

## Should You Be Tested?

“It is recommended that all subjects with COPD or asthma characterized by incompletely reversible airflow obstruction should be tested once for AAT deficiency.”<sup>1</sup>

The American Lung Association estimates that approximately 100,000 people in the United States suffer from AAT deficiency.<sup>2</sup> Up to 95% of those with AAT deficiency are undiagnosed.<sup>3</sup>

Testing for AAT deficiency is as easy as a simple finger-stick blood test. Your physician can order complimentary AlphaTest® Kits at Alpha1Health.com.

If you have any of these symptoms or medical conditions, you may be more likely to have AAT deficiency. If so, please ask your doctor if testing for AAT deficiency is right for you.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early onset of emphysema (age 45 years or less)                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath with routine activity   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COPD – emphysema, chronic bronchitis or bronchiectasis                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Cough with or without mucus                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family history of any of the following: emphysema/COPD, liver disease or panniculitis | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheezing                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma with minimal response to medication, inhalers                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Liver disease with unknown cause            |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Emphysema prominent in lower lobes of lungs |

Visit us anytime at [www.Alpha1Health.com](http://www.Alpha1Health.com), your resource for AAT deficiency related information.

ARALAST [Alpha<sub>1</sub>-Proteinase Inhibitor (Human)] is indicated for chronic augmentation therapy in patients having congenital deficiency of A<sub>1</sub>-PI with clinically evident emphysema. ARALAST is not indicated as therapy for lung disease patients in whom congenital A<sub>1</sub>-PI deficiency has not been established.

### Important Safety Information

- ARALAST is contraindicated in individuals with selective IgA deficiencies (IgA level less than 15mg/dL) who have known antibody against IgA, since they may experience severe reactions, including a severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction to IgA, which may be present.
- ARALAST is made from human plasma. It may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g. viruses, and theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.
- The most common symptoms during the clinical study were headache (0.3%) and sleepiness (0.3%). Post market adverse event data have indicated reports of infusion site pain associated with the administration of ARALAST.

### References

1. Adapted from the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society Statement: Standards for the diagnosis and management of individuals with AAT deficiency. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2003; 168:818-900.
2. American Lung Association. Alpha-1 related emphysema. Available at <http://www.lungusa.org/site/pp.asp?c=dvLUK9O0E&b=35014#who>. Accessed August 2, 2004.
3. Wencker M. Screening for alpha1-Pi deficiency in patients with lung diseases. Respir Med. 2000;94 (suppl C):S16-S17.

Please see ARALAST Prescribing Information for full prescribing details.

# Aralast

[alpha<sub>1</sub>-proteinase inhibitor (human)]

## Solvent Detergent Treated Nonfiltered

### DESCRIPTION

ARALAST is a sterile, stable, lyophilized preparation of purified human alpha<sub>1</sub>-proteinase inhibitor (α<sub>1</sub>-PI), also known as alpha<sub>1</sub>-antitrypsin.<sup>1</sup>

ARALAST is prepared from large pools of human plasma by using the Cohn-Oncley cold alcohol fractionation process, followed by purification steps including polyethylene glycol and zinc chloride precipitations and ion exchange chromatography. To reduce the risk of viral transmission, the manufacturing process includes treatment with a solvent detergent (SD) mixture [tri-n-butyl phosphate and polysorbate 80] to inactivate enveloped viral agents such as HIV and Hepatitis B and C. In addition, a nanofiltration step is incorporated prior to final sterile filtration to reduce the risk of transmission of non-enveloped viral agents. Based on *in vitro* studies, the process used to produce ARALAST has been shown to inactivate and/or partition various viruses as shown in the table below.<sup>2</sup>

Processing Step	Elimination of Deliberately Added Virus (Number of logs inactivated/removed)				
	HIV-1*	BVD†	PRV‡	HAV‡	PPV‡
Alcohol Fractionation	≥ 4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solvent Detergent Treatment	≥ 7.2	≥ 4.8	≥ 5.1	N/A	N/A
Nanofiltration	N/A	≥ 6.0	≥ 5.5	8.6	≥ 5.8
Accumulated Reduction	≥ 12.0	≥ 10.8	≥ 10.6	8.6	≥ 5.8

\* HIV-1: Fractionation units log<sub>10</sub> SFU SD Treatment units log<sub>10</sub> TCID<sub>50</sub>/mL

† BVD (Bovine Viral Diarrhea, model for Hepatitis C Virus and other lipid enveloped RNA viruses), PRV (Pseudorabies Virus, model for large lipid enveloped DNA viruses): SD Treatment units log<sub>10</sub> PFU/mL, Nanofiltration units log<sub>10</sub> PFU

