETECT ETIOLOGIC AGENTS OF AIDS	
5 N01 AI32507-05 BAKER, LOUIS N	07-22-83	84	578,322	100	578,322	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER COLLECT SPECIMENS TO DETECT ETIOLOGIC AGENTS OF AIDS	
5 N01 AI32507-06 BAKER, LOUIS N	07-22-83	84	201,697	100	201,697	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER COLLECT SPECIMENS TO DETECT ETIOLOGIC AGENTS OF AIDS	
1 N01 AI32511-00 DETELS, ROGER	09-30-83	83	669,165	100	669,165	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	
5 N01 AI32511-03 DETELS, ROGER	09-30-83	84	544,861	100	544,861	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	
5 N01 AI32511-06 DETELS, ROGER	09-30-83	84	629,025	100	629,025	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	
1 N01 AI32513-00 RINALDO, CHARLES R, JR	09-30-83	83	782,790	100	782,790	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	

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GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
5 NO1 AI32513-01 RINALDO, CHARLES R, JR	09-30-83	83	156,000	100	156,000	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
5 NO1 AI32513-04 RINALDO, CHARLES R, JR	09-30-83	84	1,109,920	100	1,109,920	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
5 NO1 AI32513-06 RINALDO, CHARLES R, JR	09-30-83	84	665,311	100	665,311	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
1 NO1 AI32519-00 WINKELSTEIN, WARREN, JR	09-30-83	83	676,951	100	676,951	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY
5 NO1 AI32519-04 WINKELSTEIN, WARREN, JR	09-30-83	84	615,627	100	615,627	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY
3 NO1 AI32519-05 WINKELSTEIN, WARREN, JR	09-30-83	84	443,285	100	443,285	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY
1 NO1 AI32520-00 POLK, B FRANK	09-30-83	83	471,663	100	471,663	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
5 NO1 AI32520-01 POLK, B FRANK	09-30-83	83	94,000	100	94,000	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
5 NO1 AI32520-04 POLK, B FRANK	09-30-83	84	404,269	100	404,269	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
3 NO1 AI32520-05 POLK, B FRANK	09-30-83	84	517,879	100	517,879	NATURAL HISTORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
1 Yo1 AI40012-00 KASLOW, RICHARD A	08-07-84	84	33,940	00	33,940	MENTAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF AIDS ON AT-RISK HOMOSEXUAL MEN	U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HLTH
1 NO1 AI42543-00 SMITH, JAMES W	07-10-86	84	149,225	00	149,225	DEVELOP DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF PNEUMOCYSTICCARINII	INDIANA UNIV-PURDUE UNIV AT INDIANAPOLIS
1 NO1 AI42544-00 ISEMAN, MICHAEL D	07-23-84	84	227,559	00	227,559	DRUG TREATMENT OF M. AVIUM-INTRACELLULARE IN AIDS	NATIONAL JEWISH HOSP & RES CTR-NAT'L AST
1 NO1 AI42545-00 YOUNG, LOHELL S	07-23-84	84	186,123	100	186,123	DRUG TREATMENT OF M. AVIUM-INTRACELLULARE IN AIDS	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES
1 NO1 AI42547-00 LOPEZ-BERESTEIN, GABRIEL	07-16-84	84	159,494	100	159,494	DEVELOP DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF CANDIDIASIS	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM CANCER CENTER
1 NO1 AI42548-00 HALZER, PETER D	07-10-84	84	160,024	100	160,024	DEVELOP DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF PNEUMOCYSTICCARINII	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR-AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
1 N01 AI42549-00 CLARK, ALICE M	07-23-84	84	144,836	100	146,836	UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI DEVELOP DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF	CANDIDIASIS
1 N01 AI42554-00 DRACH, JOHN C	08-01-84	84	671,023	100	671,023	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR DEVELOP ANTIVIRAL DRUGS FOR	CMV INFECTIONS IN AIDS
1 N01 AI42555-00 SHANNON, WILLIAM M	08-01-84	84	137,133	100	137,133	SOUTHERN RESEARCH INSTITUTE DEVELOP ANTIVIRAL DRUGS FOR	CMV INFECTIONS IN AIDS
1 N01 AI42556-00 WRIGHT, GEORGE E	08-01-84	84	157,279	100	157,279	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCH DEVELOP ANTIVIRAL DRUGS FOR	CMV INFECTIONS IN AIDS
1 N01 AI42557-00 ALBRECHT, THOMAS B	09-01-84	84	284,771	100	284,771	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MED BR GALVESTON DEVELOP ANTIVIRAL DRUGS FOR	CMV INFECTIONS IN AIDS
1 N01 AI42651-00 BECKER, JEFFREY M	07-30-84	84	222,553	100	222,553	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE KNOXVILLE DEVELOP DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF	CANDIDIASIS
INSTITUTE TOTAL			24,691,203	102	21,230,459		
National Cancer Institute (NCI)							
5 R01 CA19341-07 HASELTINE, WILLIAM A	06-01-79	83	117,855	10	11,786	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE THE MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF REPLICATION RNA TUMOR VIRUSES	
5 R01 CA19341-08 HASELTINE, WILLIAM A	06-01-79	84	142,570	10	14,257	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE THE MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF REPLICATION RNA TUMOR VIRUSES	
3 R01 CA33205-01S1 MARMOR, MICHAEL	09-30-82	83	16,350	100	16,350	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY RISK FACTORS FOR	KAPOSI'S SARCOMA IN HOMOSEXUAL MEN
2 R01 CA33205-02 MARMOR, MICHAEL	09-30-82	84	251,794	100	251,794	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY RISK FACTORS FOR	KAPOSI'S SARCOMA IN HOMOSEXUAL MEN
1 R01 CA33873-01A1 MERTELSMANN, ROLAND H	08-01-83	83	104,431	100	104,431	SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RES INTERLEUKIN-2 IN HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROMES	
5 R01 CA33873-02 MERTELSMANN, ROLAND H	08-01-83	84	110,788	100	110,788	SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RES INTERLEUKIN-2 IN HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROMES	
1 R23 CA34671-01 CIANCIOLO, GEORGE J	09-30-83	83	52,244	100	52,244	DUKE UNIVERSITY INHIBITORS OF	MACROPHAGES IN NEOPLASIA RELATIONSHIP
5 R23 CA34671-02 CIANCIOLO, GEORGE J	09-30-83	84	53,720	100	53,720	DUKE UNIVERSITY INHIBITORS OF	MACROPHAGES IN NEOPLASIA RELATIONSHIP
1 R01 CA34674-01 HERSH, EVAN M	02-07-83	83	184,958	100	184,958	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM CANCER CENTER STUDY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND	KAPOSI'S SARCOMA

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTE
5 R01 CA34674-02 HERSH, EVAN M	02-07-83	84	198,741	100	198,741	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM CANCER CENTER STUDY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND KAPOSI'S SARCOMA	
1 R01 CA34729-01 SPECTOR, DEBORAH H	05-01-83	83	99,563	100	99,563	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO HUMAN CMV, CELL-RELATED DNA, ONCOGENES & KAPOSI SARCOMA	
5 R01 CA34729-02 SPECTOR, DEBORAH H	05-01-83	84	115,844	100	115,844	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO HUMAN CMV, CELL-RELATED DNA, ONCOGENES & KAPOSI SARCOMA	
1 R01 CA34822-01 SAFAI, BIJAN	09-30-83	83	190,939	100	190,939	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CANCER & ALLIED DI EPIDEMIOLOGY: KAPOSI SARCOMA-ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY	
1 U01 CA34975-01 MULLINS, JAMES I	05-01-83	83	143,699	00	143,699	HARVARD UNIVERSITY MALIGNANCY ASSOCIATED GENETIC CHANGES--KAPOSI'S SARCOMA	
S U01 CA34975-02 MULLINS, JAMES I	05-01-83	84	126,262	00	126,262	HARVARD UNIVERSITY RETROVIRUSES AND AIDS	
1 U01 CA34976-01 VALENTINE, FRED T	06-01-83	83	166,822	00	166,822	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY ETIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE AID SYNDROME	
5 U01 CA34976-02 VALENTINE, FRED T	06-01-83	84	171,305	00	171,305	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY ETIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGICAL-BASIS OF THE AID SYNDROME	
1 U01 CA34977-01 ANDES, W ABE	09-30-83	83	264,616	100	264,616	TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA A STUDY OF THE IMMUNODEFICIENCY IN HEMOPHILIA	
5 U01 CA34977-02 ANDES, W ABE	09-30-83	84	261,892	100	261,892	TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA A STUDY OF THE IMMUNODEFICIENCY IN HEMOPHILIA	
1 U01 CA34979-01 FINBERG, ROBERT W	09-30-83	83	60,631	100	60,631	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE ANIMAL MODELS OF AIDS	
5 U01 CA34979-02 FINDERG, ROBERT W	09-30-83	84	64,561	100	64,561	DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE ANIMAL MODELS OF AIDS	
1 U01 CA34980-01 VOLBERDING, PAUL A	05-01-83	83	526,229	100	526,229	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO STUDIES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	
3 U01 CA34980-01S2 VOLBERDING, PAUL A	05-01-83	83	48,526	100	48,526	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO STUDIES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	
5 U01 CA34980-02 VOLBERDING, PAUL A	05-01-83	84	559,702	100	559,702	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO STUDIES OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	
1 U01 CA34981-01 HAUPTMAN, STEPHEN P	09-30-83	83	153,421	100	153,421	THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY AIDS--MECHANISM OF DEFECTIVE IMMUNOREGULATION	

