Final Outcomes Summary: Online Enduring Program Data: 9/03/20 – 9/03/21 Novartis: NGC38797



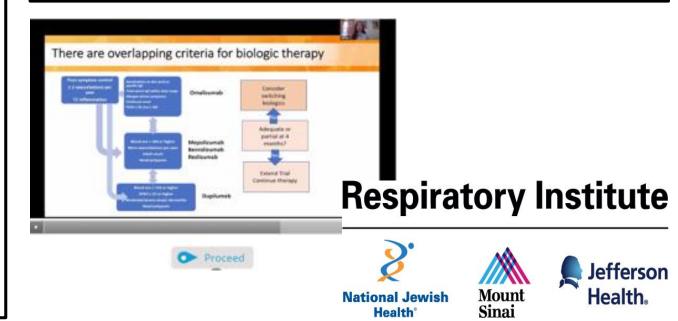
[Final Online Enduring]

Program Overview

This collaborative program is an innovative, multimedia, engaging online enduring program developed in partnership with the Mount Sinai – National Jewish Health Respiratory Institute and the Jane and Leonard Korman **Respiratory Institute - Jefferson Health and National** Jewish Health, known collectively as The Respiratory Institutes. The goal of this program was to improve the knowledge and competence of allergists, pulmonologists, primary care physicians and pediatricians in the diagnosis, management, and treatment of severe asthma during the online multimedia initiative. Based on an article written by two National Jewish Health physicians, Michael Wechsler, MD, MMsC, and Laurie Manka, MD, entitled Selecting the Right Biologic for Your Patients with Severe Asthma, this program leverages the expertise of National Jewish Health's thought leaders to help busy physicians understand the nuances and clinical data to select the best treatment for patients with severe asthma.

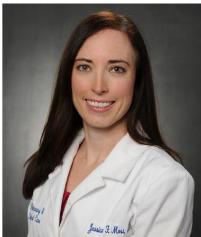
Learning Objectives

- Explain the mechanisms of action of biologic therapies and the targets for treatment in severe asthma
- Execute strategies for diagnosing and differentiating uncontrolled and severe asthma
- Select treatments based on endotypes, clinical biomarkers and patient-centered factors
- Interpret the benefits and barriers to the different methods of administration of biologics with a patient-centered approach





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Program Faculty

Jessica Most, MD Assistant Professor of Medicine Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Director, Outpatient Services Jefferson Health



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"Thank you very much for this enlightening and important activity." – Online enduring program learner

Philadelphia, PA





Online Enduring Program – Learner Definitions Launched 9/03/2020

https://learning.freecme.com/a/35389PDMAbk

Selecting the Right Treatment for Your Patient with Severe Asthma	Platform	Participant Definition	Learner Definition	Completer/ Test-Taker Definition
Understanding Severe Asthma Heterogeneity Through Phenotyping and Endotyping	freeCME	Unique front matter page views	Clicked past the front matter and started the activity	Completer letters generated
	Platform	Participant Guarantees	Learner Guarantees	Completer Guarantees
	freeCME	3,000	1,000	600
Comorted and for Respect 201443343372	Platform	Participant Actuals	Learner Actuals	Completer Actuals
Proceed	freeCME	7,798	1,789	1,447

Surpassed learner guarantees by 789 and completer guarantees by 847!





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66%

the activity

addressed strategies

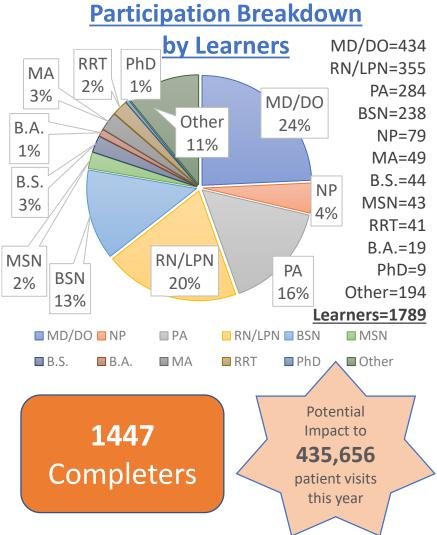
for overcoming

barriers to optimal

patient care

N=1404

Quantitative Educational Impact Summary: Final Online Enduring Program



Overall Knowledge Gain



Pre-test (AVG N=375) Post-test (N=1567)

82% Relative Knowledge Gain

37% Absolute Knowledge Gain

Top 3 Intended Practice Changes

87% of evaluation respondents (N=1404) reported they intend to make changes to their practice

- Apply overall knowledge about severe asthma in daily practice
- Implement new treatment methods and select the appropriate therapy by asthma type
- ✓ Incorporate education methods for patients to teach proper inhaler technique

Relative Gain in Confidence: 109% Absolute Gain in

Confidence: 36%

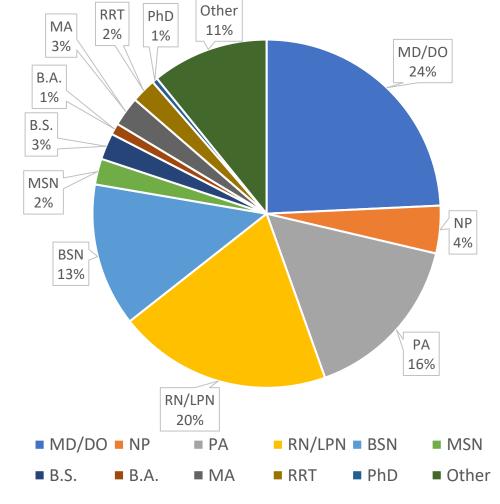




Qualitative Educational Impact Summary: Final Online Enduring Program

Patient Impact	Educational Impact	Intended Practice Change	
1,404 Evaluation respondents	179% relative knowledge gain seen from learners in explaining mechanisms of action of biologic therapies and the targets for treatment in severe asthma. [N=1567]	87% of evaluation respondents reported they intended to make changes to their practice as a result of the educational activity [N=1404]	
Who see 8,378 Severe Asthma Patients	117% relative knowledge gain seen from learners in regards to executing strategies for diagnosing and differentiating uncontrolled and severe asthma. [N=1567]	67% of evaluation respondents indicated the activity addressed strategies for overcoming barriers	
Weekly	54% relative knowledge gain seen from learners in selecting treatments based on endotypes, clinical	to optimal patient care [N=1404]	
Which translates to 435,656	biomarkers and patient-centered factors. [N=1567]	"The entire program is a	
Potential patient Visits	44% relative knowledge gain seen from learners in interpreting the benefits and barriers to the different	<i>great educational tool."</i> – Online enduring program learner	
Annually	methods of administration of biologics with a patient- centered approach. [N=1567]	National Jewish Health Breathing Science is Life.	

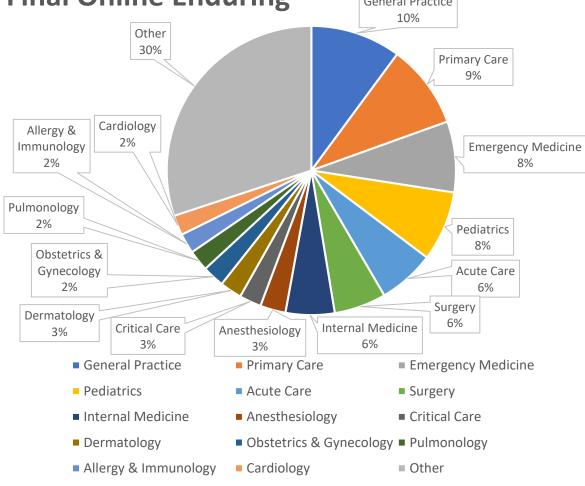
Level 1 Outcomes: Participation by Degree: Final Online Enduring



Degree	Total
MD/DO	434
RN/LPN	355
PA	284
BSN	238
NP	79
MA	49
B.S.	44
MSN	43
RRT	41
B.A.	19
PhD	9
Other	194
Total Learners:	1789

