
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
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:


"Behavioral and Psychological Factors in AIDS", Martin and Vance, MH 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


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, medicated 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-32170-01)
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.
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.

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.
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 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.

2. 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 life style 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 immunochemistry 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 RO1 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 an other system.
D. Investigator: Friedman, H., 1 RO1 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 RO1 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 RO1 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR FUNCTIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PLAN-FY85 PROJECTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Etiologic Agent and Co-factors:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Confirmation &amp; extension of observations on causative agent &amp; discovery of role or co-infections and co-factors.</td>
<td>$3,210,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Laboratory studies to characterize retroviruses implicated in AIDS.</td>
<td>$756,700</td>
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<td>2. Laboratory studies on diagnosis of AIDS and development of tests.</td>
<td>$1,806,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Studies on incidence, risk factors and natural history of AIDS.</td>
<td>$556,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Development &amp; Evaluation of Blood Tests:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Development</td>
<td>$1,244,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Development of tests for opportunistic infections occurring in AIDS.</td>
<td>$63,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Characterization and development of tests for viral antigens found in AIDS patients.</td>
<td>$1,181,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAJOR FUNCTIONS</td>
<td>FUNDING</td>
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| **Evaluation**  | $1,018,000 | 1. Evaluation of tests and test combinations for sensitivity and specificity in the diagnosis of AIDS. $765,000  
2. Determination of incidence of viral antibodies in population groups at risk for AIDS. $253,000 |
| **Surveillance** | $4,335,000 | 1. Conduct surveillance of various national and international population groups to better determine the prevalence of AIDS and risks of transmission. $169,000  
2. Conduct surveillance of AIDS and AIDS related complex among various risk group members their families and sexual partners. $306,000  
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  
4. National surveillance of AIDS including funding and monitoring “active” surveillance programs in 15 states/cities. $3,573,000  
5. Field investigations of AIDS cases without identifiable risk factors. $98,000 |
MAJOR FUNCTIONS  | FUNDING  | 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
\[ \text{2. Acquisition, including apheresis, processing, distribution and storage of AIDS and AIDS related specimens; Serum Bank AIDS collection inventory; data storage and retrieval.} \] $334,000
\[ \text{3. Conduct studies of the relationship between AIDS and lymphadenopathy syndrome in various populations including families of AIDS patients.} \] $397,000
\[ \text{4. Multifaced field and epidemiologic investigations of AIDS in foreign countries with AIDS to better understand prevalence risk factors and transmissibility.} \] $366,000
\[ \text{5. Continue studies of pathogenesis of HTLV-III/LAV infection in chimpanzees and search for other animal models.} \] $128,000
\[ \text{6. Provide serologic and biologic laboratory support for AIDS epidemiologic studies.} \] $408,000
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PLAN-FY85</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Development &amp; Evaluation of Vaccine</td>
<td>$ 516,000</td>
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<td>(including animal model)</td>
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<td>6. Studies of Therapeutic Intervention:</td>
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<td>b. Opportunistic Infections</td>
<td>$186,000</td>
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<td>7. Bioethical &amp; Biosafety Issues</td>
<td>$124,000</td>
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<td>8. Information Dissemination/Public Affairs</td>
<td>$3,260,000</td>
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<th>PROJECTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Determination of antibody induction properties of viral antigens found in AIDS patients. $516,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Studies on the effectiveness of certain IND drugs for opportunistic infections in AIDS patients. $186,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Studies on required precautions when handling potentially infective (AIDS) materials. $124,000</td>
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<td>1. Consult, develop and disseminate information to health workers treating patients with AIDS. $68,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Establish contracts and cooperative agreements with State/local health departments for AIDS prevention programs. $2,342,000</td>
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<td>MAJOR FUNCTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Immunologic Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Prevention of Transfusion-Related AIDS</td>
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SECTION 3: Food and Drug Administration Anticipated AIDS-Related Grants and Activities, Fiscal Year 1985
### Evaluation of Blood Test

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost (in $1000s)</th>
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<td>Facilities renovation</td>
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<td>Blood contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
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<td>Personnel</td>
<td>620</td>
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### Development and Evaluation of Vaccine

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<td>Facilities renovation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal maintenance</td>
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<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Equipment</td>
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### Studies of Therapeutic Intervention

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<td>Personnel</td>
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**Total FDA AIDS Activities - Fiscal Year 1985**

**$8,825**

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**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)

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SECTION 6: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Office of Public Affairs AIDS Public Information Plan for Fiscal Year 1985

*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.

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 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
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