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
5 U01CA34981-02 HAUPTMAN, STEPHEN P	09-30-83	84	152,570	100	152,570	AIDS-MECHANISM	THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY OF DEFECTIVE IMMUNOREGULATION
1 U01CA34987-01 PIFER, LINDA L	09-30-83	83	24,737	100	24,737	NONINVASIVE DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMOCYSTIS IN AIDS PATIENTS	UNIVERSITY OF TENN CENTER HEALTH SCIEN
5 U01CA34987-02 PIFER, LINDA L	09-30-83	84	92,620	100	92,620	NONINVASIVE DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMOCYSTIS IN AIDS PATIENTS	UNIVERSITY OF TENN CENTER HEALTH SCIEN
1 U01CA34988-01 FISCHL, MARGARET A	09-30-83	83	134,029	100	134,029	A STUDY OF AN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
5 U01CA34988-02 FISCHL, MARGARET A	09-30-83	84	169,224	100	169,224	A STUDY OF AN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
1 U01CA34989-01 SIEGAL, FREDERICK P	05-01-83	83	254,011	100	254,011	AIDS: CHARACTERIZATION OF EARLY DEFECTS	MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
5 U01CA34989-02 SIEGAL, FREDERICK P	05-01-83	84	330,121	100	330,121	AIDS: characterization OF EARLY DEFECTS	MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
1 U01CA34991-01 ZAIJA, JOHN A	09-30-83	83	107,681	100	107,681	ROLE OF CMV IN THE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
5 U01CA34991-02 ZAIJA, JOHN A	09-30-83	84	112,662	100	112,662	THE ROLE OF CMV IN THE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROM	CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
1 U01CA34994-01 PREBLE, OLIVIA T	09-30-83	83	46,600	100	46,600	INTERFERON AND THE ETIOLOGY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTH SCI
5 U01CA34994-02 PREBLE, OLIVIA T	09-30-83	84	40,600	100	40,600	INTERFERON AND THE ETIOLOGY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTH SCI
1 U01CA34995-01 SAFAI, BIJAN	06-01-83	83	249,999	100	249,999	PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF EPIDEMIC KAPOSI'S SARCOMA AND AIDS	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CANCER & ALLIED DI
5 U01CA34995-02 SAFAI, BIJAN	06-01-83	84	266,397	100	266,397	PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF EPIDEMIC KAPOSI'S SARCOMA AND AIDS	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CANCER & ALLIED DI
1 U01CA35001-01 HUGHES, JOHN H	04-01-83	83	60,050	100	60,050	ASSESSMENT OF SEMINAL PLASMA & CMV INFECTIONS ON AIDS	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (COLUMBUS)
5 U01CA35001-02 HUGHES, JOHN H	04-01-83	84	87,614	100	87,614	ASSESSMENT OF SEMINAL PLASMA & CMV INFECTIONS ON AIDS	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (COLUMBUS)
1 U01CA35006-01 KIRKPATRICK, CHARLES H	09-30-83	83	172,538	100	172,538	PATHOGENESIS OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	NATIONAL JEWISH HOSP & RES CTR-NAT'L AST

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5 U01 CA35006-02 KIRKPATRICK, CHARLES H	09-30-83	84	184,583	100	184,583	NATIONAL JEWISH HOSP & RES CTR-NAT'L AST PATHOGENESIS OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
1 U01 CA35018-01 DOUGLAS, R GORDON, JR	05-01-83	83	568,319	100	568,319	CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER COLLABORATIVE STUDIES OF AID/KAPOSI'S SARCOMA
3 U01 CA35018-01S1 DOUGLAS, R GORDON, JR	05-01-83	83	137,372	100	137,372	CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER COLLABORATIVE STUDIES OF AID/KAPOSI'S SARCOMA
5 U01 CA35018-02 DOUGLAS, R GORDON, JR	05-01-83	84	760,065	100	760,065	CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER COLLABORATIVE STUDIES OF AID/KAPOSI'S SARCOMA
1 U01 CA35020-01 HIRSCH, MARTIN S	05-01-83	83	124,335	100	124,335	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL VIRUSES ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND KAPOSI SARCOMA
3 U01 CA35020-01S1 HIRSCH, MARTIN S	05-01-83	84	29,000	100	29,000	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL VIRUSES ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND KAPOSI SARCOMA
5 U01 CA35020-02 HIRSCH, MARTIN S	05-01-83	84	123,310	100	123,310	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL VIRUSES ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND KAPOSI SARCOMA
t R13 CA35028-01 TOPP, HILLIAN C	01-07-83	83	20,367	100	20,367	COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY WORKSHOP ON A I D SYNDROME AND KAPOSI'S SARCOMA
1 ROt CA35460-01A1 VOLSKY, DAVID J	03-15-84	84	83,465	10	8,347	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER MONOCLINAL ANTI-EBNA ANTIBODIES
t ROt CA35676-01 HOLLY, ELIZABETH A	09-30-83	83	95,303	100	95,303	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CANCER PROGRAM, INC. EPIDEMIOLOGY: EWING'S SARCOMA, ANAL AND RECTAL CARCINOMA
5 RO1 CA35676-02 HOLLY, ELIZABETH A	09-30-83	84	147,959	100	147,959	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CANCER PROGRAM, INC. Epidemiology EWING'S SARCOMA, ANAL AND RECTAL CARCINOM
t RO1 CA35683-01 HOLMES, FREDERICK F	09-30-83	83	58,453	100	58,453	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS COL HLTH SC: & HOSP ANAL CANCER IN WOMEN: ETIOLOGIC FACTORS
5 RO1 CA35683-02 HOLMES, FREDERICK F	09-30-83	84	92,344	100	92,344	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS COL HLTHSCI & HOSP ANAL CANCER IN WOMEN: ETIOLOGIC FACTORS
1 RO1 CA35706-01 PETERS, RUTH K	09-30-83	83	103,837	100	103,837	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EPIDEMIOLOGY OF EPITHELIAL TUMORS OF THE ANOGENITAL AREA
5 RO1 CA35706-02 PETERS, RUTH K	09-30-83	84	118,029	100	118,029	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EPIDEMIOLOGY OF EPITHELIAL TUMORS OF THE ANOGENITAL AREA
9 RO1 CA35922-04A1 SCHWARTZ, STANLEY A	09-30-83	83	66,747	100	66,747	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR SUPPRESSOR CELLS IN CANCER AND IMMUNODEFICIENCIES

