National Institutes of Health Update

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National Institutes of Health

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National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

An Intranasal Influenza Vaccine Primes Against Diverse H5N1 Clades: a Phase 1 Trial

- Findings show successful mucosal priming and broad immune responses.
- This study supports further exploration of mucosal immune biomarkers and may accelerate development of intranasal influenza vaccines.

ClinicalTrials.gov Study Identifier: NCT05397119

***Nature Communication*, November 6, 2025:**
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41198655/

NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

RSV Immunization Study: Interim Findings Presented at ID Week

- Clinical trial evaluating the immunology and safety of maternal RSV vaccination, infant nirsevimab immunization, or both products during the first year of life.
- Interim findings: maternal RSV vaccination or passive infant immunization alone, or both products in combination, are safe and immunogenic.
- The study is ongoing and will follow infants and mothers with additional timepoints up to one year after birth.

ClinicalTrials.gov Study Identifier: NCT06551506

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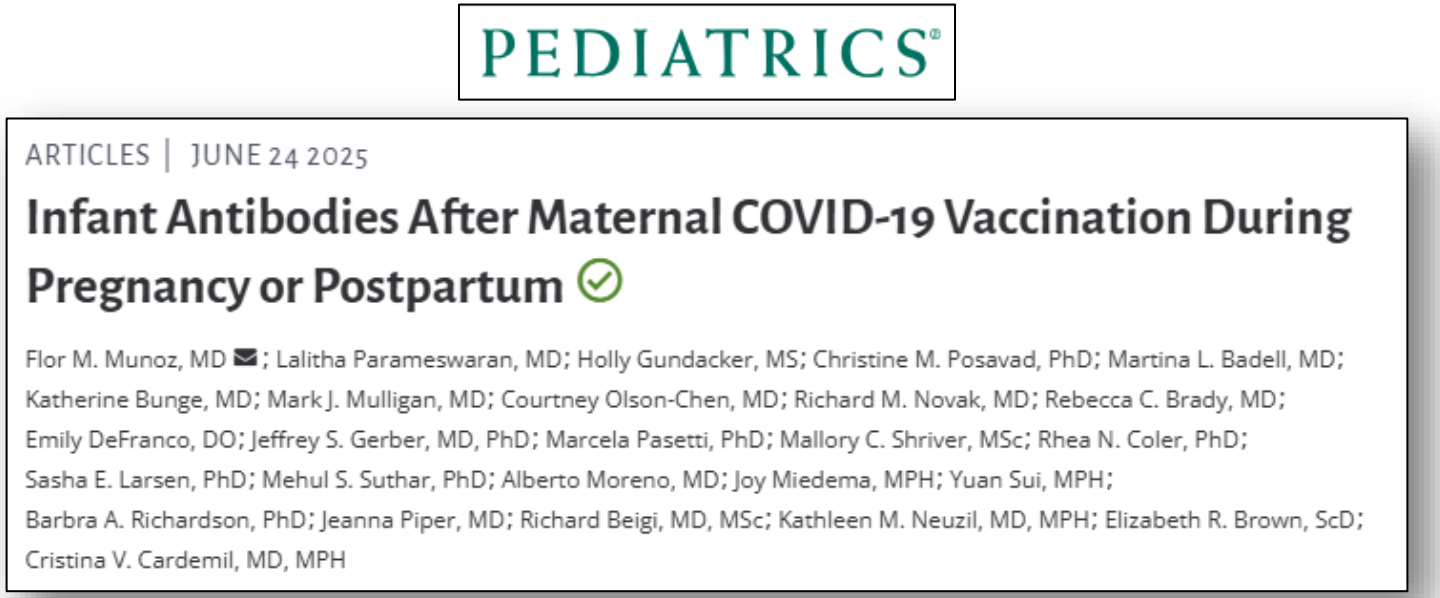
Study Examines Infant Antibodies After Maternal COVID-19 Vaccination



- Maternal COVID-19 booster in pregnancy results in significantly higher functional antibody titers in infants through 6 months of life, compared with two-doses in pregnancy or postpartum.
- ***Pediatrics*, June 24, 2025**: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40550509/

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RECOVER-TLC Workshop

- This workshop brought together a diverse group of stakeholders—including researchers, healthcare providers, patients, advocacy organizations, industry leaders, and federal partners.
  - Patients and caregivers spoke about their experiences with Long COVID.

- The speakers provided updates on the research progress, discussed the four treatments that will be tested and solicited feedback from the community.

- Meeting summary published in *Nature Immunology,* November 17, 2025: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41249484/

NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Potential Treatment Strategy for Peanut-Allergic Kids

Therapy Helps Peanut-Allergic Kids Tolerate Tablespoons of Peanut Butter

NIH Trial Informs Potential Treatment Strategy for Kids Who Already Tolerate Half a Peanut or More

February 10, 2025

Eating gradually increasing doses of store-bought, home-measured peanut butter for about 18 months enabled 100% of children with peanut allergy who initially could tolerate the equivalent of at least half a peanut to consume three tablespoons of peanut butter without an allergic reaction, researchers report. This easy-to-implement treatment strategy could potentially fulfill an unmet need for about half of children with peanut allergy, who already can tolerate the equivalent of at least half a peanut, considered a high threshold. The findings come from a trial sponsored and funded by the National Institutes of Health's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) and published today in the journal *NEJM Evidence*.

"Children with high-threshold peanut allergy couldn't participate in previous food allergy treatment trials, leaving them without opportunities to explore treatment options," said NIAID Director Jeanne Marrazzo, M.D., M.P.H. "Today's report focuses on this population and shows that a very safe and accessible form of therapy could be liberating for many of these children and their families."

Peanut butter with a spoon stuck in it.

Credit: NIAID

***NEJM Evidence*, February 10, 2025:**
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39928078/

NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases