



2026 California Thoracic Society Annual Educational Conference & Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Symposium

Thursday March 12, 2026-Sunday March 15, 2026

Earn up to 19 CME/CEU/MOC Credits
Jointly Provided by AKH Inc., Advancing Knowledge in Healthcare
and the California Thoracic Society



PORTOLA HOTEL & SPA
AT MONTEREY BAY

Thursday March 12, 2026 (6 CME/CEU/MOC Credits)

COPD Symposium

Friday March 13, 2026 (6.5 CME/CEU/MOC Credits):

Advances in Interventional Pulmonary, Remote Monitoring in Pulmonary and Sleep Medicine,
Approach to Symptom Management in Chronic Lung Disease and Critical Care

Saturday March 14, 2026 (6.5 CME/CEU/MOC Credits)

Sepsis and Shock, Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation, Inpatient Pulmonary
Complications of Cancer Care

Sunday March 15, 2026

Fellow and Resident Track Symposium



Saturday March 14, 2026

Advances in Management of the Patient with Sepsis

8:00 am – 8:10 am: Welcome and Introduction

8:10 am – 8:55 am: Keynote Address – Phenotyping and Personalized Medicine in Sepsis

- **Angela Rogers, MD (Stanford)** - This speaker will discuss phenotyping in the patient with sepsis and septic shock and how close we are to precision medicine in managing sepsis.

8:55 am – 9:20 am: Incorporating Artificial Intelligence Decision Making in Identifying Sepsis

- **Gabriel Wardi, MD (UC San Diego)** - This speaker will describe how artificial intelligence can be used to identify the septic patient before they present with end stage symptoms to impact care earlier in the course of illness.

9:20 am – 9:35 pm: Pro: The Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock Early Management Bundle (SEP-1) Bundle Saves Lives

- **Sean Townsend, MD (CPMC-Sutter)**- This speaker will argue the benefits of the SEP-1 Bundle/how it saves lives.

9:35 pm – 9:50 pm: Con: : The Severe Sepsis and Septic Shock Early Management Bundle (SEP-1) Bundle Does Not Save Lives

- **Natalie Achamallah, MD, MS (Cottage Health)** - This speaker will argue the against the SEP-1 Bundle/highlight its limitations.

9:50-10:00 am Question and Answer

10:00 am – 10:30 am: Break

Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation

10:30 am – 10:55 am: When to refer to an ECMO center and when to deploy ECMO

- **Nida Qadir, MD (UC Los Angeles)** - This speaker will discuss the evidence behind the use of ECMO in patients with respiratory failure and when providers should consider referral to an ECMO center and when centers should use ECMO.

10:55 am – 11:20 am: What about ECMO to go?

- **Mazen Odish, MD (UC San Diego)** - This speaker will discuss the advent of mobile ECMO services, how they can help improve patient care, and the use of extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

11:20 am – 11:45 pm: Ventilator Strategies for the patient on ECMO

- **Abirami Kumaresan, MD (Cedars-Sinai)** - This speaker will discuss the how ventilator strategies may differ in the patient on ECMO and how different ECMO configurations impact which ventilator strategy to use.

11:45 pm – 12:10 pm: What you need to know about pediatric ECMO

- **Kathleen Ryan, MD (Stanford)** - This speaker will discuss the utility of ECMO in neonates and children, and the complexities of management in children who needs mechanical support.

12:10 pm – 12:20 pm: Question and Answer

12:20 pm – 1:20 pm: Lunch

Hands-On Session:

1:20 pm – 2:20 pm: Non-Invasive Cardiac Output Monitors **Speaker Abirami Kumaresan, MD (Cedars-Sinai)** ECMO Machines **Mazen Odish, MD (UC San Diego)** ECMO Placement **David Gordon, DNP (UC San Francisco) & Brianna Zuckerman, NP (UC San Francisco)** Ventilator Settings and Portable ventilators **Joe Van Vleet, RT (UC Los Angeles) & Theresa Cantu, RT (Valley Children's)**

2:20 pm – 2:45 pm: Break

Inpatient and Pulmonary Complications of Cancer Care

2:45 pm – 3:10 pm: Pulmonary Complications of Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

- **Husham Sharifi, MD (Stanford)** - This speaker will discuss the pulmonary complications that arise after HCT, in particular the development of bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome and approaches to management.

3:10 pm – 3:35 pm: Pulmonary Vascular Complications of Malignancy

- **Naomi Habib, MD (Norton Thoracic Institute)**- This speaker will discuss the Pulmonary Vascular Disease complications of malignancy including PA sarcoma, pulmonary tumor thrombotic microangiopathy, and medications that can cause PAH.

3:35 pm – 4:00 pm: Drug induced Interstitial Lung Disease and Pneumonitis During Cancer Therapy

- **Weijia Chua, MD (Stanford)** - This speaker will discuss the pulmonary complications of interstitial lung disease and pneumonitis that develop after chemotherapy and targeted immunotherapy

4:00 pm – 4:25 pm: Respiratory Complications of Acute Leukemia

- **Hugh Davis, MD (City of Hope)** - The speaker will discuss various oncologic emergencies, how they are recognized, and how they are managed in the acute setting.

4:25 pm – 4:35 pm: Question and Answer

5:30 pm – 7:30 pm: Trainee Poster Competition (NON-CME) – Food and beverages will be served





Dr. Angela Rogers received her medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 2001 and her MPH from Harvard School of Public Health in 2008. She is a Professor of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Critical Care Medicine at Stanford, where she works clinically in the ICU and leads translational research in ARDS and sepsis, using genomics of human samples to subphenotype disease and advance precision medicine in the ICU. She is passionate about training physician scientists, serving as an APD for both Stanford's IM residency and PCCM fellowship, and is the past chair of the Allergy, Immunology, and Inflammation Assembly at ATS.



Phenotyping & Personalized Medicine in Sepsis

Angela Rogers, MD MPH
Stanford University
March 14, 2026

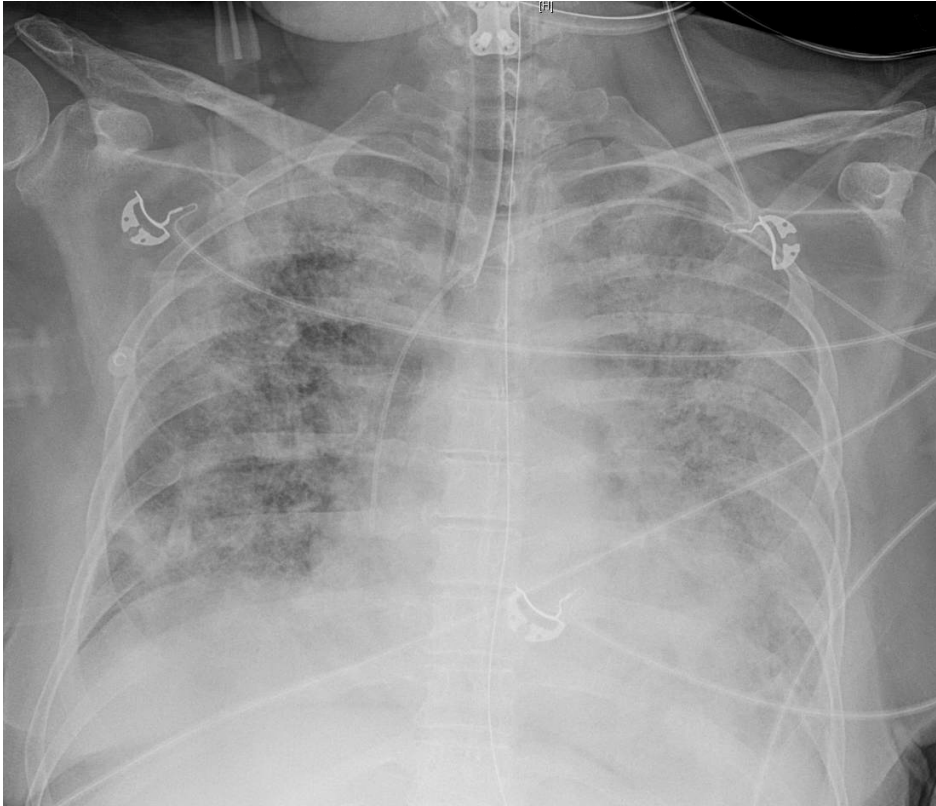
Disclosures

- I have no relationships with any company
- I **WILL** discuss off-label use and/or investigational use of the TriVerity device by Inflammatrix.

Outline

- A very brief background on Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome(ARDS) and the state of ICU research pre-COVID-19
- The special case of COVID-19 ARDS
- The future: Using 'omics to identify biology and actionable subgroups of ICU syndromes

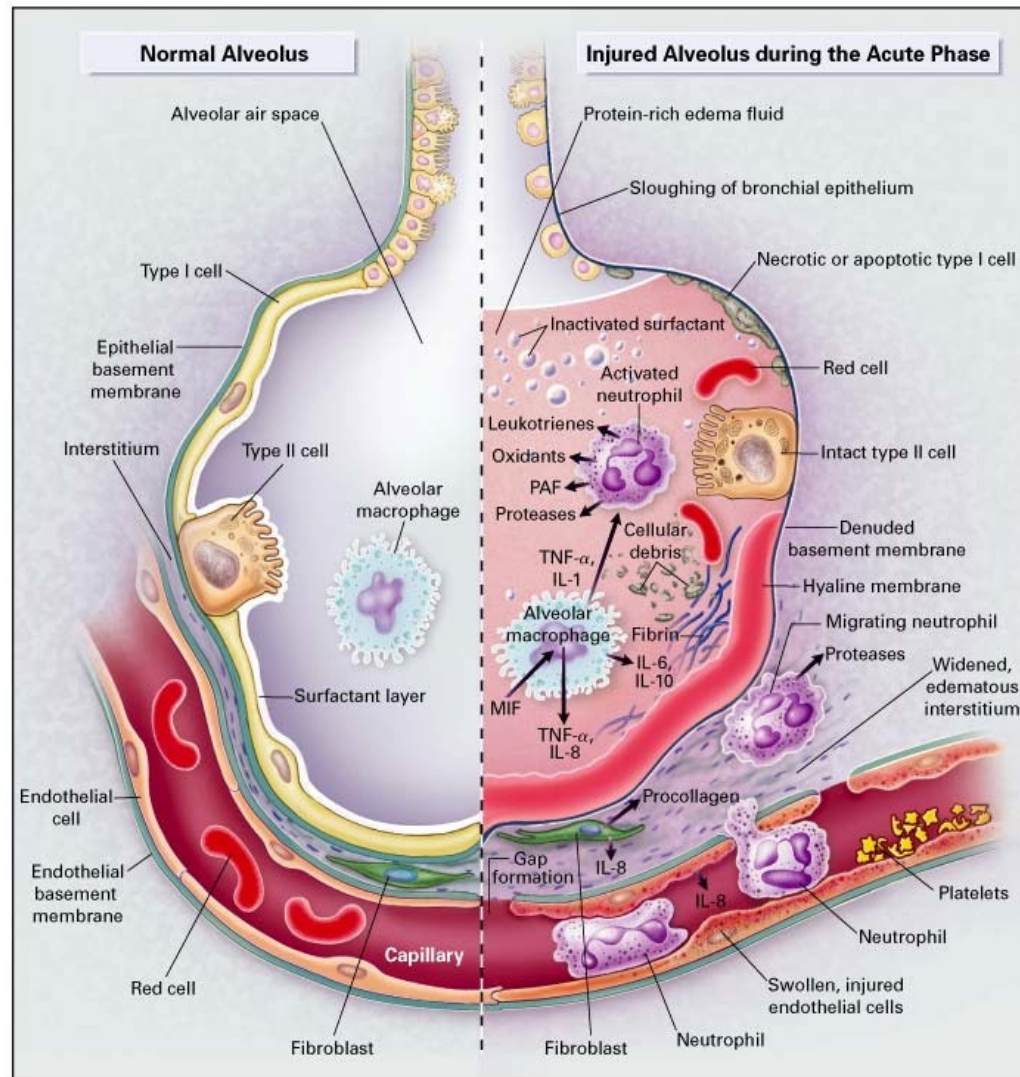
ARDS: a simply defined syndrome



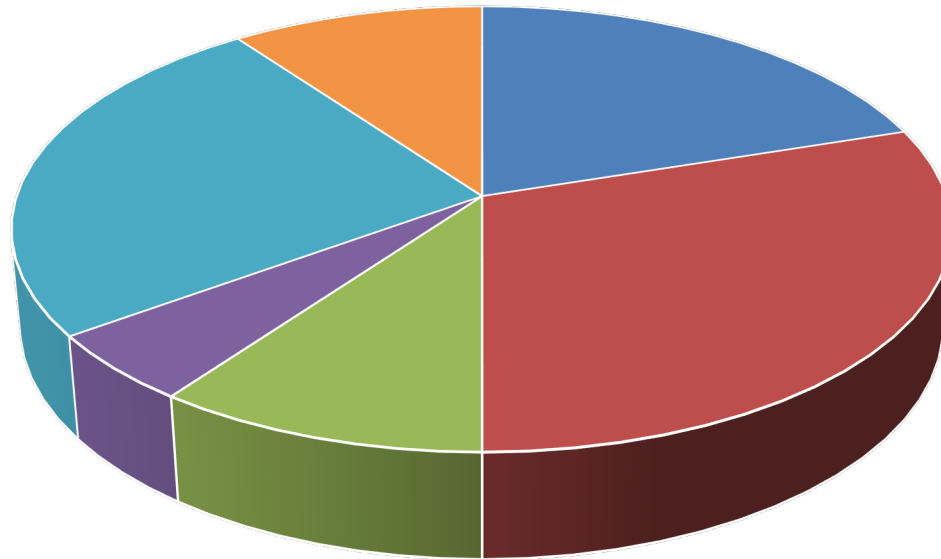
Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome:

- Acute onset, in setting of risk factor
- P:F ratio <300
- Bilateral opacities
- Not explained by hydrostatic edema

Complex pathophysiology



Diverse phenotypes, all lumped together as ARDS



- Immunocompromised
- COVID-19
- Pneumonia
- Trauma
- Non-pulm sepsis
- Elderly

The state of research in ARDS and sepsis, pre-COVID-19

A desperate need for advances in critical care



ARDS THERAPEUTICS AND CLINICAL TRIALS: WHAT WENT WRONG?