PROGRAM #N143; SOURCE: OPEN/PEND FILE & AIDS FILE

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GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTE
5 R01 CA35922-05 SCHWARTZ, STANLEY A	09-30-83	84	65,371	100	65,371	SUPPRESSOR CELLS IN CANCER AND IMMUNODEFICIENCIES	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR
1 U01 CA35982-01 FRIEDMAN-KIEN, ALVIN E	07-15-83	83	395,000	100	395,000	EPIDEMIC KAPOSI'S SARCOMA	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
1 R01 CA36301-01A1 LEVINE, ALEXANDRA M	07-15-84	84	299,077	100	299,077	EPIDEMIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY IN HOMOSEXUALS WITH PGL	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
9 R01 CA36642-04A1 CORLEY, RONALD B	09-30-83	83	123,117	100	123,117	HELPER T CELLS: COMPARISON OF T-T AND T-B INTERACTION	DUKE UNIVERSITY
5 R01 CA36642-05 CORLEY, RONALD B	09-30-83	84	128,564	100	128,564	HELPER T CELLS: COMPARISON OF T-T AND T-B INTERACTION	DUKE UNIVERSITY
1 R13 CA36751-01 SELIKOFF, IRVING J	09-30-83	83	10,000	100	10,000	CONFERENCE ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
3 R13 CA36751-01S1 SELIKOFF, IRVING J	09-30-83	84	25,000	100	25,000	CONFERENCE; ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
1 U01 CA37259-01 ROSENTHAL, LEONARD J	04-01-84	84	145,662	100	165,662	ROLE OF HCMV IN KS ASSOCIATED WITH AIDS	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
1 U01 CA37265-01 MC DOUGALL, JAMES K	03-01-84	84	132,123	100	132,123	CYTOMEGALOVIRUS IN AIDS AND KAPOSI'S SARCOMA	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
1 U01 CA37295-01 BASILICO, CLAUDIO	04-01-84	84	259,408	100	259,408	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF AIDS-RELATED TUMORS	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
1 U01 CA37314-01 HAYWARD, GARY S	04-01-84	84	114,987	00	114,987	INTERACTION OF EBV AND CMV IN AIDS KAPOSI'S SARCOMA	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
1 U01 CA37327-01 GERMAN, JAMES L, III	03-01-84	84	76,372	00	76,372	CHROMOSOME MUTATION IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF AIDS	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER
1 R01 CA37437-01 CHOI, YONG S	09-30-83	83	107,422	00	107,422	FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF T-LYMPHOCYTE SUBPOPULATIONS	SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RES
5 R01 CA37437-02 CHOI, YONG S	09-30-83	84	118,837	100	118,837	FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF T-LYMPHOCYTE SUBPOPULATIONS	SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RES
1 U01 CA37461-01 SCHOOLEY, ROBERT T	04-01-84	84	100,313	100	100,313	HUMAN T-CELL LEUKEMIA VIRUS--VIRUS-HOST INTERACTIONS	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
1 U01 CA37465-01 VOLSKY, DAVID J	04-01-84	84	125,225	100	125,225	STUDIES OF THE VIRAL ETIOLOGY OF AIDS	CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

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GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
1 U01 CA37466-01 ESSEX, MYRON E	04-01-84	84	156,966	100	156,966	HARVARD UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HTLV AND AIDS	
1 U01 CA37467-01 GARDNER, MURRAY B	03-01-84	84	171,558	100	171,558	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS SIMIAN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME--A MODEL	
1 U01 CA37477-01 SUMAYA, CIRO V	04-01-84	84	67,918	100	67,918	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HLTH SCI CTR SAN ANT EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS AND CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS IN AIDS	
1 U01 CA37478-01 POIESZ, BERNARD J	04-01-84	84	163,159	100	163,159	UPSTATE MEDICAL CENTER ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME/ASSOCIATION WITH HTLV	
1 R43 CA38502-01 BALINT, JOSEPH P, JR	09-30-84	84	50,000	100	50,000	IMRE CORPORATION IMMUNO ADSORPTION THERAPY FOR KAPOSI'S SARCOMA	
INSTITUTE TOTAL			12,038,483	78	11,728,983		
<u>NCI - Div. of Cancer Biology and Diactnc@ls-</u>							
3 N01 CB25005-01 WEATHERLY, BRIAN S	09-30-82	83	16,241	70	11,369	BIOQUAL, INC. FACILITY FOR VIRUS INFECTED AND CHIMERIC MICE	
3 N01 CB25005-02 WEATHERLY, BRIAN S	09-30-82	83	250,409	70	175,286	BIOQUAL, INC. FACILITY FOR VIRUS INFECTED AND CHIMERIC MICE	
3 N01 CB25005-04 WEATHERLY, BRIAN S	09-30-82	84	265,162	70	185,613	BIOQUAL, INC. FACILITY FOR VIRUS INFECTED AND CHIMERIC MICE	
INSTITUTE TOTAL			531,812	3	372,268		
<u>NCI - Div. of Cancer Treatment</u>							
5 N01 CM05724-15 SARNGADHARAN, M G	09-30-80	83	400,000	12	48,000	LITTON BIONETICS PROVIDE ANIMAL FACILITIES FOR VIRAL CANCER RESEARCH	
3 N01 CM05724-17 SARNGADHARAN, M G	09-30-80	84	400,000	12	48,000	LITTON BIONETICS PROVIDE ANIMAL FACILITIES FOR VIRAL CANCER RESEARCH	
5 N01 CM25608-01 SMITH, RICHARD G	09-30-82	83	293,501	20	58,700	HEM RESEARCH, INC. SUPPLY HUMAN TUMORS NUCLEIC ACIDS AND RETROVIRUSES	
3 N01 CM25608-03 SMITH, RICHARD G	09-30-82	83	74,663	20	14,933	HEM RESEARCH, INC. SUPPLY HUMAN TUMORS NUCLEIC ACIDS AND RETROVIRUSES	
5 N01 CM25616-02 SARNGADHARAN, M G	03-21-82	83	579,507	80	463,606	LITTON BIONETICS PROVIDE HEMATOPOIETIC CELL CULTURES	
5 N01 CM25616-03 SARNGADHARAN, M G	03-21-82	84	579,507	80	463,606	LITTON BIONETICS PROVIDE HEMATOPOIETIC CELL CULTURES	
INSTITUTE TOTAL			2,327,178	6	1,096,845		

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START RATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	GRANTEE INSTITUTION TITLE OF PROJECT
NCI - Office of the Director 3 N01 C023909-04 LIVNEMAN, JAMES L	09-09-82	83	7,444,087	1	74,441	LITTON BIONETICS RESEARCH AT THE NCI FREDERICK CANCER RESEARCH FACILITY
5 N01 C023909-07 VANDE HOUDE, GEORGE F	09-09-82	84	7,623,593	1	76,236	LITTON BIONETICS RESEARCH AT THE NCI FREDERICK CANCER RESEARCH FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-05 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	83	7,013,488	1	70,135	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-06 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	83	274,116	1	2,741	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-07 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	83	15,812,422	1	158,124	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-10 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	83	5,862,113	1	58,621	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-11 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	83	8,601,830	1	86,018	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE MCI FREDERICK FACILITY
5 N01 C023910-12 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	3,747,306	1	37,473	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-14 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	456,525	1	4,565	PROGRAM RESOURCES) INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
5 N01 C023910-15 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	3,000,000	1	30,000	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
5 N01 C023910-17 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	5,129,000	1	51,290	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-18 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	18,223,986	1	182,240	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
5 N01 C023910-19 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	151,920	1	1,519	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
3 N01 C023910-20 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	2,816,918	1	28,169	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE NCI FREDERICK FACILITY
5 N01 C023910-21 GILDEN, RAYMOND v	08-02-82	84	3,790,108	1	37,901	PROGRAM RESOURCES, INC. OPERATIONS AT THE MCI FREDERICK FACILITY
INSTITUTE TOTAL			89,947,412	15	899,473	