‡ HAV (Hepatitis A), PPV (Porcine Parvovirus) Nanofiltration units log<sub>10</sub> PFU

N/A Not Applicable

The unreconstituted, lyophilized cake should be white or off-white to slightly yellow-green or yellow in color. When reconstituted as directed, the concentration of α<sub>1</sub>-PI is not less than 16 mg/mL and the specific activity is not less than 0.55 mg active α<sub>1</sub>-PI/mg total protein. The composition of the reconstituted product is as follows:

Component	Quantity/mL
Elastase Inhibitory Activity	NLT 400 mg Active α <sub>1</sub> -PI/0.5 g vial * NLT 800 mg Active α <sub>1</sub> -PI/1.0 g vial **
Albumin	NMT 5 mg/mL
Polyethylene Glycol	NMT 112 µg/mL
Polysorbate 80	NMT 50 µg/mL
Sodium	NMT 230 mEq/L
Tri-n-butyl Phosphate	NMT 1.0 µg/mL
Zinc	NMT 3 ppm

NLT: Not Less Than

NMT: Not More Than

\* Reconstitution volume: 25 mL/0.5 g vial

\*\* Reconstitution volume: 50 mL/1.0 g vial

Each vial of ARALAST is labeled with the amount of functionally active α<sub>1</sub>-PI expressed in mg/vial. The formulation contains no preservative. The pH of the solution ranges from 7.2 to 7.8. Product must only be administered intravenously.

### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

ARALAST functions in the lungs to inhibit serine proteases such as neutrophil elastase (NE), which is capable of degrading protein components of the alveolar walls and which is chronically present in the lung. In the normal lung, α<sub>1</sub>-PI is thought to provide more than 90% of the anti-NE protection in the lower respiratory tract.<sup>3,4</sup>

α<sub>1</sub>-PI deficiency is an autosomal, co-dominant, hereditary disorder characterized by low serum and lung levels of α<sub>1</sub>-PI.<sup>1,3,5,6</sup> Severe forms of the deficiency are frequently associated with slowly progressive, moderate-to-severe panacinar emphysema that most often manifests in the third to fourth decades of life, resulting in a significantly lower life expectancy.<sup>1,3,4,6-8</sup> Individuals with α<sub>1</sub>-PI deficiency have little protection against NE released by a chronic, low-level of neutrophils in their lower respiratory tract, resulting in a protease:protease inhibitor imbalance in the lung.<sup>7</sup> The emphysema associated with α<sub>1</sub>-PI deficiency is typically worse in the lower lung zones.<sup>5</sup> It is believed to develop because there are insufficient amounts of α<sub>1</sub>-PI in the lower respiratory tract to inhibit NE. This imbalance allows unopposed destruction of the connective tissue framework of the lung parenchyma.<sup>7,8</sup>

There are a large number of phenotypic variants of this disorder.<sup>1,3,4</sup> Individuals with the PiZZ variant typically have serum α<sub>1</sub>-PI levels less than 35% of the average normal level.<sup>1,5</sup> Individuals with the Pi(null)(null) variant have undetectable α<sub>1</sub>-PI protein in their serum.<sup>1,3</sup> Individuals with these low serum α<sub>1</sub>-PI levels, i.e., less than 11 µmolar (80 mg/dL), have an unknown risk of developing emphysema over their lifetimes. Two Registry studies have shown risks of 54.2 and 57.0%.<sup>1,3,9</sup> The risk of accelerated development and progression of emphysema in individuals with severe α<sub>1</sub>-PI deficiency is higher in smokers than in ex-smokers or non-smokers.<sup>3</sup> The deficiency in α<sub>1</sub>-PI represents one of the most common, potentially lethal hereditary disorders.<sup>4</sup>

A clinical study was conducted to compare ARALAST (test drug) to a commercially available preparation of α<sub>1</sub>-PI (Prolastin®), manufactured by Bayer Corporation. All subjects were to have been diagnosed as having congenital α<sub>1</sub>-PI deficiency and emphysema but no α<sub>1</sub>-PI augmentation therapy within the preceding six months.

Twenty-eight subjects were randomized to receive either test drug or control drug, 60 mg/kg intravenously per week, for 10 consecutive weeks. Two subjects withdrew from the study prematurely: 1 subject receiving ARALAST withdrew consent after 6 infusions; 1 subject receiving Prolastin® withdrew after 1 infusion due to pneumonia following unscheduled bronchoscopy to remove a foreign body. Trough levels of serum α<sub>1</sub>-PI (antigenic determination) and anti-NE capacity (functional determination) were measured prior to treatment at Weeks 8 through 11. Following their first 10 weekly infusions, the subjects who were receiving control drug were switched to ARALAST while those who already were receiving ARALAST continued to receive it. Maintenance of mean serum α<sub>1</sub>-PI trough levels was assessed prior to treatments at Weeks 12 through 24. Bronchoalveolar lavages (BALs) were performed on subjects at baseline and prior to treatment at Week 7. The epithelial lining fluid (ELF) from each BAL meeting acceptance criteria was analyzed for the α<sub>1</sub>-PI level and anti-NE capacity.

With weekly augmentation therapy, a gradual increase in peak and trough serum α<sub>1</sub>-PI levels was noted, with stabilization after several weeks. The metabolic half-life of ARALAST was 5.9 days. Serum anti-NE capacity trough levels rose substantially in all subjects by Week 2, and by Week 3, serum anti-NE capacity trough levels exceeded 11 µM in the majority of subjects. With few exceptions, levels remained above this recommended threshold level in individual subjects for the duration of the period Weeks 3 through 24 on study. Although only five of fourteen subjects (35.7%) receiving ARALAST had BALs meeting acceptance criteria for analysis at both baseline and Week 7, a statistically significant increase in the antigenic level of α<sub>1</sub>-PI in the ELF was observed. No statistically significant increase in the anti-NE capacity in the ELF was detected.

Viral serology of all subjects was determined periodically throughout the study, including testing for antibodies to hepatitis A (HAV) and C (HCV), presence of circulating HBsAg, and presence of antibodies to HIV-1, HIV-2, and Parvovirus B-19. Subjects who were seronegative to parvovirus B-19 at enrollment were retested by PCR at Week 2. There were no seroconversions in subjects treated with ARALAST through Week 24. None of the subjects became HBsAg positive during the study, although five of 13 (38%) evaluable subjects in the test group and eight of 13 (62%) in the control group had not been vaccinated to hepatitis B. No patient developed antibodies against α<sub>1</sub>-PI.

It was concluded that at a dose of 60 mg/kg administered intravenously once weekly, ARALAST and the control α<sub>1</sub>-PI preparation had similar effects in maintaining target serum α<sub>1</sub>-PI trough levels and increasing antigenic levels of α<sub>1</sub>-PI in epithelial lining fluid (ELF) with maintenance augmentation therapy.

### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

#### Congenital Alpha<sub>1</sub>-Proteinase Inhibitor Deficiency

ARALAST is indicated for chronic augmentation therapy in patients having congenital deficiency of α<sub>1</sub>-PI with clinically evident emphysema. Clinical and biochemical studies have demonstrated that with such therapy, ARALAST is effective in maintaining target serum α<sub>1</sub>-PI trough levels and increasing α<sub>1</sub>-PI levels in epithelial lining fluid (ELF). Clinical data demonstrating the long-term effects of chronic augmentation or replacement therapy of individuals with ARALAST are not available.

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

ARALAST is not indicated as therapy for lung disease patients in whom congenital α<sub>1</sub>-PI deficiency has not been established.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

ARALAST is contraindicated in individuals with selective IgA deficiencies (IgA level less than 15 mg/dL) who have known antibody against IgA, since they may experience severe reactions, including anaphylaxis, to IgA which may be present.

### WARNINGS

**Because ARALAST is derived from pooled human plasma, it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses and theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.** Stringent procedures designed to reduce the risk of adventitious agent transmission have been employed in the manufacture of this product, from the screening of plasma donors and the collection and testing of plasma through the application of viral elimination/reduction steps such as alcohol fractionation, PEG precipitation, solvent detergent treatment, and nanofiltration. Despite these measures, such products can still potentially transmit disease; therefore, the risk of infectious agents cannot be totally eliminated. ALL infections thought by a physician possibly to have been transmitted by this product should be reported to the manufacturer at 1-800-423-2090 (US). The physician should weigh the risks and benefits of the use of this product and should discuss these with the patient.

The rate of administration specified in DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION should be closely followed, at least until the physician has had sufficient experience with a given patient. Vital signs should be monitored continuously and the patient should be carefully observed throughout the infusion. **IF ANAPHYLACTIC OR SEVERE ANAPHYLACTOID REACTIONS OCCUR, THE INFUSION SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED IMMEDIATELY.** Epinephrine and other appropriate supportive therapy should be available for the treatment of any acute anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reaction.

**Baxter**

## ARALAST [Alpha<sub>1</sub>-Proteinase Inhibitor (Human)]

### PRECAUTIONS

#### General

ARALAST should be administered within three (3) hours after the reconstituted product is warmed to room temperature. Partially used vials should be discarded and not saved for future use. The solution contains no preservative.

ARALAST should be administered alone, without mixing with other agents or diluting solutions.

#### Pregnancy Category C

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with ARALAST. It is also not known whether ARALAST can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women or can affect reproductive capacity.

#### Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether alpha<sub>1</sub>-proteinase inhibitor is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when ARALAST is administered to a nursing woman.

#### Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

### ADVERSE REACTIONS

ARALAST was evaluated for up to 96 weeks in 27 subjects with a congenital deficiency of  $\alpha_1$ -PI and clinically evident emphysema. The number of subjects with an adverse event, regardless of causality, was 22 of 27 (81.5%). The number of subjects with an adverse event deemed possibly, probably, or definitely related to study drug was 7 of 27 (25.9%).

The frequency of infusions associated with an adverse event, regardless of causality, was 108 of 1127 (9.6%) infusions administered per protocol. The most common symptoms were pharyngitis (1.6%), headache (0.7%), and increased cough (0.6%). Symptoms of bronchitis, sinusitis, pain, rash, back pain, viral infection, peripheral edema, bloating, dizziness, somnolence, asthma, and rhinitis were each associated with  $\geq 0.2\%$  of infusions. All symptoms were mild to moderate in severity.

The overall frequency of adverse events deemed to be possibly, probably, or definitely related to study drug was 15 of 1127 (1.3%) infusions. The most common symptoms included headache (0.3%) and somnolence (0.3%). Symptoms of chills and fever, vasodilation, dizziness, pruritus, rash, abnormal vision, chest pain, increased cough, and dyspnea were each associated with one (0.1%) infusion. Five (5) of 27 (18.5%) subjects experienced eight (8) serious adverse reactions during the study. None of these were considered to be causally related to the administration of ARALAST.

Twenty-six (26) of 27 (96.3%) subjects experienced a total of 94 upper and lower respiratory-tract infections during the 96-week study (median: 3.0; range: 1 to 8; mean  $\pm$  SD: 3.6  $\pm$  2.3 infections). Twenty-eight (29.8%) of the respiratory infections occurred in 19 (70.4%) subjects during the first 24 weeks of the 96-week study suggesting that the risk of infection did not change with time on ARALAST. In a post-hoc analysis, subjects experienced a range of 0 to 8 exacerbations of COPD over the 96-week study with a median of less than one exacerbation per year (median: 0.61; mean  $\pm$  SD: 0.83  $\pm$  0.87 exacerbations per year).

Treatment-emergent elevations (> two times the upper limit of normal) in aminotransferases (ALT or AST), up to 3.7 times the upper limit of normal, were noted in 3 of 27 (11.1%) subjects. Elevations were transient lasting three months or less. No subject developed any evidence of viral hepatitis or hepatitis seroconversion while being treated with ARALAST, including 13 evaluable subjects who were not vaccinated against hepatitis B.

No clinically relevant alterations in blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, or body temperature occurred during infusion of ARALAST. Mean hematology and laboratory parameters were little changed over the duration of the study, with individual variations not clinically meaningful.

During the initial 10 weeks of the study, subjects were randomized to receive either ARALAST or a commercially available preparation of  $\alpha_1$ -PI (Prolastin®). The overall frequency, severity and symptomatology of adverse reactions were similar in both the ARALAST and control drug groups. There were two serious adverse events in the control group, both of which were considered to be possibly related to the control drug. These included chest pain, dyspnea and bilateral pulmonary infiltrates in one individual that withdrew from the study prematurely following an unscheduled bronchoscopy to remove a foreign body and the other, a positive seroconversion to Parvovirus B-19. There were no serious adverse events or seroconversions reported for the ARALAST group during the 96 week study period. No subject developed an antibody to  $\alpha_1$ -PI.

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### Chronic Augmentation Therapy

FOR INTRAVENOUS USE ONLY. The recommended dosage of ARALAST is 60 mg/kg body weight administered once weekly by intravenous infusion. Each vial of ARALAST has the functional activity, as determined by inhibition of porcine pancreatic elastase, stated on the label. Administration of ARALAST within three hours after reconstitution is recommended to avoid the potential ill effect of any inadvertent microbial contamination occurring during reconstitution. Discard any unused contents.

#### Infusion Rate

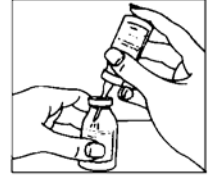
ARALAST should be administered at a rate not exceeding 0.08 mL/kg body weight/minute. If adverse events occur, the rate should be reduced or the infusion interrupted until the symptoms subside. The infusion may then be resumed at a rate tolerated by the subject.

### RECONSTITUTION

#### Use Aseptic Technique

1. ARALAST and diluent should be at room temperature before reconstitution.
2. Remove caps from the diluent and product vials.

3. Swab the exposed stopper surfaces with alcohol.
4. Remove cover from one end of the double-ended transfer needle. Insert the exposed end of the needle through the center of the stopper in the DILUENT vial.
5. Remove plastic cap from the other end of the double-ended transfer needle now seated in the stopper of the diluent vial. To reduce any foaming, invert the vial of diluent and insert the exposed end of the needle through the center of the stopper in the PRODUCT vial at an angle, making certain that the diluent vial is always above the product vial. The angle of insertion directs the flow of diluent against the side of the product vial. Refer to Figure below. The vacuum in the vial is sufficient to allow transfer of all of the diluent.
6. Disconnect the two vials by removing the transfer needle from the diluent vial stopper. Remove the double-ended transfer needle from the product vial and discard the needle into the appropriate safety container.
7. Let the vial stand until most of the contents is in solution, then GENTLY swirl until the powder is completely dissolved. Reconstitution requires no more than five minutes for a 0.5 gram vial and no more than 10 minutes for a 1.0 gram vial.
8. DO NOT SHAKE THE CONTENTS OF THE VIAL. DO NOT INVERT THE VIAL UNTIL READY TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS.
9. Use within three hours of reconstitution.
10. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. The reconstituted product should be a colorless or slightly yellow to yellowish-green solution. When reconstitution procedure is strictly followed, a few small visible particles may occasionally remain. These will be removed by the microaggregate filter.
11. Reconstituted product from several vials may be pooled into an empty, sterile IV solution container by using aseptic technique. A sterile 20 micron filter is provided for this purpose.



### HOW SUPPLIED

ARALAST is supplied as a sterile, nonpyrogenic, lyophilized powder in single-dose vials. The following product packages are available: 0.5 g (NDC 0944-2801-01) and 1.0 g (NDC 0944-2801-02). A suitable volume of Sterile Water for Injection, USP diluent is provided (25 mL/0.5 g vial; 50 mL/1.0 g vial). Each vial is labeled with the total  $\alpha_1$ -PI functional activity in mg. ARALAST is packaged with a sterile double-ended transfer needle and a sterile 20 micron filter.

### STORAGE

ARALAST should be stored at 2° to 8°C (35° to 46°F). ARALAST may be removed from refrigeration and stored at temperatures not to exceed 25°C (77°F). Product removed from refrigeration must be used within one month. Do not freeze. Do not use after the expiration date printed on the label.

#### Rx only

### REFERENCES

1. Brantly M, Nukiwa T, Crystal RG. Molecular basis of alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency. Am J Med 1988 (Suppl 6A);84:13-31.
2. Data on file at Baxter Healthcare Corporation.
3. Crystal RG, Brantly ML, Hubbard RC, Curiel DT, et al. The alpha1-antitrypsin gene and its mutations: Clinical consequences and strategies for therapy. Chest 1989;95:196-208.
4. Crystal RG.  $\alpha_1$ -Antitrypsin deficiency: pathogenesis and treatment. Hospital Practice 1991;Feb.15:81-94.
5. Hutchison DCS. Natural history of alpha-1-protease inhibitor deficiency. Am J Med 1988;84(Suppl 6A):3-12.
6. Hubbard RC, Crystal RG. Alpha-1-antitrypsin augmentation therapy for alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency. Am J Med 1988;84(Suppl 6A):52-62.
7. Ogushi F, Fells GA, Hubbard RC, et al. Z-Type  $\alpha_1$ -antitrypsin as an inhibitor of neutrophil elastase. J Clin Investigation 1987;80:1366-1374.
8. Buist SA, Burrows B, Cohen A, et al. Guidelines for the approach to the patient with severe hereditary alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency. Am Rev Respir Dis 1989;140:1494-1497.
9. Stoller JK, Brantly M, Fleming LE, et al. Formation and current results of a patient-organized registry for  $\alpha_1$ -antitrypsin deficiency. Chest 2000; 118(3):843-848.

Baxter and ARALAST are registered trademarks of Baxter International Inc.

U.S. Patent No.: 5,616,693

U.S. Patent No.: 5,981,715

Other U.S. Patents Pending

DATE OF REVISION: January 2007

**Baxter Healthcare Corporation**

Westlake Village, CA 91362

U.S. License No. 140

0707303

**Baxter**