



NIH Funding for the State of Utah

Impact of NIH Funding on UT

Biomedical research plays an important role in stimulating our economy. On average, each dollar of NIH funding generates more than twice as much in economic output. These benefits are very important to many communities, especially those where universities, research institutes, and medical colleges are major contributors to the local economy.

- UT received more than **\$260 million** in NIH funding in FY 2021.
- NIH funding translates into an estimated **5,354 jobs** in UT.

Hematology-Related Research Advances

The American Society of Hematology (ASH) represents over 18,000 clinicians and scientists committed to the study and treatment of blood and blood-related diseases, including blood cancers, bleeding and clotting diseases, and hereditary disorders. Below are several examples of major accomplishments that have occurred in the field of hematology during the last several decades with the help of federal funding from the NIH:

Approval of CAR-T therapy for hematologic malignancies:

The approval of chimeric antigen receptor T-cell (CAR-T) therapy by the Food and Drug Administration in August 2017 marked an important shift in the blood cancer treatment paradigm. CAR-T therapy is an innovative new treatment for certain patients with leukemia and lymphoma. We now have proof that it is possible to eradicate cancer by harnessing the power of a patient’s own immune system. This is a potentially curative therapy in patients who have typically exhausted all other treatment options, including chemotherapy, radiation, or stem cell transplant, and represents the latest milestone in the shift away from chemotherapy toward precision medicine. The FDA’s approval of this groundbreaking therapy was the result of over a decade of hematology research, including research funded by the NIH.

Targeted therapy for CML:

In the 1950s the only treatment for chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) was radiation of the spleen, granting patients about 30 months of survival. The analysis of the CML-specific chromosomal translocation allowed the development of Gleevec (imatinib), a gene-targeting drug that is the paradigm of a new generation of “smart” drugs that allow disease-specific therapy. Using this non-toxic oral drug, more than 75% of patients diagnosed with CML achieve a durable complete cytogenetic remission.

Development of antithrombotic therapy:

Diseases such as heart attacks and strokes arise from clots in our blood vessels. These disorders are of some the most common causes of death in developed countries. However, developments in antithrombotic therapy have had a huge impact on our health. New antithrombotic treatments have lowered the risk of blood clots in leg veins by more than 70 percent. Deaths from heart attacks have been reduced by around 50 percent.

Development of diagnostic techniques to prevent stroke in sickle cell disease:

Despite progress in understanding the causes of sickle cell disease, the health of patients with this disease was largely ignored until the 1970s. During the 1980s and 1990s, several studies worked to improve the quality of life for these patients. In 1998, transcranial screening allowed doctors to identify sickle cell patients at risk for stroke and treat them with blood transfusions to prevent stroke.

REQUEST:
Recognize the value of biomedical research by providing the NIH with at least **\$49.048 billion** for fiscal year (FY) 2023.