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	AWARDED	PERCENT	DOLLARS	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
NCI - Div. of Cancer Cause and Prevention			AIDS	FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	
5 N01 CP01044-06 CAHILL, JACK	09-27-80	83	1,931,539	5	96,577	WESTAT, INC. SUPPORT SERVICES FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES
5 N01 CPO1044-07 CAHILL, JACK	09-27-80	84	2,229,226	5	111,461	WESTAT, INC. SUPPORT SERVICES FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES
3 N01 CP21007-03 BODNER, ANNE	04-01-82	83	346,602	12	41,592	BIOTECH RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC. STORE SPECIMENS FROM PERSONS AT HIGH RISK OF CANCER
5 N01 CP21007-04 BODNER, ANNE	04-01-82	84	374,000	12	44,880	BIOTECH RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC. STORE SPECIMENS FROM PERSONS AT HIGH RISK OF CANCER
1 Y01 CP30500-00 STRONG, DOUGLAS M	10-01-82	83	596,350	2a	166,978	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTHSCI IMMUNOLOGIC & IMMUNOGENETIC STUDIES OF CANCER FAMILIES
3 Y01 CP30500-01 STRONG, DOUGLAS M	10-01-82	83	3,700	28	1,036	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTHSCI IMMUNOLOGIC & IMMUNOGENETICS STUDIES OF CANCER FAMILIES
3 Y01 CP30500-02 STRONG, DOUGLAS M	10-01-82	84	400,667	28	112,187	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTHSCI IMMUNOLOGIC & IMMUNOGENETICS STUDIES OF HIGH RISK CANCER
3 Y01 CP30500-03 STRONG, DOUGLAS M	06-01-84	84	232,683	28	65,151	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTHSCI IMMUNOLOGIC & IMMUNOGENETICS STUDIES OF HIGH RISK CANCER
3 Y01 CP30500-04 STRONG, DOUGLAS M	06-01-84	84	84,000	28	23,520	U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTHSCI IMMUNOLOGIC & IMMUNOGENETICS STUDIES OF HIGH RISK CANCER
6 N01 CP31041-01 HANSEN, LOUISE	09-30-83	83	618,821	100	618,821	WESTAT, INC. CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF ORAL AND PHARYNGEAL CANCER
6 N01 CP31041-0101 HANSON, SUSAN	09-30-83	84	371,241	100	371,241	WESTAT, INC. CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF ORAL AND PHARYNGEAL CANCER
6 N01 CP31041-0102 HANSEN, LOUISE	09-30-83	84	209,000	100	209,000	WESTAT, INC. CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF ORAL AND PHARYNGEAL CANCER
6 N01 CP31041-02 GREENBERG, BARBARA	09-30-83	83	348,236	100	348,236	WESTAT, INC. SUPPORT SERVICE FOR A SURVEY OF T-CELL SUBSETS
6 N01 CP31041-0201 GREENBERG, BARBARA	09-30-83	84	33,912	100	33,912	WESTAT, INC. SUPPORT SERVICE FOR A SURVEY OF T-CELL SUBSETS
6 N01 CP31041-0202 GREENBERG, BARBARA	09-30-83	84	10,000	100	10,000	WESTAT, INC. SUPPORT SERVICE FOR A SURVEY OF T-CELL SUBSETS
6 N01 CP31041-03 DURAKO, STEPHEN J	09-28-84	84	654,606	100	654,606	WESTAT, INC. SUPPORT SERVICES FOR STUDY OF AIDS

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NIHAIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	GRANTEE INSTITUTE TITLE OF PROJECT
National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) - Div. Blood Diseases and Resources -			INSTITUTE TOTAL 8,444,583	16	2,909,198	
1 Y02 HB30006-00 ALTER, HARRY	04-02-83	83	55,583	100	55,583	U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HLTH STUDIES OF ACQUIRED DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)
2 Y02 HB30006-01 ALTER, HARRY	03-28-84	84	60,000	100	60,000	U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HLTH STUDIES OF AIDS
1 Y02 HB30018-00 HENDRICKSON, ROY	09-16-83	83	138,595	100	138,595	U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HLTH NHLBI/DRR - SIMIAN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
1 Y01 HB30034-00 EVATT, BRUCE	10-01-82	83	140,000	100	140,000	U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL NHLBI AGREEMENT WITH CDC AIDS
4 N01 HB47002-00 MOSLEY, JAMES W	05-25-84	84	210,000	100	210,000	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SERUM REPOSITORY FOR HTLV-III TESTING -AIDS
3 N01 HB47002-01 MOSLEY, JAMES W	05-25-84	84	282,000	100	282,000	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SERUM REPOSITORY FOR HTLV-III TESTING -AIDS
3 N01 HB47002-02 MOSLEY, JAMES W	05-25-84	84	62,596	100	62,596	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SERUM REPOSITORY FOR HTLV-III TESTING -AIDS
1 N01 HB47003-00 MOSLEY, JAMES W	09-30-84	84	2,345,000	100	2,345,000	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BLOOD USE IMMUNE FUNCTION CHANGE RELATION TO AIDS
National Heart Lung and Blood Institute			INSTITUTE TOTAL 3,293,774	8	3,293,774	
5 P01 HL09011-20 KELLNER, AARON	03-01-76	83	1,371,513	2	27,430	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER A RESEARCH AND RESOURCE PROGRAM IN BLOOD
3 P01 HL09011-20S1 KELLNER, AARON	03-01-76	83	705,891	2	14,118	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER A RESEARCH AND RESOURCE PROGRAM IN BLOOD
5 P01 HL09011-21 KELLNER, AARON	03-01-76	84	1,705,963	2	34,119	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER A RESEARCH AND RESOURCE PROGRAM IN BLOOD
5 P50 HL26309-03 ROBERTS, HAROLD R	05-01-81	83	853,263	3	25,598	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL SPECIALIZED CENTER OF RESEARCH IN THROMBOSIS
3 P50 HL26309-03S1 ROBERTS, HAROLD R	05-01-81	84	4,197	3	126	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL SPECIALIZED CENTER OF RESEARCH IN THROMBOSIS
5 P50 HL26309-04 ROBERTS, HAROLD R	05-01-81	84	524,127	3	15,724	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL SPECIALIZED CENTER OF RESEARCH IN THROMBOSIS
3 P50 HL26309-04S1 ROBERTS, HAROLD R	05-01-81	84	244,694	3	7,341	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL SPECIALIZED CENTER OF RESEARCH IN THROMBOSIS

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NIH AIDS PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 BY INSTITUTE

GRANT NUMBER PI NAME	START DATE	FY	DOLLARS AWARDED	PERCENT TO AIDS	DOLLARS FOR AIDS	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANTEE INSTITUTION
1 R01 HL31015-01 MONTGOMERY, ROBERT R, JR	07-01-83	83	100,801	100	100,801	ACQUIRED	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN IMMUNOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES IN HEMOPHILIA
1 R01 HL32432-01 BOREK, ERNEST	04-01-84	84	121,754	100	121,754		AMC CANCER RESEARCH CENTER BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS FOR LATENT CARRIERS OF AIDS
1 R01 HL32434-01 BLASER, MARTIN J	04-01-84	84	49,389	100	49,389		UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HLTH SCIENCES CTR DETECTION OF AIDS-AGENT CARRIERS BY SEROLOGIC ASSAYS
1 R01 HL32453-01 ENGLEMAN, EDGAR G	04-01-84	84	164,598	100	164,598		STANFORD UNIVERSITY DETECTION OF THE CARRIER STATE OF AIDS
1 R01 HL32471-01 RICHMAN, DOUGLAS D	04-01-84	84	199,602	100	199,602		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO NUCLEIC ACID HYBRIDIZATION TO DETECT AIDS RELATED AGENTS
1 R01 HL32473-01 PREBLE, OLIVIA T	07-01-84	84	179,786	100	179,786		U.S. UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIV OF HLTH SCI ACID-LABILE ALPHA INTERFERON IN PRECLINICAL AIDS
1 R01 HL32477-01 PERKINS, HERBERT A	05-15-84	84	175,428	100	175,428		SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL SOCIETY LABORATORY DETECTION OF AIDS IN HEALTHY CARRIERS
1 R01 HL32505-01 DREESMAN, GORDON R	04-01-84	84	174,410	100	174,410		SOUTHWEST FOUNDATION FOR BIOMEDICAL RES ASSAY METHODS TO DETECT ANTIGENIC MARKERS FOR AIDS
	INSTITUTE TOTAL		6,575,416	15	1,290,224		
	GRAND TOTAL		147,849,861	243	42,821,224		

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DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES
AIDS RESEARCH
1984 SUBPROJECT SUPPORT BY PROGRAM

DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES PROGRAMS	OTHER DOLLARS	BID SUBPROJ	DRR DOLLARS	SUBPROJ	TOTAL GRANTS
ANIMAL RESOURCES			858,138	23	9
BIOMEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION			54,500	3	3
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT			85,826	17	16
CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTERS			357,686	24	17
DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES	s		\$ 1,356,150	67	45

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DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES
 AIDS RESEARCH
 1984 SUBPROJECT SUPPORT BY PROGRAM

