



What Is Augmentation Therapy?

Augmentation therapy is an FDA-approved therapy used to treat Alpha-1-related lung disease, specifically emphysema in patients with severe Alpha-1. Alphas on this life-saving therapy get weekly infusions of alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT). These infusions boost AAT levels in the lungs and bloodstream.

Augmentation therapy is the only specific therapy for Alpha-1 related [lung disease](#). But you'll use other approaches to treat your lung disease, like:

- [Inhaled medicines](#)
- Treating [flare-ups](#) with [antibiotics](#) and/or [oral corticosteroids](#)
- [Vaccines](#) for whooping cough, pneumonia, and the flu
- [Exercise](#)
- [Pulmonary Rehabilitation](#) ("Rehab")
- [Oxygen therapy](#)
- Reducing or removing environmental risk factors at [home](#) and [work](#).

What are the goals of augmentation therapy?

Augmentation therapy's #1 goal is to increase the AAT level in your lungs. AAT also protects your lungs from the damaging effects of neutrophil elastase. Your body's white blood cells release this enzyme in response to inflammation or infection.

Boosting your AAT levels may slow lung damage. It can help prevent flare ups or make them less severe. But it doesn't restore lost lung function and it's not a cure.

Your options for augmentation therapy

In 1987, the FDA approved Prolastin. Since then, it has approved four other augmentation therapy products in the U.S. All four are clinically proven safe and effective for boosting AAT levels in the blood and lungs.

- Prolastin®-C Liquid (Alpha₁-Proteinase Inhibitor [Human])



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- Aralast® NP (Alpha₁-Proteinase Inhibitor [Human])
- Zemaira® (Alpha₁-Proteinase Inhibitor [Human])
- Glassia® (Alpha₁-Proteinase Inhibitor [Human])

You may have more options in the future. That's because researchers are always working on developing new therapies. And, other products are available in other parts of the world.

Understanding infusions

Augmentation therapy infusions require specific preparations. You usually get them in a doctor's office, an infusion center, or at home. But some Alphas choose to self-infuse. You can, too, if your health care and health insurance providers allow it. You just need to learn how to do it safely.

Acute anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions may occur. Many home nurses and care providers keep an EpiPen around, just in case. EpiPens contain epinephrine, a strong medicine that stops allergic reactions. Have epinephrine and/or other appropriate supportive therapy available.

In summary, Alphas find that the benefit of managing their condition outweighs the burden of infusions and side effects.

For more in-depth information on this topic, please visit the [Big Fat Reference Guide \(BFRG\)](#). If you are enrolled in AlphaNet's Subscriber Portal, you can access the BFRG [here](#).

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