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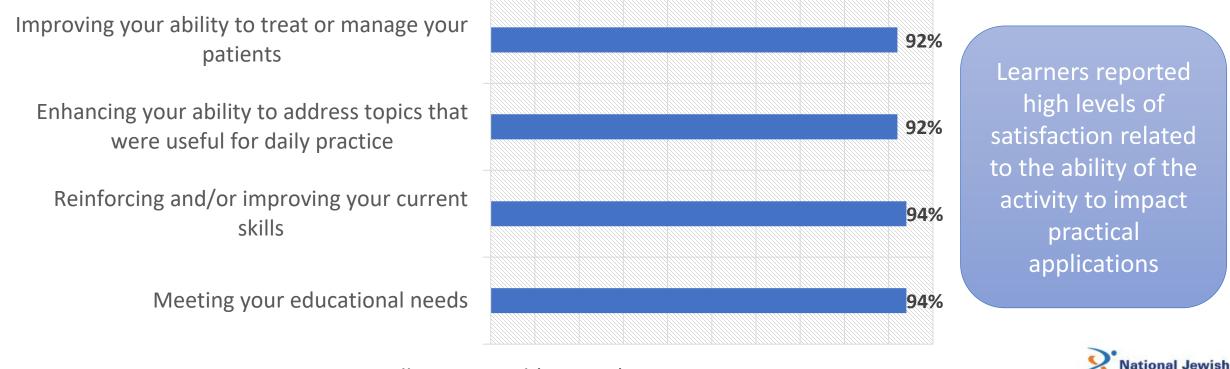
Level 1 Outcomes: Participation by Specialty: Final Online Enduring General Practice



Degree	Total
General Practice	181
Primary Care	168
Emergency Medicine	142
Pediatrics	140
Acute Care	113
Surgery	104
Internal Medicine	98
Anesthesiology	51
Dermatology	44
Obstetrics & Gynecology	44
Critical Care	44
Pulmonology	42
Allergy & Immunology	40
Cardiology	40
Other (Geriatric Medicine, Radiology, Pain Management, Hospitalist)	538
Total Learners:	1789

Level 2&3 Outcomes: Satisfaction & Knowledge – Final Online Enduring Analysis of participant responses related to educational needs

Participants reported the activity was "Excellent" to "Good" at:

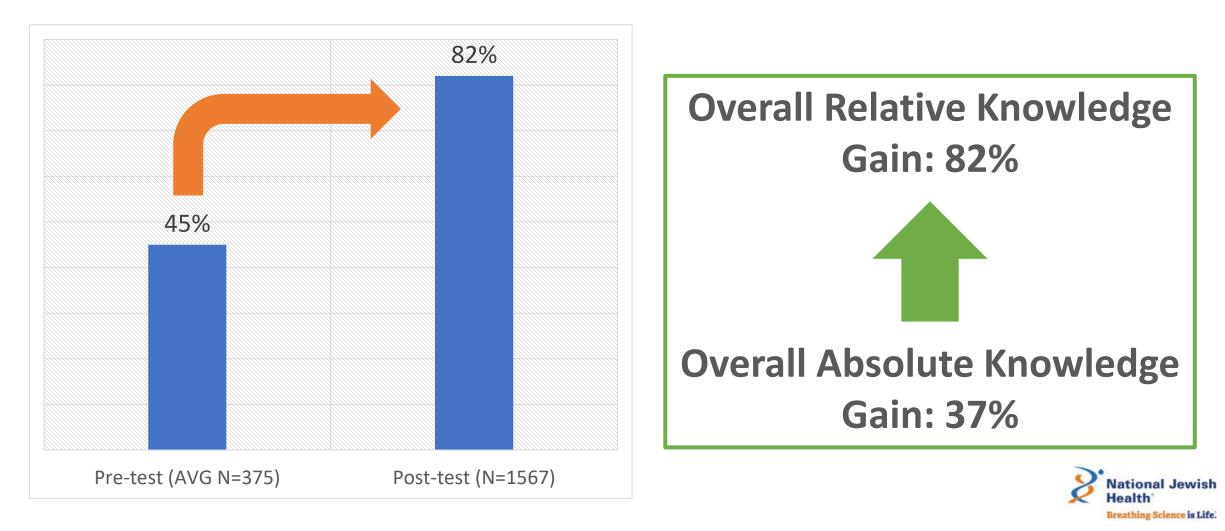


ealth

Breathing Science is Life.