GRANT NUMBER SUBPROJ	PROGRAM INVESTIGATOR	DIRECTOR	SUBPROJECT BID	FUNDS DRR	INSTITUTION TITLE	CITY	STATE	TOTAL DRR AWAR
P40RR00361-17 43326	KALTER, SEYMOUR S KALTER, S S		09/84-09/85	SOUTHWEST FOUNDATION FOR BIOMEDICAL 38,994	RSAN ANTONIO SIMIAN VIRUS DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY (SAIDS, MEASLES, HERPES)	RSAN ANTONIO	TEXAS	66,547
P40RR00393-17 43044	JACOBY, ROBERT O SMITH, ABIGAIL L		01/84-12/84	YALE UNIVERSITY 150	IMMUNOSUPPRESSION INDUCED BY MVM I AN ANIMAL MODEL OF AIDS	NEW HAVEN	CONNECTICUT	489,47:
P51RR00163-25 45094	LASTER, LEONARD SHIIGI, STANLEY II		07/84-04/85	MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF OREGON 75,000 39,516	PORTLAND SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS NONHUMAN PRIMATE MODELS FOR IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROMES	PORTLAND	OREGON	4,301,390
P51RR00164-23 45120	WALSH, JOHN J RANGAN, SETLUR R		05/84-04/85	TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA 20,000 57,658	SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS CYCLOSPORIN A AND CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION	NEW ORLEANS	LOUISIANA	2,366,703
P51RR00165-24 45231 .45232	HATCHER, CHARLES R, MCCLURE, HAROLD M MCCLURE, HAROLD M	J05/84-04/85		EMORY UNIVERSITY 28,612 28,612 20,000	ATLANTA CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY AND SURVEY OF MACAQUE COLONY FOR AIDS LIKE DISEASE CHIMPANZEEES EXPOSED TO HUMAN AIDS SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	
P51RR00166-23 45585	LEIN, JOHN N MORION, WILLIAM R		07/84-04/85	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON 19,408 75,000	SEATTLE IMMUNOLOGY OF ENZOOTIC RETROPERITONEAL FIBROMATOSIS(ERF) SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS	SEATTLE	WASHINGTON	
P51RR00167-24 45292	BOCK, ROBERT M UNO, HIDEO		07/84-04/85	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 20,000 28,239	MADISON SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS KAPOSI SARCOMA LIKE LESIONS IN PIGTAILED MACAQUES	MADISON	WISCONSIN	2,548,580
P51RR00168-23 45367 45371 45354 45357 45389	TOSTESON, DANIEL C CHALIFOUX, L V LETVIN, NORMAN L LETVIN, NORMAN L LETVIN, NORMAN L DANIEL, MD		05/84-04/85	HARVARD UNIVERSITY 25,700 25,700 25,700 25,700 25,700 95,000	BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS MORPHOLOGIC CHANGES IN LYMPH NODES OF MACAQUES W/ AN IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME TRANSMISSION OF NATURALLY OCCURRING LYMPHOMA AND MACAQUE AIDS IN MACAQUE MONKEYS ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME IN A COLONY OF MACAQUE MONKEYS TRANSMISSION OF MACAQUE AIDS BY MEANS OF INOCULATION OF MACAQUE LYMPHOMA TISSUE IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME IN MACAQUES & THE ISOLATION OF A NEW TYPE D RETROVIRUS SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	
45361 45386	KING, NORVAL W, JR DANIEL, II D			25,700 25,700	HISTOPATHOLOGIC CHANGES IN MACAQUES WITH AN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME ATTEMPTS TO ISOLATE A RETROVIRUS FROM HUMAN AIDS PATIENTS			
P51RR00169-23 45462	RHODE, EDWARD A GARDNER, M		05/84-04/85	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS 95,000 37,049	DAVIS SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS SIMIAN ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (SAIDS)	DAVIS	CALIFORNIA	2,884,184
	ANIMAL RESOURCES			858,138	2 3 DRR SUBPROJ			

BID SUBPROJ DRR GRANTS W/BID FUNDS

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DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES
 AIDS RESEARCH
 1984 SUBPROJECT SUPPORT BY PROGRAM

GRANT NUMBER SUBPROJ	PROGRAM INVESTIGATOR	DIRECTOR	SUBPROJECT BID	FUNDS DRR	INSTITUTION TITLE	CITY	STATE	TOTAL DRR AWARD
S10RR01945-01 10874	CAMBIER, JOHN C KIRKPATRICK, CHARLES		0	1/84-12/84 32,250	NATIONAL JEWISH HOSP & RES CTR-NAT'L CS:PATHOGENESIS OF AIDS (LYMPHAEUPATHY, HEPATITIS B, HEMOPHILIA A, HOMOSEXUAL)	DENVER	COLORADO	215,000
S10RR01959-01 11052	KELLER, RDBERT H ASTER, RICHARD H			01/84-12/84 10,350	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN CS UPGRADE: T SUBSETS & IMMUNOMODULATOR EFFECTS, AIDS, HEMOPHILIACS & HOMOSEXUAL	MILWAUKEE	WISCONSIN	69,000
S10RR02034-01 11843	KOENIGSBERG, WILLIAM C SUMMERS, WILLIAM C		H01/84-	12/84 11,900	YALE UNIVERSITY PROTEIN SEQ: GENETICS OF HSV THYMIDINEKINASE IN DESIGN OF CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS	NEW HAVEN	CONNECTICUT	238,000
	BIOMEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION			54,500	3 DRR SUBPROJ		3 DRR GRANTS	
					BID SUBPROJ		DRR GRANTS W/BID FUNDS	

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DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES
AIDS RESEARCH
1984 SUBPROJECT SUPPORT BY PROGRAM

GRANT NUMBER SUBPROJ	PROGRAM INVESTIGATOR	DIRECTOR	SUBPROJECT BID	FUNDS DRR	INSTITUTION TITLE	CITY	STATE	TOTAL DRR AWAR
S07RR05359-23 61834	LEONARD, FRED SCHULOF, RICHARD		04/84-03/85	2,664	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY PILOT STUDY OF THYMOSIN THERAPY IN PRE AIDS	WASHINGTON	DIST OF COL	151,834
S07RR05363-23 57515 57522	FOGEL, BERNARD J KLIMAS, NANCY G MCKINNEY, CHURCHILL		04/84-03/85	8,432 8,231	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE FACTORS IN SERUM OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODIFICIENCY SYNDROME PATIENTS AUTOIMMUNE ANTI T HELPER ACTIVITY IN AIDS PATIENTS	MIAMI	FLORIDA	237,884
S07RR05392-23 59372	MCCOLLUM, ROBERT W KASPER, LLOYD H		04/84-03/85	2,001	DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TOXOPLASMA GONDII: ANTIGENIC CHARACTERIZATION AND IMMUNITY	HANOVER	NEW HAMPSHIRE	155,007
S07RR05399-23 56333	FARBER, SAUL J FRIEDMAN-KIEN, ALVIN		04/84-03/85	7,557	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PATHOBIOLOGY OF DISSEMINATED AND LOCALIZED KAPOSI'S SARCOMA	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	261,265
S07RR05400-23 56353	NAUGHTON, JOHN P BRASS, CORSTIAAN		04/84-03/85	1,951	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO PATHOGEN FACTORS & EFFECTS OF TREATMENT IN A MOUSE MODEL OF SYSTEMIC CANDIDIASIS	BUFFALO	NEW YORK	176,094
S07RR05445-23 59407	GOLDBERG, ALAN M GOINGS, STELLA A		04/84-03/85	306	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PARCOVIRIDAE & OTHER VIRUSES IN THE ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY	BALTIMORE	MARYLAND	212,271
S07RR05487-22 54413	COFFMAN, JAY D HAUSER, WILLIAM E		04/84-03/85	5,000	UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (BOSTON) ROLE OF NATURAL KILLER CELLS IN IMMUNITY TO TOXOPLASMOISIS	BOSTON	MASSACHUSETTS	57,513
S07RR05513-22 56883	KRUPP, MARCUS A LUFT, BENJAMIN J		04/84-03/85	22,241	PALO ALTO MEDICAL FOUNDATION IMMUNITY IN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	PALO ALTO	CALIFORNIA	34,791
S07RR05593-17 51220	RUSHMER, DONALD S LEVINSON, WENDY		04/84-03/85	1,823	GOOD SAMARITAN HOSP & NED CTR (PRTLND) PARASITIC ILLNESS IN HOMOSEXUAL MEN	PORTLAND	OREGON	47,945
S07RR05604-07 57088	GORTNER, SUSAN R LESSOR, ROBERTA		04/84-03/85	4,166	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RISK SHARING AMONG NURSES ON AIDS UNIT: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES	SAN FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	21,533
S07RR05649-18 57149	AXELROD, DAVID E FLAHERTY, LORRAINE		04/84-03/85	6,903	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ASSAY METHODS TO DETECT CARRIER STATE OF AIDS	ALBANY	NEW YORK	93,011
S07RR05736-12 58606	KUSCHNER, MARVIN STEIGBIGEL, ROY T		04/84-03/85	9,180	STATE UNIVERSITY NEW YORK STONY BROOK PATHOGENESIS OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME	STONY BROOK	NEW YORK	195,463
S07RR05842-05 59837	HENSON, PETER M GANGADHARAM, PATTISA		04/84-03/85	2,840	NATIONAL JEWISH HOSP & RES CTR-NAT'L EXPERIMENTAL CHEMOTHERAPY OF MYCOBACTERIUM INTRACELLULAR DISEASE	DENVER	COLORADO	149,041
S07RR07015-19 60114	BOCKELMAN, CHARLES K NOVICK, ALVIN		04/84-03/85	176	YALE UNIVERSITY ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF AIDS	NEW HAVEN	CONNECTICUT	225,869
S07RR07026-19 55056	ALLEN, RICHARD D CHING, CLARA Y		04/84-03/85	1,841	UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA NATURAL KILLER FUNCTION IN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)	HONOLULU	HAWAII	102,805

