In order to submit a request for general meeting support for an Annual Meeting, the answers to the following questions must be “Yes”:

☐ Does the activity align with Pfizer’s Primary Areas of Interest? (listed below)

☐ Is the activity a live* annual program which serves as a platform for the exchange of new clinical and scientific information and reaches an international, national, regional or local audience?
   *Live CME/CE activities are defined as any activity which incorporates the opportunity for live real-time learner interaction, such as live meetings and live webcasts/webinars

☐ Is the activity an established part of your organization’s ongoing educational program? If not and it is a new activity, is it clearly based on an assessment of the educational needs of your target audience?

☐ Is the requested grant amount within the following parameters: $50,000 or less for an Annual Meeting with a national/international target audience; $25,000 or less for an Annual Meeting with a regional/local target audience?

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<th>Application Cycle</th>
<th>To Submit Live Activity Must Start On or After</th>
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<td>Jan 1 - Feb 15</td>
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If your activity is in..... Latest* Date to submit to Pfizer is....

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<tr>
<th>April, May or June 2021</th>
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*This is the latest date to submit. Your request will be reviewed if submitted in an earlier cycle.

Questions? Email GlobalMedicalGrants@pfizer.com

Updated March 2021
Autoimmune Diseases

Alopecia Areata; Vitiligo
For dermatologists and all healthcare professionals involved in the care and treatment of patients suffering from dermatologic conditions such as alopecia and vitiligo, increase the awareness and understanding of the latest emerging research, ongoing clinical trials, and mechanisms-of-action of new medicines for the treatment of dermatologic conditions.

Atopic Dermatitis
Improve the care of patients manifesting atopic dermatitis (AD) by increasing healthcare provider knowledge of the disease state or unmet need and the emerging strategies for treatment of AD.

Inflammation and Immunology – Biosimilars
- Support the prudent (safe and effective) use of biosimilars in Inflammatory and Immunological conditions by:
  - Increasing health care professionals’, regulators’, payers’ and patients’ understanding of complex biosimilar concepts including the analytical foundation for demonstrating biosimilarity and the regulatory science governing the approval of biosimilar drugs
  - Implementing practical approaches to the incorporation of biosimilars into practice, including protocols, guidelines and pathways
  - Discussing the potential for the appropriate use of biologics/biosimilars in treatment plans
  - Improving the ability of healthcare professionals to discuss biosimilar options with their patients as part of shared-decision-making

Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD); Ulcerative Colitis
Improve the care of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) by increasing healthcare provider knowledge of the emerging strategies for treatment of IBD.

Psoriatic Arthritis
- Improve the care of patients with psoriatic arthritis by increasing healthcare provider knowledge of: (1) the pathophysiology of psoriatic arthritis, (2) the co-management of psoriatic arthritis, (3) the unmet needs in treatment of psoriatic arthritis, and (4) the mechanism of action and clinical data regarding advanced therapies.
- Educate regarding the national and international guidelines for psoriatic arthritis

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Questions? Email GlobalMedicalGrants@pfizer.com
Updated March 2021
• Improve the care of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) by (1) increasing the knowledge of healthcare providers (HCPs) on the pathophysiology of RA, (2) the unmet needs in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, and (3) the mechanism of action and clinical data of current advanced therapies
• Address challenges in the management of patients with RA (such as vaccinations, comorbidities, treat to target, etc)

Cardiovascular Metabolic Risk

CVM - Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH)
The goals are to accelerate innovations in the diagnosis and treatment of NASH, and to improve evidence-based NASH education for health care providers.

CVM – Cachexia
Increase the awareness of cancer cachexia including the burden on patients and caregivers with the goal of improving diagnosis and earlier intervention

CVM – Obesity
Improve the care of patients with obesity by 1) increasing the knowledge of healthcare providers (HCPs) on the pathophysiology of obesity and its recognition as a disease and 2) elevating awareness of the unmet needs in the treatment of obesity

CVM - Cholesterol/Dyslipidemia-CVRR
Education on residual cardiovascular risk that focuses on lipids and TG-rich lipoproteins and extends beyond the well-known impact of LDL-C control on CV risk.