Excellent to Good (N=1404)

Level 3/4 Outcomes: Knowledge/Competence: Overall Knowledge - Final Online Enduring



Level 3 Outcomes (Knowledge) – <u>Final Online Enduring Program: By Learning</u> <u>Objective</u>

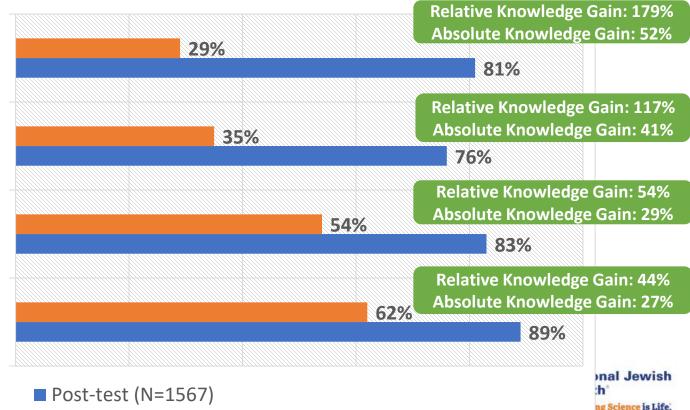
Knowledge Gain by Learning Objectives

Explain the mechanisms of action of biologic therapies and the targets for treatment in severe asthma

Execute strategies for diagnosing and differentiating uncontrolled and severe asthma

Select treatments based on endotypes, clinical biomarkers and patient-centered factors

Interpret the benefits and barriers to the different methods of administration of biologics with a patient-centered approach

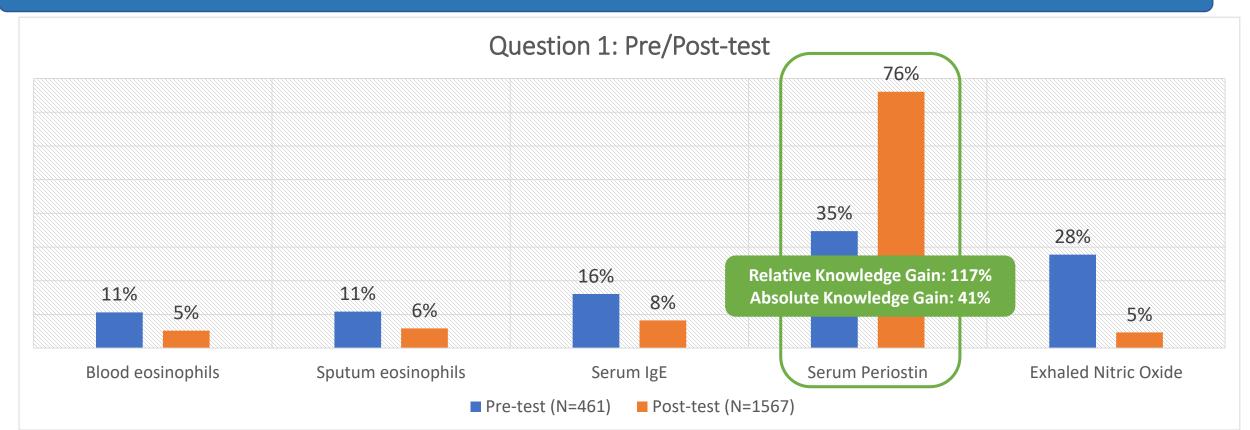


Pre-test (AVG N=375)

Level 3 Outcomes: Knowledge: Question 1 - Final Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Execute strategies for diagnosing and differentiating uncontrolled and severe asthma

Q1: The best currently available biomarkers for measuring type 2 inflammation in asthma include all of the following except:

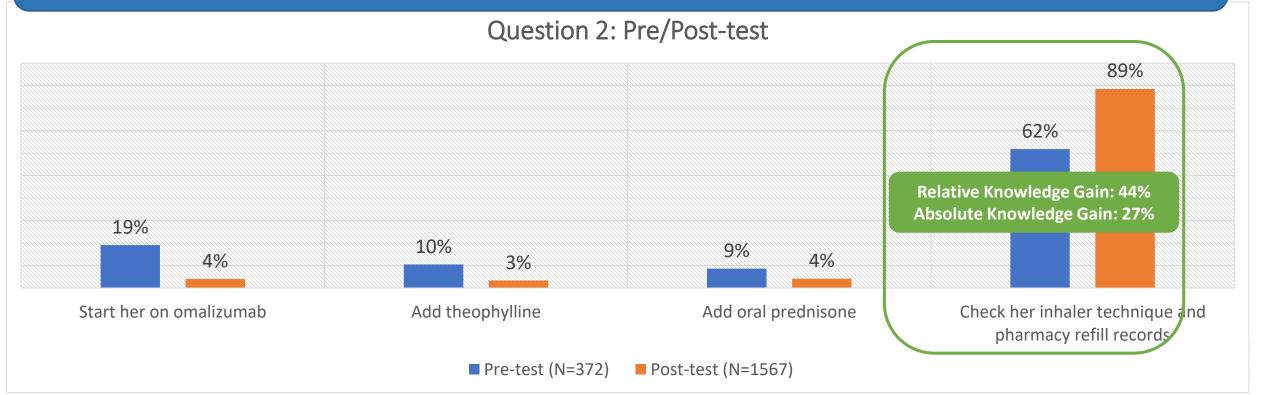


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Level 3/4 Outcomes: Knowledge/Competence: Question 2 - Final Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Interpret the benefits and barriers to the different methods of administration of biologics with a patient-centered approach

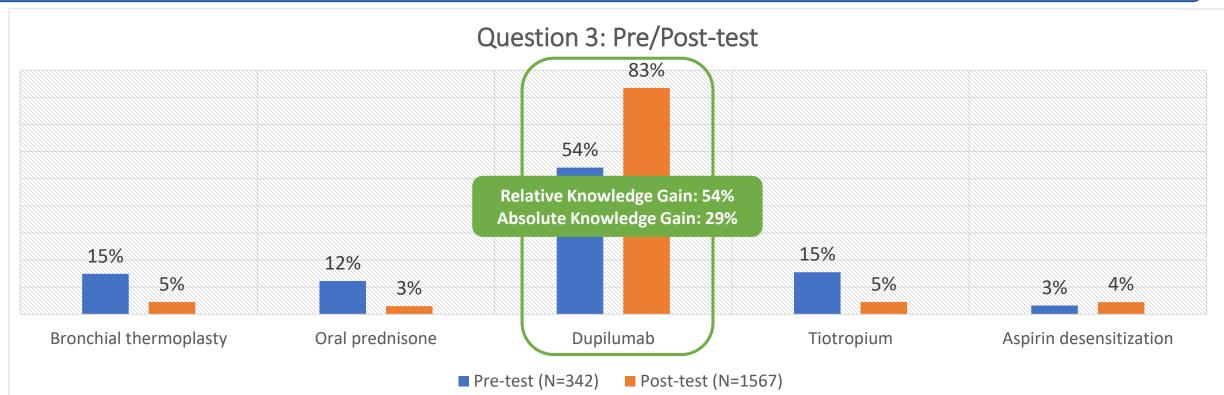
Q2: A 70-year-old woman with lifelong severe allergic asthma presents to you with uncontrolled asthma despite being prescribed high dose ICS/LABA, leukotriene modifiers and tiotropium. She is hospitalized twice per year and requires oral prednisone rescue courses 4x per year. The next step in her management is the following:



Level 3/4 Outcomes: Knowledge/Competence: Question 3 - Final Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Select treatments based on endotypes, clinical biomarkers and patient-centered factors