[2:00 PM] The Immune Response In ARDS : Where Are We Now?

Speaker: S.M. Opal, MD
Providence, RI/US

[2:25 PM] Animal Models In ARDS: Where Have We Gone Wrong?

Speaker: J.C. Marshall, MD
Toronto, ON/CA

[2:45 PM] ARDS Clinical Trials: What Went Wrong?

Speaker: B.T. Thompson, MD
Boston, MA/US

[3:10 PM] ARDS Clinical Trials: Can We Improve?

Speaker: D.C. Angus, MD, MPH
Pittsburgh, PA/US

[3:35 PM] Definitions And Risk Assessment In ARDS: Are They Helpful Or Accurate?

Speaker: J.-L. Vincent, MD, PhD
Brussels/BE

[4:00 PM] Recommendations For ARDS Management: Is There A Minimum Standard Of Care?

Speaker: M.M. Levy, MD
Providence, RI/US

Pre-2020 ARDS drug trials

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 APRIL 20, 2006 VOL. 354 NO. 16

Jean-Louis Vincent
Rainer Brase
Frederick Santman
Peter M. Suter
Angela McLuckie
Jean-François Dhainaut
Younchoi Park
Jacky Karmel

**A multi-centre, double-blind,
placebo-controlled study of liposomal
prostaglandin E1 (TLC C-53) in patients
with acute respiratory distress syndrome**

Efficacy and Safety of Co...
Respiratory
The National Heart, Lung, and Blood In...
Clinic

No mortality benefit in phase III trials

**Ketoconazole for Early Treatment
of Acute Lung Injury and Acute
Respiratory Distress Syndrome**
A Randomized Controlled Trial

The ARDS Network Authors
for the ARDS Network

Context Three clinical studies have suggested that
with anti-inflammatory activity, may prevent the de

**Effect of Intravenous Interferon- γ on Death and Days Free
From Mechanical Ventilation Among Patients With Moderate
to Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome**
A Randomized Clinical Trial

V. Marco Ranieri, MD; Ville Pettilä, MD, PhD; Matti K. Karvonen, MD, PhD; Juho
Peter Nightingale, MD; David Brealey, MD, PhD; Jordi Mancebo, MD, PhD; Ricar
Alain Mercat, MD, PhD; Nicolò Patroniti, MD, PhD; Michael Quintel, MD, PhD; J
Marjatta Okkonen, MD, PhD; Ferhat Meziani, MD, PhD; Giacomo Bellani, MD, P
Jacques Creteur, MD, PhD; Stefan Kluge, MD; Antonio Artigas-Raventos, MD, P
Ilse Piippo, MD; Kati Elima, MD, PhD; Sirpa Jalkanen, MD, PhD; Markku Jalkanen
for the INTEREST Study Group

**Randomized Clinical Trial of β -
Treatment of Acute Lung Injury**

Kathleen D. Liu¹, Joseph Levitt², Hanjing Zhuo³, Richard H. Kallet³, Sandra Brady³, Jay Steingrub⁴, Mark Tidswell⁴,
Mark D. Siegel⁵, Graciela Soto⁶, Michael W. Peterson⁷, Mark S. Chesnut⁸, Charles Phillips⁸, Ann Weinacker²,
B. Taylor Thompson⁹, Mark D. Eisner¹⁰, and Michael A. Matthay¹¹

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

**Rosuvastatin for Sepsis-Associated
Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome**

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
ARDS Clinical Trials Network*

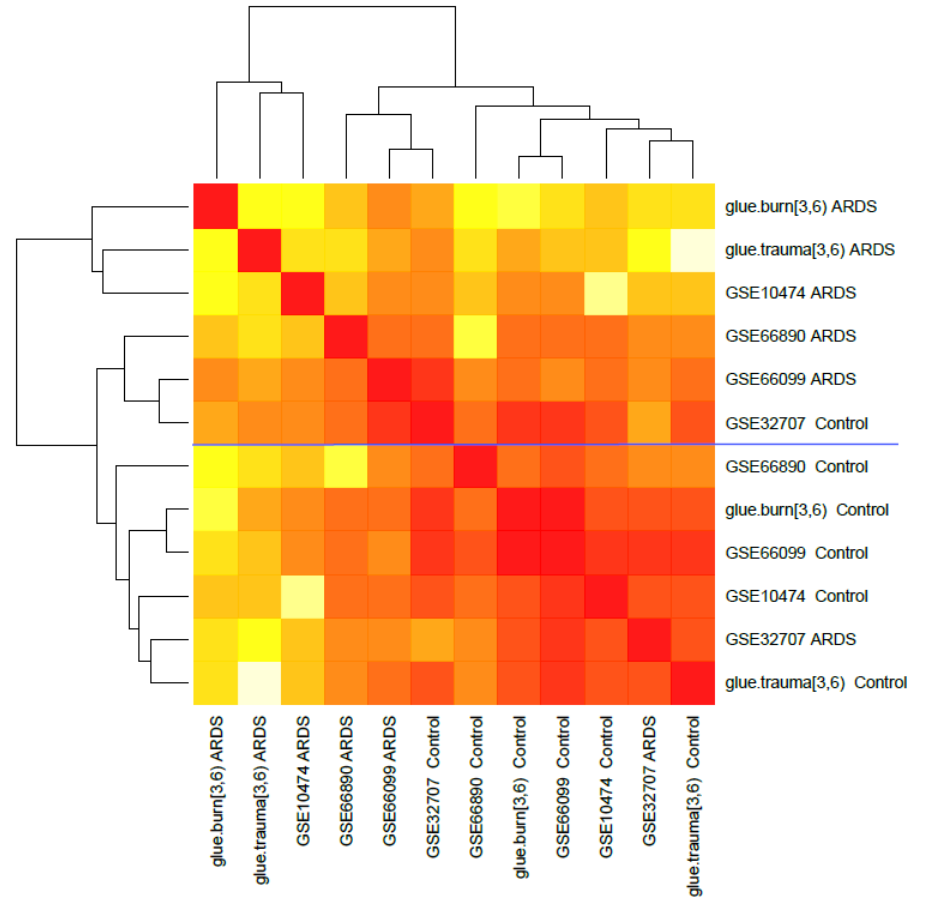
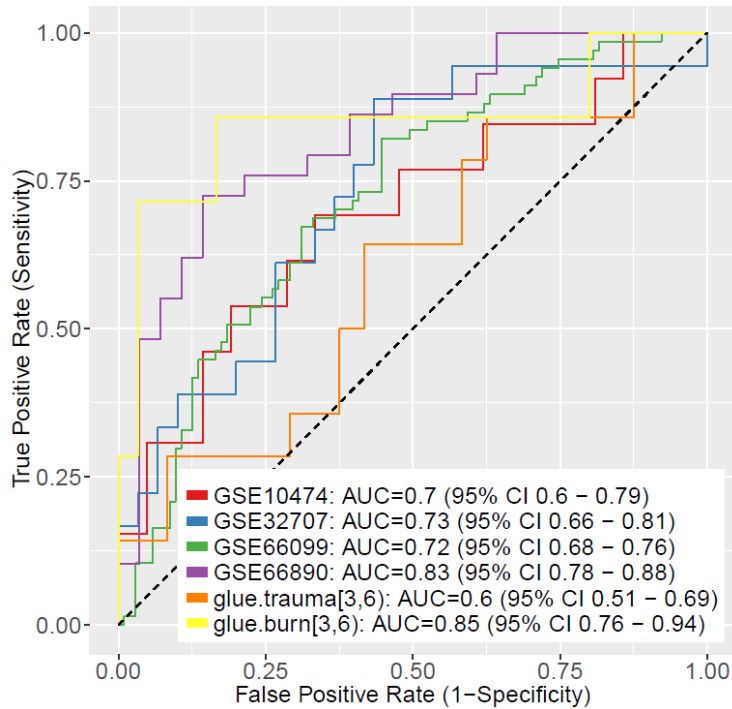
Slide courtesy of Joe Levitt

My early publications at Stanford

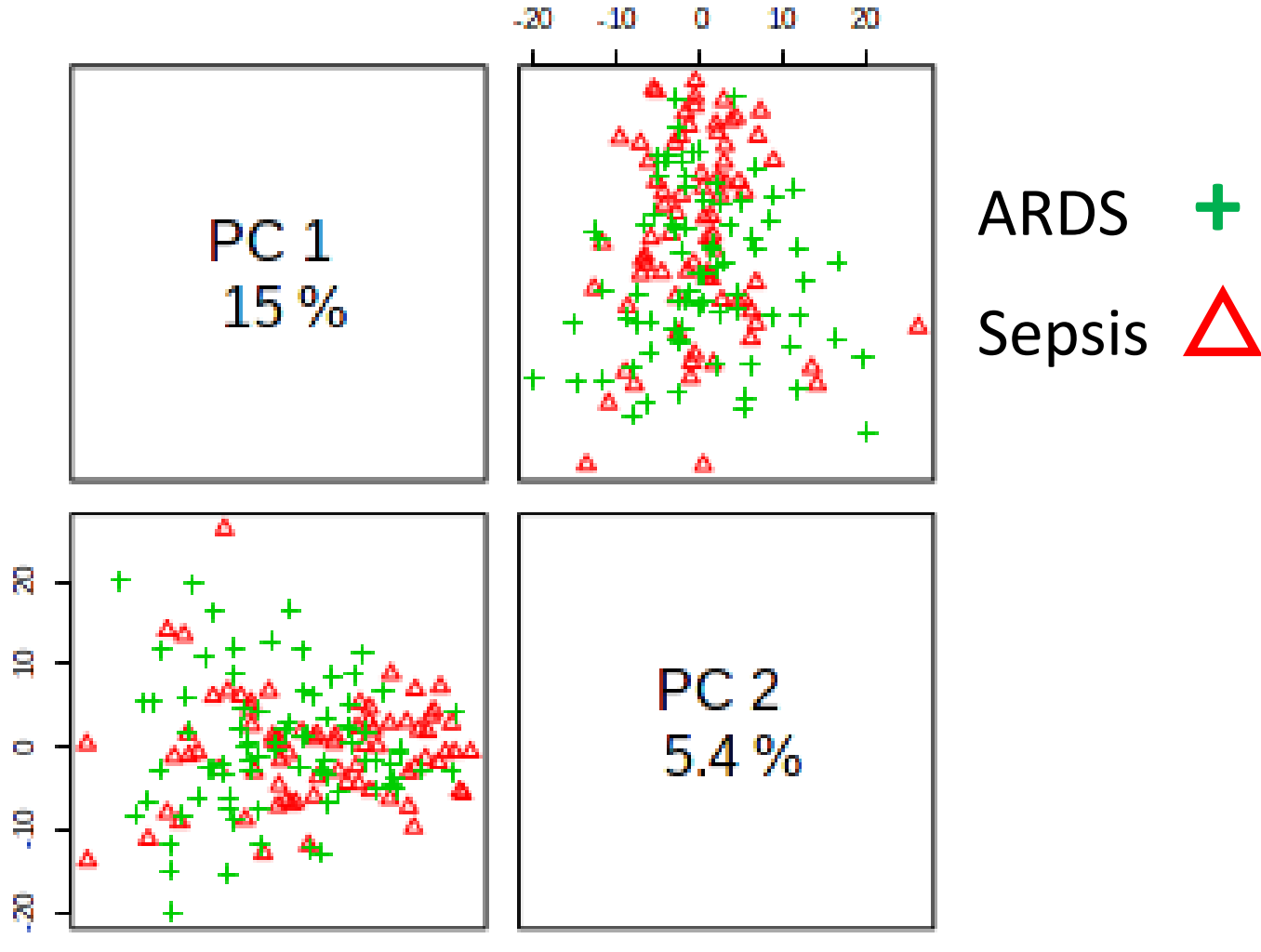
**Does precision medicine
stand a chance in the ICU?**