Smoking Cessation/Tobacco Dependence Treatment
Increase the number of patients who stop smoking by improving the frequency and effectiveness of smoking cessation intervention, including treatment, counseling and support, by healthcare providers.

CVM - General/Non-Specific
Increase the identification and effective holistic treatment of complex, interconnected cardiometabolic disorders (i.e. dyslipidemia, obesity, diabetes, NASH) through evidence-based learning that will help drive a paradigm shift, transforming siloed treatment and training into interdisciplinary and collaborative work with the aim of improving clinical outcomes and quality of life for patients with these comorbidities.

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Updated March 2021
Infectious Disease

**Infectious Disease - Clostridioides difficile**
- Increase the understanding of the burden of Clostridium difficile infection
- Increase awareness of ongoing research of preventative vaccines for Clostridium difficile infection

**Infectious Disease - RSV**
- Increase understanding of burden of disease of RSV in infants, children and adults
- Increase understanding of immune response to RSV in infants, children and adults
- Increase awareness of ongoing research of preventative vaccines for RSV

**Infectious Disease - Group B Streptococcus**
- Increase understanding of burden of disease of GBS in adults
- Increase understanding of immunological biomarkers for GBS infection in infants and adults
- Increase awareness of ongoing research of preventative vaccines for GBS
- Increase understanding of the burden of GBS infection and associated outcomes in the perinatal period

Oncology

**Oncology – Biosimilars**
Support the prudent (safe and effective) use of biologic drugs in oncology/hematology practice by:
- Increasing clinicians’ understanding of complex biosimilar concepts including the analytical foundation for demonstrating biosimilarity and the regulatory framework governing the approval of biosimilar drugs
- Implementing practical approaches to the incorporation of biosimilars into practice, including protocols, guidelines and pathways
- Discussing the potential for the earlier use of biologics/biosimilars in treatment plans
  Improving the ability of healthcare professionals to discuss biosimilar options with their patients as part of shared-decision-making
- Improving the ability of healthcare professionals to discuss biosimilar options with their patients as part of shared-decision-making
- Overcoming roadblocks to help realize the potential for cost-savings of biosimilars and the overall benefit to reducing healthcare costs in society

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Updated March 2021
Oncology – Breast
For oncologists and all healthcare professionals involved in the care and treatment of patients with breast cancer, increase the awareness and understanding of the latest emerging research, ongoing clinical trials, and mechanisms-of-action of new medicines in particular advances in CDK 4/6 inhibition and PARP inhibition. Other topics of interest include the use of genetic testing to guide treatment decision making, optimizing clinical practice, provider-patient shared decision making, and implementation of clinical pathways.

Oncology – Gastrointestinal – Colorectal Cancer (United States & Canada activities only)
increase the understanding of targeted therapies including BRAF inhibitors and their use in the treatment of colorectal cancer (CRC) including:

- Prevalence of BRAF-mutated CRC
- Incorporating biomarker and genomic testing into community cancer center standard practice
- Incorporating the use of targeted therapies into clinical practice
- Increasing understanding of recent clinical data to help inform the selection of treatment options
- Monitoring for and managing side effects of therapies

Oncology – General – Research Topics
Through the academic exchange of research and ideas, enhance the discovery and translation of novel cancer therapies, increase scientific understanding of their mechanisms-of-action as well as the efficacy, safety, and potential clinical applicability. Topics of interest include epigenetic modification, signal transduction, cytotoxic potentiators, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, immunotherapy, biosimilars, antibody drug conjugates, biomarkers, and immuno-oncology (IO) specific correlates of safety and efficacy. Also, within IO there is particular interest in advancing the understanding of combinations of novel IO therapies with conventional, targeted, radiation, and existing IO therapies.

Oncology – General - Pediatric Oncology
For pediatric oncologists and all healthcare professionals involved in the care and treatment of pediatric patients with cancer, increase understanding of the relevant mechanisms-of-action for pediatric cancer and increase awareness of the evolving treatment landscape and results of clinical trials in order to enhance the application of this information to patient care.

Tumors of interest include pediatric leukemias (ALL, AML, CML, APML, JMML), lymphomas (Hodgkin, non-Hodgkin, ALC), solid tumors (osteosarcoma, Ewing sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, Wilm’s tumor/nephroblastoma, retinoblastoma, hepatoblastoma), CNS tumors (medulloblastoma, glioma, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, DIPG), and other rare pediatric tumors. Additional topics of interest in these tumor types include epigenetic modification, signal transduction, cytotoxic potentiators, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, immunotherapy, antibody drug conjugates, cellular-based therapies, and biomarkers.

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Updated March 2021
Oncology – Genitourinary – Prostate
Increase understanding of PARP-inhibitor-class in prostate cancer including mechanisms of action, and genetic/biomarker-testing implications for practice.

Oncology – Genitourinary – Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC)
For oncologists, urologists and all healthcare professionals involved in the care and treatment of patients with advanced RCC, increase awareness of the evolving treatment landscape and clinical trial results, and also improve clinical competence in applying this information to patient care, especially with respect to treatment selection, sequencing, scheduling, dosing, adjuvant use, use of combination therapies, and management of side effects.

Oncology – Hematologic
Increase understanding in the following areas:

**Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) and Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)**
- Risk mitigation and management of toxicities associated with antibody drug conjugates (ADCs)
- Improving outcomes on subsets of Acute Leukemia patients:
  - ALL in relapsed / refractory setting by salvage status, MRD, Ph+, cytogenetics, transplant setting
  - First line treatment landscape for AML patients eligible for intensive induction chemotherapy
  - First line treatment landscape for AML patients ineligible for intensive induction chemotherapy
- Recent developments in 1L therapy for ALL/AML using novel agents (monotherapy, combination, sequencing, cellular therapies)
- Future treatment landscape of ALL and AML especially exploring combination therapy with new novel oral agents

**Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)**
- The treatment/management of gastrointestinal toxicities and other commonly associated adverse events with TKIs
- Patient adherence strategies with the initiation and maintenance of TKI therapy
- Careful selection of patients for treatment discontinuation/use in real-world setting of treatment discontinuation
- Optimal dose initiation and maintenance of TKI choice based on patient’s medical history and comorbidities (e.g. cardiovascular risk factors)
- Evidence for TKI choice in first and later lines for CP-CML (1L, 2L, 3L, 4L)
- Future treatment landscape in CML specifically exploring combinations with novel therapies

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*Updated March 2021*
Multiple Myeloma

Oncology – Immuno-Oncology
For oncologists and all healthcare professionals involved in the care and treatment of patients with lung, bladder, ovarian, renal, gastric, skin, or head & neck cancers:

- Increase understanding of the rationale for novel IO strategies such as anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy
- Increase awareness of when immunotherapy should be considered as a treatment option for patients to include selection, sequencing, and combinations
- Improve ability to manage associated IO treatment issues including side effects and progression

Oncology – Lung
For oncologists, nurses, pharmacists, pulmonologists, pathologists, surgeons, interventional radiologists, and all healthcare professionals involved in the care and treatment of patients with NSCLC, increase the awareness and understanding of the importance of treating patients based on the timely results of molecular testing (e.g. ALK, EGFR, ROS1) and improving management of adverse events of biomarker-driven therapies in order to optimize patient outcomes.

Oncology – Skin - Melanoma (United States & Canada activities only)
increase the understanding of MAPK pathway inhibitors and their use in the treatment of melanoma including:

- Mechanism of action of targeted therapy
- Incorporating BRAF biomarker and genomic testing into community practice
- Increasing understanding of recent clinical data to help inform the selection of treatment options
- Monitoring for and managing side effects of therapies
- Exploring the management of special population metastatic melanoma patients

Pain – Osteoarthritis

*Chronic Pain Associated with Osteoarthritis (Pfizer/Lilly alliance)*
Please see below under ‘Clinical Areas Reviewed through Joint Alliances/Partnerships.’

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*Updated March 2021*
Rare Diseases

**Achondroplasia**
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

**Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)**
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Capability-building by patient organizations to enable clinical trial readiness.

**Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy**
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

**Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy**
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

**Endocrine - Acromegaly**
Improve the care of patients with acromegaly by:

- Increasing awareness of the signs and symptoms of acromegaly in order to decrease the time to diagnosis from onset of the disease.
- Increasing the understanding of acromegaly and the clinical guidelines related to the evaluation and management of this disease.
- Increasing awareness of acromegaly treatment options and importance of maintaining biochemical control.
- Increasing the understanding of the importance of monitoring biochemical parameters, signs and symptoms, and quality of life to ensure patients are optimally treated.

**Endocrine - Growth Hormone Deficiency**

- Improve the understanding of the safety and efficacy of growth hormone (GH) administered once-daily in managing patients with short stature.
- Improve the understanding of the relationship between adherence to daily growth hormone and treatment outcomes.
- Increase awareness of the emerging science of long-acting growth hormone to improve the understanding of their efficacy, safety, and potential clinical applicability.

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*Updated March 2021*
Friedreich’s Ataxia
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Frontotemporal dementia (FTD, Pick’s Disease)
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Gene Therapy
Close knowledge gaps regarding gene therapy applications and clinical development and conduct of clinical trials.

Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) – Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Capability-building by patient organizations to enable clinical trial readiness.

Hemophilia
Facilitate enhanced coordination of care and communication between patients with hemophilia and doctors, and ensure practitioners know how to safely treat and monitor these patients. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Hereditary Angioedema
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP)
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

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Updated March 2021
Myotonic Dystrophy (DM1)
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Phenylketonuria (PKU)
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Rare Cardiomyopathy
Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Sickle Cell Disease
Improve knowledge of diagnosis and treatment of sickle cell disease and facilitate enhanced coordination of care and communication between patients with sickle cell disease and healthcare providers. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

Lysosomal Storage Diseases
Improve positive outcomes in patients with Lysosomal Storage Diseases by facilitating enhanced coordination of care and communication between multidisciplinary teams of healthcare professionals, ensuring practitioners know how to safely treat and monitor patients.

TTR Amyloidosis: Transthyretin Cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM)
Improve the care of patients by:
- Educating [HCPs] to increase awareness and enable appropriate patient identification by closing knowledge gaps in disease epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and emerging treatment paradigms.
- Addressing barriers to appropriate diagnosis and strategies that reduce burdens for patients and providers along the pathway to appropriate diagnosis.

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Updated March 2021
• Exploring strategies that empower patients to play an active role in understanding TTR amyloidosis and decision making regarding available diagnostic and treatment options
• Increasing awareness of the changing epidemiology of TTR amyloidosis with a focus on the prevalence of hereditary ATTR and wild-type ATTR subtypes as the science continues to evolve
• Increasing awareness of at risk and undiagnosed populations with TTR amyloidosis with a focus on improving strategies that facilitate the appropriate diagnosis of patients early in the disease course before overt cardiomyopathy has ensued [e.g. populations with electrical disturbances, valvular disease, orthopedic manifestations, and cardio-oncology diseases (i.e. Light Chain Amyloidosis)]
• Increasing awareness of bone radiotracer scintigraphy as a non-invasive alternative to invasive endomyocardial biopsy for the appropriate diagnosis of TTR cardiac amyloidosis in select patients
• Supporting the dissemination of information related to the pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic management of ATTR-CM
• Addressing geographic and racial healthcare disparities
• Addressing challenges to appropriate diagnoses and caring for patients during an era of increased telehealth utilization
• Supporting the development of cardiac amyloid centers that provide leadership, best practices, support and/or training of HCPs within a multidisciplinary team environment in order to improve the quality of care for cardiac amyloidosis patients.

**Wilson's Disease**

Improve the understanding of the progression of the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations. Initiatives to improve equity in access to information about Rare Disease clinical trials.

**Vaccine Preventable Diseases**

Improve immunization across the life span by addressing perceptions of society and healthcare providers related to pediatric, adolescent and adult immunizations.

**Vaccine Preventable Disease – Pneumococcal**

Improve the care of pediatric patients by:

• Highlighting the disparity between family physicians and pediatricians in adherence to recommended childhood vaccination schedule
• Addressing vaccination equity among all populations
• Assessing how barriers can be overcome in the current medical system where making changes in the practice is often difficult given the current bureaucratic structure of many practices and the demands on HCP time
• Exploring gaps in the healthcare system that negatively impact the burden of invasive pneumococcal disease and search for ways to minimize these gaps through educational programs

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**Updated March 2021**
• Assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vaccination status, potential impact on pneumococcal disease and ways to increment vaccine uptake

Improve the care of adult patients by:
• Increasing the awareness of the burden of pneumococcal disease in adults, specifically those with chronic comorbid conditions
• Increasing the awareness and understanding of adult pneumococcal vaccination guidelines including any gaps in existing the limitations of the guidelines
• Increasing the percentage of adults receiving national guideline and medical society recommended immunizations
• Addressing vaccination equity among all populations

Vaccine Preventable Disease – Meningococcal
Optimize the prevention of meningococcal disease by:
• Enhancing understanding of changing meningococcal epidemiology including mortality, morbidity and long-term consequences of meningococcal disease
• Increasing awareness of the risk of meningococcal disease for all ages
• Improving meningococcal vaccine recommendation implementation and vaccine uptake including:
  o Risk of meningococcal disease by healthcare practitioners
  o Improving access to meningococcal vaccines
  o Understanding the preferences and choices of parents and adolescents towards meningococcal vaccines and disease prevention

Vaccine Preventable Disease- Public Health and General Vaccinology

Women’s Health/Menopause
Support education where concepts, issues and advances in women’s reproductive and/or post-reproductive health care are discussed with a goal of improving individual and population health outcomes. Areas of particular interest include (but are not limited to) an individualized approach to the management of menopause and a women’s health continuum of care across the lifespan.

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Updated March 2021
Support for the Professions
This category supports live, MAJOR national and regional conferences whose target audience includes professionals who work in, develop, implement and/or support CME/CE/CPD and QI for healthcare professionals; and live, MAJOR conferences of societies whose members include under-represented or minority healthcare professionals. **NOTE: If an organization requests and receives funding through the GMG grants portal, they are no longer eligible for funding directly from a Pfizer Country Office, or regional office.**

Clinical Areas Reviewed through Joint Alliances/Partnerships

**Chronic Pain Associated with Osteoarthritis**
Pfizer and Lilly are working together on grants in support of medical education in chronic pain associated with osteoarthritis. We are committed to supporting innovative, independent medical education for healthcare professionals. All grant applications should be submitted to Pfizer only, to avoid application duplication. To apply now, go to our [grant management system](#).

**Diabetes Treatment**
Pfizer and Merck are working together on grants in support of diabetes treatment-related education. The goal of this education is to increase the understanding of SGLT2 inhibition in the management of diabetes.

All grant applications should be submitted to Merck only. Please refer to the [Merck website](#) for information.

**Oncology - Nonsteroidal Anti-Androgen Treatment of Prostate**
In the United States, Pfizer and Astellas are working together on grants in support of prostate cancer-related education. The goal of this education is to increase the ability of healthcare professionals to consistently provide their patients with optimal guidelines-based care.

All grant applications should be submitted to Astellas only. Please refer to the [Astellas website](#) for information.

**Thrombosis Prevention / Anti-coagulation**
Pfizer and Bristol Myers Squibb (BMS) are working together on grants in support of thrombosis / anticoagulation-related education. The goal of this education is to decrease the unmet medical needs in the prevention and treatment of venous and arterial thrombosis.

All grant applications should be submitted to Bristol Myers Squibb only. Please refer to the [Bristol Myers Squibb website](#) for information.

Questions? Email [GlobalMedicalGrants@pfizer.com](mailto:GlobalMedicalGrants@pfizer.com)

Updated March 2021