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DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES
 AIDS RESEARCH
 1984 SUBPROJECT SUPPORT BY PROGRAM

GRANT NUMBER SUBPROJ	PROGRAM DIRECTOR INVESTIGATOR	SUBPROJECT BID	FUNDS DRR	INSTITUTION TITLE	CITY	STATE	TOTAL DRR AWARD
S07RR07206-03	RATHGE, RICHARD W	04/84-03/85		NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	FARGO	NORTH DAKOTA	15,913
52715	GABRIELSON, DAVID A		514	TOXOPLASMA GONDII EXOTOXIN AND ITS VACCINE POTENTIAL			
	BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT		85,826	17 ORR SUBPROJ		16 DRR GRANTS	
				BID SUBPROJ		DRR GRANTS W/BID FUNDS	

11-20-8

DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES
AIDS RESEARCH
1984 SUBPROJECT SUPPORT BY PROGRAM

GRANT NUMBER SUBPROJ	PROGRAM INVESTIGATOR	DIRECTOR	SUBPROJECT BID	FUNDS DRR	INSTITUTION TITLE	CITY	STATE	TOTAL DRR AWAR
M01RR00030-23 20021	ANLYAN, WILLIAM GALLIS, HARRY A	O	12/83-11/84	17,551	DUKE University 5 FLUOROCYTOSINE & AMPHOTERICIN B IN CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS	DURHAM	NORTH CAROLINA	1,372,27
M01RR00032-24 20071 20078	PITTMAN, JAMES A, JR DISMUKES, WILLIAM E DISMUKES, WILLIAM E		12/83-11/84	83,721 20,244	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN BIRMINGHAM COMPARISON OF TWO REGIMENS OF 5 FC + AMB IN THERAPY OF CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS 2 DOSAGE REGIMENS OF ORAL KETOCONAZOLE IN BLASTOMYCOSIS OR HISTOPLASMOSIS	BIRMINGHAM	ALABAMA	911,73
M01RR00047-24 20751	MEIKLE, THOMAS H ROBERTS, RICHARD J		12/83-11/84	5,533	CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER COLLABORATIVE STUDIES OF AIDS/KAPOSIS SARCOMA	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	1,587,93
M01RR00051-23 20908 20928	SCHWARZ, M ROY HASIBA, UTE ROBINSON, WILLIAM A		07/84-11/84	3,038 1,199	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HLTH SCIENCES DENVER EVALUATION OF IMMUNE STATUS IN PATIENTS WITH HEMOPHILIA SINGLE STUDY AIDS SYNDROME MANIFESTED BY A KAPOSIS SARCOMA REFRACTORY	DENVER	COLORADO	1,440,94
M01RR00065-22 21299	STEINFELD, JESSE L KERKERING, THOMAS M		12/83-11/84	174	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY 5 FLUOROCYTOSINE & AMPHOTERICIN B IN THERAPY OF CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS	RICHMOND	VIRGINIA	675,48
M01RR00068-22 21384	KNOWLES, HARVEY C, JR SoLINGER, ALAN M		12/83-11/84	7,447	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI INVESTIGATION OF PATHOGENESIS OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROMES	CINCINNATI	OHIO	1,400,028
M01RR00073-22 21566	LEVIN, WILLIAM C JORIZZO, JOSEPH L		12/83-11/84	4,481	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MED BR GALVESTON IBUPROFEN (MOTRIN) AS AN IMMUNE ENHANCER IN CHRONIC MUCOCUTANEOUS CANDIDOSIS	GALVESTON	TEXAS	691,510
M01RR00083-22 21805	SCHMID, RUDI VOLBERDING, PAUL		12/83-11/84	30,322	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO PHASE II TRIAL OF ALPHA 2 INTERFERON IN KAPOSIS SARCOMA	FRANCISCO	CALIFORNIA	1,124,620
M01RR00096-24 21990 22022	HOLLANDER, CHARLES S BORKOWSKY, WILLIAM FRIEDMAN-KIEN, ALVIN		12/83-11/84	3,096 12,384	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LITHIUM ION AS AN IMMUNOLOGICAL ADJUVANT; IMMUNODEFICIENCY GAMMA INTERFERON TREATMENT OF KAPOSIS SARCOMA	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	2,501,740
M01RR00102-21 22091	KAPPAS, ATTALLAH LAURENCE, JEFFREY		12/83-11/84	5,020	ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	2,102,919
M01RR00125-21 22262	EBBERT, ARTHUR, JR DWYER, JOHN M		12/83-11/84	10,307	YALE UNIVERSITY CELL MEDIATED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT WITH TRANSFER FACTOR	NEW HAVEN	CONNECTICUT	2,587,089
M01RR00645-13 23129	TAPLEY, DONALD F APPEL, GERALD B		12/83-11/84	4,221	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEW YORK THE STUDY OF IMMUNOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES IN AIDS PATIENTS ON DIALYSIS	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	1,121,269
M01RR00722-12 23213	ROSS, RICHARD S POLK, FRANK		12/83-11/84	576	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF THE ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME	BALTIMORE	MARYLAND	292,817
M01RR00827-10 23409	PETERSDORF, ROBERT G KAGNOFF, MARTIN F		07/84-11/84	515	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO INTESTINAL IMMUNE FUNCTION IN Homosexual MALES WITH/WITHOUT AIDS	LA JOLLA	CALIFORNIA	919,329
M01RR00865-11 23595	MELLINKOFF, SHERMAN M GOTTLEB, MICHAEL S		12/83-11/84	40,444	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES PHASE II TRIAL OF ALPHA 2 INTERFERON IN KAPOSIS SARCOMA	LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA	

DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES
AIDS RESEARCH
1984 SUBPROJECT SUPPORT BY PROGRAM

GRANT NUMBER SUBPROJ	PROGRAM INVESTIGATOR	DIRECTOR	SUBPROJECT BID	FUNDS DRR	INSTITUTION TITLE	CITY	STATE	TOTAL DRR AWAR:
M01RR00865-11	MELLINKOFF, SHERMAN	M12/83-11/84			UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA	990,27'
23571	MITSUYASU, RONALD T			5,331	BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION IN TWINS: KAPOSI'S SARCOMA & AIDS			
23588	SAXON, ANDREW			53,291	MODIFIED SERUM IMMUNOGLOBULIN INFUSION: DOSE STUDY FOR IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME			
23594	GOTTLIEB, MICHAEL S			4,758	ALPHA 2 Interferon IN AN ACQUIRED T CELL IMMUNODEFICIENCY (AID)			
M01RR00997-09	NAPOLITANO, LEONARD	M12/83-11/84			UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE	NEW MEXICO	773,49'
23738	SIMON, TOBY			3,442	EFFICACY OF IV GAMMA GLOBULIN TO PREVENT CONGENITAL & ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY			
M01RR01346-03	STEIN, JAY H		07/84-1	1/84	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HLTH SCI CTR	SAN ANTONIO	TEXAS	
23971	GRAYBILL, JOHN R			25,997	PHASE 111 STUDIES OF KETOCONAZOLE IN COCCIDIOMYCOSIS			
23967	GRAYBILL, JOHN R			16,594	PHASE 11 STUDIES OF KETOCONAZOLE IN COCCIDIOMYCOSIS			
CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTERS				357,686	24 DRR SUBPROJ	17	ORR GRANTS	
-----					BID SUBPROJ		DRR GRANTS W/BID FUNDS	
DIVISION OF RESEARCH RESOURCES				1,356,150	67 ORR SUBPROJ	45	DRR GRANTS	
-----					BID SUBPROJ		ORR GRANTS W/BID FUNDS	

**SECTION 6: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Office of
Public Affairs AIDS Public Information Plan for Fiscal Year 1985²**

²**Also** includes descriptions of public information activities of NIH, NIDA, NIMH, and CDC.

