<u>Me</u>.

NHR

Clinical Advances

Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment of Human Disease

Preventing opioid overdoses

Every day, more than 100 people nationwide die from an overdose of opioids, including prescription opioids such as oxycodone and fentanyl. Two recent studies highlighted very different strategies to help prevent overdose. One showed that <u>certain medications</u> reduced the risk of death by about half for people who'd previously had a non-fatal opioid <u>overdose</u>. But less than a third who'd had a non-fatal opioid overdose received them. A separate study showed that <u>notifying a clinician that one of their patients had died of an</u>



Promising Medical Advances

Findings with Potential for Enhancing Human Health

Test vaccine active against many HIV strains

Researchers haven't been able to create an effective HIV vaccine, in part because there are many different strains of the virus. NIH scientists have been developing a vaccine to target a part of the virus that's thought to be similar across most HIV strains. When tested in animals, this vaccine prompted the immune system to form antibodies that could neutrseen8fbu4I (e)9.1 d (o)1.98fbu4I (e)9.1n (s)10.5(o)1.9J=0.00 refEMC BTP ReiV a (tr-0.9 t)2.6 (o)1.9 (6m



Insights F

How the brain keeps track of time

When you remember an event, your brain records information about the time and place where it happened. Such memories can be lost with damage or disease to specific brain regions, as with Alzheimer's disease. Researchers discovered a set of brain cells in a region called the medial entorhinal cortex that keeps track of time in mice. The study suggests