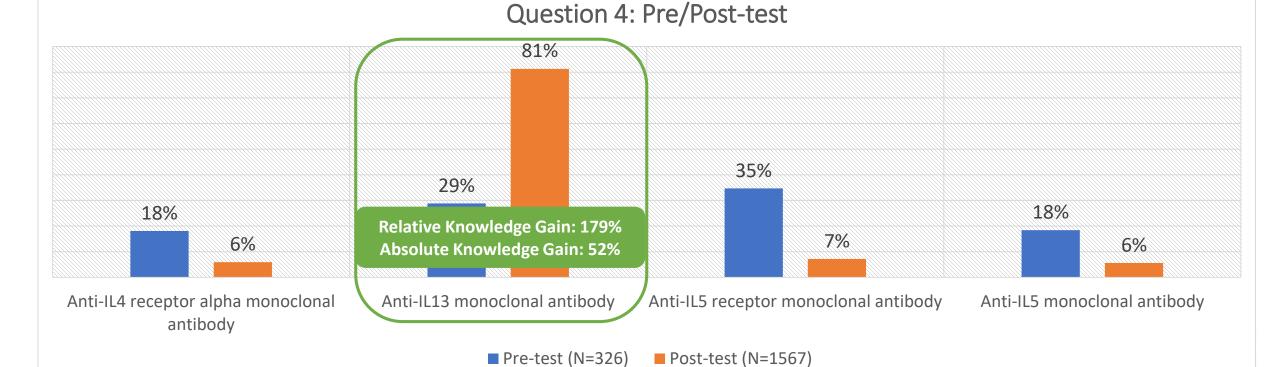
Q3: A patient has a history of severe poorly controlled asthma requiring 4 prednisone courses per year. They are compliant with high dose ICS/LABA plus a LTRA. Asthma Control Test = 12, indicating poor control. FEV1 = 70% predicted. FENO = 55 and absolute eosinophils = 550. In addition, the patient is obese with a history of nasal polyps/AERD requiring 2 previous sinus surgeries and continues to have anosmia and sinus congestion. What therapy is considered optimal for this patient?



Level 3/4 Outcomes: Knowledge/Competence: Question 4 - Final Online Enduring

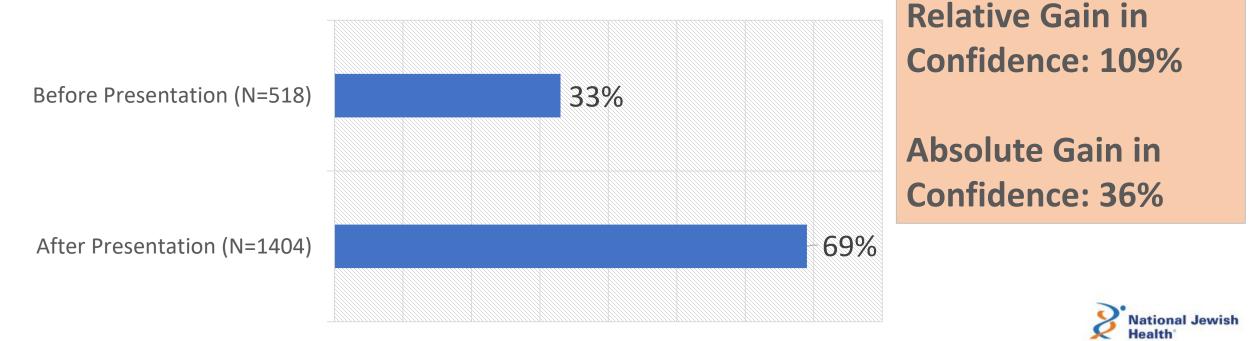
Learning Objective: Explain the mechanisms of action of biologic therapies and the targets for treatment in severe asthma

Q4: A 55-year-old woman has been dependent on oral steroids for her asthma for the last 4 years. She recently had low bone density and her course has been complicated by weight gain and cataracts and she is afraid of developing more steroid-related side effects. All of the following have been demonstrated to facilitate steroid reduction while reducing asthma exacerbation except:



Level 4 Outcomes: Competence – Final Online Enduring

Learners reported their confidence on the learning objectives before and after the presentation (somewhat confident – very confident)

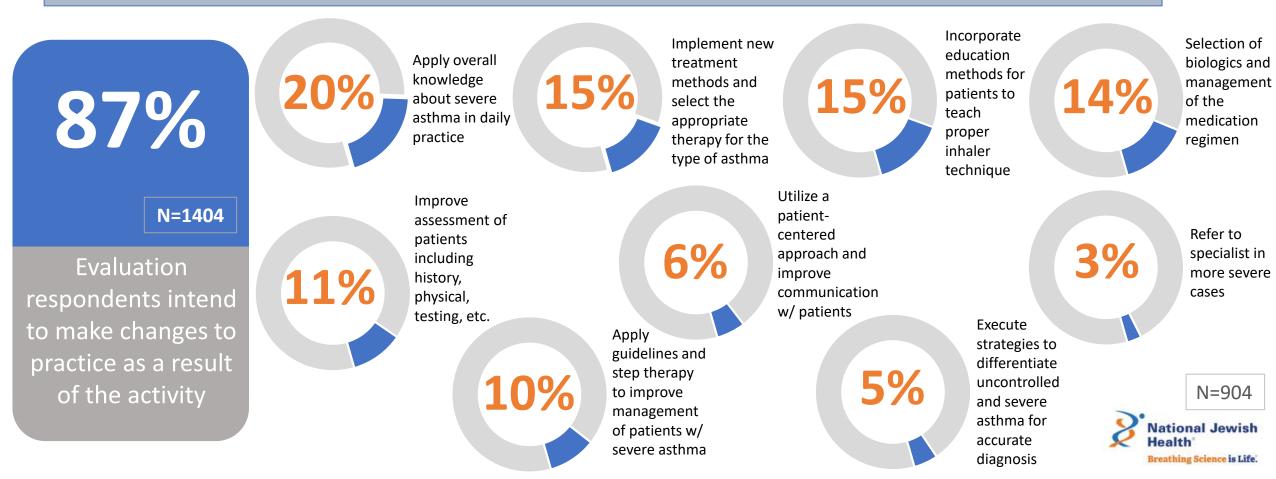


Breathing Science is Life.



Level 4 Outcomes: Competence – Final Online Enduring

An analysis of open-ended comments demonstrates the following changes learners intend to make:



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Breathing Science is Life.

Program Evaluation: Final Online Enduring

98%

99%

N=1404

Most Important Take-away

he Enduring	Effective treatment plans for severe asthma	New knowledge of severe asthma based on evidence-based	Proper use of biologics and medication management
 Material presented in an objective 	(260 responses)	education (205 responses)	(144 responses)
manner and free of commercial bias	Guidelines and step therapy to improve management of patients with severe asthma	Strategies to differentiate uncontrolled and severe asthma for accurate diagnosis	Communication and education with patients about compliance with treatment
 Content presented 	(106 responses)	(87 responses)	(87 responses)
was evidence-based and clinically relevant	Proper assessment for diagnosis and management of severe asthma (72 responses)	Patient-centered strategies to improve patient care (58 responses)	Referral to pulmonologist (14 responses)
	N=1033		National Jewish Health

Program Evaluation: Final Online Enduring

What do you think is the primary reason why ma	aking a diagnosis of severe asthma is so difficult?		
Presentation of signs and symptoms	Inaccurate information from patient about history		
Differentiating it from other diseases	Comorbidities and confounding factors		
Inability to do function testing	Lack of access to resources		
Inconsistent follow-up with patient	Biological markers (phenotypes vs genotypes)		
Patient adherence	Limited time to access patient		
What topics would you like more information about in future educational activities?			
Pulmonary fibrosis management	COVID-19		
Autoimmune diseases	Pediatric asthma		
Management of side effects	Pulmonary hypertension		
Immunology of asthma	Atopic dermatitis		
Asthma and pregnancy	Ongoing review of biologics		
Future developments in asthma (ex: biologics)	COPD		

Program Evaluation: Final Online Enduring Strategies for Overcoming Barriers

- Access to care
- Proper inhaler technique
- Testing
- Communication strategies
- Patient adherence to treatment plan
- Knowledge of optimal treatments
- Proper diagnostic protocol
- Strategies to improve quality of life

"This activity was very educational and presented very well." – Online enduring program learner

67%

N=1404

Evaluation respondents indicated the activity addressed strategies for overcoming barriers to optimal patient care



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Program Evaluation: Final Online Enduring

N=1404

Evaluation respondents indicated they are likely to use the additional resources including the infographic in practice

91%

Start with non-invasive testing allergy testing, IgE level, blood eosinophil count ar • If poor response to therapy continues, con: differential for eosinophil and neutrophil co	sider induced sputum			
with endobronchial biopsy and BAL	suits and/or bronchoscopy		Type 2 patients with:	Select Add-on Biologic Therapy
Non-Type 2 Endotype Neutrophililic airway	Type 2 Endotype IL-4, IL-5, IL-13 or IgE medicated		Allergic Eosinophilic Asthma	Anti-IgE Omalizumab Anti-IL-5 Mepolizumab, Reslizumab Anti-IL-5Ra Benralizumab Anti-IL-4/13 Dupilumab
inflammation or Paucigranulocytic (non-inflammatory)	mmation or Paucigranulocytic inflammation with high eosinophils or FeNO*		Allergic Noneosinophilic Asthma	Anti-IgE Omalizumab Anti IL-4/13 Dupilumab
Blomarkers No T2 biomarkers • Blood eosinophil <150 µL <u>AND</u> • FeNO < 20 ppb <u>AND</u> • Sputum or BAL eosinophil < 2% <u>OR</u>	Biomarkers • Blood eosinophils > 150 μL • FeNO > 20 ppb • Sputum or BAL eosinophils > 2% • Elevated 1gE		Eosinophilic Asthma who: • Are nonallergic OR • Do not respond to anti-IgE treatment OR • Are out of dosing range for anti-IgE treatment	Anti-IL-5 Mepolizumab, Reslizumab Anti-IL-5Rα Benralizumab Anti IL-4/13 Dupilumab
If sputum BAL neutrophils also < 40-60% = pauciinflammatory Associated Phenotypes • Obestiy	Associated Phenotypes • Early age onset • History of allergies • Chronic Rhinosinusitis/Nasal Polyps		OCS Dependence	Anti-IL-4/13 Dupilumab Anti-IL-5 Mepolizumab* Anti-IL-5Rα Benralizumab* *but other Anti-IL-5 and Anti-IL-5Rα have shown efficacy
Smoking History Infections Lack of response to corticosteroids			Considerations for R • Atopic Dematitis	elated Type 2 Phenotypes Anti-IL-4/13 Dupilumab
Treatment Weight loss	Patient-centered consideration for choosing a biologic:		Chronic Idiopathic Urtic Chronic Rhinosinusitis and Nasal Polyps	caria Anti-IgE Omalizumab Anti-IL-4/13 Dupilumab*
Barlatric surgery Macrolide antibiotics	1. Frequency of administration 2 vs 4 vs 8 weeks		and Nasai Polyps	
Bronchial Thermoplasty Secretion clearance	 Location of administration Home vs. Office Insurance and co-payment 			
 Pulmonary rehabilitation Possible Anti-TSLP or other non-experimenta 	4. Other comorbidities			
therapies such as Anti-IL-6 or Anti-IL-17	5. Pregnancy* *Only omalizumab is assigned to pregnancy category 8 by the FDA			

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR

Accreditation

NJH is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians. The NJH Office of Professional Education produced and accredited this program and adhered to the updated ACCME guidelines.

NJH designates this enduring material for a maximum of 1.0 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit[™].

Provider approved by the California Board of Registered Nursing, Provider Number 12724 for 1.0 nursing contact hours.

<u>ABIM MOC:</u> Successful completion of this CME activity, which includes participation in the evaluation component, enables the participant to earn up to 1.0 medical knowledge MOC points in the American Board of Internal Medicine's (ABIM) Maintenance of Certification (MOC) program.



