



March 1, 2022

The Honorable Patrick Leahy Chair Senate Committee on Appropriations 437 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro Chair House Committee on Appropriations 2413 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 The Honorable Richard Shelby Vice Chair Senate Committee on Appropriations 304 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Kay Granger Ranking Member House Committee on Appropriations 1026 Longworth House Office Building Washington, DC 20515

Dear Senators Leahy and Shelby and Representatives DeLauro and Granger,

Thank you for your continuous efforts to finalize a fiscal year (FY) 2022 budget package and for your hard work resolving significant differences in doing so. Today, we call your attention to a harmful sevenmonth funding gap for the ME/CFS research centers funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and urge you to pass a budget swiftly to prevent other programs from being impacted by budget uncertainty – an issue that has become particularly pressing given the direct link between ME/CFS and Long COVID.

As you may know, Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME), often referred to as chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) or ME/CFS, is a serious, complex, and severely debilitating disease. The exact cause or causes are unknown, but an infection is attributed as the trigger for the disease in a large majority — 72 percent — of the cases<sup>i</sup>. Symptoms affect several body systems and include post-exertional malaise,<sup>ii</sup> unrefreshing sleep, weakness, muscle and joint pain, impaired memory or mental concentration, tender lymph nodes, sore throat, headaches, and insomnia. Diagnosis of ME/CFS is challenging as no specific tests for the disease have been established, and if diagnosis is made possible, patients face further difficulty in treatment as no FDA-approved therapies exist. Importantly a recent study<sup>iii</sup> of Long COVID patients three months after infection *found that nearly half met the criteria for ME/CFS*.<sup>iv</sup> With approximately 30% of COVID cases leading to Long COVID, that would put us at more than 11 million new ME/CFS cases in the US due to COVID-19.

In 2017, the NIH funded three Collaborative Research Centers (CRCs) for ME/CFS as well as a Data Management Coordination Center — these ME/CFS research hubs are critical NIH investments. The centers are central to the nationwide repository of knowledge about ME/CFS and post-infection illness and help facilitate critical academic, research, and medical infrastructure knowledge on the subject. Recently, descriptions of a similar post-infection disease were reported by people who were infected by SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) in the months after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, now known as Long COVID. It is critical for those who experience post-COVID-19 illnesses that we invest and leverage the existing resources of related post-infection illnesses like ME/CFS, utilizing the CRCs to do so.





The first published study confirmed that fatigue, post-exertion malaise, and cognitive disfunction<sup>v</sup> were the top three symptoms that individuals with Long COVID experienced seven months after their acute infections, pointing to the significant overlap with ME/CFS. The strikingly similar symptoms paired with the recent findings of: (1) autoimmunity; (2) reactivation of viruses such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV);<sup>vi</sup> (3) immune disfunction;<sup>vii</sup> (4) autonomic nervous system; and (5) gut involvement<sup>viii</sup> all indicate that the predominant form of Long COVID not only meets the diagnostic criteria but also has the essential characteristics of ME/CFS — including in the pediatric population.<sup>ix</sup> ME/CFS has long been considered a post-infection disease with EBV as the leading trigger. The evidence is clear that ME/CFS is inextricably linked to Long COVID, the most recent version of a post-infection disease.

Recently, the NIH published a long-expected request for applications (RFA) and announced the funding levels for the centers would remain unchanged. This news severely disappointed the ME/CFS Community.<sup>x xi</sup> However, we understand that budget uncertainty has impacts, especially on small multi-institute projects like the ME/CFS Collaborative Research Centers. While budget uncertainties contributed to delays, the timeline of these RFAs leave an unfortunate seven-month funding gap that threatens the success of the program. The ME/CFS CRCs — specifically designed to study, investigate, and educate about post-infection illness — are a logical and organic home for research on overlapping biological mechanisms being simultaneously investigated in Long COVID. Without the expected increase in funding and leadership from the NIH, the CRCs are unable to research these critical issues.

In an environment of budget delays and uncertainty, the NIH has missed an immense opportunity to leverage existing expertise and infrastructure investments to address Long COVID and post-infection illness. It is vital to meet this critical deadline of March 11 and pass the full FY22 Omnibus package. Critical priorities and programs — like post-infection illness research — have stagnated. We hope as your committees look forward to FY 23, you will prioritize opportunities to address the impact of budget delays on vulnerable programs like those in post-infection illness.

Sincerely,

Oved Amitay

Oved Amitay President & CEO Solve M.E.

CC: Senators Markey, Van Hollen, Hoeven, Murkowski, Kaine, and Collins and Representatives Eshoo, Lofgren Bergman, and McGovern

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> Unger, E., Lin, J., Brimmer, D., Lapp, C., Komaroff, A., Nath, A., Laird, S. and Iskander, J., 2016. CDC Grand Rounds: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome — Advancing Research and Clinical Education. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, [online]





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<sup>ii</sup> Stussman, B., Williams, A., Snow, J., Gavin, A., Scott, R., Nath, A. and Walitt, B., 2020. Characterization of Post–exertional Malaise in Patients With Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome. *Frontiers in Neurology*, [online] 11. Available at: <<u>https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33071931</u>/> [Accessed 25 February 2022].

<sup>III</sup> Mancini, D., Brunjes, D., Lala, A., Trivieri, M., Contreras, J. and Natelson, B., 2021. Use of Cardiopulmonary Stress Testing for Patients With Unexplained Dyspnea Post–Coronavirus Disease. *JACC: Heart Failure*, [online] 9(12), pp.927-937. Available at: <<u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2213177921004807?via%3Dihub</u> [Accessed 25 February 2022].

<sup>IV</sup> Barrett, A., 2022. *Nearly half of all long COVID patients may have chronic fatigue syndrome*. [online] BBC Science Focus Magazine. Available at: <<u>https://www.sciencefocus.com/news/long-covid-patients-may-have-chronic-fatigue-syndrome</u>/> [Accessed 25 February 2022].

<sup>v</sup> Davis, H., Assaf, G., McCorkell, L., Wei, H., Low, R., Re'em, Y., Redfield, S., Austin, J. and Akrami, A., 2021. Characterizing long COVID in an international cohort: 7 months of symptoms and their impact. *EClinicalMedicine*, [online] 38, p.101019. Available at: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.101019">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.101019</a> [Accessed 25 February 2022].

<sup>vi</sup> Su, Y., et al., 2022. Multiple early factors anticipate post-acute COVID-19 sequelae. *Cell*, [online] Available at: <<u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2022.01.014</u>> [Accessed 25 February 2022].

<sup>vii</sup> Phetsouphanh, C., et al. 2022. Immunological dysfunction persists for 8 months following initial mild-to-moderate SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Nature Immunology*, [online] 23(2), pp.210-216. Available at: <<u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41590-021-01113-x</u>> [Accessed 25 February 2022].

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Siberry, Vikram G. R. MS\*,<sup>†</sup>; Rowe, Peter C. MD\*,<sup>†</sup> Pediatric Long COVID and Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal: February 4, 2022 - Volume - Issue - doi: <u>10.1097/INF.00000000003477</u>
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<sup>xi</sup> Johnson, C., 2022. *The NIH Kicks Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS) in the Teeth - Again. It May Regret It - Health Rising.* [online] Health Rising. Available at: <<u>https://www.healthrising.org/blog/2022/02/19/nih-kicks-chronic-fatigue-syndrome-teeth-regret/</u>> [Accessed 25 February 2022].