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

☐ 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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If your activity is in...

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*This is the latest date to submit. Your request will be reviewed if submitted in an earlier cycle.

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Updated July 31, 2023
Aplastic Anemia
Improve disease awareness and close knowledge gaps in early identification, referral, access and coordination of care, management and treatment of patients with AA

Autoimmune Diseases

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

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 (UC)
- Improve the care of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) by increasing healthcare provider knowledge of the emerging strategies for treatment of UC.
- Address healthcare disparities in diagnosis of UC and access to UC care
- Increase provider awareness of multidisciplinary approach and shared decision making in treatment of patients with UC

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

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Axial Spondyloarthritis
- Improve disease awareness and close knowledge gaps in early identification and referral of patients with axial spondyloarthritis; specifically targeting non-rheumatologists and other Health Care Practitioners (HCPs)
- Increase the understanding of the pathophysiology and epidemiology of axial spondyloarthritis, including risk factors and the spectrum of disease

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)
- Improving the care, management, and outcomes of patients with RA by increasing HCP knowledge on the following:
  - Disease state education
  - Understanding the comorbidities such as cardiovascular risk
  - Approved treatments and guidelines
  - Shared decision making and coordination of care in a multidisciplinary team approach

Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)
- Improving the care, management, and outcomes of patients with JIA by increasing HCP knowledge on the following:
  - Disease state education,
  - Differential disease diagnosis,
  - Referral to pediatric rheumatology clinicians and reinforce co-management among the multidisciplinary health care team, 4) patient management and preparation for the transition from pediatric care to adult care, and 5) approved treatments and guidelines including new MOAs for JIA.

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

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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 - 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.

Migraine
To improve the care, management, and outcomes of adult patients with migraine by supporting HCP and patient education on topics including:

- Unmet need and disease burden associated with migraine
- The role of CGRP in the pathophysiology of migraine
- CGRP receptor antagonists in the acute treatment of migraine and preventive treatment of episodic migraine
- The diagnosis and management of migraine by GPs and specialists (focus on acute treatment and prevention of episodic migraine)

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

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 real-world evidence studies, the clinical management of patients with advanced HR-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer receiving oral therapies, including specific patient populations (e.g. co-morbidities, older

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patients), mechanisms of resistance, mechanisms-of-action of new medicines, and advances in CDK 4/6. Other topics of interest include sequencing strategies, optimizing clinical practice, application of real-world evidence to clinical decision-making, 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.

**Oncology – Genitourinary – Prostate**
Increase understanding of PARP-inhibitor-class in prostate cancer including mechanisms of action in combination with NHTs, and genetic/biomarker-testing implications for clinical practice.

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*Updated July 31, 2023*
Oncology – Genitourinary – Non Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer
For urologists and healthcare providers involved in the care and treatment of patients with high-risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (HR-NMIBC):

- Increasing knowledge of contemporary standards of diagnosis and risk stratification (high, intermediate, low) according to guidelines to help inform treatment plans.
- Improve the understanding of unmet medical needs in HR-NMIBC, including efficacy with current treatments, rates of recurrence and progression and need for radical cystectomy.
- Increase understanding of the current standard of care (SOC) and guidelines, including treatment intensification.
- Improve understanding of the role of immunotherapy in the treatment of HR-NMIBC, including mechanisms of action as well as biological and clinical rationales for treatment.
- Understanding the scientific rationale for ICI combination therapy in HR-NMIBC.
- Increase awareness of immune related adverse events of immunotherapy and the importance of treatment monitoring and management.
- Increase understanding of how to utilize ICI agents in the urology practice setting.

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/immuno therapies)
- Future treatment landscape of ALL and AML especially exploring combination therapy with new novel oral agents

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**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

**Multiple Myeloma**
Increase healthcare professional understanding of BCMA-directed therapies (BCMAxCD3 bi-specifics; BCMA-ADC; BCMA – CAR-T cells) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma, including:
- Mechanisms of action
- Available clinical data – efficacy insights and side effect profiles
- Scientific rationale for potential sequencing of therapies
- Use of predictive or prognostic biomarkers
- Role of sBCMA on this therapeutic class
- Therapy management

**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, BRAF) and improving management of adverse events of biomarker-driven therapies in order to optimize patient outcomes.

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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

Rare Diseases

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.

Hemophilia
Facilitate enhanced coordination of care and communication between patients with hemophilia and doctors, and ensure practitioners know how
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 healthcare professionals, with a focus on Primary Care Physicians and non-cardiology specialties (such as hospitalists, geriatricians, emergency medicine, etc.), to increase awareness of heart failure patients at risk for TTR Amyloidosis and enable appropriate and early patient identification through an evidence-based approach.
- Increasing awareness of at risk and underdiagnosed minority and underserved populations with TTR amyloidosis including, but not limited to, women, African Americans, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives
- Establishing a call to action to raise awareness on ATTR-CM in women in order to reduce gender-based disparities and earlier patient identification.
- Increasing awareness of at risk and undiagnosed populations with TTR amyloidosis with a focus on improving systematic 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)]
- Identifying significant barriers that contribute to geographic, gender and racial healthcare disparities disproportionately impacting the hereditary ATTR-CM subtype patient population and addressing these challenges to increase earlier diagnosis and treatment
- Addressing challenges to caring for heart failure patients during an era of increased telehealth utilization including continuity of care, appropriate diagnoses, and support for the referral base needs of patients at risk for TTR amyloidosis.
- Increasing awareness and understanding of the role of imaging in the early identification of patients with ATTR-CM and the role of bone radiotracer scintigraphy as a non-invasive alternative for the appropriate diagnosis of TTR cardiac amyloidosis in select patients
- Exploring strategies that empower patients to play an active role in understanding TTR amyloidosis and decision making regarding available diagnostic and disease management options
- Increasing awareness of the changing epidemiology of TTR amyloidosis with a focus on the prevalence of hereditary ATTR-CM and wild-type ATTR-CM subtypes as the science continues to evolve
- Supporting the development of cardiac amyloid centers that provide leadership, best practices, support and/or training of HCPs within a
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.

Health Equity
This category supports education of healthcare professionals and care teams that seeks to enlighten and inform so that health equity becomes part of practice, process, action, innovation, and/or organizational performance and outcomes.

Clinical Areas Reviewed through Joint Alliances/Partnerships

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.

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