Angela Rogers
Stanford University
PCCM Grand Rounds
September 2019

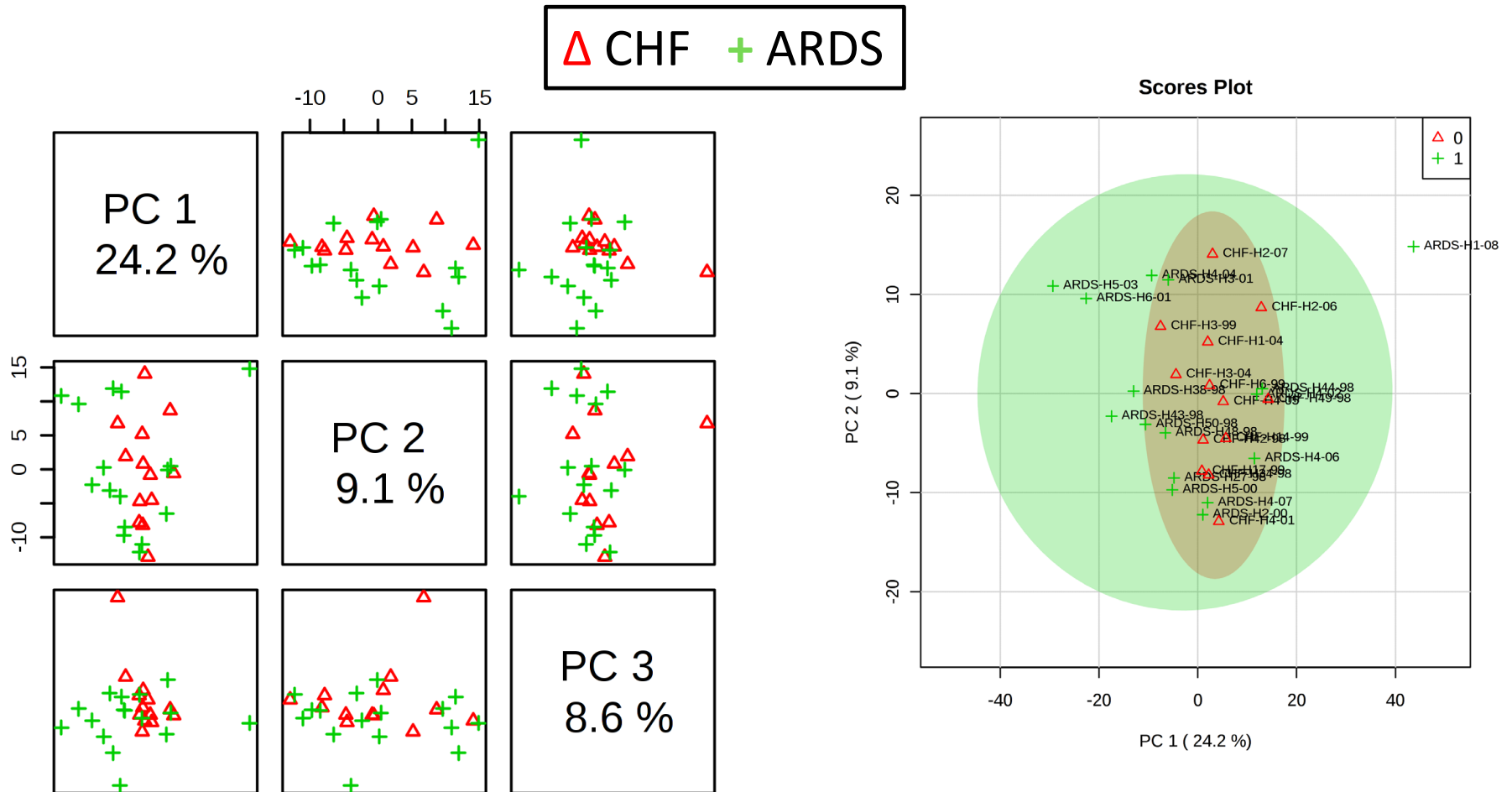
Gene expression



Metabolomics

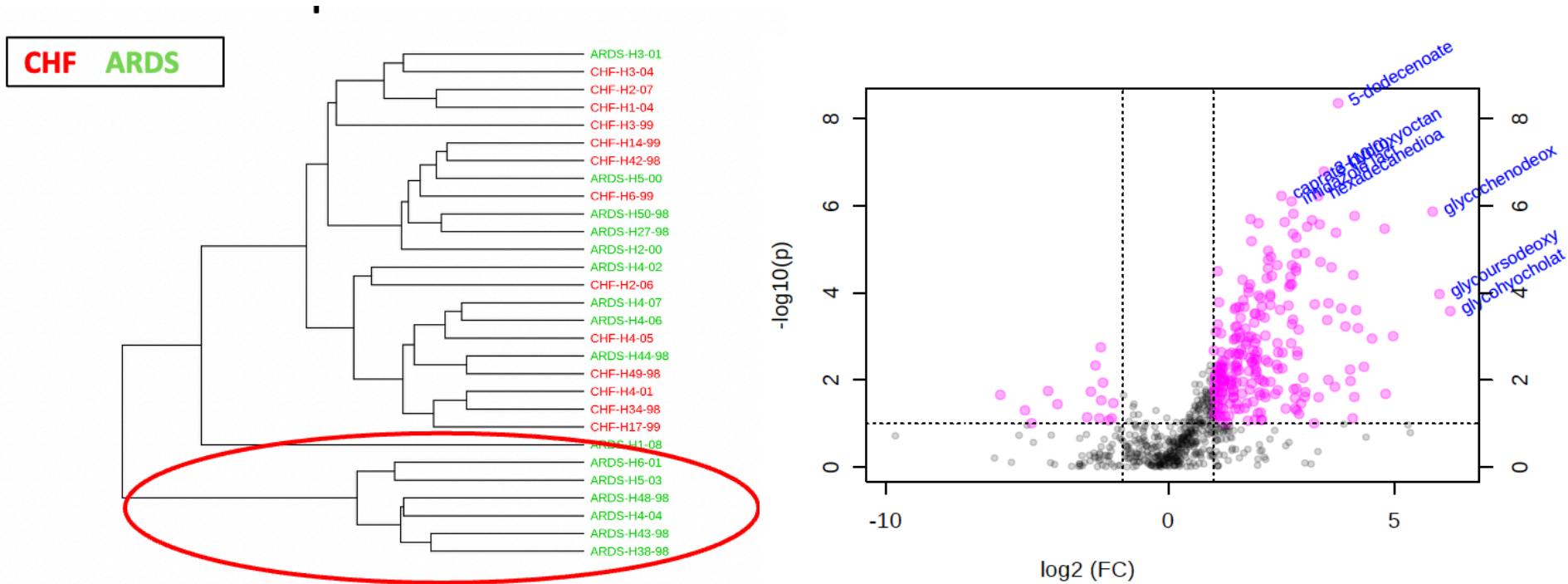


Edema fluid metabolomics of ARDS vs CHF



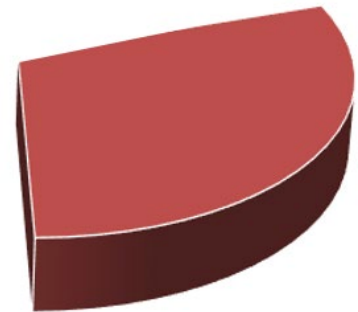
Does she only publish negative papers?

Does she only publish negative papers?



→ This data led to my first R01, studying edema that collects in HME filter fluid in ARDS

