



**National Jewish
Health**[®]

Breathing Science is Life.

Epithelial Alarmins

**A New Paradigm
in Severe Asthma
and Emerging
Treatments**

Grant ID: 70973419

Final Outcomes Summary

Online Data: 6/30/2022 – 6/30/2023

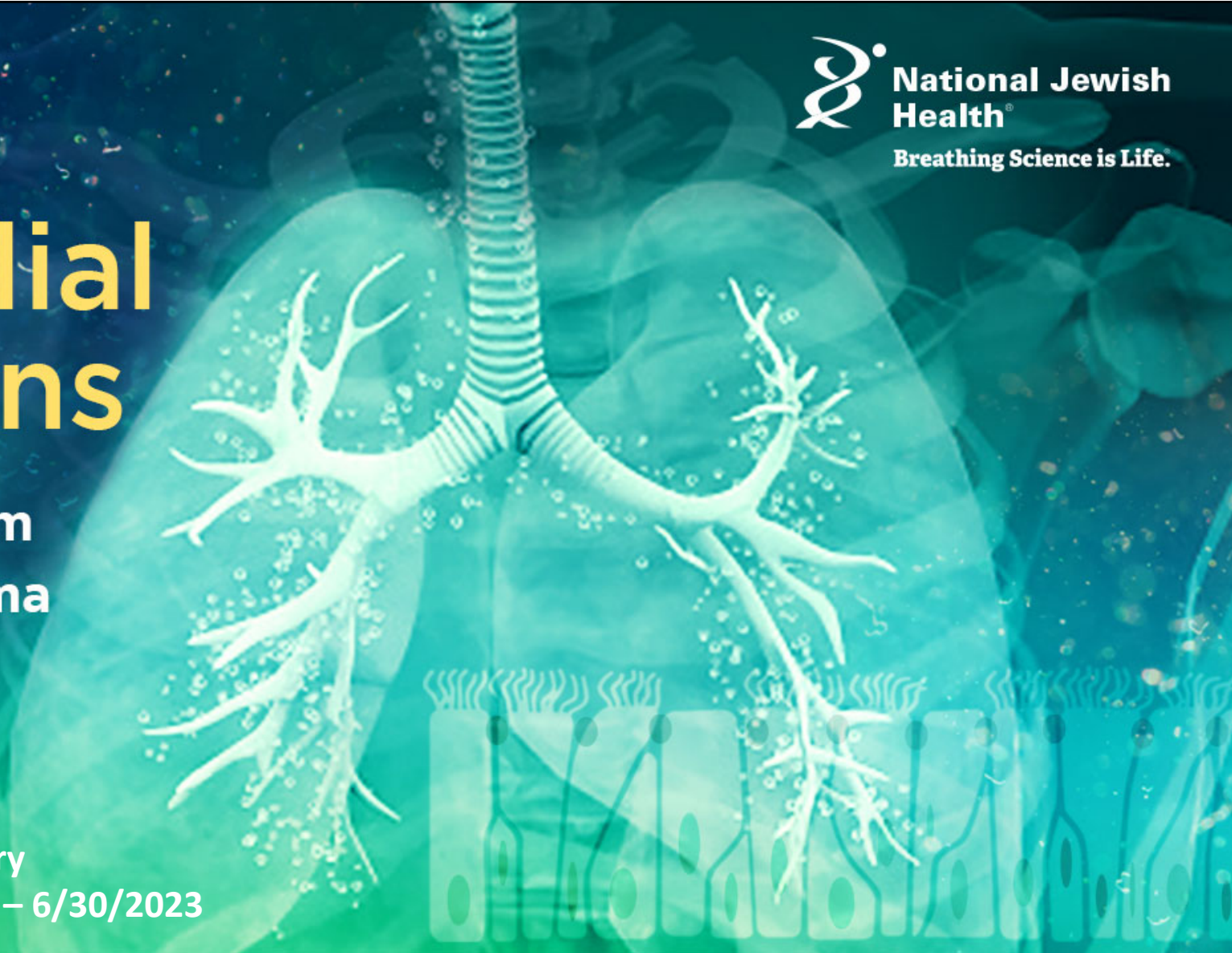


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Executive Summary

Final Outcomes Summary –Online Enduring and Live Broadcasts

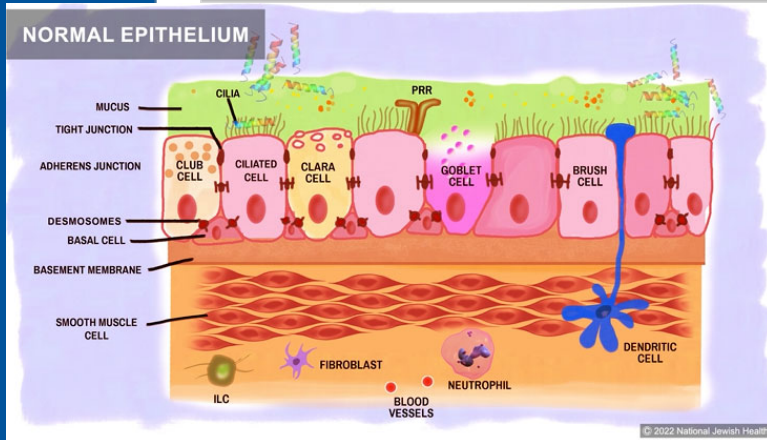


Program Overview	Program Faculty	Learning Objectives
<p>This program was a blended series of live grand rounds webinars hosted at specialty academic centers; live national webinars; and an online enduring activity. The national webinar was recorded and endured as an on-demand activity for twelve months on the Medscape platform. The activity included lecture and Q&A with expert faculty; animations to illustrate severe asthma pathophysiology and treatment targets; and case scenarios to illustrate management decisions.</p>		<p>(1) Describe the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma development and progression. (2) Define the epithelial alarmins and their impact on T2 and non-T2 airway inflammation, remodeling, and hyperresponsiveness in severe asthma. (3) Evaluate the results of clinical trials of emerging therapies that target the epithelial alarmins in severe asthma. (4) Match clinical characteristics and phenotypes to treatment targets.</p>
Program Dates	<p>Michael E. Wechsler, MD, MMSc Director of The Cohen Family Asthma Institute and Professor of Medicine Division of Pulmonary, Critical Care, & Sleep Medicine Department of Medicine National Jewish Health Denver, Colorado</p>	Target Audience & Accreditation
<p>National Broadcasts: 5/24/2022; 7/19/2022 Live Grand Rounds: 8/10/2022 (UNC); 9/20/2022 (OHSU); 11/17/2022 (ROCHESTER); 12/9/2022 (MT SINAI) Online Enduring Dates: 6/30/2022-6/30/2023</p>	<p>Eileen Wang, MD, MPH Assistant Professor Division of Allergy & Clinical Immunology Department of Medicine National Jewish Health Denver, Colorado</p>	<p>Primary target audience: Pulmonologists and Allergists; Secondary target audience: Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants in those specialties.</p>
		<p>NJH designates the live virtual activities and the enduring activity for a maximum of 1.0 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™</p>

Program Features

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring and Live Broadcasts

Whiteboard Animations



Patient Case Scenarios with Interactive Polling and Faculty Discussion

Epithelial Alarmins
A New Paradigm in Severe Asthma and Emerging Therapeutics

Patient Case 1
Patient: S.H., 27-year-old Male

Asthma history:

- Early childhood symptoms worsened to age 21
- 2020 visited ER 4Xs, admitted 2Xs for flare ups

Current medication:

- High dose ICS/LABA
- Ventolin PRN
- Nasal corticosteroids daily
- OCS bursts 4Xs last year

FEV₁: 72%

Bronchodilator reversibility: 13%

Biomarkers of Type 2 Inflammation:

- IgE (U/ml): 200
- Blood EOS (cells/ μ L): 300
- Feno (ppb): 30

Past Medical History:

- Non-smoker
- Suspect fungal CRS without NP
- Good Inhaler Compliance (based on additional test results)

Additional test results:

- Negative serum to *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- Quantitative IgG, IgM, IgA, and IgG u

David is a 36-year-old asthmatic who continues to demonstrate airway hyperresponsiveness with a methacholine PC20 of 1.5 mg/ml despite being on high dose ICS/LABA. Which of the following is most likely to mitigate his airway hyperresponsiveness?

Interactive Polling:

- mepolizumab
- omalizumab
- dupilumab
- reslizumab

Question 2: David is a 36-year-old asthmatic who continues to demonstrate airway hyperresponsiveness with a methacholine PC20 of 1.5 mg/ml despite being on high dose ICS/LABA. Which of the following is most likely to mitigate his airway hyperresponsiveness?

Options:

- A. mepolizumab
- B. omalizumab
- C. dupilumab
- D. reslizumab

47:17

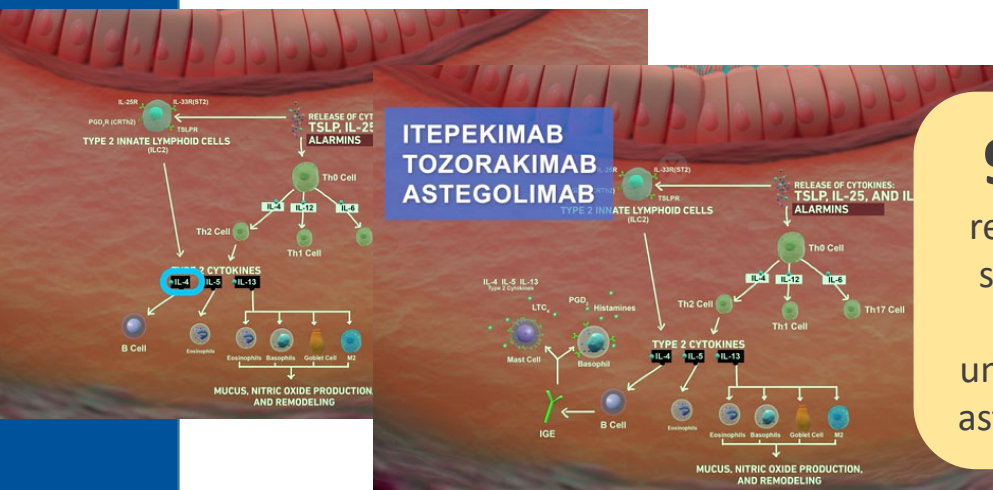
ITEPEKIMAB TOZORAKIMAB ASTEGOLIMAB

94% of evaluation respondents (N=1,673) stated the animations improved their understanding of severe asthma pathophysiology

Live Q&A with Faculty

55:24

Refresh Stream / Player Size



Audience Generation

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring and Live Broadcasts



Personalized targeting tools across numerous tactics reach HCPs by leveraging demographic data (such as location, profession, specialty) and behavioral data (such as learner participation history, areas of interest).



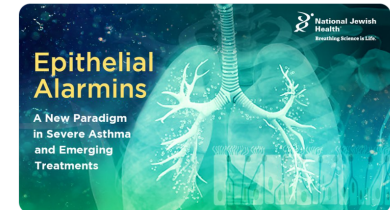
Personalized emails and e-newsletters: Medscape & NJH databases



Social media ads and posts



National Jewish Health Medical Ed... @NJHealth... · May 24, 2022 ... Today on Zoom at 7pm ET - join @NJHealth Drs. Wang & Wechsler for a free #CME webinar on Epithelial Alarmins: A New Paradigm in Severe Asthma and Emerging Treatments. Register at: fal.cn/3oT44 @EileenWang10 @mikewechsler1 #MedEd #Pulmonology



[Epithelial Alarmins: A New Paradigm in Severe Asthma and Emerging Treatments](#)
CME Expires 06/30/2023



Outreach to hospitals and academic medical centers for Grand Rounds presentations



Dedicated landing page on NJH website & Medscape platforms



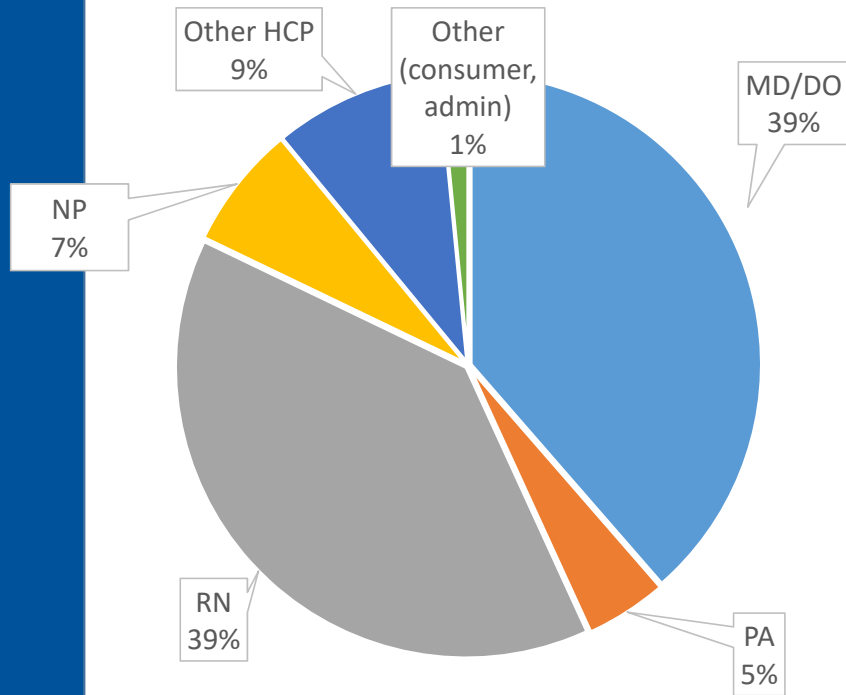
Medscape Smart Targeting and Search Engine Optimization (SEO)



Medscape Mobile Engagement (app notifications, targeted emails, social media)

Overall Program Impact

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring and Live Broadcasts



Potential impact to **720,876** patient visits this year

MD/DO= 2169
 NP=388
 PA=256
 RN=2189
 Other HCP=529
 Other (admin, consumer, etc)=87
Total Learners = 5,618

Nearly doubled physician learner guarantee and nearly tripled physician completer guarantee!

5,618 total learners across entire program:
 249 learners/completers in live broadcasts
 5,369 learners in online enduring

Live and Enduring	Guarantee	Actuals
Physician Learners	1,120	2,169
Physician Completers	220	603

Program Insights

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



- **59%** of physician learners in the online activity (N=2030) were from the target audience of pulmonologists and allergists/immunologists.
- **45%** of all learners in the live activity (N=249) were from the target audience of pulmonologists and allergists/immunologists.
- Although marketing efforts for the online enduring activity were directed at physicians, a large percentage of nurses participated in the activity, suggesting a **need for severe asthma education among nurses**.
 - A comparative analysis of test scores between nurses and physicians and APPs revealed that knowledge gaps are comparable in these learner cohorts.
- Learners still demonstrated a significant **knowledge gap related to the role of the respiratory epithelium in severe asthma**.
 - In the online enduring program, 47% could not correctly describe the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma at post-test.
 - In the live broadcasts and Grand Rounds sessions, 52% could not correctly describe the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma at post-test.
 - More in-depth education may be needed on the pathophysiology of severe asthma and the role of the respiratory epithelium.

Online Enduring Program

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



Medscape

Launched 6/30/2022

<https://www.medscape.org/viewarticle/975912>

Medscape

FOR YOU NEWS & PERSPECTIVE DRUGS & DISEASES CME & EDUCATION ACADEMY CONSULT VIDEO DECISION POINT

1.00 CME

Epithelial Alarmins: A New Paradigm in Severe Asthma and Emerging Treatments

Learn about the role of epithelial alarmins as upstream mediators of the asthma inflammatory response and targets for emerging treatments for severe asthma.

Authors: Eileen Wang, MD, MPH (Program Co-Chair); Michael E. Wechsler, MD, MMSc (Program Co-Chair)

[Continue Activity](#)

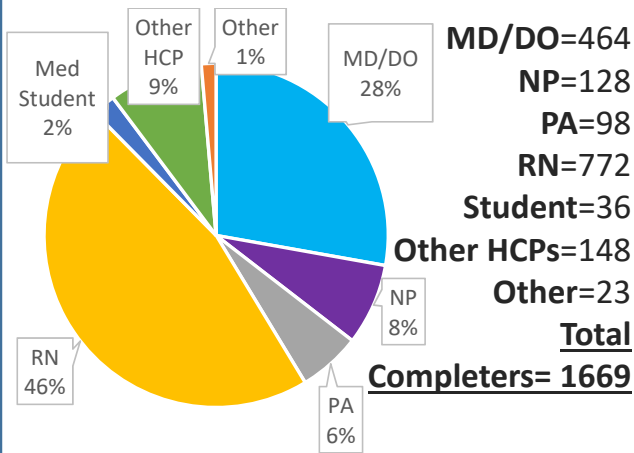


Educational Impact Summary

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



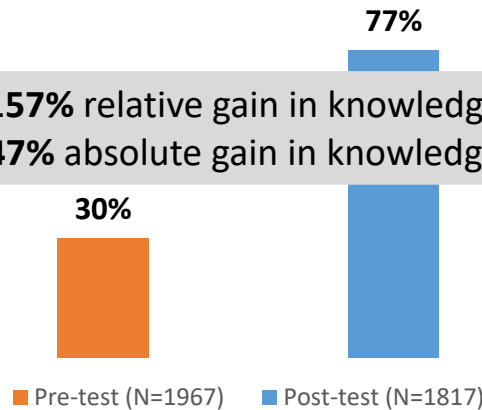
Participation



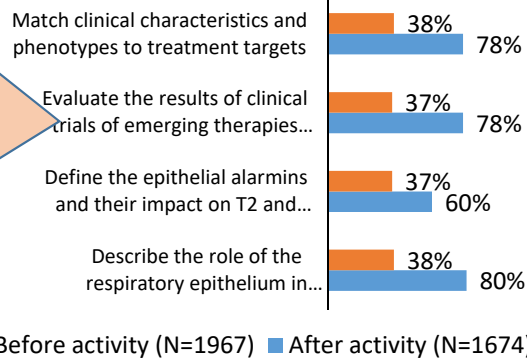
Physician Learner Guarantee	Physician Learners to Date (Actual)
1000	2,030
Physician Completer Guarantee	Physician Completers to Date (Actual)
100	464

Exceeded learner guarantee by 1,030 learners and guarantee by completer 364 completers!

157% relative gain in knowledge
47% absolute gain in knowledge



Confidence Gain by Objective



Evaluation

N=1,673

Met their educational needs **(94%)**



Reinforced or improved current skills **(94%)**



Improved ability to treat patients **(94%)**

91%

N=1,673

Evaluation respondents intend to make changes to practice as a result of the activity

Educational Impact Summary

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



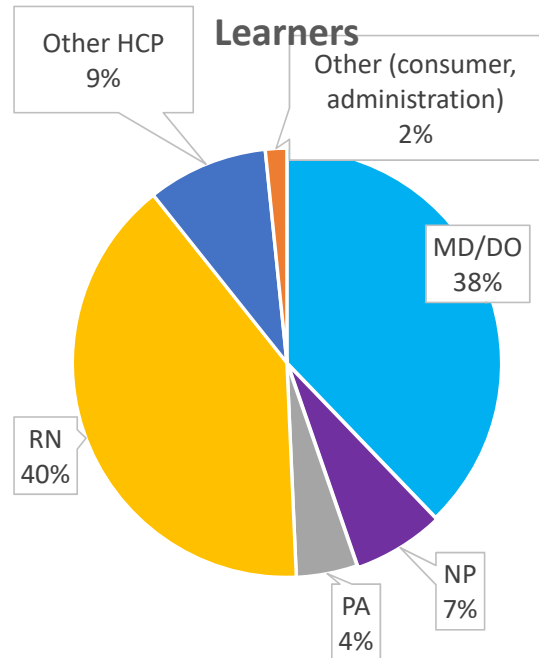
Patient Impact	Educational Impact	Practice Change
<p>1,673 evaluation respondents</p>	<p>153% relative knowledge gain seen from learners in defining the epithelial alarmins and their impact on T2 and non-T2 airway inflammation, remodeling, and hyperresponsiveness in severe asthma (N=1,817)</p>	<p>Top intended changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess asthma phenotype as part of patient evaluation • Improve assessment of symptoms and exacerbations • Consider biologic agents when indicated
<p>Who see 13,701 asthma patients weekly</p>	<p>212% relative knowledge gain in describing the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma development and progression (N=1,817)</p>	<p>92% indicated the activity addressed strategies for overcoming barriers to optimal patient care (N=1,673)</p>
<p>Which translates to 712,452 potential patient visits impacted annually</p>	<p>107% relative knowledge gain seen in evaluating the results of clinical trials of emerging therapies that target the epithelial alarmins in severe asthma (N=1,817)</p>	<p>95% relative gain in confidence across learning objectives (N=1,674)</p>
<p>200% relative knowledge gain in matching clinical characteristics and phenotypes to treatment targets (N=1,817)</p>		

Level (1) Outcomes: Participation (Degree)

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

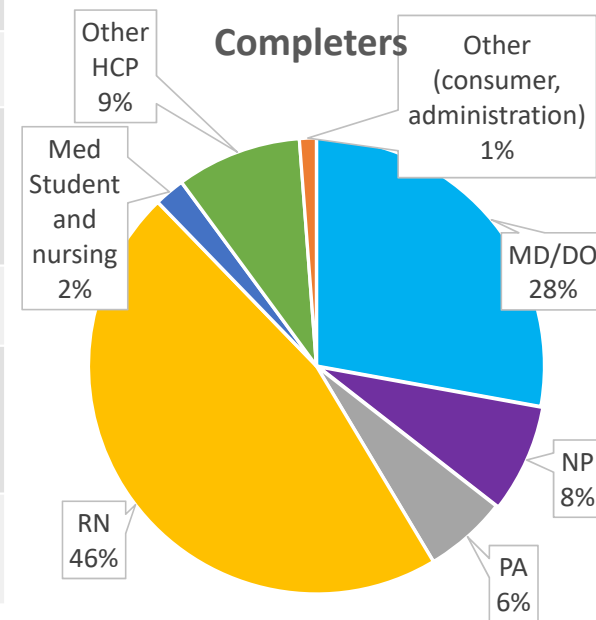


Degree	Total
MD/DO	2,030
NP	370
PA	247
RN	2,147
Other HCP	488
Other (consumer, administration)	87
Total Learners	5,369



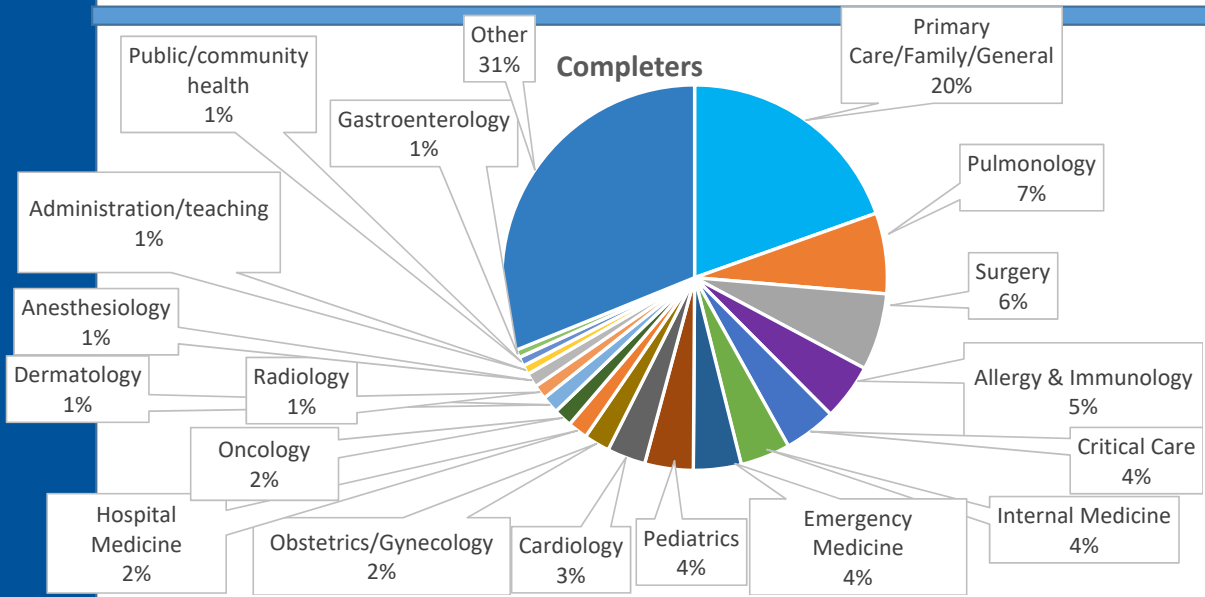
Degree	Total
MD/DO	464
NP	128
PA	98
RN	772
Medical and nursing students	36
Other HCP	151
Other (consumer, administration)	20
Total Completers	1,669

While nurses were not specifically targeted as an audience, a large number of nurses were organically drawn to this activity, suggesting a need for severe asthma education among registered nurses.



Level (1) Outcomes: Participation (Specialty)

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



Specialty	Total
Primary Care/Family/ General	327
Pulmonology	113
Surgery	108
Pediatrics	68
Allergy & Immunology	79
Critical Care	73
Internal Medicine	70
Emergency Medicine	67
Cardiology	54
Obstetrics/Gynecology	36
Hospital Medicine	28
Oncology	26
Dermatology	23
Radiology	20
Anesthesiology	20
Administration/teaching	13
Public/community health	13
Gastroenterology	11
Other (Pain management, infectious disease, otolaryngology, not specified & more)	520
Total Completers	1,669

Physician Learners by Specialty	Total	Percent of Physician Learners (N=2,030)	Percent of Total Learners (N=5,369)
Pulmonologists	990	49%	18%
Allergists & Clinical Immunologists	196	10%	4%
Primary Care Physicians	418	20%	8%
Other Physicians	426	21%	8%

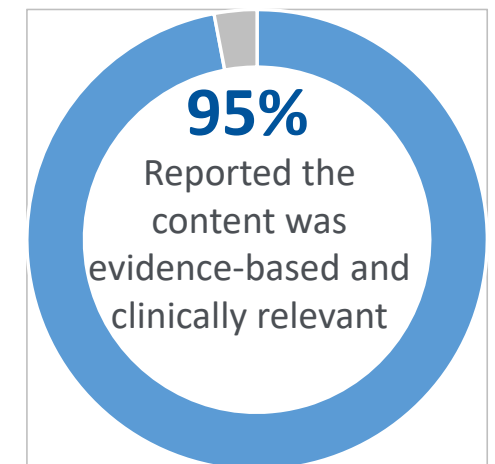
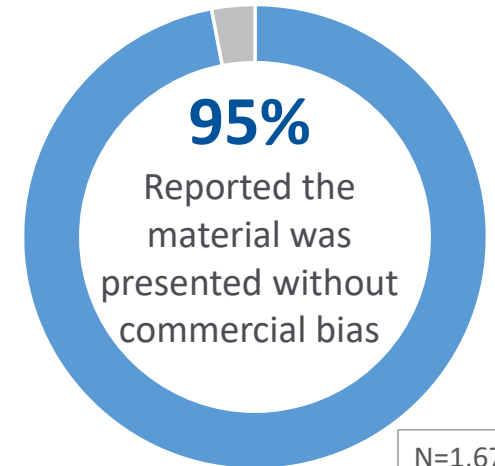
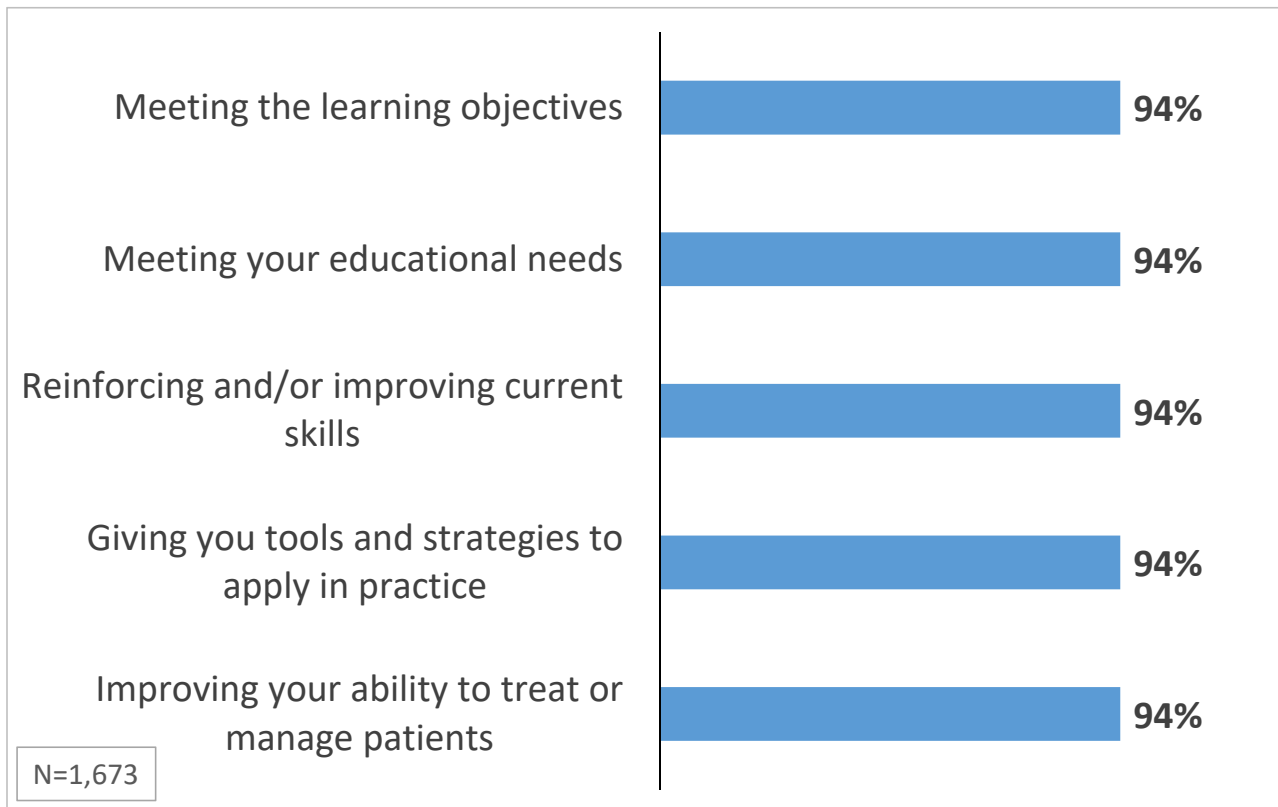
While the target audience represents a small percentage of total completers, **59% of physician learners** were from the target audience of pulmonologists and allergists/immunologists!

Level (2) Outcomes: Satisfaction

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



Evaluation respondents report the activity was
“Excellent” to “Good” at:



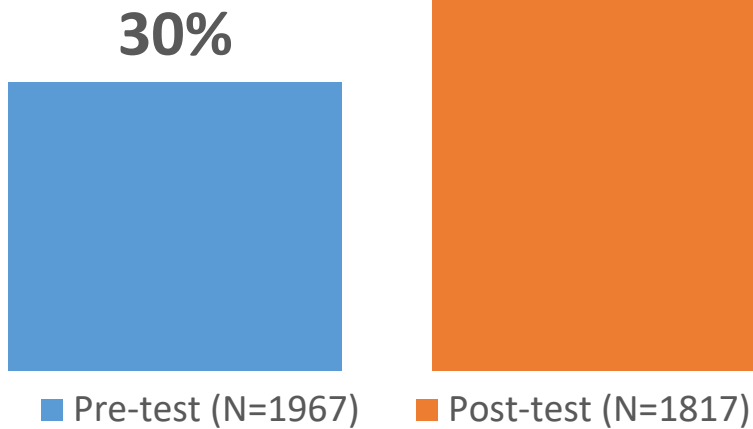
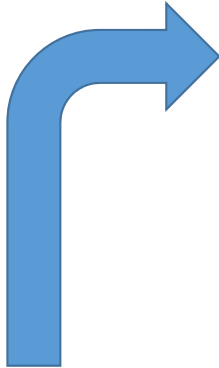
Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

Interim Outcomes Summary – Q4 Online Outcomes



Overall Knowledge Gain across Learning Objectives

157% Relative Knowledge Gain
47% Absolute Knowledge Gain

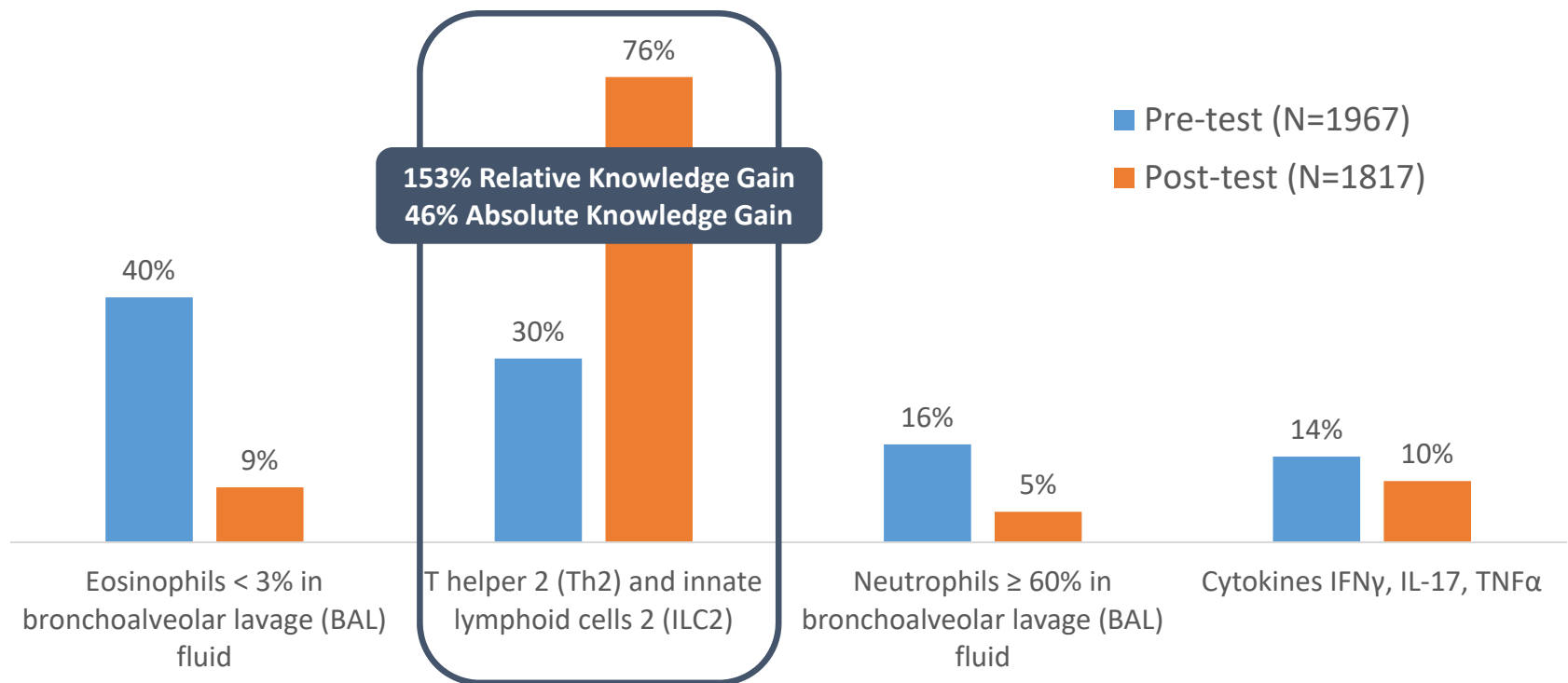


Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Define the epithelial alarmins and their impact on T2 and non-T2 airway inflammation, remodeling, and hyperresponsiveness in severe asthma.

Question 1: Type 2 inflammation can be characterized by:



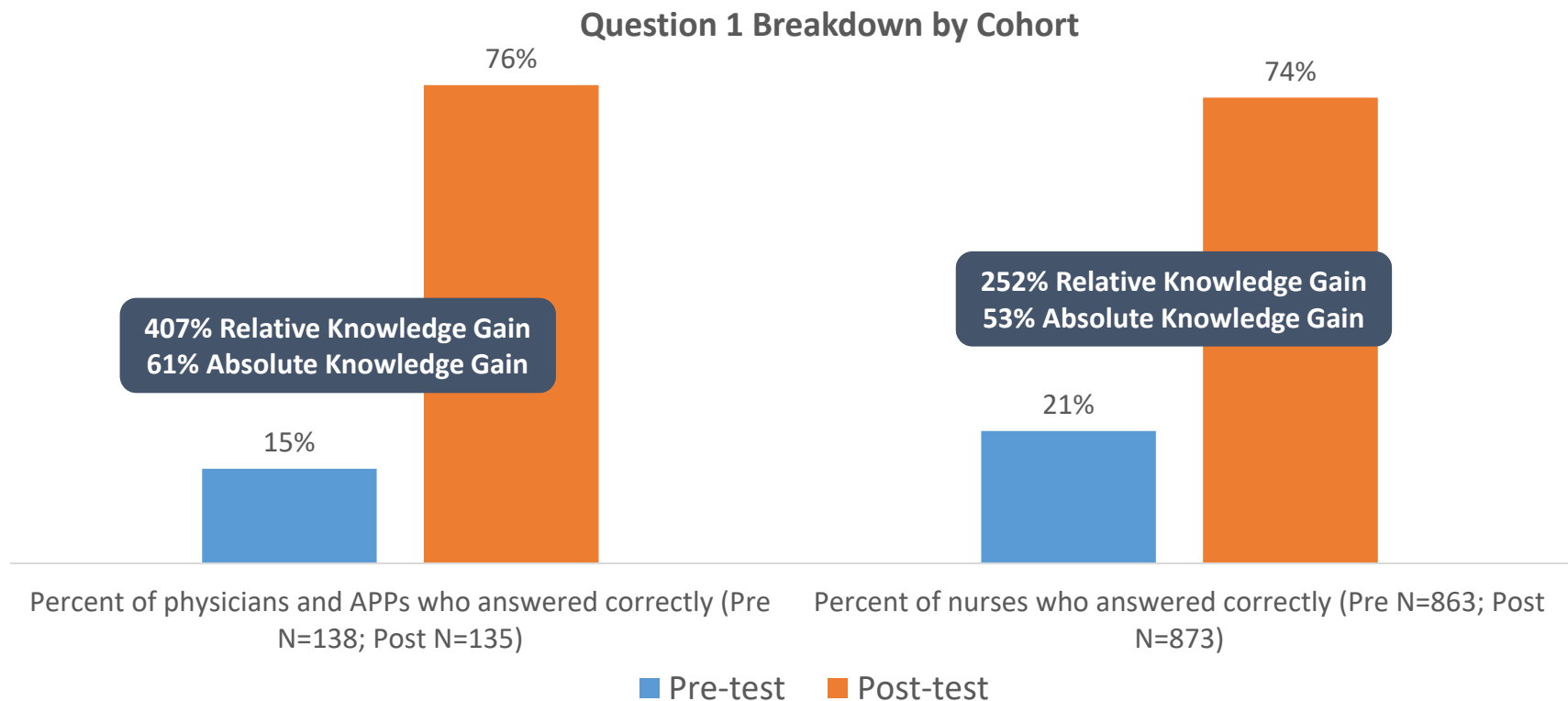
Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence



Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Define the epithelial alarmins and their impact on T2 and non-T2 airway inflammation, remodeling, and hyperresponsiveness in severe asthma.

Question 1: Type 2 inflammation can be characterized by:



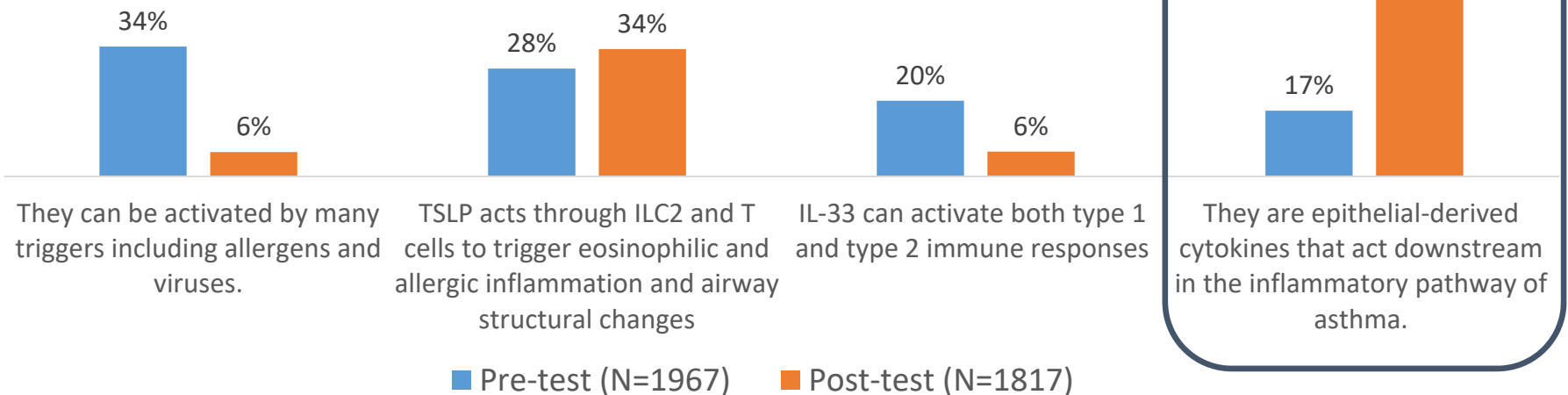
Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Describe the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma development and progression.

Question 2: Which of the following is not true about epithelial alarmins?

Despite a significant gain in knowledge from pre- to post-test among test-takers, a gap may still exist with regard to describing the role of the airway epithelium in severe asthma.



Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence



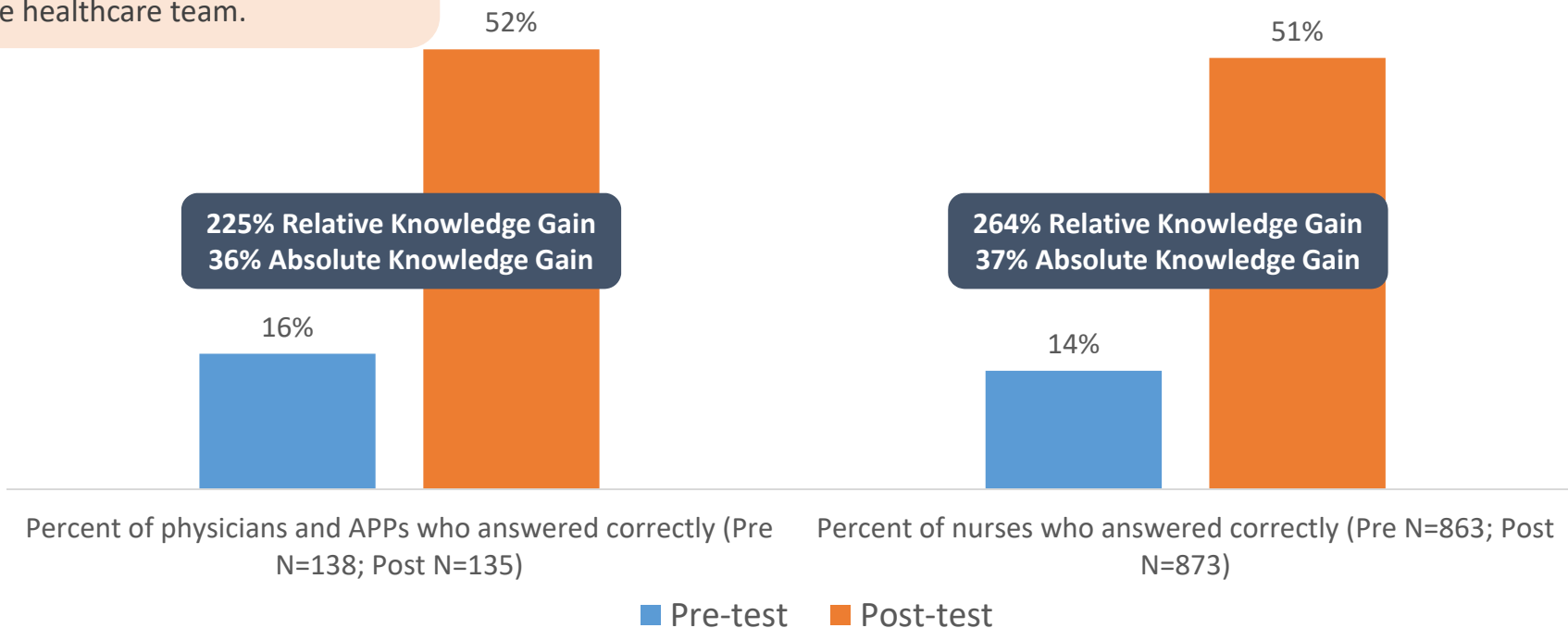
Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Describe the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma development and progression.

Question 2: Which of the following is not true about epithelial alarmins?

Post-test performance was comparable among physicians, APPs, and nurses, suggesting a gap in knowledge about the role of the respiratory epithelium among all members of the healthcare team.

Question 2 Breakdown by Cohort



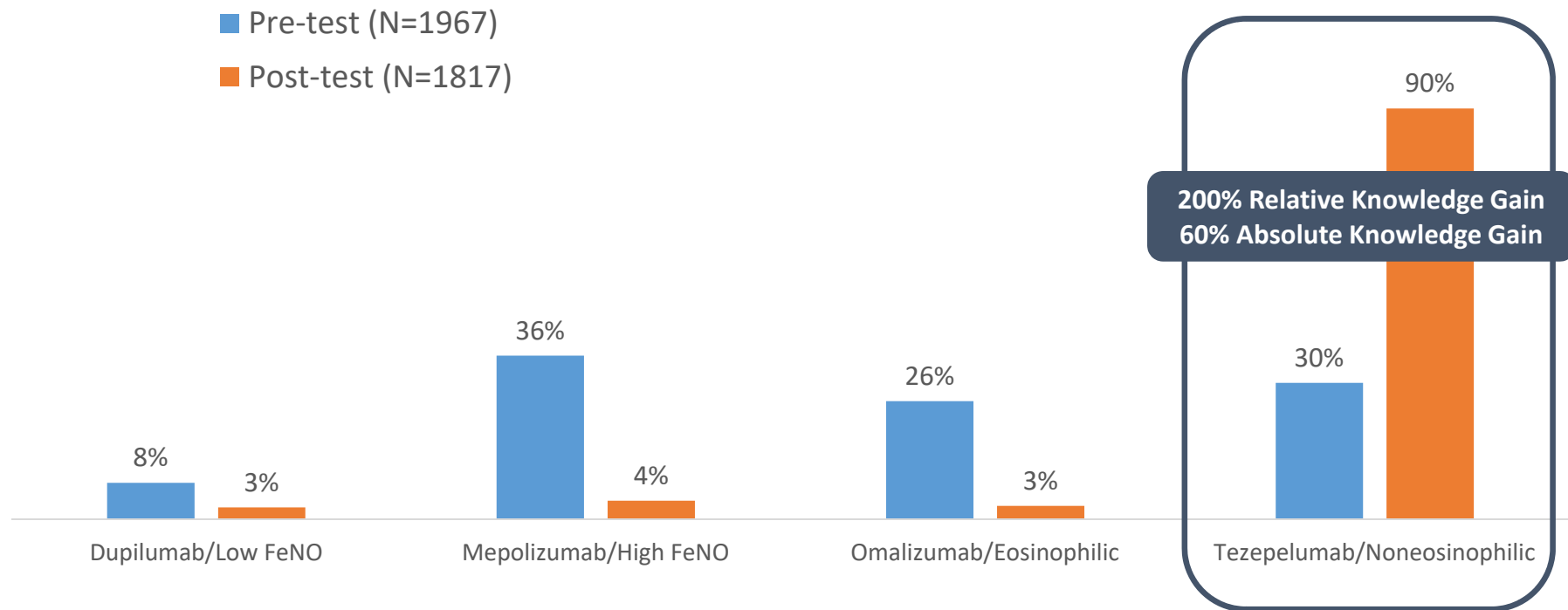
Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence



Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Match clinical characteristics and phenotypes to treatment targets

Question 3: Which of the following treatment options consistently matches to clinical response with the corresponding phenotype?



Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

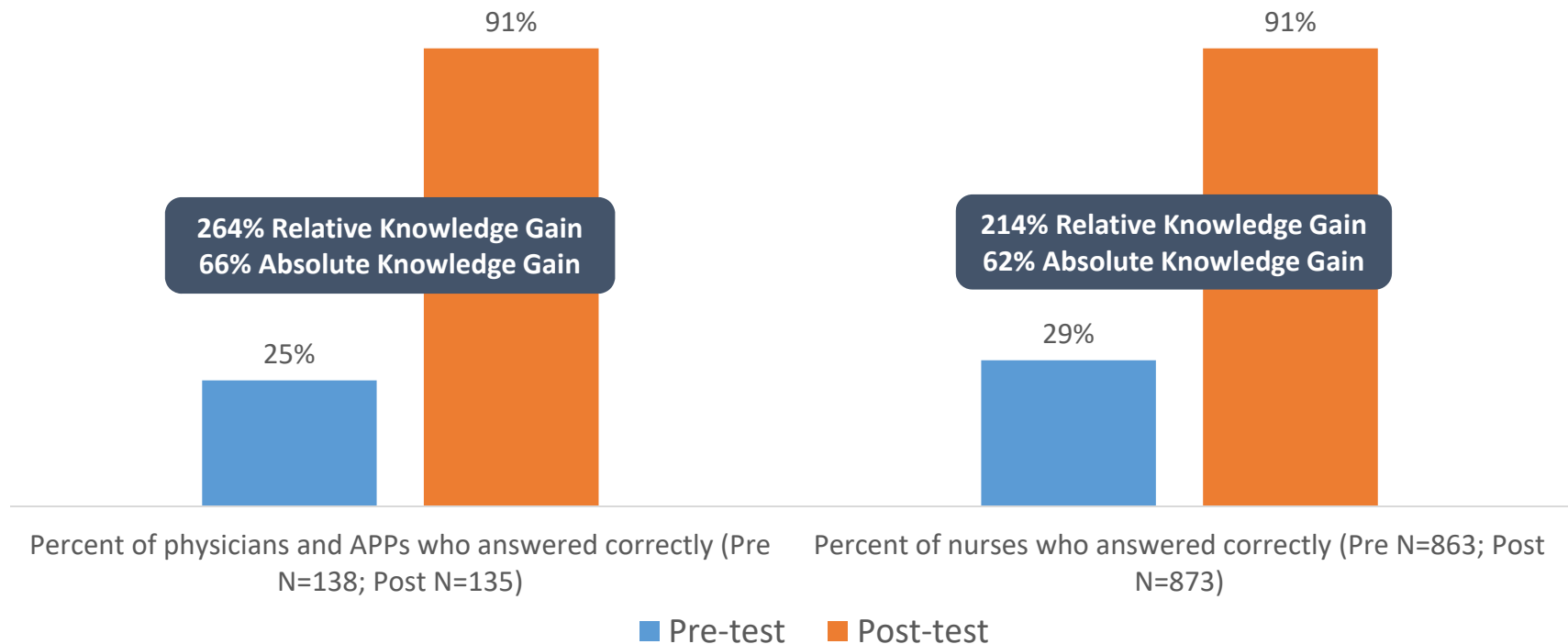


Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Match clinical characteristics and phenotypes to treatment targets

Question 3: Which of the following treatment options consistently matches to clinical response with the corresponding phenotype?

Question 3 Breakdown by Cohort



Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

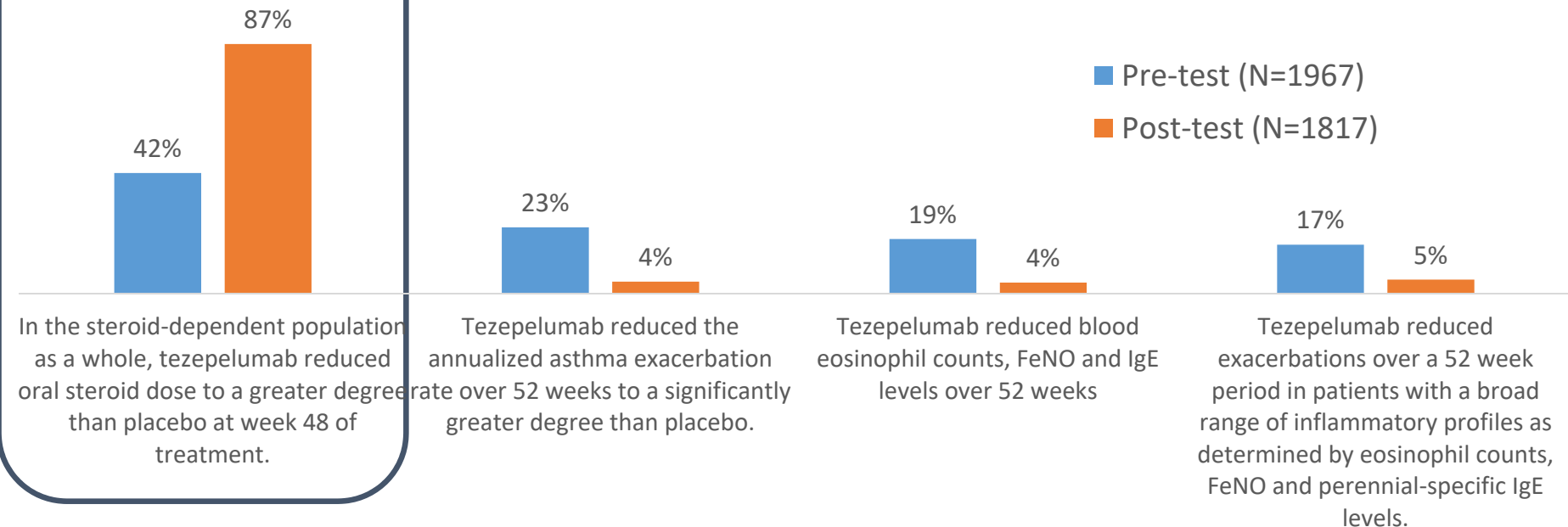


Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objectives: Evaluate the results of clinical trials of emerging therapies that target the epithelial alarmins in severe asthma.

Question 4: In the phase 3 tezepelumab (anti-TSLP) trials NAVIGATOR and SOURCE, which of the following was NOT demonstrated?

107% Relative Knowledge Gain
45% Absolute Knowledge Gain



Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

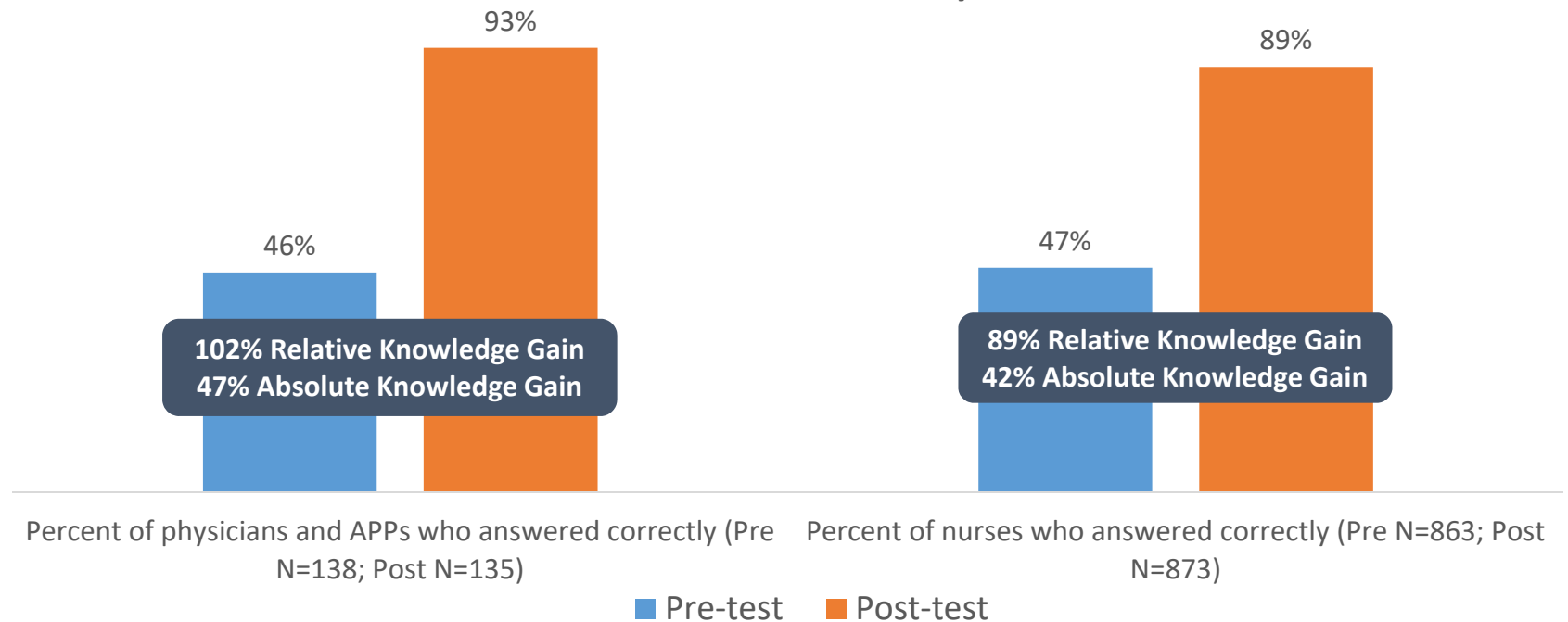


Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

Learning Objective: Evaluate the results of clinical trials of emerging therapies that target the epithelial alarmins in severe asthma.

Question 4: In the phase 3 tezepelumab (anti-TSLP) trials NAVIGATOR and SOURCE, which of the following was NOT demonstrated?

Question 4 Breakdown by Cohort

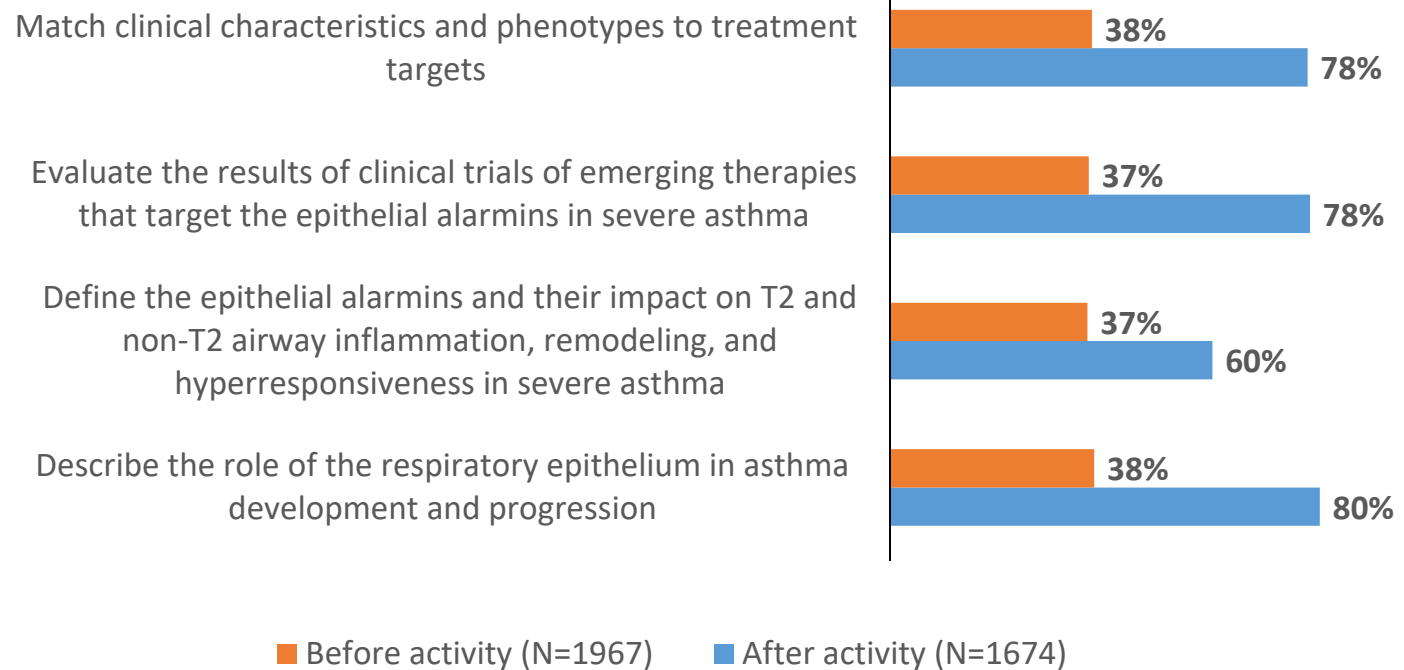


Level (4) Outcomes: Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring

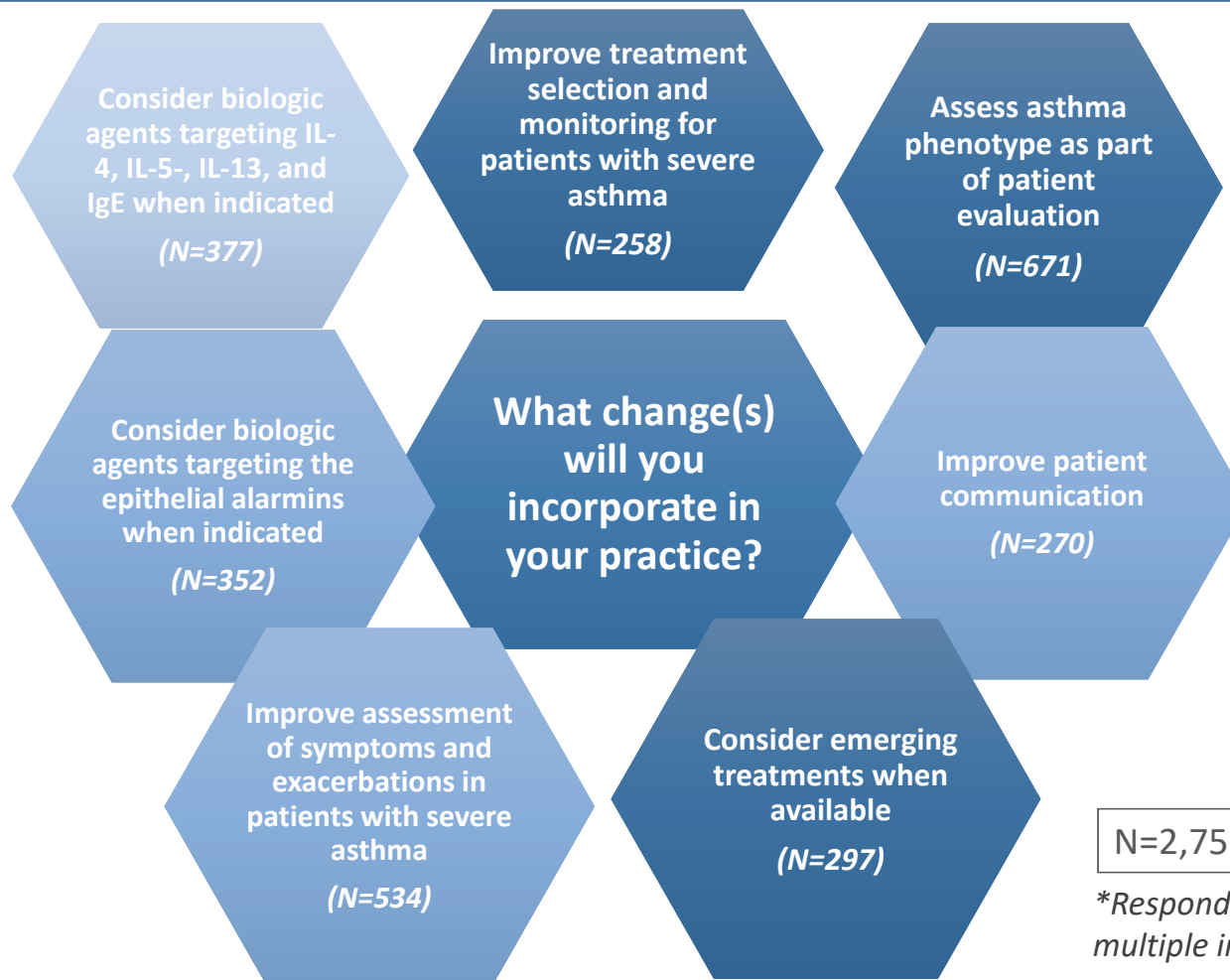


Evaluation respondents reported their confidence as it relates to the learning objectives before and after the activity
(Very confident – confident)



Level (4) Outcomes: Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



91%

N=1,673

Evaluation respondents intend to make changes in practice as a result of the activity

N=2,759*

**Respondents were able to report multiple intended changes.*

Evaluation Survey Results

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring



Key Takeaways

- Type 2 inflammation plays an important role in asthma
- More knowledge about severe asthma and its pathophysiology
- Role of alarmins in asthma
- Characterization of different phenotypes/endotypes of asthma and appropriate use of specific biologics
- Differences between T2 high and T2 low and their prognosis
- Better understanding of IL molecules
- Severe asthma needs a personalized treatment strategy
- Improve the quality of patient care
- Prompt diagnosis and treatment reduce mortality rate
- Improve patient monitoring
- Optimization of care for the patient
- Potential for use of biologics that are tailored to particular patient phenotypes
- Learning about different therapies aside from what the standard is at your own facility



Future Topics

- Asthma with obesity
- Heterogeneity of patients with severe asthma
- Prevention of exacerbations
- Relationship between severe asthma and environmental toxins
- Role of bronchial thermoplasty in conjunction with targeted treatment
- Severe asthma in pediatrics
- EGPA Treatment
- Non-eosinophilic asthma
- New medication options
- Monoclonals and their adverse effects
- More on use of biologics in asthma

“This activity helped improve assessment of symptoms and exacerbations in patients with severe asthma .”

– Online enduring learner

Live Activities: National Webinars and Grand Rounds



Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds

Live Broadcasts

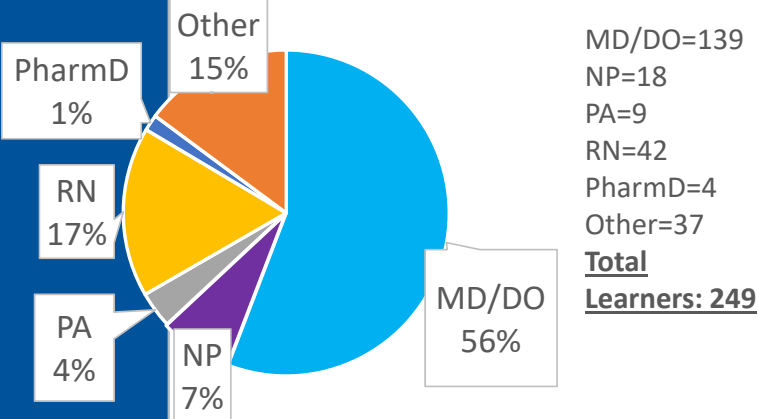


Location	Date	Participation
National Jewish Health Live National Webinar	May 24, 2022	26 Learners
Medscape Live National Webinar	July 19, 2022	133 Learners
University of North Carolina (UNC) Grand Rounds	August 10, 2022	19 Learners
Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU) Grand Rounds	September 20, 2022	13 Learners
University of Rochester Medical Center (URMC) Grand Rounds	November 17, 2022	17 Learners
Mt. Sinai Grand Rounds	December 9, 2022	41 Learners
Total Live Broadcast Learners		249

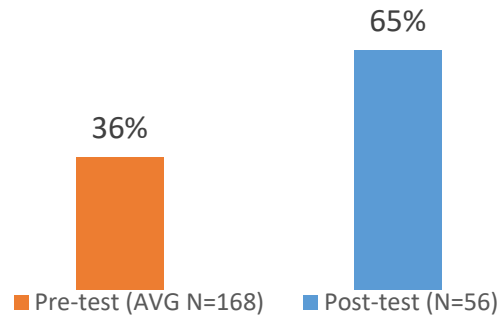
Educational Impact Summary

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds

Participation



81% relative gain in knowledge
29% absolute gain in knowledge



Evaluation N=22

Met their educational needs **(100%)**



Reinforced or improved current skills **(100%)**

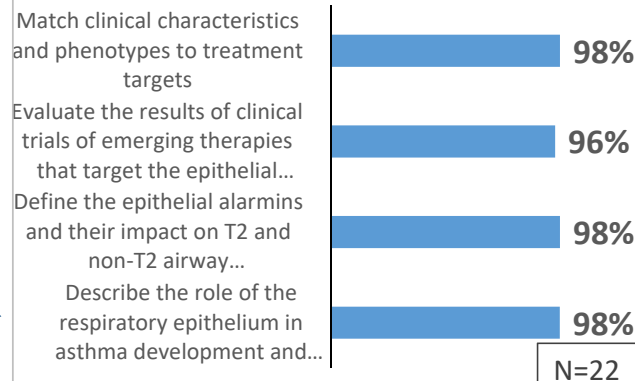


Improved ability to treat patients **(100%)**

Learner Guarantee	Learner Actuals
220	249

Exceeded total live learner guarantee by 13%!

Post-activity confidence



96%

Evaluation respondents intend to make changes to practice as a result of the activity

Educational Impact Summary

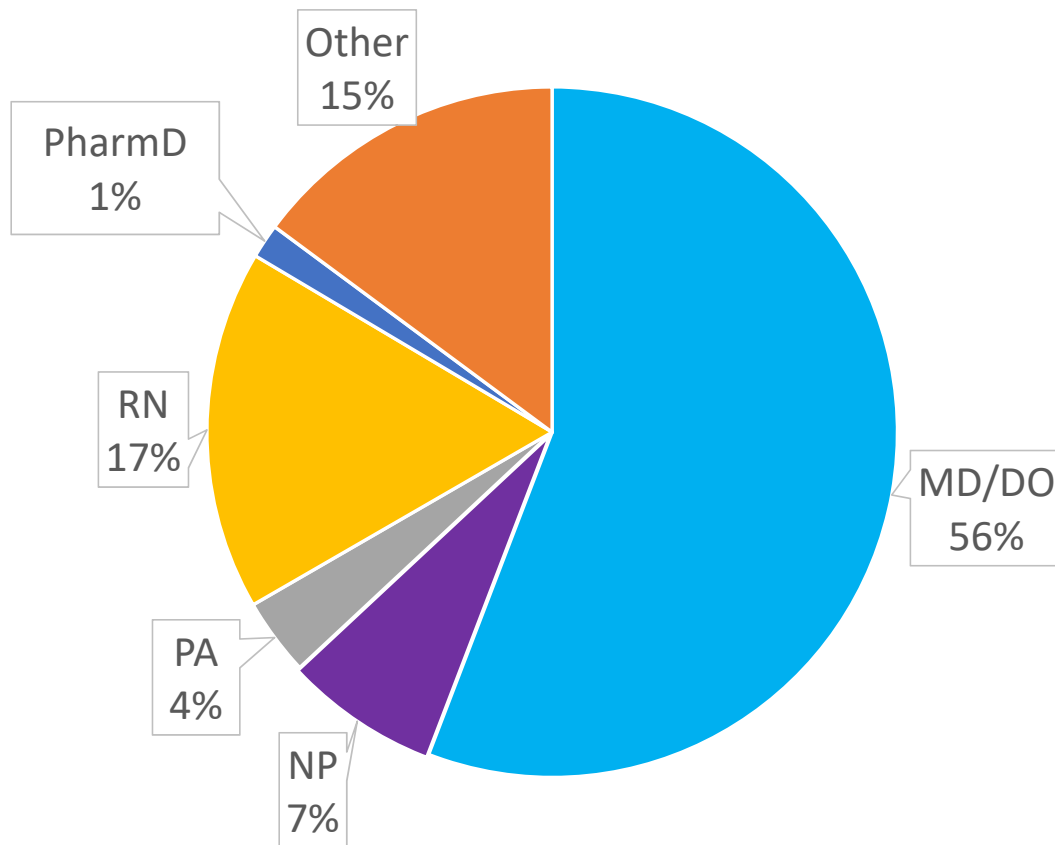
Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



Patient Impact	Educational Impact	Practice Change
<p>19 evaluation respondents</p>	<p>103% relative knowledge gain seen from learners in defining the epithelial alarmins and their impact on T2 and non-T2 airway inflammation, remodeling, and hyperresponsiveness in severe asthma (N=56)</p>	<p>96% intend to make changes in practice as a result of what they learned (N=22)</p>
<p>Who see 162 total severe asthma patients weekly</p>	<p>50% relative knowledge gain in describing the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma development and progression (N=56)</p>	<p>100% indicated the activity gave tools and strategies to apply in practice (N=22)</p>
<p>Which translates to 8,424 potential patient visits impacted annually</p>	<p>103% relative knowledge gain seen in evaluating the results of clinical trials of emerging therapies that target the epithelial alarmins in severe asthma (N=56)</p> <p>73% relative knowledge gain in matching clinical characteristics and phenotypes to treatment targets (N=56)</p>	<p>“Thank you for the awesome mechanistic review!” – <i>Grand Rounds participant</i></p>

Level (1) Outcomes: Participation (Degree)

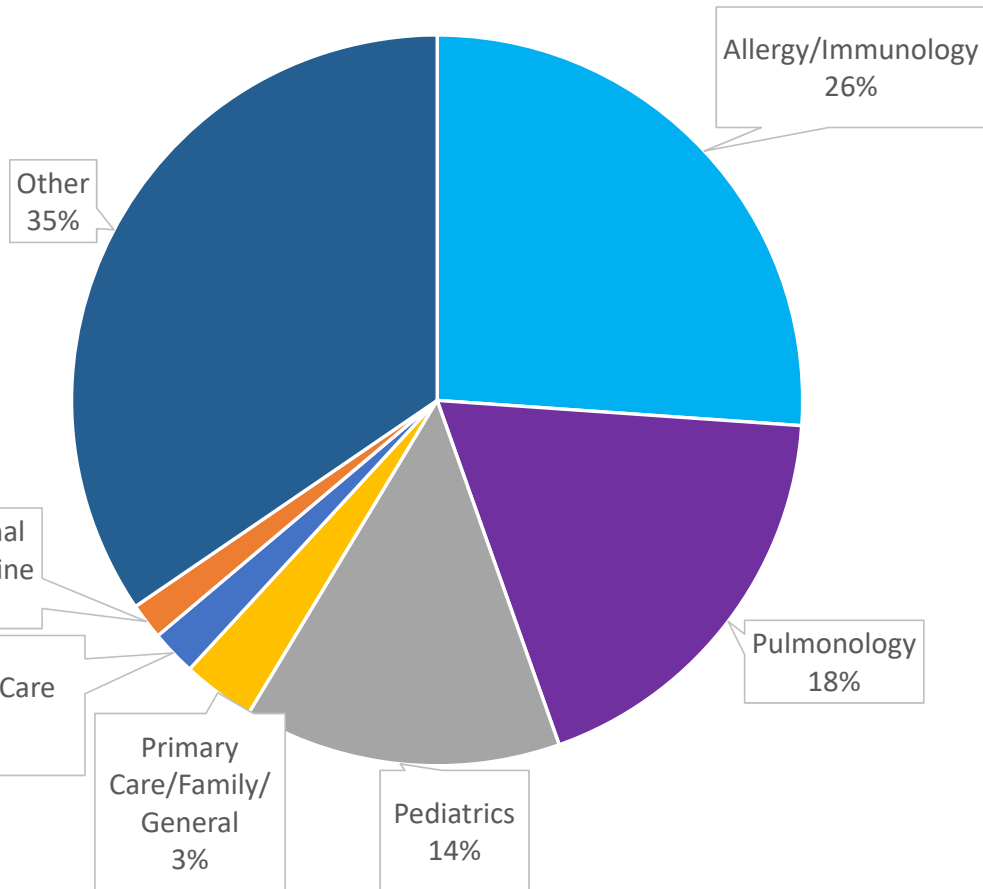
Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



Degree	Total
MD/DO	139
NP	18
PA	9
RN	42
PharmD	4
Other	37
TOTAL	249

Level (1) Outcomes: Participation (Specialty)

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



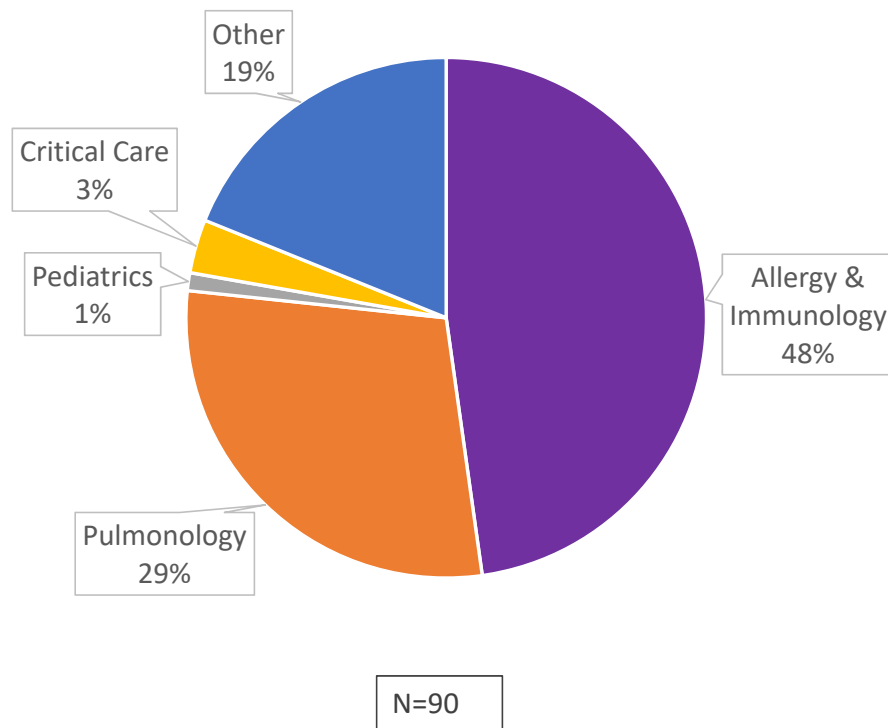
Specialty	Total
Allergy/Immunology	65
Pulmonology	46
Pediatrics	35
Primary Care/Family/General Practice	8
Critical Care	5
Internal Medicine	4
Other	86
TOTAL	249

Level (1) Outcomes: Participation (Specialty)

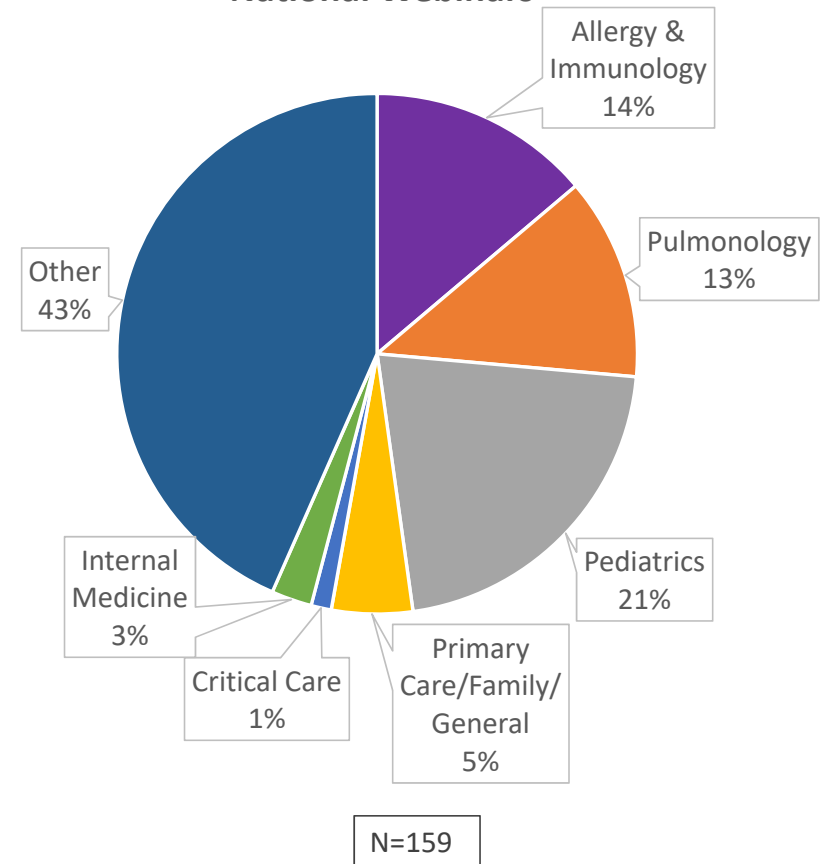
Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



Grand Rounds



National Webinars

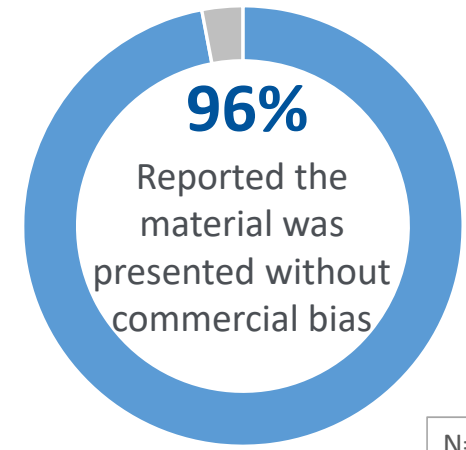
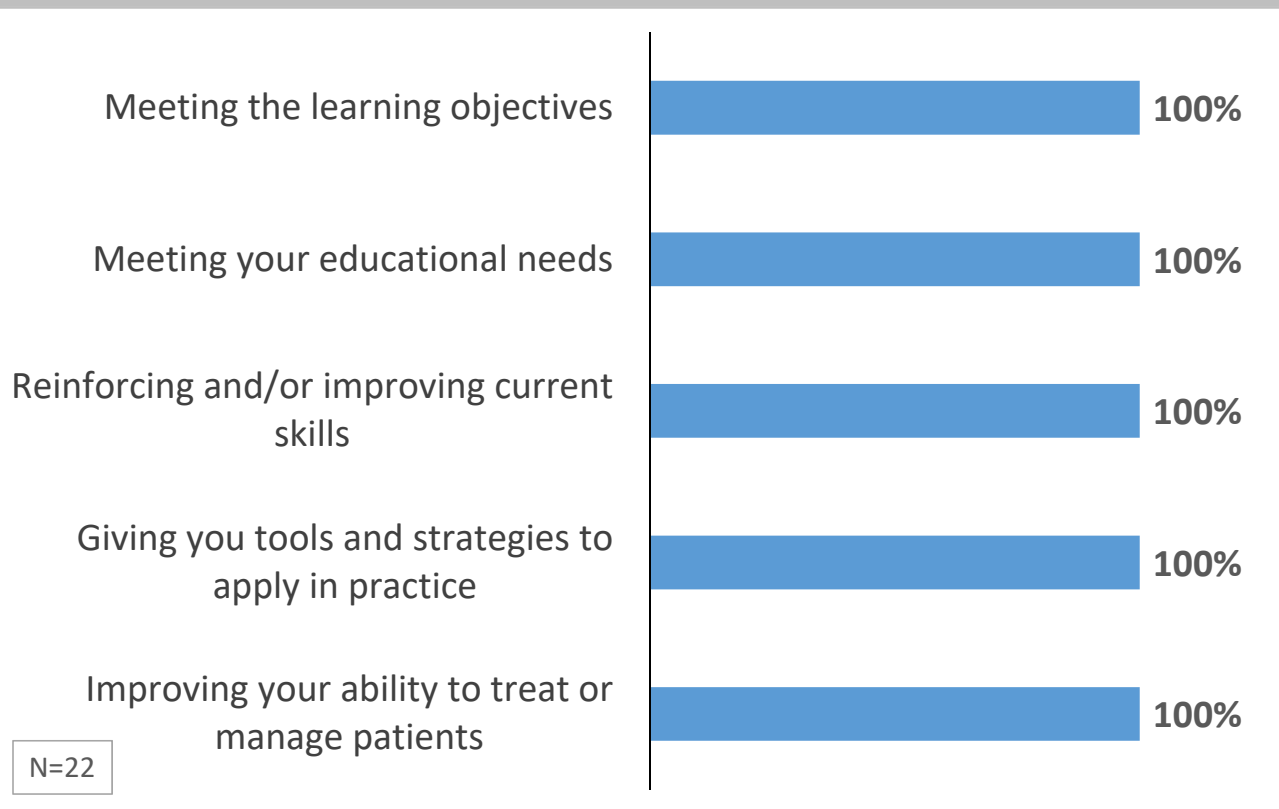


Level (2) Outcomes: Satisfaction

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



Participants report the activity was “Excellent” to “Good” at:

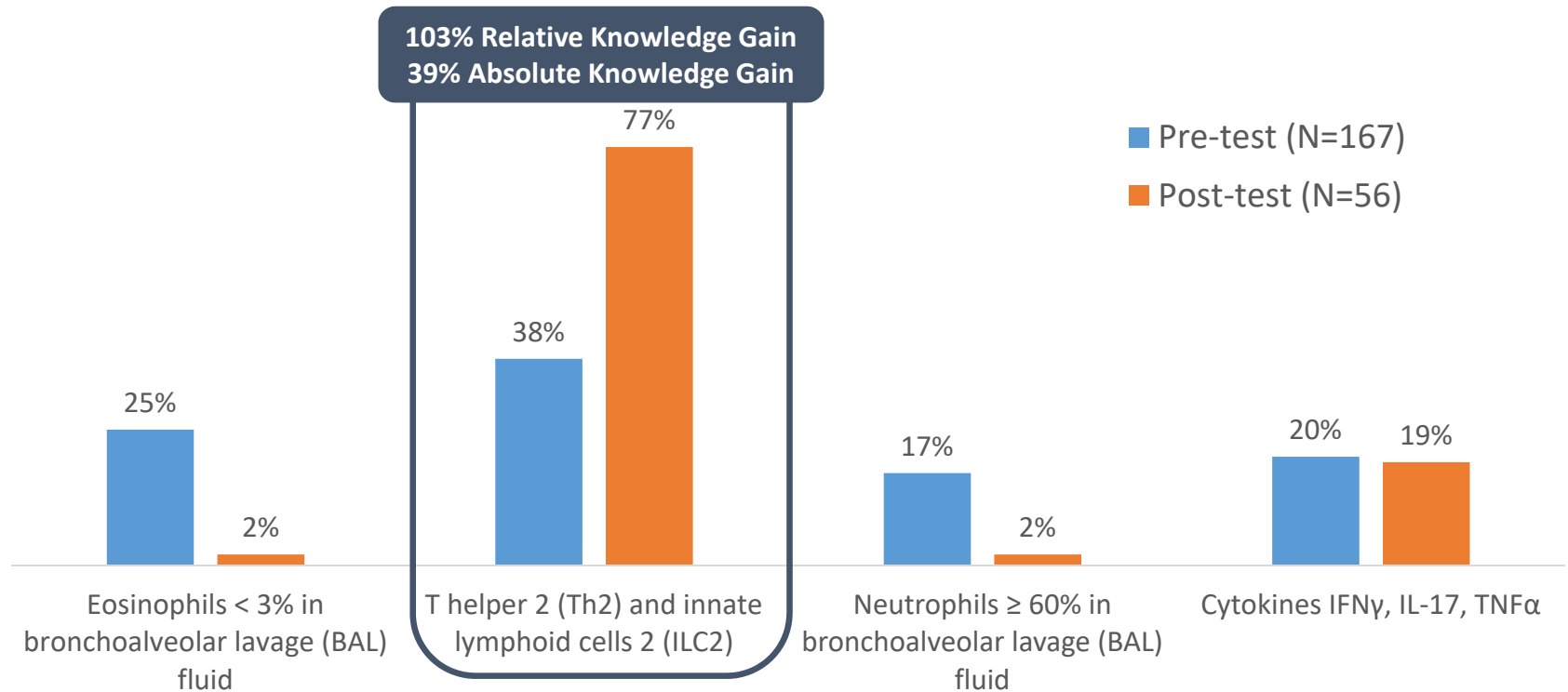


Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds

Learning Objective: Define the epithelial alarmins and their impact on T2 and non-T2 airway inflammation, remodeling, and hyperresponsiveness in severe asthma.

Question 1: Type 2 inflammation can be characterized by:

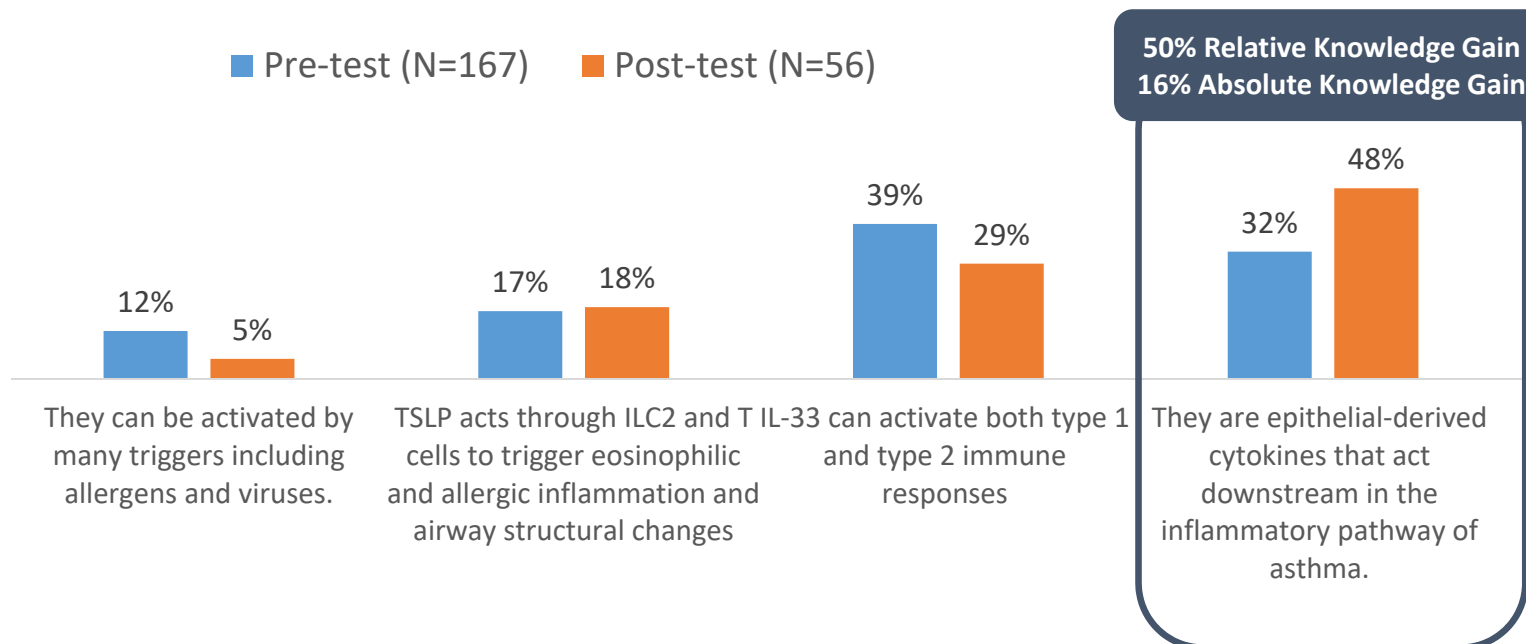


Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds

Learning Objective: Describe the role of the respiratory epithelium in asthma development and progression.

Question 2: Which of the following is not true about epithelial alarmins?



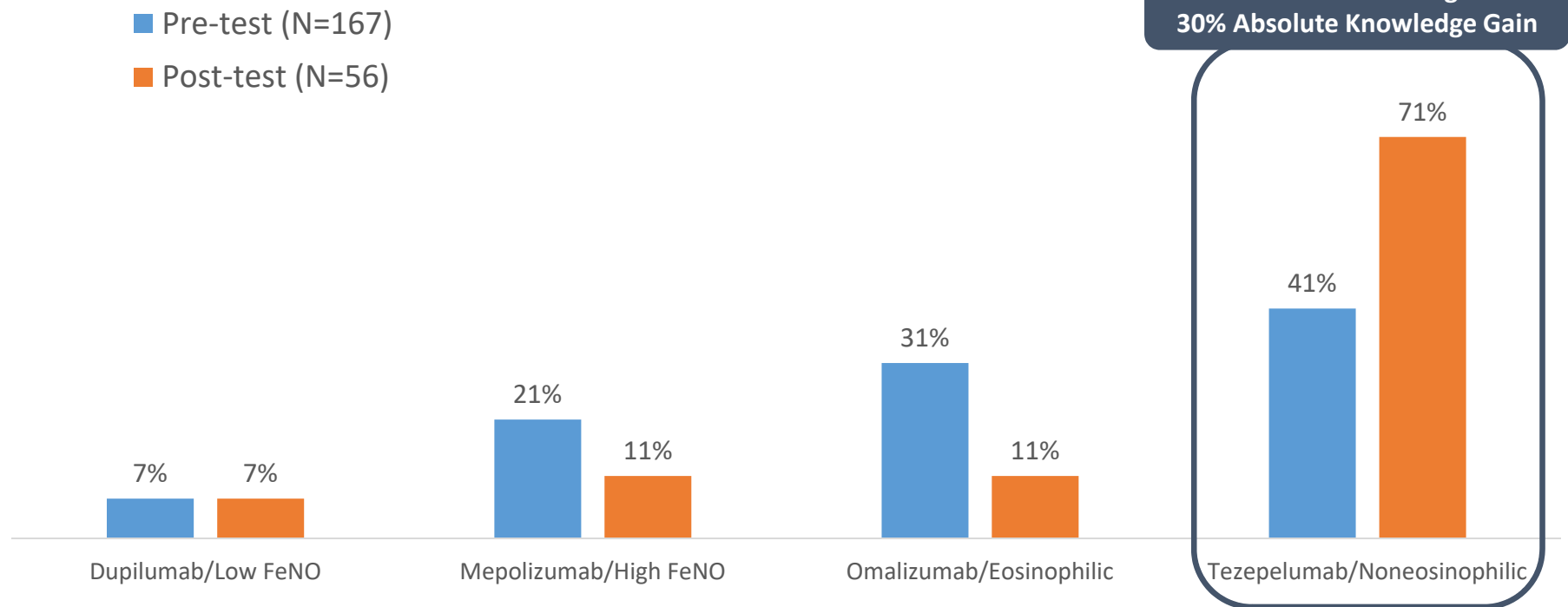
Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence



Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds

Learning Objective: Match clinical characteristics and phenotypes to treatment targets

Question 3: Which of the following treatment options consistently matches to clinical response with the corresponding phenotype?

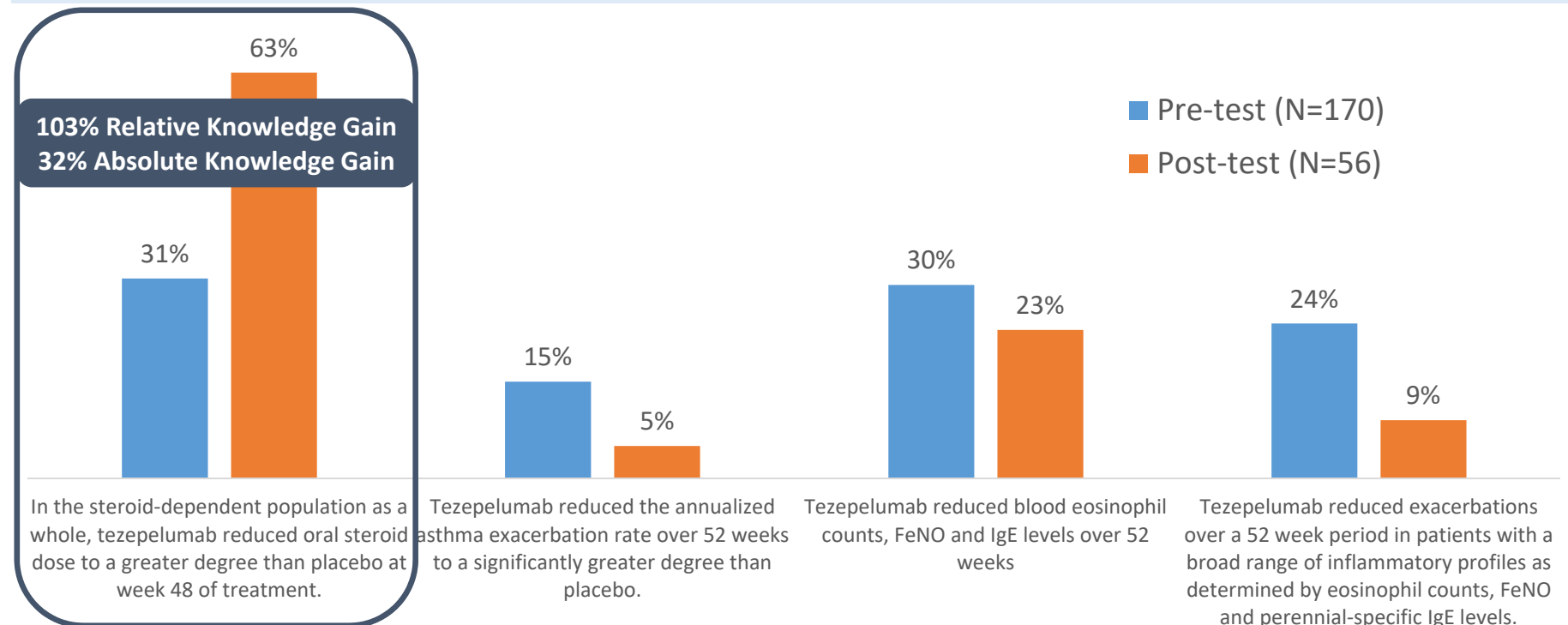


Level (3 & 4) Outcomes: Knowledge & Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds

Learning Objectives: Evaluate the results of clinical trials of emerging therapies that target the epithelial alarmins in severe asthma.

Question 4: In the phase 3 tezepelumab (anti-TSLP) trials NAVIGATOR and SOURCE, which of the following was NOT demonstrated?



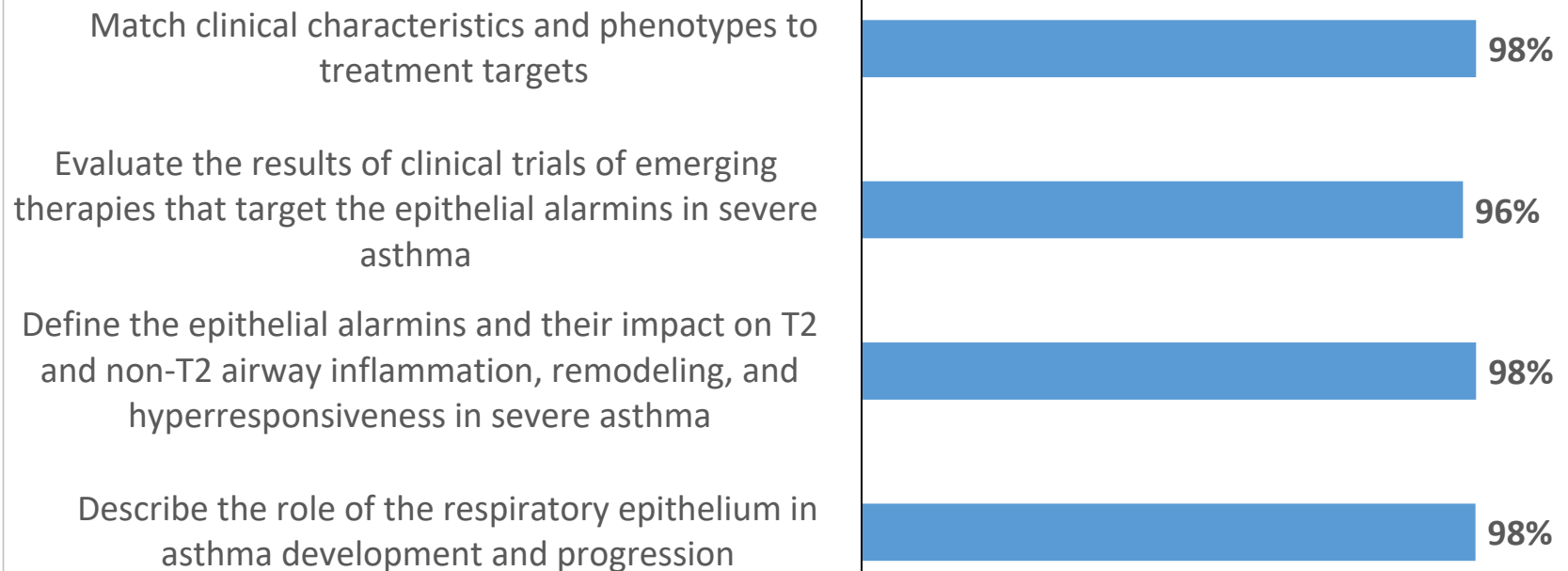
Level (4) Outcomes: Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



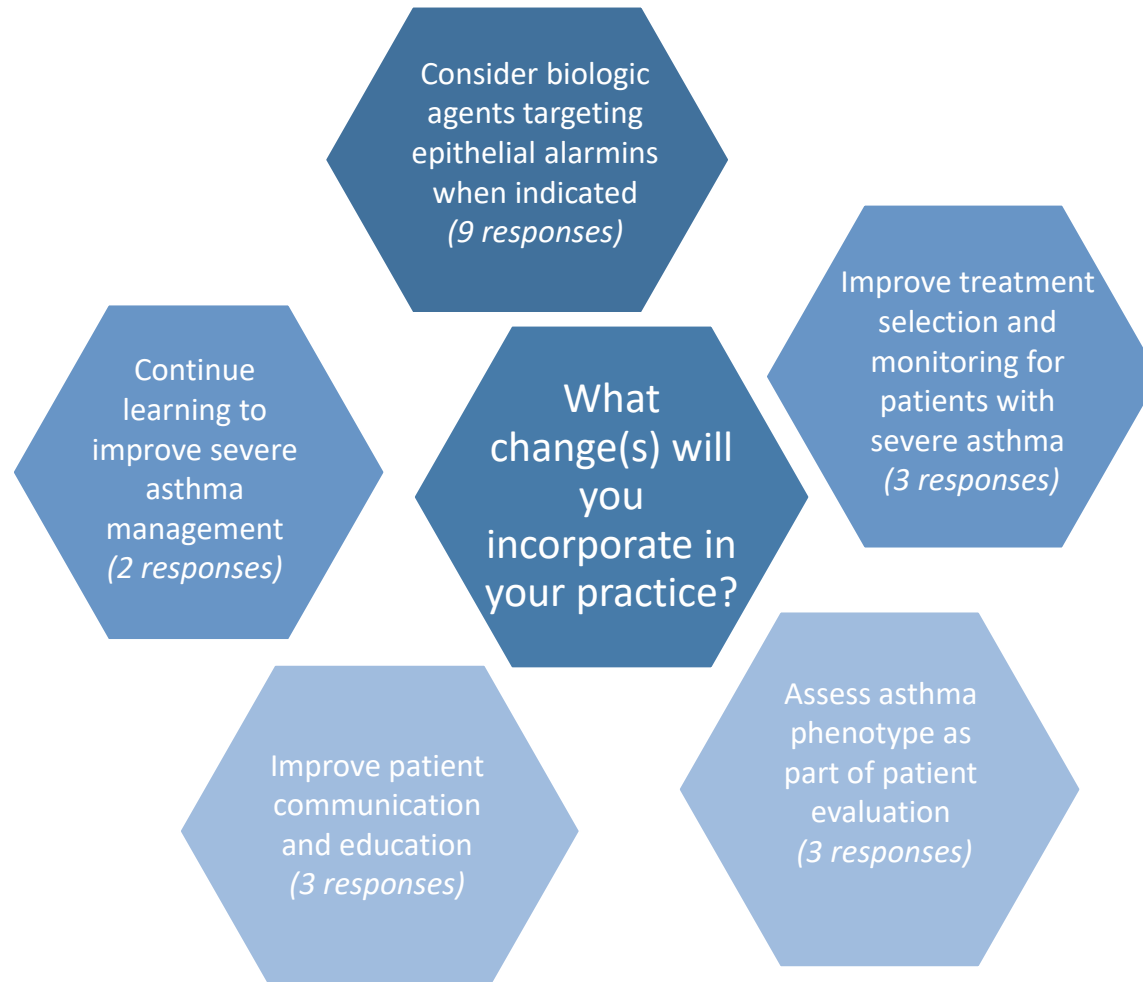
Evaluation respondents reported their confidence as it relates to the learning objectives after the activity
(Very confident – confident)

N=22



Level (4) Outcomes: Competence

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



96%

N=22

Evaluation respondents intend to make changes in practice as a result of the activity

Evaluation Survey Results

Final Outcomes Summary – Live Broadcasts and Grand Rounds



Key Takeaways

- Importance of phenotyping asthma patients
- Importance of matching biomarkers with treatment
- Underlying pathophysiology of alarmins
- New targets for treating asthma
- Role of various biologics in treatment of asthma
- Reduce dependence on oral steroids
- More concise understanding of major alarmins



Future Topics

- Treatment options for non-atopic asthma
- Guidance in biologic selection with patient cases
- Differences in managing pediatric, adult, and elderly asthma
- Crossover between COPD and asthma
- Non-allergic asthma
- Endotypes of T2-low asthma

Accreditation Details

Final Outcomes Summary – Online Enduring and Live Broadcasts

National Jewish Health is accredited with Commendation 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 each live activity for a maximum of 1.0 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™*.

NJH designates the enduring material for a maximum of 1.0 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™*.

