ZEMAIRA® is an alpha1-proteinase inhibitor (A1-PI) indicated for chronic augmentation and maintenance therapy in adults with A1-PI deficiency and clinical evidence of emphysema (1). The effect of augmentation therapy with ZEMAIRA or any A1-PI product on pulmonary exacerbations and on the progression of emphysema in A1-PI deficiency has not been demonstrated in randomized, controlled clinical studies (1). ZEMAIRA is not indicated as therapy for lung disease patients in whom severe A1-PI deficiency has not been established (1).

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

For intravenous use after reconstitution only (2).

- The recommended weekly dose of ZEMAIRA is 60 mg/kg body weight. Dose ranging studies using efficacy endpoints have not been performed with ZEMAIRA or any A1-PI product (2).
- Administer through a suitable 5 micron infusion filter (not supplied) at room temperature within 3 hours after reconstitution (2.2).
- Do not mix with other medicinal products (2.3).
- Administer at a rate of approximately 0.08 mL/kg/min as determined by the response and comfort of the patient (2.2).
- Monitor closely the infusion rate and the patient’s clinical state, including vital signs, throughout the infusion. Slow or stop the infusion if adverse reactions occur. If symptoms subside promptly, the infusion may be resumed at a lower rate that is comfortable for the patient (2.2).

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Serious adverse reactions reported following administration of ZEMAIRA to patients with known hypersensitivity to an A1-PI product (5.1).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact CSL Behring Pharmacovigilance at 1-866-915-6958 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

- History of anaphylaxis or severe systemic reactions to ZEMAIRA or A1-PI protein (4).
- Immunoglobulin A (IgA)-deficient patients with antibodies against IgA, due to the risk of severe hypersensitivity (4).

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- Observe any signs of hypersensitivity such as tachycardia, hypotension, confusion, syncope, oxygen consumption decrease, and pharyngeal edema when administering ZEMAIRA to patients with known hypersensitivity to an A1-PI product (5.1).
- Patients with selective or severe IgA deficiency can develop antibodies to IgA and, therefore, have a greater risk of developing potentially severe hypersensitivity and anaphylactic reactions. If anaphylactic or severe anaphylactoid reactions occur, discontinue the infusion immediately (5.2).
- Because ZEMAIRA is made from human blood, it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) agent and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent (5.3).

**DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION**

For intravenous use after reconstitution only (2).

- The recommended weekly dose of ZEMAIRA is 60 mg/kg body weight. Dose ranging studies using efficacy endpoints have not been performed with ZEMAIRA or any A1-PI product (2).
- Administer through a suitable 5 micron infusion filter (not supplied) at room temperature within 3 hours after reconstitution (2.2).
- Do not mix with other medicinal products (2.3).
- Administer at a rate of approximately 0.08 mL/kg/min as determined by the response and comfort of the patient (2.2).
- Monitor closely the infusion rate and the patient’s clinical state, including vital signs, throughout the infusion. Slow or stop the infusion if adverse reactions occur. If symptoms subside promptly, the infusion may be resumed at a lower rate that is comfortable for the patient (2.2).

**DOSE AND STRENGTHS**

ZEMAIRA is supplied in a single-dose vial containing approximately 1000 mg, 4000 mg, or 5000 mg of functionally active A1-PI as a white to off-white lyophilized powder for reconstitution with 20 mL, 76 mL, or 95 mL of Sterile Water for Injection, USP. The amount of functional A1-PI is printed on the vial label and carton (3).

---

**FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*  
1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE  
2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION  
2.1 Preparation and Reconstitution  
2.2 Administration  
3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS  
4 CONTRAINDICATIONS  
5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS  
5.1 Hypersensitivity to Other A1-PI Products  
5.2 Hypersensitivity to IgA  
5.3 Transmissible Infectious Agents  
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS  
6.1 Clinical Trials Experience  
6.2 Immunogenicity  
6.3 Postmarketing Experience  
8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS  
8.1 Pregnancy  
8.2 Lactation  
8.4 Pediatric Use  
8.5 Geriatric Use  
11 DESCRIPTION  
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY  
12.1 Mechanism of Action  
12.2 Pharmacodynamics  
12.3 Pharmacokinetics  
13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY  
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility  
13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology  
14 CLINICAL STUDIES  
15 REFERENCES  
16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING  
17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION  

* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.
ZEMAIRA®
Alpha\textsubscript{1}-Proteinase Inhibitor (Human)

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ZEMAIRA is an alpha\textsubscript{1}-proteinase inhibitor (A\textsubscript{1}-PI) indicated for chronic augmentation and maintenance therapy in adults with A\textsubscript{1}-PI deficiency and clinical evidence of emphysema. ZEMAIRA increases antigenic and functional (anti-neutrophil elastase capacity [ANEC]) serum levels and lung epithelial lining fluid (ELF) levels of A\textsubscript{1}-PI. Clinical data demonstrating the long-term effects of chronic augmentation therapy of individuals with ZEMAIRA are not available. The effect of augmentation therapy with ZEMAIRA or any A\textsubscript{1}-PI product on pulmonary exacerbations and on the progression of emphysema in A\textsubscript{1}-PI deficiency has not been demonstrated in randomized, controlled clinical studies. ZEMAIRA is not indicated as therapy for lung disease patients in whom severe A\textsubscript{1}-PI deficiency has not been established.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For intravenous use after reconstitution only.

The recommended dose of ZEMAIRA is 60 mg/kg body weight administered once weekly. Dose ranging studies using efficacy endpoints have not been performed with ZEMAIRA or any A\textsubscript{1}-PI product.

2.1 Preparation and Reconstitution

- Check the expiration date on the vial label and carton. Do not use ZEMAIRA after the expiration date.
- Reconstitute prior to use according to the instructions provided below.
- Reconstitute ZEMAIRA using aseptic technique to maintain product sterility.
- Total reconstitution time for a 1g vial should be obtained within 5 minutes.
- Total reconstitution time for a 4g or 5g vial should be obtained within 10 minutes.
- Inspect the reconstituted solution prior to administration. The solution should be clear, colorless to slightly yellow, and free from visible particles.
- Reconstituted ZEMAIRA may be stored at room temperature. Do not freeze the reconstituted solution.

Follow the steps provided below for the preparation and reconstitution of ZEMAIRA:

1. Ensure that the ZEMAIRA vial and Sterile Water for Injection vial are at room temperature.
2. Remove the plastic flip-top cap from the Sterile Water for Injection vial.
3. Wipe the rubber stopper of the Sterile Water for Injection vial with antiseptic solution and allow it to dry.
4. Open the Mix2Vial\textregistered filter transfer set by peeling off the lid (Fig. 1). Do not remove the transfer set from the blister package.
5. Place the Sterile Water for Injection vial on an even, clean surface and hold the vial tight. Take the transfer set together with the blister package and vertically pierce the Sterile Water for Injection vial with the blue tip of the transfer set (Fig. 2).
6. Carefully remove the blister package from the transfer set by holding at the rim, and pulling vertically upwards. Make sure that you only pull away the blister package and not the transfer set (Fig. 3).
7. Remove the plastic flip-top cap from the ZEMAIRA vial.
8. Wipe the rubber stopper of the ZEMAIRA vial with antiseptic solution and allow it to dry.
9. Place the ZEMAIRA vial on an even and firm surface. Invert the Sterile Water for Injection vial with the transfer set attached and vertically pierce the ZEMAIRA vial with the clear tip of the transfer set (Fig. 4). The Sterile Water for Injection will automatically flow into the ZEMAIRA vial.

Note: Ensure all water has transferred into the ZEMAIRA vial.

10. Follow steps below to remove entire transfer set from ZEMAIRA vial:
    - With one hand tightly grasp the ZEMAIRA vial as shown in Fig. 5.
    - With the other hand tightly grasp Sterile Water for Injection vial and blue transfer set.
    - Bend the entire transfer set to the side until it disconnects from the ZEMAIRA vial (Fig. 5).
    - Discard the Sterile Water for Injection vial with the entire transfer set.

11. Gently swirl the ZEMAIRA vial until the powder is completely dissolved (Fig. 6). DO NOT SHAKE. Take care not to touch the rubber vial stopper.

If more than 1 vial of ZEMAIRA is needed to achieve the required dose, use aseptic technique to transfer the reconstituted solution from the vials into the administration container (e.g., empty intravenous bag or glass bottle).

2.2 Administration

For intravenous use only.

- Do not mix ZEMAIRA with other medicinal products; administer ZEMAIRA through a separate dedicated infusion line.
- Perform a visual inspection of the reconstituted solution. The solution should be clear, colorless to slightly yellow, and free from visible particles.
- Administer at room temperature within 3 hours after reconstitution.
- Filter the reconstituted solution during administration. To ensure proper filtration of ZEMAIRA, use an intravenous administration set with a suitable 5 micron infusion filter (not supplied).
- Administer ZEMAIRA intravenously at a rate of approximately 0.08 mL/kg/min as determined by the response and comfort of the patient. The recommended dosage of 60 mg/kg body weight will take approximately 15 minutes to infuse.
- Monitor closely the infusion rate and the patient’s clinical state, including vital signs, throughout the infusion. Slow or stop the infusion if adverse reactions occur. If symptoms subside promptly, the infusion may be resumed at a lower rate that is comfortable for the patient.
- ZEMAIRA is for single dose only. Following administration, discard any unused solution and all administration equipment in an appropriate manner as per local requirements.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

ZEMAIRA is supplied in a single-dose vial containing approximately 1000 mg, 4000 mg, or 5000 mg of functionally active A\textsubscript{1}-PI as a white to off-white lyophilized powder for reconstitution with 20 mL, 76 mL, or 95 mL of Sterile Water for Injection, USP. The amount of functional A\textsubscript{1}-PI is printed on the vial label and carton.
4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

• ZEMAIRA is contraindicated in patients with a history of anaphylaxis or severe systemic reactions to ZEMAIRA or A1-PI protein.

• ZEMAIRA is contraindicated in immunoglobulin A (IgA)-deficient patients with antibodies against IgA, due to the risk of severe hypersensitivity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypersensitivity to Other A1-PI Products

Observe any signs of hypersensitivity such as tachycardia, hypotension, confusion, cyanosis, oxygen consumption decrease, and pharyngeal edema when administering ZEMAIRA to patients with known hypersensitivity to an A1-PI product. If anaphylactic or severe anaphylactoid reactions occur, discontinue the infusion immediately. Have epinephrine and other appropriate supportive therapy available for the treatment of any acute anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reaction.

5.2 Hypersensitivity to IgA

ZEMAIRA may contain trace amounts of IgA. Patients with selective or severe IgA deficiency can develop antibodies to IgA and, therefore, have a greater risk of developing potentially severe hypersensitivity and anaphylactic reactions. If anaphylactic or severe anaphylactoid reactions occur, discontinue the infusion immediately. Have epinephrine and other appropriate supportive therapy available for the treatment of any acute anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reaction. ZEMAIRA is contraindicated in IgA-deficient patients with antibodies against IgA, due to the risk of severe hypersensitivity.

5.3 Transmissible Infectious Agents

Because ZEMAIRA is made from human blood, it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) agent and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent. The risk of infectious agent transmission has been reduced by screening plasma donors for prior exposure to certain viruses, testing for the presence of certain current virus infections, and including virus inactivation/removal steps in the manufacturing process for ZEMAIRA [see Description (11)]. Despite these measures, ZEMAIRA, like other products made from human blood, may still potentially contain human pathogenic agents, including those not yet known or identified. Thus, the risk of transmission of infectious agents cannot be totally eliminated. All infections thought by a physician to have been possibly transmitted by this product should be reported by the physician or other healthcare provider to the CSL Behring Pharmacovigilance Department at 1-866-915-6958 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Serious adverse reactions reported following administration of ZEMAIRA in pre-licensure clinical trials included one event each in separate subjects of bronchitis and dyspnea, and one event each in a single subject of chest pain or myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular disease, cerebral ischemia, or convulsion.

The most common adverse reactions (ARs) occurring in at least 5% of subjects receiving ZEMAIRA in all pre-licensure clinical trials were headache, sinusitis, upper respiratory infection, bronchitis, asthma, cough increased, fever, injection site hemorrhage, rhinitis, sore throat, and vasodilatation.

Serious adverse reactions identified during postmarketing use were hypersensitivity reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

In post-licensure trials, the exposure adjusted incidence rate (EAIR) of serious exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among subjects was higher during the RAPID Extension trial as compared to the rate observed during the preceding RAPID trial [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug product cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in clinical practice. The following clinical trials were conducted with ZEMAIRA:

• Controlled, double-blind trial in 44 subjects, who received a weekly 60 mg/kg body weight dose of either ZEMAIRA (30 subjects) or Prolastin® (a commercially available Alpha-1-Proteinase Inhibitor [Human] product) (14 subjects) for 10 weeks, followed by an open-label phase in which 43 subjects received ZEMAIRA weekly for 14 weeks;

• Open-label trial in 9 subjects who received a weekly 60 mg/kg body weight dose of ZEMAIRA for 26 weeks, followed by a 7-week to 22-week extension;

• Crossover, double-blind trial in 18 subjects who received a single 60 mg/kg body weight dose of ZEMAIRA and a single 60 mg/kg dose of Prolastin;

• Open-label trial of 19 subjects who received a single 15 mg/kg (2 subjects), 30 mg/kg (5 subjects), 60 mg/kg (6 subjects), or 120 mg/kg (6 subjects) dose of ZEMAIRA; and

• Post-Licensure Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Augmentation Therapy in Alpha-1 Proteinase Inhibitor Deficiency (RAPID), in 180 subjects who received a weekly 60 mg/kg body weight dose of either ZEMAIRA (93 subjects) or placebo (87 subjects) for 24 months (referred to as years 1 and 2 in Table 3).

• Post-Licensure Open-label extension of the RAPID trial involving 140 subjects who had completed blinded treatment with ZEMAIRA or placebo for 24 months in the RAPID trial and who entered the extension trial and received open-label ZEMAIRA for up to an additional 24 months (referred to as years 3 and 4 in Table 3).

Table 1 summarizes the ARs, expressed as events per subject-year, and the corresponding number of ARs per infusion, expressed as % of all infusions, for each treatment in pre-licensure clinical trials of ZEMAIRA.

Table 1. Overall Adverse Reactions (ARs) and Serious ARs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARs (AEs assessed by investigator as at least possibly related or occurring during or within 72 hours after the end of the infusion or for which causality assessment was missing or indeterminate).</th>
<th>Number of Subjects † (Events per Subject-Year §)</th>
<th>Number of Infusions † (% of all Infusions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZEMAIRA (n=66, SY=28.72)</td>
<td>Prolastin (n=32, SY=3.83)</td>
<td>ZEMAIRA (n=1296)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARs</td>
<td>54 (5.6)</td>
<td>16 (3.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥5% of Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARs (AEs assessed by investigator as at least possibly related or occurring during or within 72 hours after the end of the infusion or for which causality assessment was missing or indeterminate).</th>
<th>Number of Subjects † (Events per Subject-Year §)</th>
<th>Number of Infusions † (% of all Infusions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZEMAIRA (n=66, SY=28.72)</td>
<td>Prolastin (n=32, SY=3.83)</td>
<td>ZEMAIRA (n=1296)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>13 (0.7)</td>
<td>5 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>10 (0.5)</td>
<td>1 (0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Infection</td>
<td>10 (0.4)</td>
<td>1 (0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td>5 (0.2)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>5 (0.2)</td>
<td>2 (0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough Increased</td>
<td>5 (0.2)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>4 (0.1)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection Site Hemorrhage</td>
<td>4 (0.1)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>4 (0.1)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore Throat</td>
<td>4 (0.1)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasodilatation</td>
<td>4 (0.1)</td>
<td>1 (0.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on unique subjects. If a subject experienced more than one AR, the subject was only counted once.

† The exposure adjusted event rate was based on total exposure time presented in subject-years and the total number of adverse reactions in the database.

‡ If there were multiple occurrences of ARs following a single infusion, only one occurrence was counted.

§ SY=subject-year.

Table 2 summarizes the ARs occurring in 5% or more (>3) subjects, expressed as events per subject-year, and the corresponding number of ARs per infusion, expressed as % of all infusions, for each treatment in clinical trials of ZEMAIRA.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Exacerbations

In a retrospective analysis, during the 10-week blinded portion of the 24-week clinical trial, 6 subjects (20%) of the 30 treated with ZEMAIRA had a total of 7 exacerbations of their interstitial lung disease was noted on a routine chest x-ray of one subject at Week 24. Causality could not be determined.
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Nine subjects (64%) of the 14 treated with Prolastin had a total of 11 exacerbations of their COPD. The observed difference between groups was 44% (95% confidence interval [CI] from 8% to 70%). Over the entire 24-week treatment period, of the 30 subjects in the ZEMAIRA treatment group, 7 subjects (23%) had a total of 11 exacerbations of their COPD.

In the RAPID study 25 serious exacerbations of COPD were reported in 15 ZEMAIRA subjects vs. 17 such events in 9 placebo subjects, corresponding to rates of 0.16 exacerbations per subject-year with ZEMAIRA and 0.115 exacerbations per subject-year with placebo, (ratio ZEMAIRA:Placebo [95% confidence interval]: 1.256 [0.457 - 3.454]). Subjects who were randomized to ZEMAIRA in the 2-year RAPID trial who then entered and received open-label ZEMAIRA in the 2 year RAPID extension trial were in the “Delayed Start” group. During the RAPID Extension trial 37 serious exacerbations of COPD were reported in 19 subjects (25%) in the Early Start group, corresponding to rates of 0.25 exacerbations per subject-year. In comparison, 20 serious exacerbations were reported in 11 subjects (17%) in the Delayed Start group corresponding to rates of 0.16 exacerbations per subject-year (ratio Early: Delayed: [95% confidence interval]: 1.38 [0.68 – 3.66]; Table 3). Among Early Start subjects who entered the RAPID extension trial (N = 78), the exposure adjusted incidence rate of serious exacerbations during the RAPID extension trial (years 3-4) was 0.25 compared to 0.12 for those subjects during the earlier RAPID trial (years 1-2), (ratio RAPID Extension:RAPID: 2.10 [95% confidence interval: 1.21 – 3.67]). Among the Delayed Start subjects who entered the RAPID extension trial (N = 64), the exposure adjusted incidence rate of serious exacerbations during the RAPID extension trial (years 3-4) was 0.16 compared to 0.10 for those subjects during the earlier RAPID trial (years 1-2), (ratio RAPID Extension:RAPID: 1.56 [95% confidence interval: 0.80 – 3.03]).

Table 3. Comparison of Exposure-Adjusted Incidence Rates (EAIR) for Serious COPD Exacerbations Occurring in the RAPID study between ZEMAIRA and Placebo subjects and in the RAPID Extension Studies between Early Start and Delayed Start subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serious COPD Exacerbations*</th>
<th>RAPID (Years 1 – 2)</th>
<th>ZEMAIRA (N = 93)</th>
<th>Placebo (N = 87)</th>
<th>ZEMAIRA: Placebo</th>
<th>Treatment Ratio for EAIR (95% CI)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Episode</strong></td>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
<td><strong>EAIR (95% CI)</strong></td>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Start</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>0.15 (0.10 - 0.22)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed Start</td>
<td>N = 64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>0.16 (0.10 - 0.25)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extension Study (Years 3-4)</strong></td>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
<td><strong>EAIR (95% CI)</strong></td>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Start</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>0.25 (0.18 - 0.35)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed Start</td>
<td>N = 64</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>0.23 (0.18 - 0.29)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**n** = total number of safety subjects, **n** = number of subjects within a category, **CI** = Confidence Interval, **Subject time at risk: ZEMAIRA = 171.34 years, Placebo = 147.75 years, Early Start Group = 146.46 years, Delay Start Group = 124.71 years.

EAIR = Exposure-Adjusted Incidence Rate (events/subject-time at risk). The point estimates and confidence intervals for EAIR values were calculated using negative binomial models.

*Episode – Serious exacerbations of COPD identified by investigators as meeting the AECG criteria.*

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

No animal reproduction studies have been conducted with ZEMAIRA and its safety for use in human pregnancy has not been established in controlled clinical trials. Since alpha-1-proteinase inhibitor is an endogenous human protein, it is considered unlikely that ZEMAIRA will cause harm to the fetus when given at recommended doses. However, ZEMAIRA should be given with caution to pregnant women. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defect and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2.4% and 15-20%, respectively.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the excretion of ZEMAIRA in human milk, the effect on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for ZEMAIRA and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from ZEMAIRA or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in the pediatric population have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

The safety and efficacy of ZEMAIRA in the geriatric population have not been established due to an insufficient number of subjects.

11 DESCRIPTION

ZEMAIRA is a sterile, white to off-white, lyophilized preparation of purified alpha-1-proteinase inhibitor human (A1-PI), also known as alpha-, antiprotease, to be reconstituted and administered by the intravenous route. The specific activity of ZEMAIRA is ≥30.7 mg of functional A1-PI per milligram of total protein. The purity (total A1-PI/total protein) is ≥90% A1-PI. Each vial contains approximately 1000 mg, 4000 mg or 5000 mg of functionally active A1-PI. The measured amount per vial of functionally active A1-PI as determined by its capacity to neutralize human neutrophil elastase (NE) is printed on the vial label and carton. Following reconstitution with 20 mL, 76 mL or 95 mL of Sterile Water for Injection, USP, the ZEMAIRA solution contains 73 to 89 mM sodium, 32 to 42 mM chloride, 15 to 20 mM phosphate, and 121 to 168 mM mannitol. Hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide may have been added to adjust the pH. ZEMAIRA contains no preservatives.

All plasma used in the manufacture of ZEMAIRA is obtained from US donors and is tested using serological assays for HBsAg and antibodies to HIV-1/2 and HCV. The plasma is tested with Nucleic Acid Testing (NAT) for HBV, HCV, HIV-1, and HIV-2, and found to be negative (nonreactive). The plasma is also tested by NAT for B19V. Only plasma that passed the virus screening is used for production. The limit for B19V in the fractionation pool is ≤10 International Units of B19V per mL.

ZEMAIRA is manufactured from large pools of human plasma by cold ethanol fractionation according to a modified Cohn process followed by additional purification steps. The manufacturing process includes two virus clearance steps; heat treatment at 60°C for 10 hours in an aqueous solution with stabilizers; and nanofiltration. These virus clearance steps have been validated in a series of in vitro experiments for their capacity to inactivate/remove both enveloped and non-enveloped viruses. Table 5 shows the virus clearance capacity of the ZEMAIRA manufacturing process, expressed as mean log decreases, reduction factor.

Table 5. Cumulative (Log10) Virus Inactivation/Removal in ZEMAIRA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virus Reduction Factor (Log10)</th>
<th>Non-Enveloped Viruses</th>
<th>Enveloped Viruses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>BVDA</strong></td>
<td><strong>WNV</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat treatment*</td>
<td>≥6.8</td>
<td>≥5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanofiltration</td>
<td>≥5.5</td>
<td>≥5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Virgin human milk.

**BVDA**, bovine viral diarrhea virus type 1, a model for HIV-1 and HIV-2.

**BVDA**, bovine viral diarrhea virus, a model for HIV-1 and HIV-2.

**WNV**, West Nile virus.

**PRV**, pseudorabies virus, a non-specific model for large DNA viruses, e.g., herpes.

**HAV**, hepatitis A virus.

**CPV**, canid parvovirus, model for B19V.

na, not applicable.

Studies using B19V, which are considered experimental in nature, have demonstrated a virus reduction factor of 1.9 log2.

1 At 60°C for 10 hours.
A registry study showed 54% of A1-PI deficient subjects had emphysema.

Individuals with endogenous levels of A1-PI below 11 µM, in general, manifest a significantly lower respiratory tract from progressive emphysematous changes has not been evaluated. Pulmonary disease, particularly emphysema, is the most frequent manifestation of A1-PI deficiency.2 These observations indicate only in patients with severe congenital A1-PI deficiency who have clinically evident emphysema. A registry study showed 54% of A1-PI deficient subjects had emphysema.2 Another registry study showed 72% of A1-PI deficient subjects had pulmonary symptoms. Smoking is an important risk factor for the development of emphysema in patients with A1-PI deficiency. Approximately 100 genetic variants of A1-PI deficiency can be identified electrophoretically, only some of which are associated with the clinical disease.3 Thirty-five percent of clinically symptomatic A1-PI deficient individuals are of the severe PiZZ phenotype. Up to 39% of A1-PI deficient patients may have an asthmatic component to their lung disease, as evidenced by symptoms and/or bronchial hyperreactivity.3 Pulmonary infections, including pneumonia and acute bronchitis, are common in A1-PI deficient patients and contribute significantly to the morbidity of the disease.

Augmenting the levels of functional protease inhibitor by intravenous infusion is an approach to therapy for patients with A1-PI deficiency. However, the efficacy of augmentation therapy in affecting the progression of emphysema has not been demonstrated in randomized, controlled clinical studies. The intended theoretical goal is to provide protection to the lower respiratory tract by correcting the imbalance between NE and protease inhibitors. Whether augmentation therapy with ZEMAIRA or any A1-PI product actually protects the lower respiratory tract from progressive emphysematous changes has not been evaluated. Individuals with endogenous levels of A1-PI below 11 µM, in general, manifest a significantly increased risk for development of emphysema above the general population background risk.4,5 Although the maintenance of blood serum levels of A1-PI (antigenically measured) above 11 µM has been historically postulated to provide therapeutically relevant anti-neutrophil elastase protection,6 this has not been proven. Individuals with severe A1-PI deficiency have been shown to have increased neutrophil and NE concentrations in lung epithelial lining fluid compared to normal PiMM individuals, and some PiSZ individuals with A1-PI above 11 µM have emphysema attributed to A1-PI deficiency. These observations underscore the uncertainty regarding the appropriate therapeutic target serum level of A1-PI during augmentation therapy.

Pulmonary disease, particularly emphysema, is the most frequent manifestation of A1-PI deficiency. The pathogenesis of emphysema is understood to evolve as described in the "protease-antiprotease imbalance" model. A1-PI is now understood to be the dominant protease inhibitor for NE. However, individuals who are severely deficient in A1-PI are unable to maintain an appropriate antiprotease defense and are thereby subject to more rapid proteolysis of the alveolar walls leading to chronic lung disease. ZEMAIRA serves as an augmentation therapy in this patient population, acting to increase and maintain serum levels of ELF levels of A1-PI.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Weekly repeated infusions of A1-PI at a dose of 60 mg/kg lead to serum A1-PI levels above the historical target threshold of 11 µM.

The clinical benefit of the increased blood levels of A1-PI at the recommended dose has not been established for any A1-PI product.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

A double-blind, randomized, active-controlled, crossover pharmacokinetic study was conducted in 13 males and 5 females with A1-PI deficiency, ranging in age from 36 to 66 years. Nine subjects received a single 60 mg/kg dose of ZEMAIRA followed by Prolastin, and 9 subjects were randomized to receive Prolastin followed by a single 60 mg/kg dose of ZEMAIRA, with a wash-out period of 35 days between doses. A total of 13 post-infusion serum samples were taken at various time points up to Day 21. Table 6 shows the mean results for the ZEMAIRA pharmacokinetic parameters.

Table 6. Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Antigenic A1-PI in 18 Subjects Following a Single 60 mg/kg Dose of ZEMAIRA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacokinetic Parameter</th>
<th>Mean (SD)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area under the curve (AUC&lt;sub&gt;0-11&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>144 (±27) µM x day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum concentration (C&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>44.1 (±10.8) µM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal half-life (t&lt;sub&gt;1/2&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>5.1 (±2.4) days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total clearance</td>
<td>603 (±129) mL/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of distribution at steady state</td>
<td>3.8 (±1.3) L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* n=18 subjects

The clinical efficacy of ZEMAIRA or any A1-PI product in influencing the course of pulmonary emphysema or pulmonary exacerbations has not been demonstrated in adequately powered, randomized, controlled clinical trials.
**REFERENCES**


**16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

ZEMAIRA is supplied in a single-dose vial containing the amount of functionally active A1-PI printed on the vial label and carton. The product presentations include a package insert and the following components. Not made with natural rubber latex.

### Table 8: How Supplied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Kit NDC Number</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 mg of functionally active A1-PI</td>
<td>0053-7201-02</td>
<td>• ZEMAIRA in a single-dose vial [NDC 0053-7211-01]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 20 mL vial of Sterile Water for Injection, USP [NDC 0053-7653-20]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• One Mix2Vial filter transfer set for reconstitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 mg of functionally active A1-PI</td>
<td>0053-7202-02</td>
<td>• ZEMAIRA in a single-dose vial [NDC 0053-7212-01]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 76 mL vial of Sterile Water for Injection, USP [NDC 0053-7653-80]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• One Mix2Vial filter transfer set for reconstitution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Storage and Handling**

- When stored up to 25°C (77°F), ZEMAIRA is stable for the period indicated by the expiration date on its vial label and carton.
- Avoid freezing, which may damage the diluent vial.
- Discard any unused product and all used disposable supplies.

**17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

- Inform patients of the early signs of hypersensitivity reactions to ZEMAIRA (including hives, generalized urticaria, tightness of the chest, dyspnea, wheezing, faintness, hypotension, and anaphylaxis). Advise patients to discontinue use of ZEMAIRA and contact their physician and/or seek immediate emergency care, depending on the severity of the reaction, if these symptoms occur [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].
- Inform patients that because ZEMAIRA is made from human blood, it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) agent and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].
- Inform patients that administration of ZEMAIRA has been demonstrated to raise the plasma level of A1-PI, but that the effect of this augmentation on the frequency of pulmonary exacerbations and on the rate of progression of emphysema has not been established by clinical trials.
- Dizziness may occur following the administration of ZEMAIRA; therefore, patients should rest for a while immediately following an infusion.