And then came COVID-19

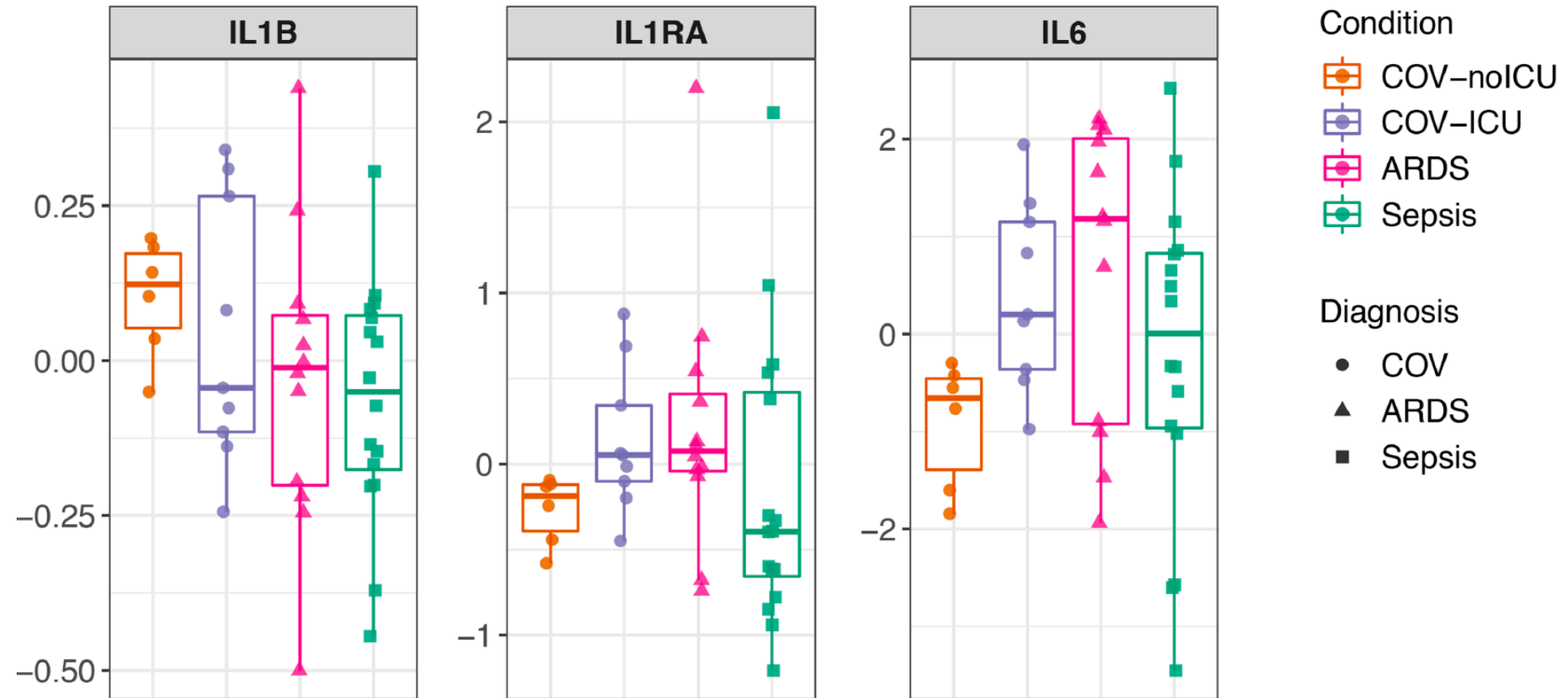


Inflammation & immunomodulation in COVID-19 → numerous positive trials

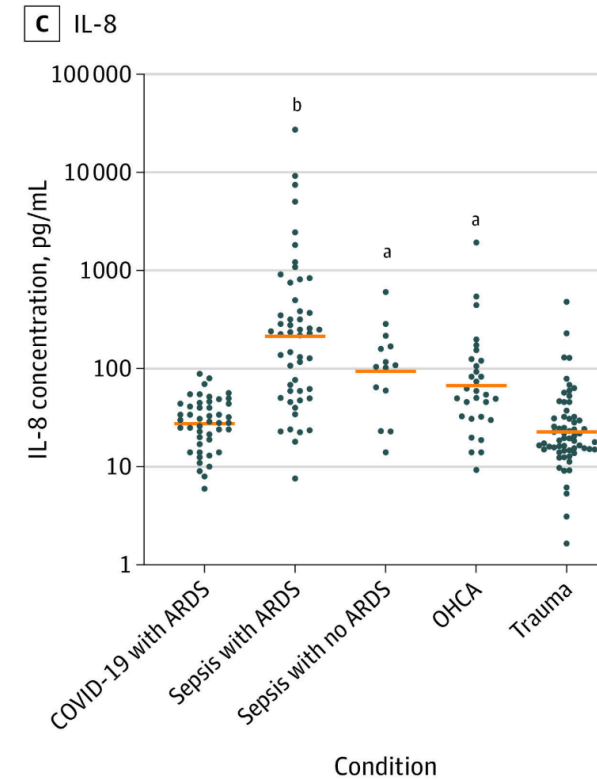
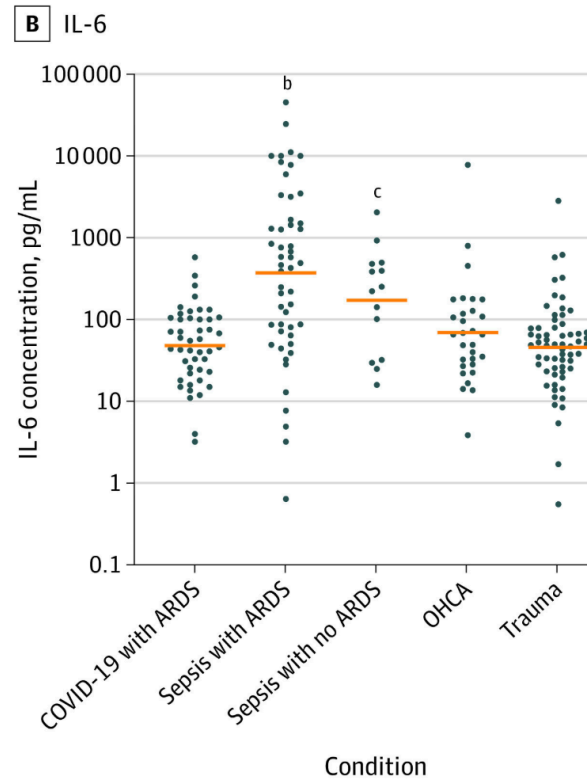
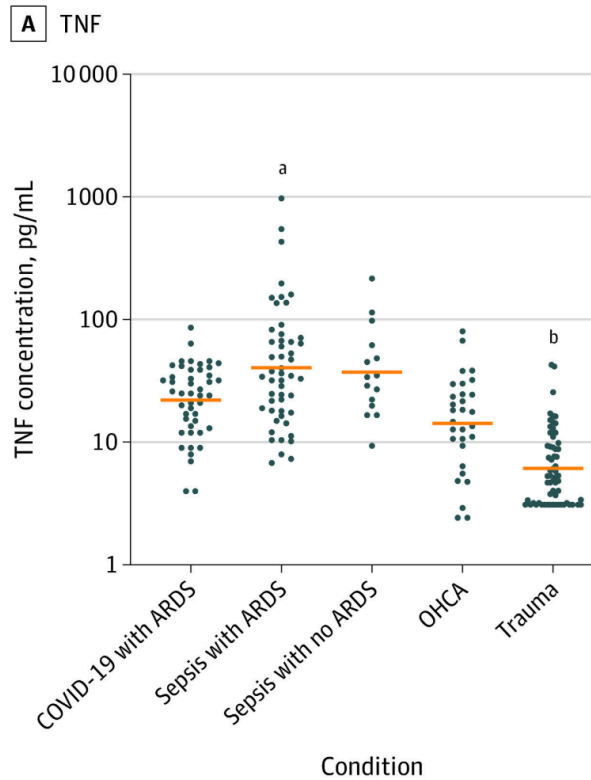
| | Ad lib | Clinical trials | 2021 Standard of care |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Steroids | X | + | ✓ |
| Tocilizumab (anti-IL6) | X | + | ✓ |
| Plaquenil | X | - | |
| Baricitnib (JAK-inhibitor) | X | + | ✓ |
| Vitamin C | X | - | |
| Abatacept | X | + | |

The biology wasn't different: Plasma biomarkers in COVID resemble non-COVID ARDS

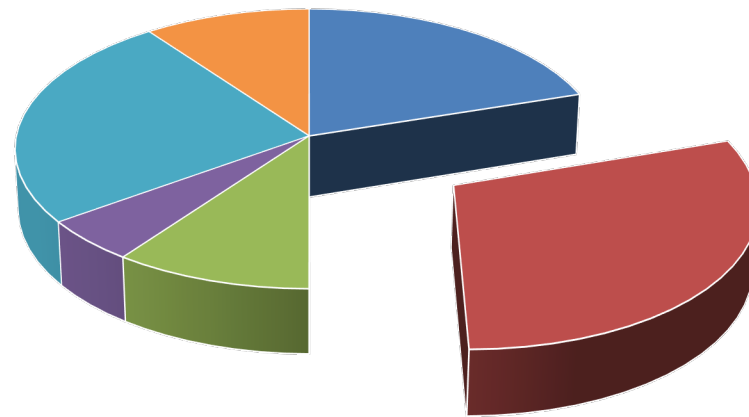
ARDS



Plasma biomarkers not markedly different in COVID

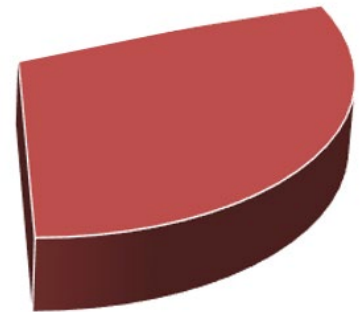


COVID-19 (at least in the early days) was a clean subphenotype



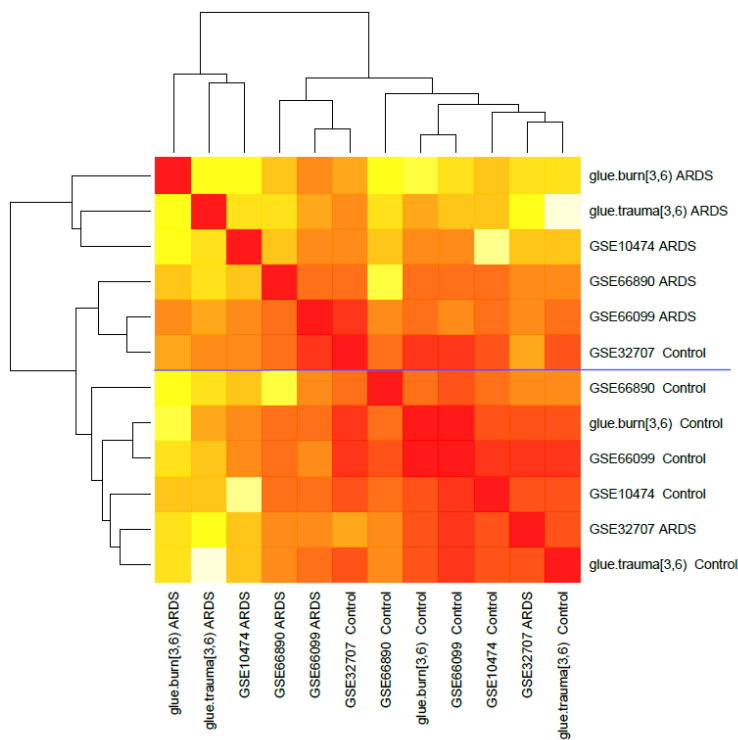
- Immunocompromised
- COVID-19
- Pneumonia
- Trauma
- Non-pulm sepsis
- Elderly

**Can we use 'omics to find
meaningful non-COVID subsets?**



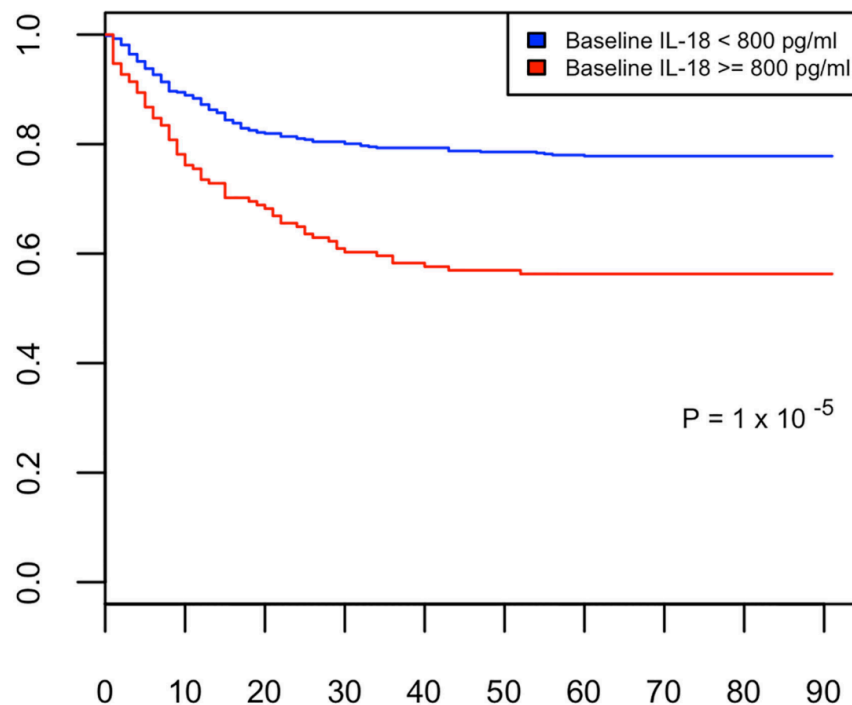
Plasma also shows clinically important subgrouping

Gene expression (again)



Sweeney et al., *CCM* 2018

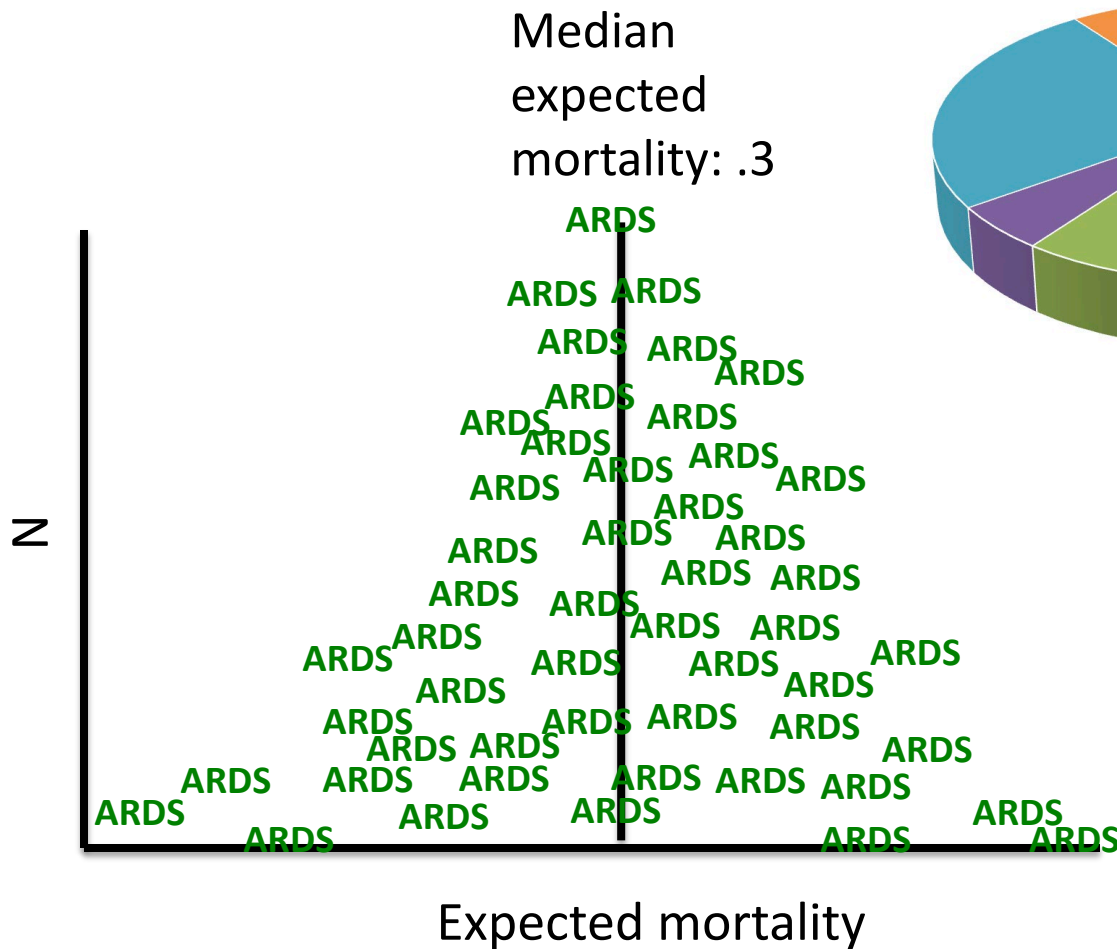
Inflammasome activation (IL18)



Rogers et al., *CCM* 2019

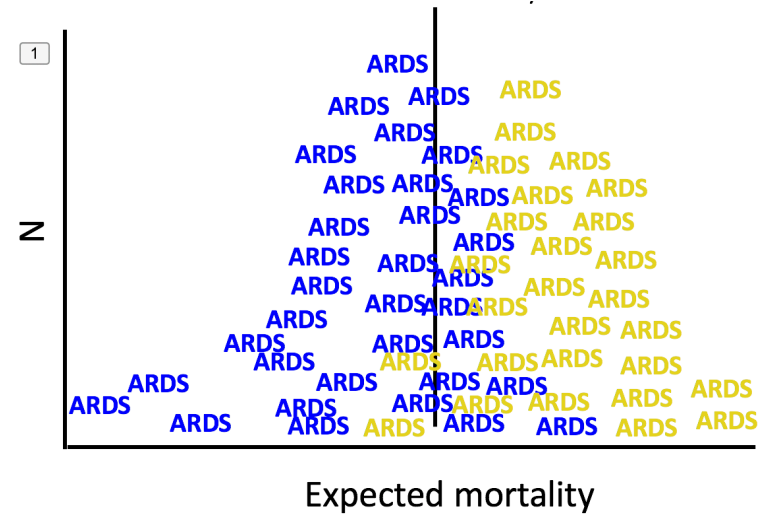
Boyle et al., *Crit Care* 2022

Latent Class Analysis : is ARDS homogeneous?