BACKGROUND

Public information and education activities regarding Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been conducted by various PHS components since the first AIDS cases were reported in 1981; a formal **public information plan** was prepared in 1983. In September 1983, this plan was refined to include stated objectives, defined target audiences, and a list of specific projects, activities and materials to be prepared or conducted by PHS components during Fiscal Year 1984. It was subsequently approved by the Assistant Secretary for Health, and a budget was provided for the program. Significant activities are described in the AIDS Operational Plan as updated July 1, 1984.

With the identification of HTLV-III as the probable AIDS cause by PHS scientists in April 1984, modifications in existing public information materials were made and revisions became necessary in the initial plan, reflecting the imminent testing of a blood test for HTLV-III antibodies and subsequent availability of the test for the public and to specific risk groups. Also, experience with the initial plan and with risk groups indicated additional needs and opportunities for public information and education activity. The revised plan also makes fuller use of resources outside PHS, **such as health agencies, organizations, facilities and community groups in promoting, conducting, and financing** AIDS information and education activities. The revised plan reflects the input of individual agencies through the Information and Education Panel of the PHS Executive Task Force on AIDS.

OBJECTIVES: To provide information to the American public regarding Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) sufficient to create a widespread awareness and understanding of the nature of the syndrome, its probable ^{cause} and test(s) for its detection, its suspected means of transmission, the relative threat it poses to specific populations and to the public health, and precautions recommended for avoiding contracting the syndrome.

TARGET AUDIENCES: The nature and effects of AIDS and the public response experienced to date regarding attitudes toward the syndrome and to risk groups indicate the desirability of targeting selected information and appropriate ^{messages} to several audiences. Following are brief descriptions of those audiences and messages:

I. General Public, male and female, aged 14 and older, not specifically identified as being at risk -- This group includes certain subgroups that will require additional information and targeted messages, but in general it requires a basic awareness of AIDS as being primarily an affliction of the risk groups, information on the incidence of the syndrome among the risk groups and the total population, the availability of test(s) for its detection, the means of transmission, and the safety of blood donation and blood transfusion as it relates to contracting AIDS. The purpose of providing this information is to allay fear in the general public regarding the likelihood of contracting AIDS, particularly where such fear needlessly reduces blood donations, interferes with patient acceptance of medically necessary blood transfusions, and stigmatizes risk groups so as to interfere with their functions and relationships in society. Subgroups of this target audience, not treated separately elsewhere, include:

- Blood donors not at risk;
- Persons who frequently encounter at risk populations as a result of their type of work, place of work or residence, or recreational pursuits;
- Persons who encounter populations at risk as a result of family relationships or friendships (not including sexual partners).
- Participants in AIDS-related studies regarding blood transfusions, blood test(s) for HTLV-III antibodies, AIDS vaccine, sexual activity, and mental health aspects.

11. Homosexual and Bisexual Male Portion of the General Public -- This group requires AIDS information sufficient to understand the nature of the syndrome, whether their sexual activity renders them among the at-risk population, the precautions recommended for avoiding contracting the syndrome, the availability of test(s) for HTLV-III antibodies, symptoms of the syndrome, and awareness that significant effort is being applied to developing a vaccine for AIDS and improved treatment for AIDS patients.

III. Abusers of Intravenous Drugs -- This group needs to be informed of the dangers of AIDS, the risk of acquiring the syndrome through use of infected needles, tests-for HTLV-III antibodies, and symptoms of AIDS.

IV. Recent Haitian Immigrants -- In addition to knowledge of the syndrome, related tests, and its symptoms, this group needs to-understand what the "at risk" designation means, precautions for avoiding contracting the syndrome, and sufficient understanding of the means of AIDS transmission so that they can counter misconceptions about the syndrome directed against them.

v. Hemophilia Patients -- These frequent recipients of blood and blood products need to know the risks involved regarding the potential for contracting AIDS. The group should

have access to understandable explanations of the syndrome, related test(s) , and precautions that blood laboratories take to protect the purity of their products.

VI. Health Workers -- This audience encompasses a wide range of occupations and professions that require information on treating AIDS patients and on self-protection against the syndrome. There is a particular need to correct misconceptions about AIDS among this group that interfere with providing good medical care to AIDS patients.

VII. Other Workers Whose Jobs Bring Them In Close Contact With At-Risk Populations -- This group, which includes such occupations as police, prison and other security guards, certain laundry and custodial workers, and similar service personnel, usually has less health information and understanding than most of the audiences in category VI. The group needs basic information about the nature of AIDS and its means of transmission so that they will not harbor unnecessary fears about their work and the at-risk individuals they deal with.

STRATEGIES: To date, all PHS agencies have participated in some way in public information and education activities regarding AIDS. Activities have been coordinated by the Office of Public Affairs, OASH, which has also directly conducted many of the more than two dozen individual projects comprising the previous AIDS Public Information Plan.

Information for professionals has been disseminated via the MMWR, journal articles, bulletins, pamphlets, media interviews and numerous workshops on AIDS conducted by the agencies and attended by outside consultants, organizations and the public. Some 40,000 copies of the MMWR--which has carried articles on AIDS epidemiology and etiology, PHS recommendations and precautions for health workers--are regularly distributed to the health community. In addition, reprints of these articles have been distributed to community health centers, other health facilities and drug treatment centers. CDC has also developed AIDS videotapes and information materials for venereal disease project areas, STD prevention training centers, PHS Regional Offices and professional groups. Videotapes have been produced or are in production by OPA, with CDC and NIH for release this fall to hospital laboratory and nursing staff audiences, public safety personnel and drug treatment center staffs, and the public. These will be offered for sale and distributed through the National Audiovisual Center. CDC has also distributed more than 40,000 slides for use "in clinical and public health training, use by the media and for public health education programs. National and regional conferences have been sponsored by NIH and CDC to provide clinical information to primary care physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians and other allied health personnel, and state and local health officials. Special meetings have been sponsored by the agencies to exchange information on special aspects of AIDS, such as transfusion-

associated cases, safety of clotting factor concentrates, simian AIDS, the needs of drug abuse treatment centers and community centers, and ethical issues in AIDS-related studies.

Early efforts aimed at the populations at risk and at the public focused on providing information quickly through the news media, including the gay press, which carried articles, broadcast news and features and offered documentary programs based on PHS-provided information about AIDS. These channels also promoted the national AIDS toll-free hotline (800-342-AIDS) operated by PHS. The hotline is available to the public for AIDS information 24 hours a day and has received more than 600,000 calls, most of them from individuals in the populations at risk. The National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) has directed materials about AIDS to drug users through drug treatment centers. OPA has awarded a contract to a Haitian community group in Miami, Fla., to conduct AIDS information activities in the Haitian community there. PHS information materials have been sent in bulk to Haitian organizations to enable them to conduct education programs among their members. PHS has also worked with organizations representing hemophiliacs to provide information to that group.

The public has been informed through PHS interviews with the news media, briefings and press conferences, and an assortment of materials ranging from small reference cards and fact sheets to booklets and pamphlets. The materials assure that the public understands that persons outside the identified risk groups are at very low risk of acquiring the disease and that casual contact with persons in the risk groups poses no danger to the public health. The materials are also intended to help allay public concerns regarding the safety of donating blood and receiving blood transfusions. PHS officials have participated in countless television and radio interviews to discuss AIDS. Exhibits have been built by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) for use by AIDS-related PHS components at meetings and conventions for health professionals and other appropriate audiences.

