

National Institutes of Health: Creating a healthier nation and economy

New Hampshire FY 2025

Total NIH funding (NIH Awards RePORT): \$114.8 million

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIH Awards RePORT): \$14.4 million

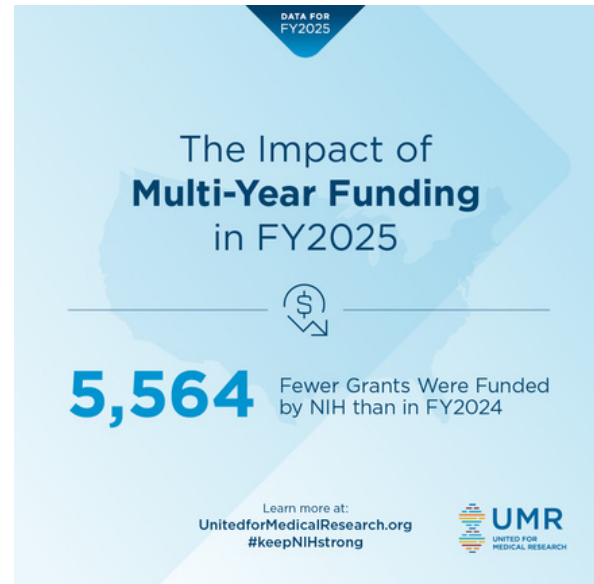
Jobs (United for Medical Research): 1,243

Economic activity generated by NIH (United for Medical Research): \$349.6 million

Lifesaving and cost saving

HIV is a powerful example of the value of NIH-supported research on improving care of people with HIV and catalyzing research that benefits all Americans. NIH research transformed HIV from a fatal disease to a chronic condition for those with access to antiretroviral treatment. HIV treatment has averted millions of deaths and saved billions of dollars in health care expenditures by preventing new HIV transmissions.

Funding multi-year grants in year one, grant cancellations and delays, and global partnership restrictions are setting back the HIV response.



Innovation and progress at risk

The rapid evolution of HIV therapies facilitated the development of pre-exposure prophylaxis options that are 99% effective at preventing HIV acquisition. Thanks to NIH leadership and research in the U.S. and around the world, we can prevent transmission of the virus from a mother with HIV to her infant, provide a twice-yearly injection to reduce HIV acquisition, prevent heart disease in people with HIV and advance health in many other transformative ways.

HIV research has improved the health of all Americans.

Benefits well beyond HIV

Advances in cardiovascular disease, cancer and aging research have all benefited from HIV-related scientific inquiry. HIV research has led to:

- PD-1 inhibitors, an important new approach to cancer immunotherapy that has revolutionized cancer treatment
 - Cures for hepatitis C, a chronic liver disease that leads to cirrhosis, liver cancer and death and affects an estimated 58 million people globally
 - Improved understanding of prevention of cardiovascular disease and frailty that occur prematurely in people with HIV but also affect many Americans without HIV
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