Latent class analysis findings:

- In > 7 independent cohorts, ARDS is best characterized by 2 populations
- ~1/3 of patients in each population characterized as “hyperinflammatory”
- High IL-6, IL-8, and TNFrA cytokine levels are key drivers of hyperinflammatory class
- “Hyperinflammatory” ~ twice the mortality



Response to therapy differs by class

ALVEOLI PEEP trial ($p_{\text{interaction}}=.049$)

| | Mortality in low inflammation ARDS (n=404) | Mortality in high inflammation ARDS (n=145) |
|-----------|---|--|
| Low PEEP | 16% | 51% |
| High PEEP | 24% | 40% |

HARP2 Statin trial ($p_{\text{interaction}}=.14$)

| | Mortality in low inflammation ARDS (n=727) | Mortality in high inflammation ARDS (n=273) |
|---------|---|--|
| Statin | 17% | 32% |
| Placebo | 16% | 45% |

Calfee CS et al, *Lancet Resp Med* 2014

Calfee CS et al, *Lancet Resp Med* 2018

Limitations to using LCA

- De Novo LCA requires ~700 patients and >30 baseline variables
- Parsimonious model of 3-4 biomarkers Yes/No score works well for bacterial sepsis less so for viral (= most COVID-19) cohorts
- Critical illness cohorts (not all sepsis)
- Would need real-time measurement to enact in a clinical trial

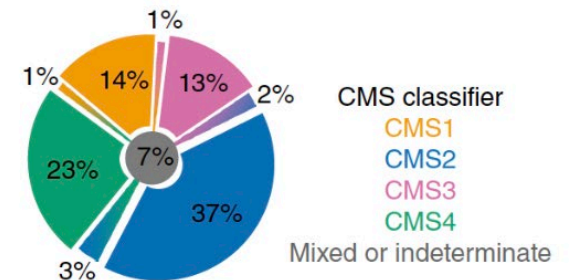
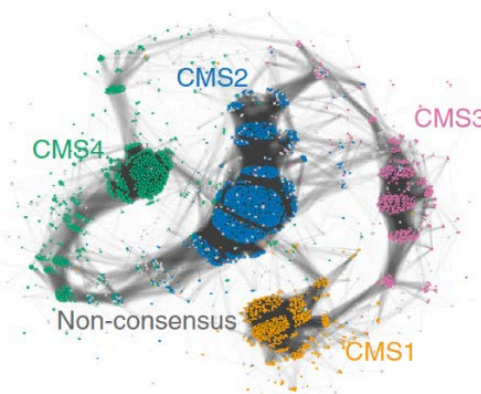
Gene expression: a window on sepsis biology, but no consensus on subtypes

| Endotype Schema | Endotype Number | Good Endotypes | Bad Endotypes |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| SRS | 2 | SRS2 | SRS1 |
| SRSq | 3 | SRS3 | SRS1, SRS2 (intermediate) |
| Sweeney Endotypes | 3 | Adaptive | Inflammopathic, Coagulopathic |
| Yao Endotype Scores | 3 Continuous Scores | Adaptive | Innate, Coagulopathic |
| SoM signature | 4 Continuous Scores | SoM 3, 4 | SoM 1, 2 |
| Wong Endotypes | 2 Endotypes | B (higher score) | A (lower score) |
| MARS Endotypes | 4 | MARS 3, 4 | MARS 1, 2 |

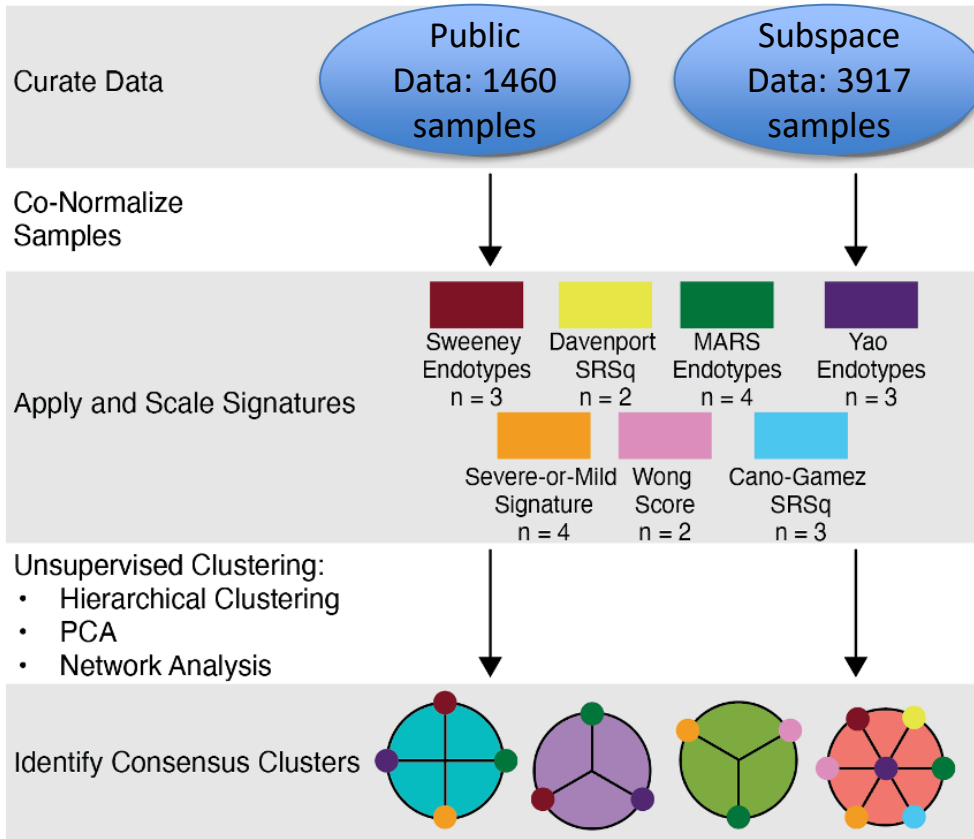
Subspace consortium: is there unifying biology? Learning from colorectal CA

Colorectal CA biology:

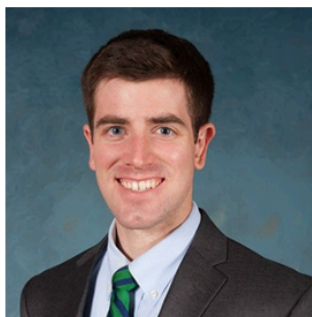
- 6 different clustering methods, range 3-6 clusters
- When >4000 samples available, vast majority cluster into 4 consensus clusters
- Cited >5000 times