The reporting of HTLV-III as the probable cause of AIDS necessitates revising or supplementing all AIDS information material and the development of new items for specific purposes. In addition, greater efforts are necessary for some target audiences, specifically more effort targeted to drug users, their families and treatment center staff. Also, new efforts are needed to explain the HTLV-III antibody test to the public and to potential participants in various research projects, as well as to blood donors and recipients.

Cost estimates for the FY 1984 public information activities amounted to \$197,850, in addition to at least \$43,000 in services and expenses contributed by individual components. To ensure best use of FY 1985 funds and to maximize results of new materials and projects, the revised plan emphasizes sharing of materials, development of prototypes for reproduction by others,

and the involvement of other agencies, organizations and facilities in the private and public sector for production, reproduction and distribution of materials. For example, PHS has mounted a collaborative project with the U.S. Conference of Mayors to identify the most effective educational strategies and materials in use in various cities and communities and to share those materials and techniques with health officials throughout the country in mounting their own AIDS information programs.

**FY 1985 Information Projects\Activities\Materials
Concerning Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome**

1. Blood Test Materials (fact sheets and cards): This will include descriptions of the test(s) for HTLV-III antibodies, expected to be available and in use by the end of 1984. Prototype materials will be developed for use by physicians, health care facilities, blood banks, blood collection agencies, and similar appropriate entities. Although supplies will be made available in bulk quantities, entities will be encouraged to use "camera copy" reproducible and print their own materials.

During the research period, it will be necessary to develop film and/or videotape footage describing the blood test, for use by the news media and for patient education and participant education purposes. This would be in addition to the usual press releases and background explanatory statements used to explain PHS activities.

2* Facts About AIDS (fact sheet): This fact sheet, in question and answer form, has been published every two to three months with basic information about AIDS, for use with all target audiences. Distribution usually amounts to 25,000 per month. In FY 1985, about six issues of the fact sheet are planned, with organizations, health care facilities, and others being encouraged to reproduce the fact sheet themselves. At least two of the issues will be translated into Spanish.

3. MMWR Selected Reprints: Several appropriate articles from the MMWR will be collected into one publication for distribution primarily to health care personnel on request. Experience has also shown the reprints to be of special interest to many persons in risk groups and to their families.

4. MMWR reprints of PHS-Recommended Precautions Regarding AIDS: Demand for this reprint has been at least 10,000 copies per month during 1984 among health care workers and families of AIDS patients and is expected to continue.

5. AIDS Hotline: Use of the AIDS hotline has varied from a high of about 5,000 calls per day to a low of 150 calls per day between July 1983 and July 1984, with the average expected to be maintained at about 200 during 1985. Initially, PHS staff

answered questions raised by callers, and a tape-recorded three minute audiotape with AIDS information was used 24 hours a day. Currently only the audiotape is used, except when a new development is announced or OPA is aware of a special promotion of the AIDS hotline number; then the tape is supplemented by a hotline operator to answer questions. Incoming lines will be reduced from 8 to 4.

6. Videotape Updates (trailers): Three videotapes were prepared in FY 1984 for use among the public, nurse and hospital lab workers, and emergency and correctional workers. These tapes are being promoted and distributed by the National Audiovisual Center. The 20-minute tapes will require updating as new AIDS findings occur. This can be accomplished by trailers of up to 10 minutes at the end of the existing tapes, eliminating the need for reshooting the entire tapes.

7. Videotape for Primary Care Physicians: NIAID has prepared a videotape for use by physicians and at hospital continuing education programs-describing AIDS treatment and research. The tape was edited from a one-day seminar sponsored by the Institute and will be distributed through appropriate mailing lists, for duplication by recipients and return for reuse. A trailer may be produced for this tape, too.

8. AIDS Publications (Updates): Four publications have been purchased from a private publisher for use with the general public, gay and bisexual men, health workers, and Spanish language audiences. For FY 1985, these publications must be updated to reflect new AIDS developments, especially availability of the blood test. FY 1984 distribution has been in bulk to any organization or facility that could make effective use of the materials in reaching a target audience. FY 1985 quantities can be reduced and commercial (for profit) organizations or facilities will be limited in quantities that will be provided free. Instead, these facilities will be encouraged to purchase the low-cost materials directly from the publisher.

9. Drug Abuser Program: NIDA has reprinted AIDS materials and generated materials of its own for distribution to drug abuse treatment and counseling centers. Communities and centers in California and New York have also developed materials of their own. FY 1985 activities will include sharing materials possibly through the Conference of Mayors (see no. 11), and perhaps developing appropriate items such as training videotapes and other educational materials. The program will be aimed at center staffs, families of drug abusers, mothers, and so-called recreational drug users.

10. Mental Health Aspects of AIDS: NIMH has been conducting research on this issue, and during FY 1985 is expected to have developed sufficient information to release, in publication or audiovisual form, for use in educating appropriate health personnel about mental illness aspects of AIDS and the mental

health needs of AIDS patients, their families, and close friends. A publication listing model mental health programs for people with AIDS, other hotlines, community efforts, support networks and education programs will be produced for State and local officials and other organizations.

11. Conference of Mayors Project: A contract was awarded during FY 1984 to the U.S. Conference of Mayors to provide for the sharing of AIDS information and education experiences and materials among the nation's cities and communities. This channel will be used as a distribution channel for appropriate PHS-developed materials (e.g. drug abuse-related AIDS information) and for the identification of materials and programs that are most effective in bringing about AIDS risk reduction. The project may be expanded to provide risk reduction and blood test information through gay community groups. A project evaluating and documenting substantial behavioral changes among high risk group members may also be initiated.

12* Haitian-Related Activities: A contract was awarded in FY 1984 to a Haitian community organization in Miami to develop materials and conduct a health information and education campaign among Haitians in the Miami area with emphasis on AIDS information. FY 1985 activity will include updating of the previous year's information materials, distribution, and possible application to Haitian communities in other parts of the country.

13. Survey of Physician Knowledge: A FY 1984 survey of public knowledge showed that most Americans had a general understanding of AIDS being confined to specific risk groups. The survey also determined the effectiveness of PHS-distributed information material. FY 1985 activities will include a survey of physician knowledge about AIDS and their perception of required patient information, which will to provide guidance to OPA in ensuring the development of materials that are both adequate and necessary. This project will be conducted in cooperation with the AMA.

14. Other press materials: Press releases, background papers and statements, and similar materials, in addition to aiding the news media, are also useful in secondary distribution to various target audiences. Other suggested materials include 3 mailings to weekly newspapers by contractor as part of a features service, and an authoritative source material kit and contact list for health writers and editorial writers.

15. NIH Radio Programs: In FY 1984, the NIH produced two 15 minute radio programs on AIDS as special supplements to the NIH regularly produced interview programs on research topics. Three five minute programs were also excerpted from each of the longer programs, with 11 the shows then distributed on albums to about 400 radio stations who request the NIH programming. This successful project is being planned for updating and preparation again in FY 1985. Planned emphasis is on the availability and use of a blood test for HTLV-III antibodies.

**Cost Estimates FY 1985
AIDS Projects and Activities**

Blood test materials (fact sheets/cards)	\$	20,000
Facts About AIDS (fact sheet) (6 issues)		5,000
Facts About AIDS (Spanish) (2 issues)		500
MMWR Selected Reprints (collection) .**0,.* .*0***** .		3,000
MMWR Reprint of AIDS Precautions....		2,000
AIDS Hotline (Code-a-Phone)		2,500
Videotape Updates***8** .***.*** .*****9 .***e		5,000
Videotape for Morticians and pathologists	20,000	(1)
AIDS Publications (Updates)	22,500	
Drug Abuser Program*9**** .***W*** ,****o** .*	50,000	(2)
Mental Health Aspects of AIDS.. * * * . . *	10,000	(3)
Conference of Mayors Project	200,000	(4)
Haitian-Related Activities	5,000	
Survey of Physician Knowledge	10,000	
Other Press Materials:	15,000	
NIH Radio Programs	2,500	
Mailing/Request Handling/Distribution.	25,000	
Meetings/Travel.	<u>2,000</u>	
TOTAL (NEEDED FOR TAP) (OPA)		\$120,000

OTHER AGENCY FUNDING (1,2,3,4)

- (1) NIH to fund
- (2) NIDA to fund
- (3) NIMH to fund
- (4) CDC to fund