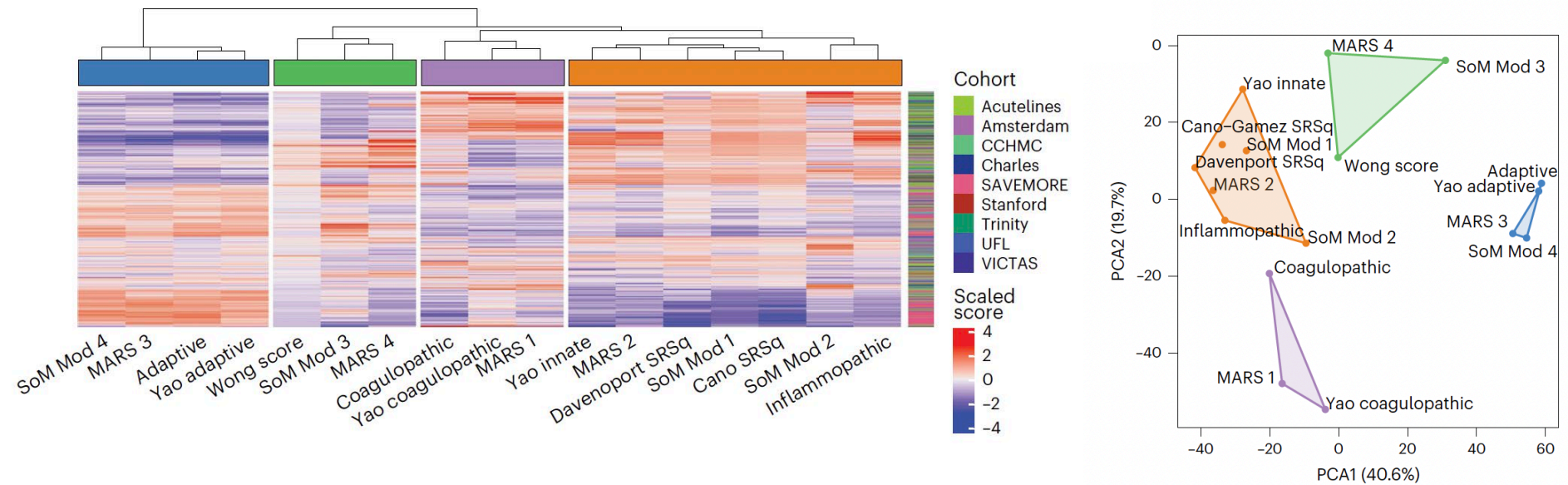
SUBSPACE Analysis Overview



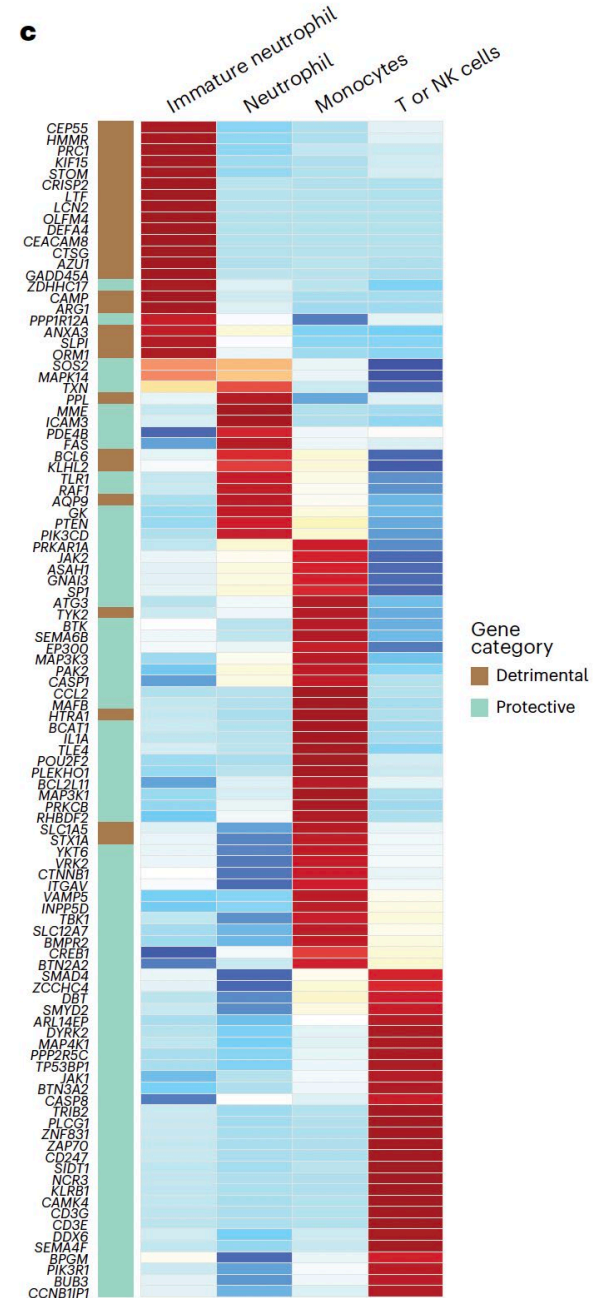
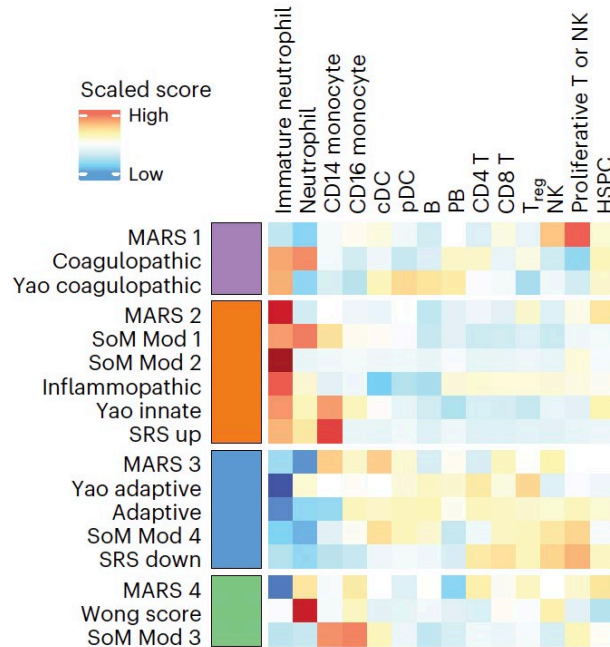
| Institute | Sample no. | Patient characteristics |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Acutelines | 992 | High acuity ED |
| Amsterdam UMC | 1,071 | Pneumonia, COVID-19 |
| CCHMC | 311 | Pediatric sepsis |
| Charles university | 38 | Sepsis |
| SAVE-MORE | 752 | COVID-19 |
| Stanford University | 236 | ICU |
| Trinity College | 204 | Sepsis |
| University of Florida | 172 | Sepsis, Trauma |
| VICTAS | 141 | Sepsis |



SUBSPACE consortium results: All prior sepsis signatures identify the same biology

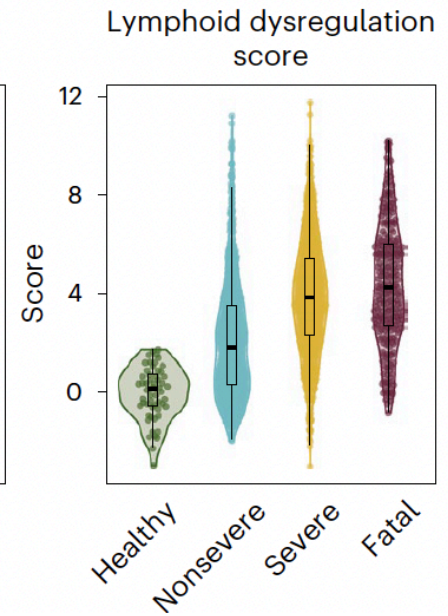
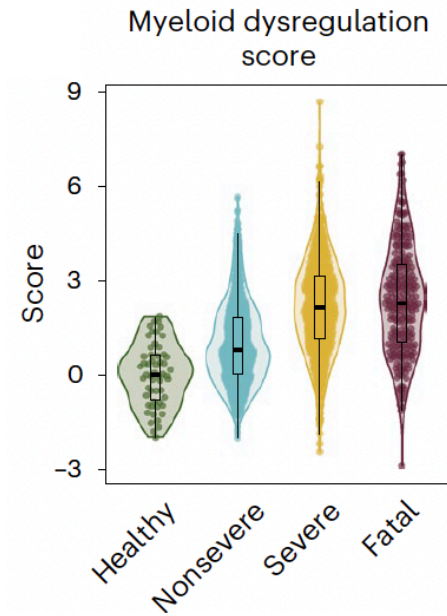
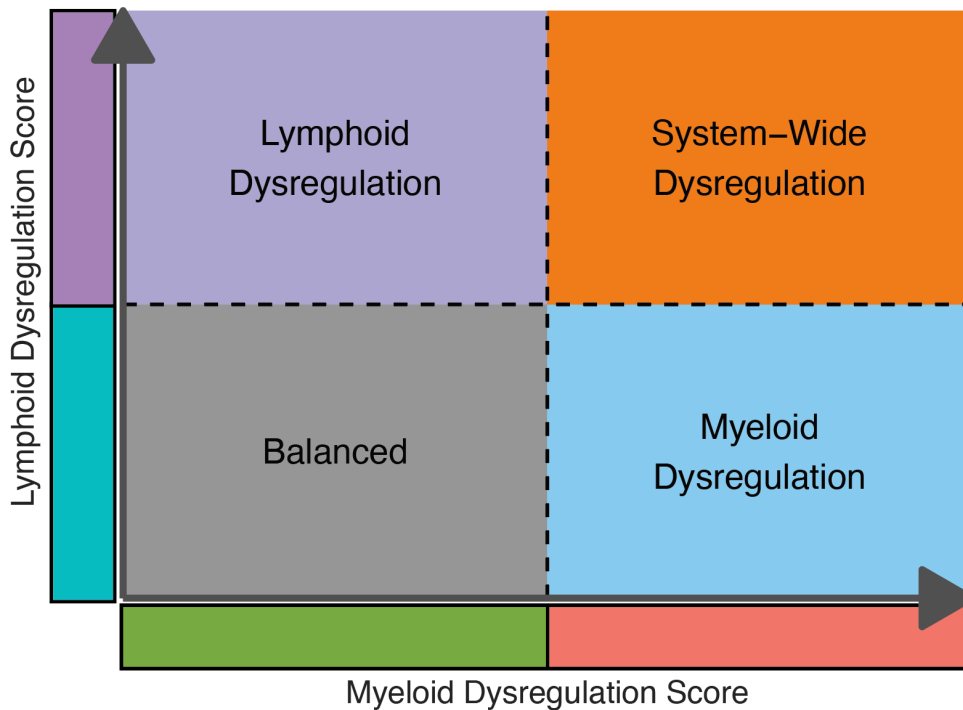


Biology underlying these clusters: myeloid and lymphoid dysfunction

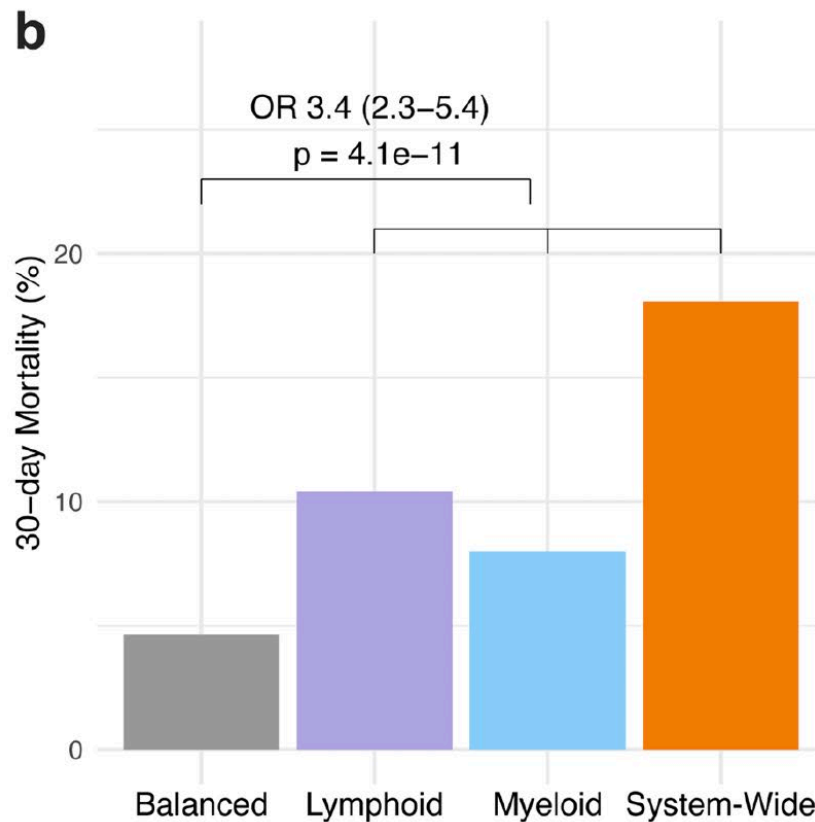
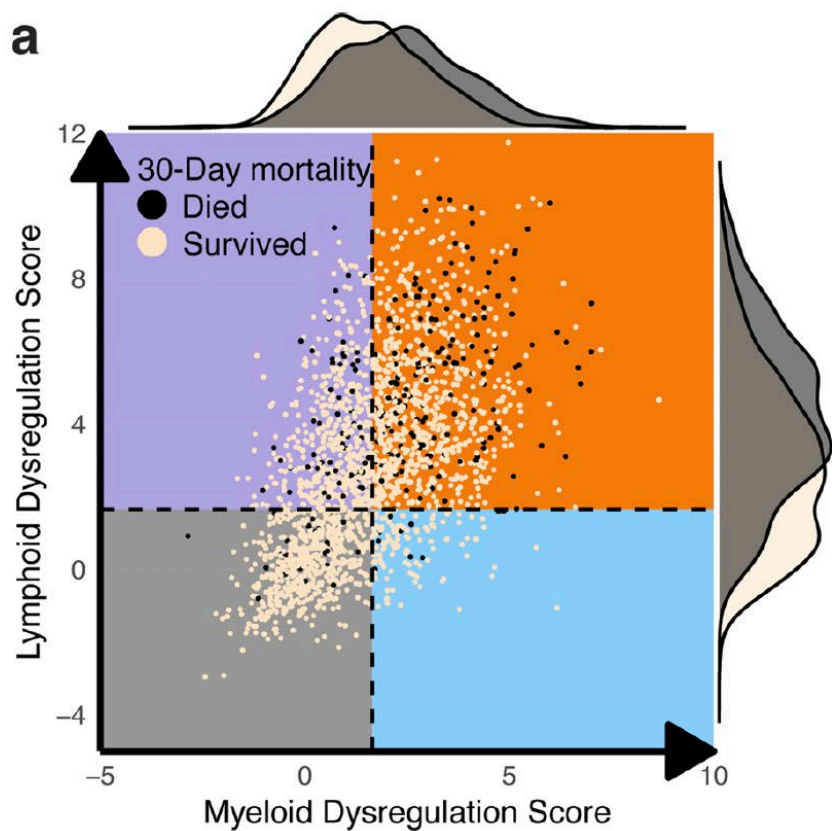


Moore et al. *Nat Med* 2025!

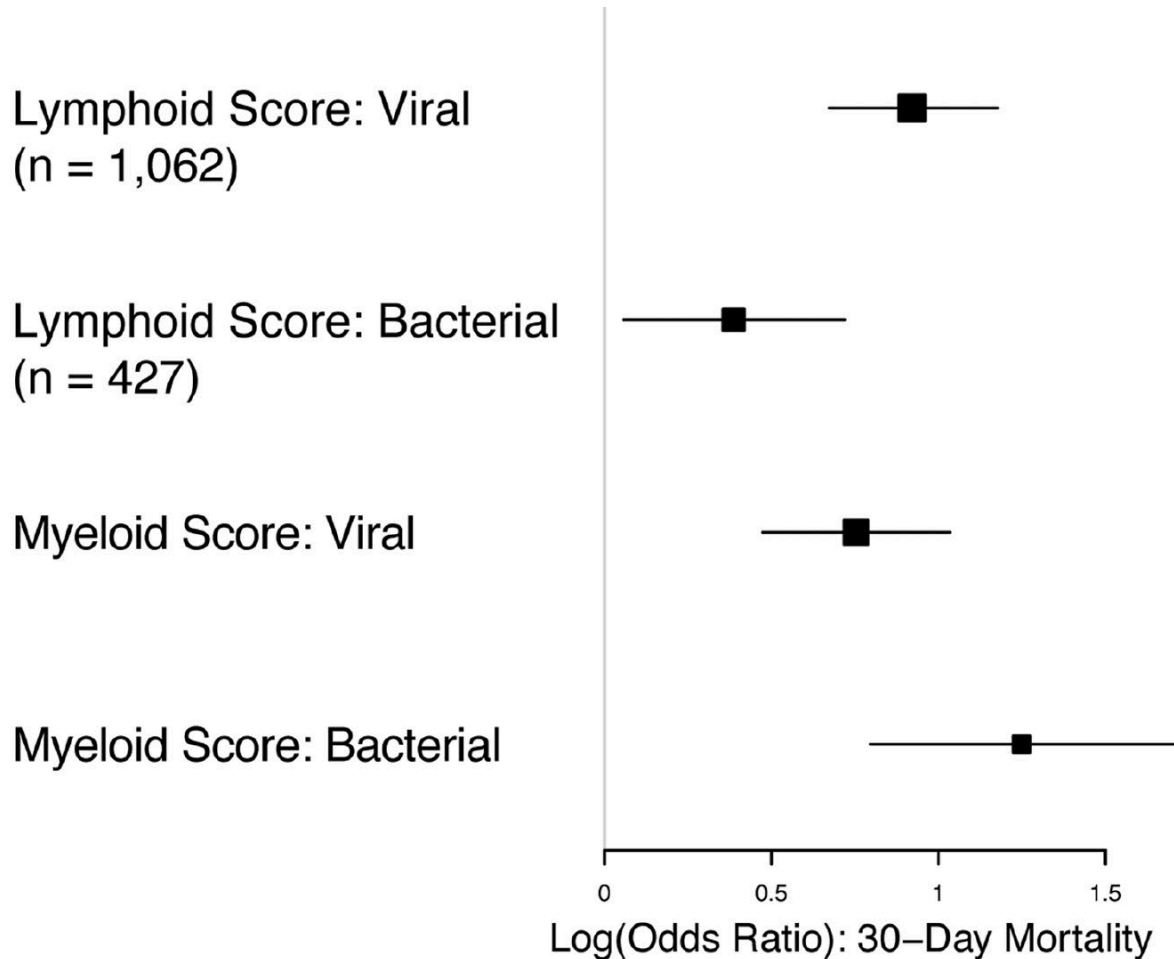
SUBSPACE consortium results: Quantification of Immune Dysregulation in Sepsis



This consensus framework identifies patients who die in SUBSPACE (n = 3917, 11 datasets)

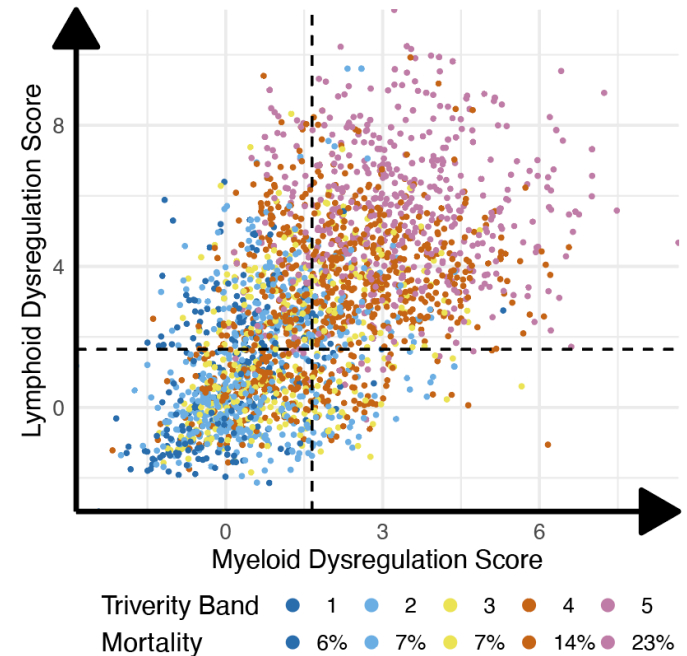
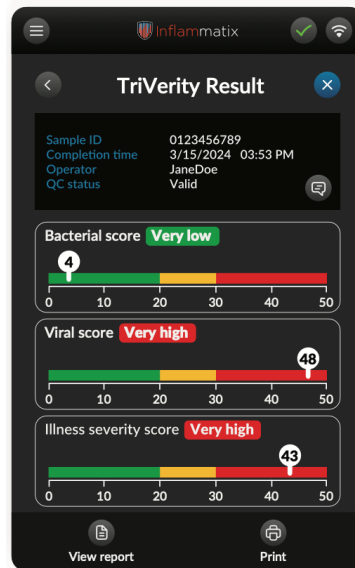


Dysregulation is important in both viral and bacterial infections



OK, cool biology but so what?

TriVerity is an FDA-cleared point of care (~30 min) RNA expression signature that correlates closely with this biology



Conflicts of Interest

- None for me
- (But TriVerity is a spin-off from Stanford by my close collaborators!)

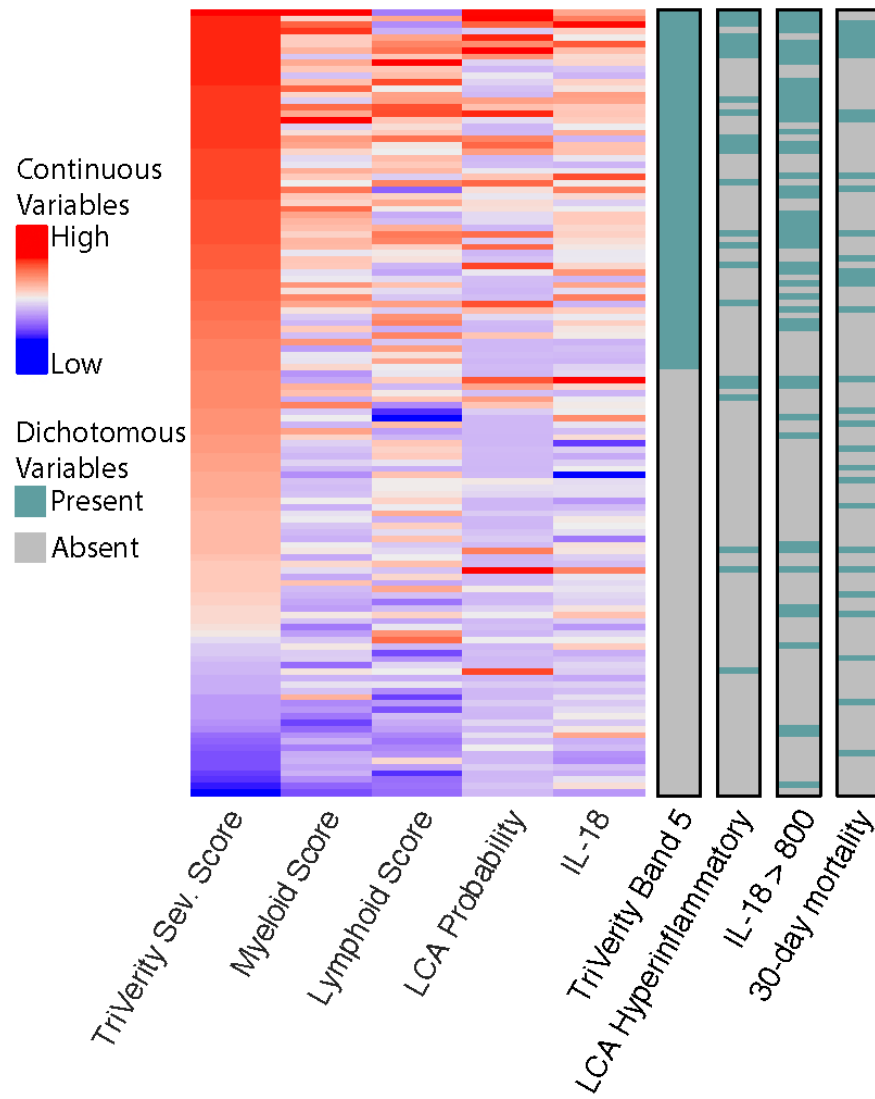


Purvesh Khatri



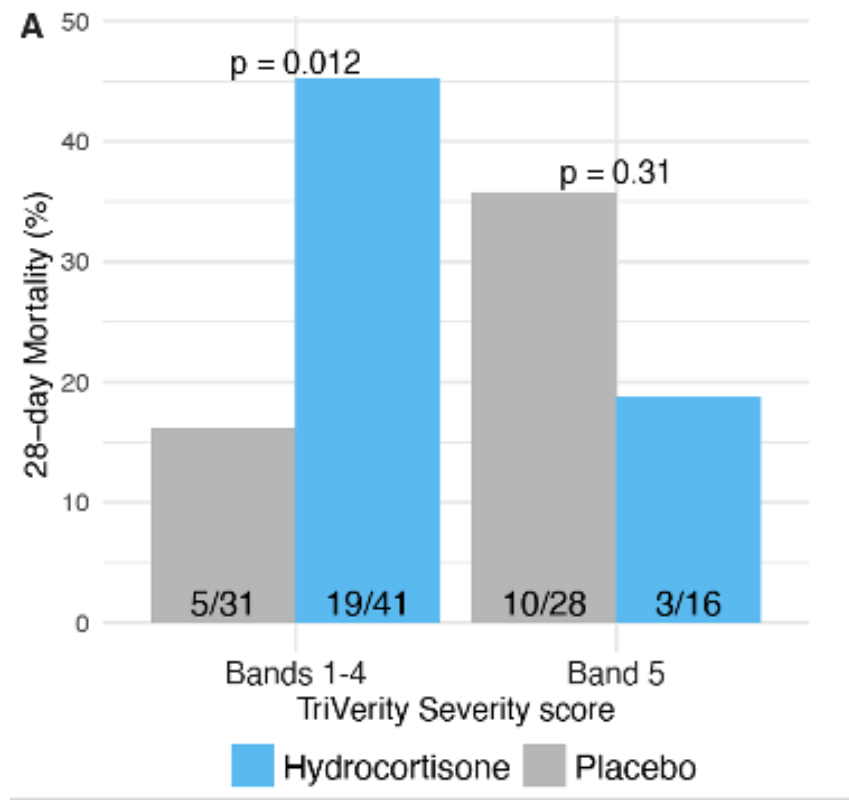
Tim Sweeney

TriVerity correlates closely with LCA & other high-risk sub-phenotypes

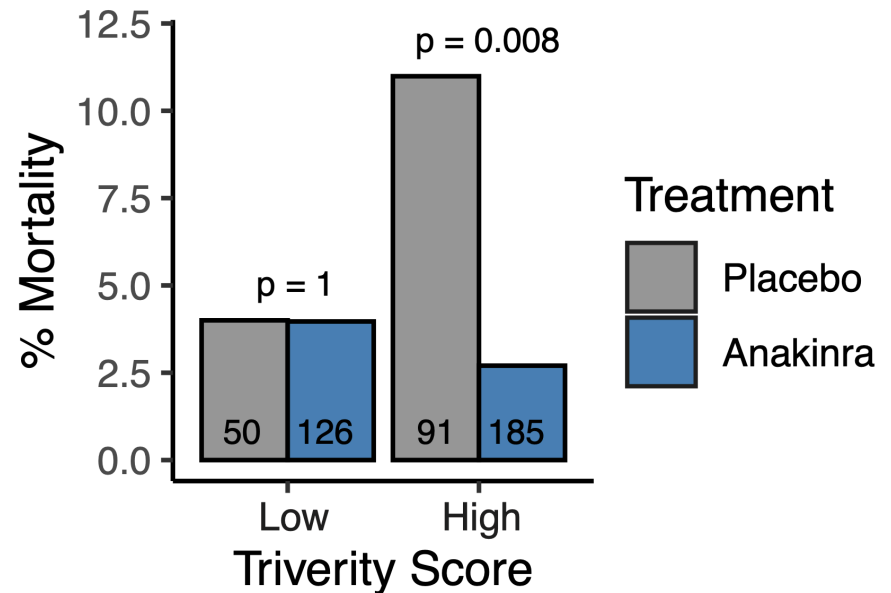
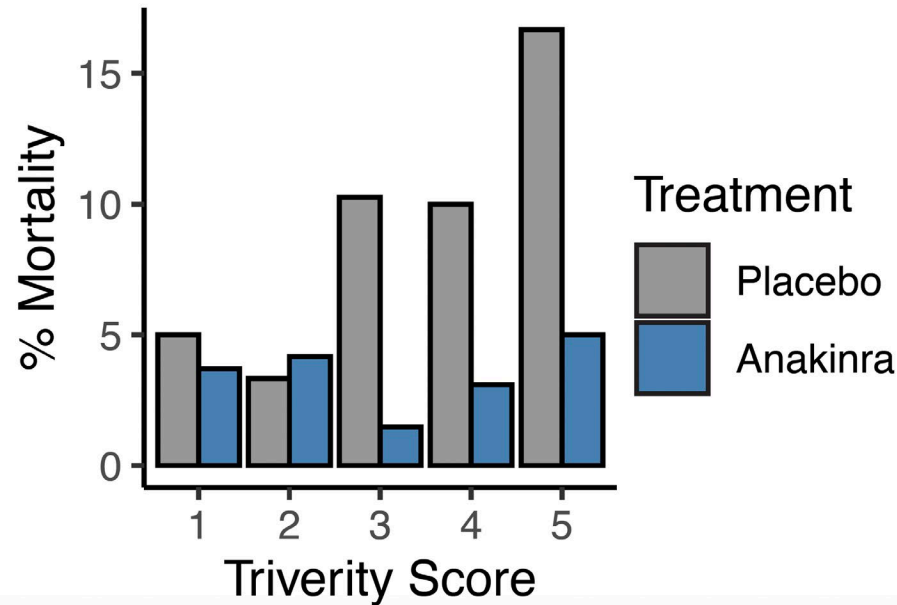


TriVerity score & differential response to steroids in VANISH trial

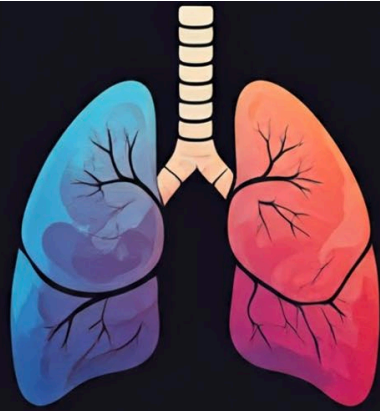
VANISH Trial (Hydrocortisone)



TriVerity identifies patients who benefit from Anakinra in the SAVE-MORE COVID-19 trial



The ASPIRE Trial (*UG3/UH3 to NIH*)



SPIRE



Anakinra in high-risk Sepsis:
Precision Intervention based
on RNA Expression

The ASPIRE Trial

Screen:

Sepsis patients
requiring either:

- Vasopressors
- HFNC/NIPPV/ETT



Calculate:

Triverity Score
(60 Min)

Low
(~1/3)

High
(~2/3)

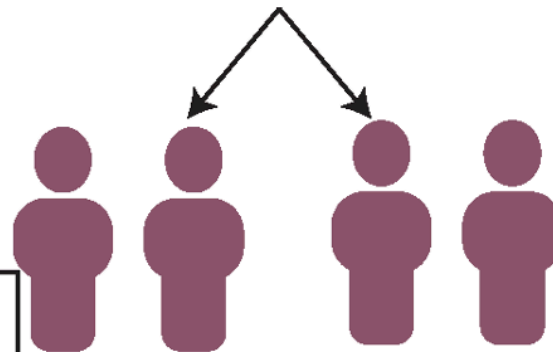


Not Randomized



Randomize:

Immune dysregulated
patients



Placebo

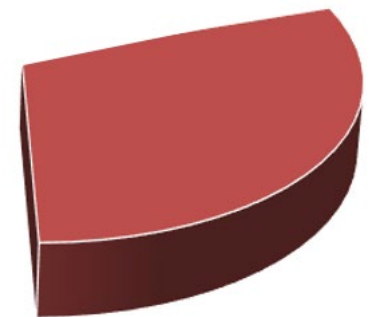
Anakinra
x7d

Primary Outcome:
28d resp. failure/vasopressor
free days (RFVFD)

Conclusion:

Personalized medicine in critical care: are we finally there?

- We are closer than we've ever been!
- Our syndromic definitions in crit care got us a LONG way in ICU care
- Bedside 'omics-based subsetting are coming to clinical trials near you



Misclassification in ARDS really matters

- Inter-rater CXR interpretation varies from $\kappa \sim .4-.9$

$\kappa = 1$

| | ARDS | Not ARDS |
|------|------|----------|
| ARDS | 50 | |
| Not | | 50 |

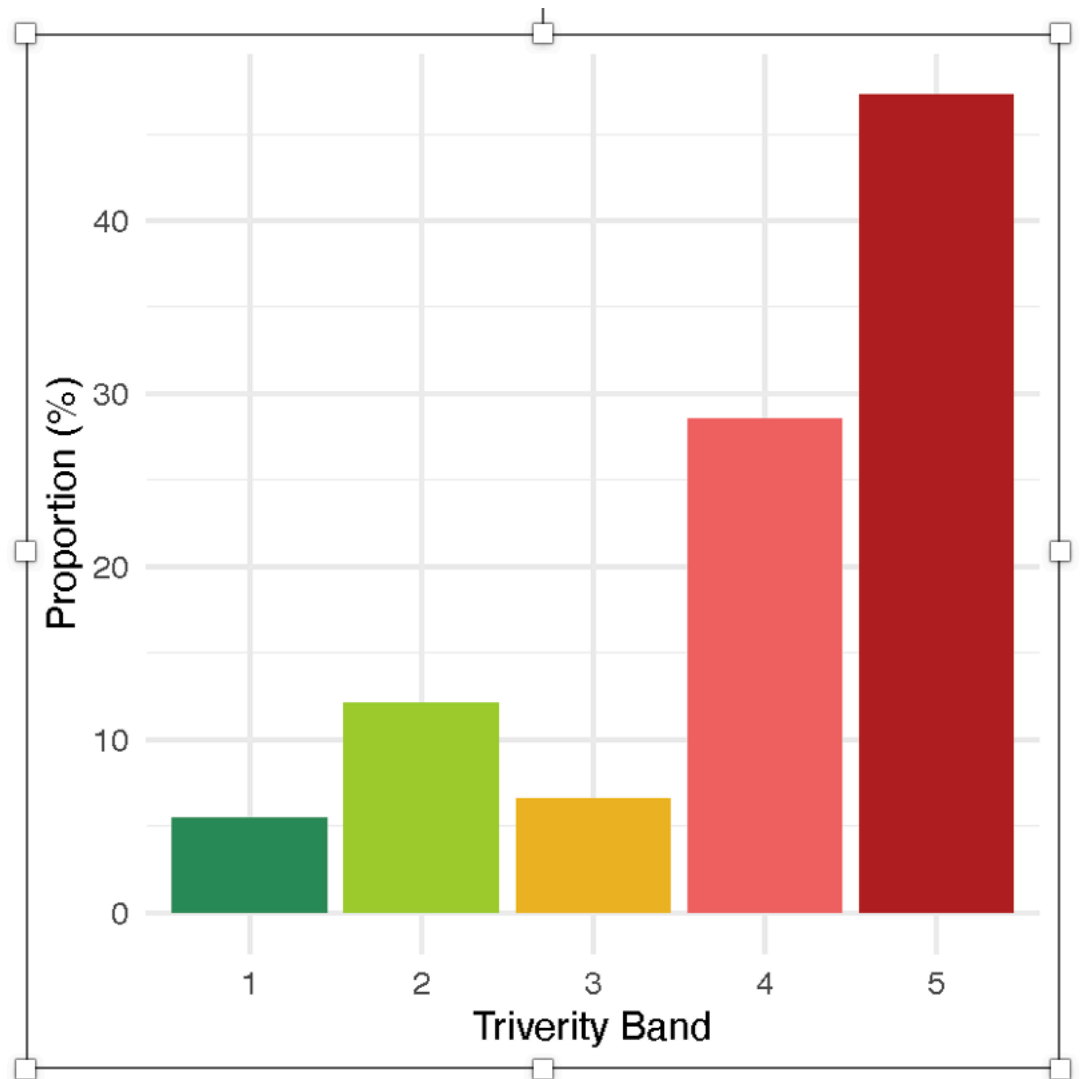
$\kappa = .6$

| | ARDS | Not ARDS |
|------|------|----------|
| ARDS | 40 | 10 |
| Not | 10 | 40 |

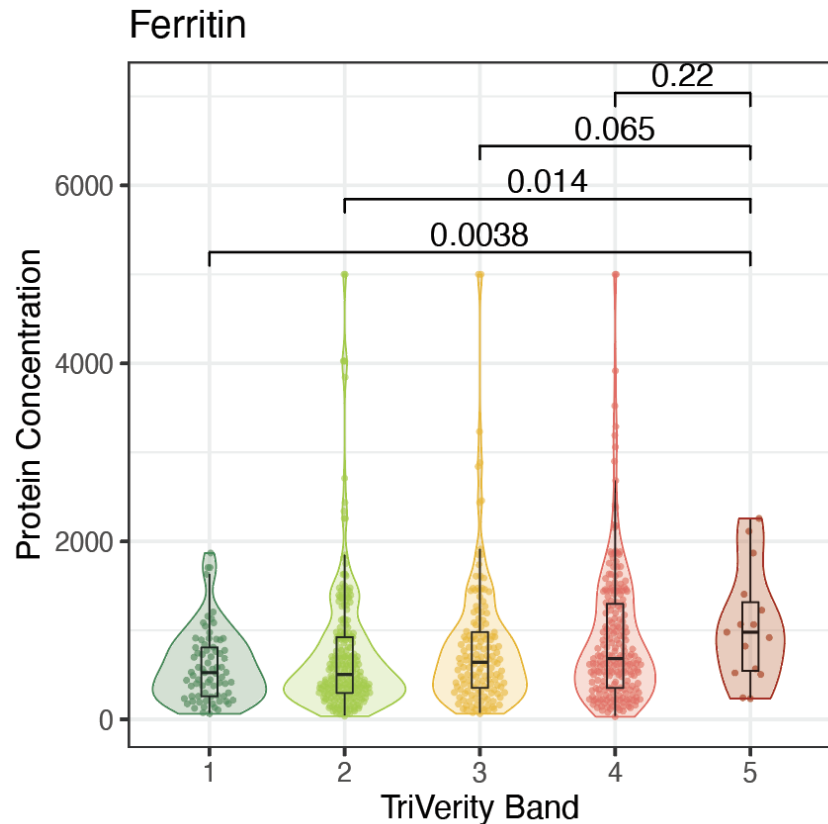
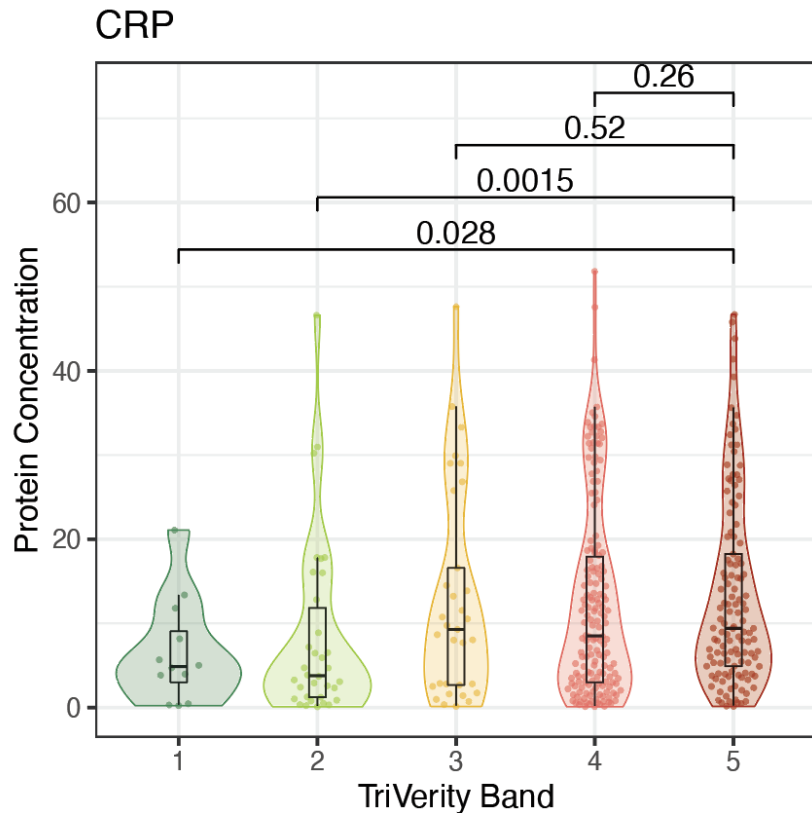
$\kappa = .4$

| | ARDS | Not ARDS |
|------|------|----------|
| ARDS | 40 | 20 |
| Not | 10 | 30 |

The Stanford ICU biobank is predominantly Band 5, however there is variation



This biology is not readily apparent with current clinical markers



This variation is not clinically apparent

| | Band 1 | Band 2 | Band 3 | Band 4 | Band 5 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| WBC | 15 (15, 15) | 12 (6, 15) | 13 (11, 19) | 14 (11, 18) | 15 (9, 22) |
| APACHE II | 18 (16, 19) | 20 (14, 26) | 13 (12, 15) | 20 (11, 26) | 20 (14, 32) |
| ARDS (%) | 0% | 12% | 11% | 32% | 39% |
| Intubated | 47% | 48% | 37% | 68% | 62% |
| APACHE II | 18 (16, 19) | 20 (14, 26) | 13 (12, 15) | 20 (11, 26) | 20 (14, 32) |
| D30 Mortality (%) | 6.7% | 8% | 11% | 20% | 28% |

Band distribution: SAVE-MORE vs VICTAS/VANISH

