Could their COPD be genetic?

GRIFOLS

Alpha$_1$-Antitrypsin Deficiency (Alpha$_1$ or AAT Deficiency) is a genetic risk factor for COPD[1]

And is estimated to be present in 1-5% of diagnosed COPD patients[2]

1 in 2,400 Canadians have severe AAT Deficiency[3-6,*,†]

15,000 Canadians have severe AAT Deficiency[3-6,*,†]

More than 90% of individuals have not been identified[7,8,*]

8.3 years

8.3 years is the average delay between the onset of symptoms and diagnosis of AAT Deficiency[7,*]

*Based on estimates as cited in the relevant references.

†PiSZ and PiZZ, less than 11µM, not all patients will have emphysema.[6]

1. World Health Organization. α1-ntitrypsin deficiency: memorandum from a WHO meeting. Bull World Health Organ. 1997;75(5):397-415. 2.Marciniuk DD, Hernandez P, Balter M, et al. Canadian Thoracic Society COPD Clinical Assembly Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency Expert Working Group. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency targeted testing and augmentation therapy: a Canadian Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline. Can Respir J. 2012;19(2):109-16. 3. Blanco I, Bueno P, Diego I, et al. Alpha-1 antitrypsin Pi*SZ genotype: estimated prevalence and number of SZ subjects worldwide. Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis. 2017;12:1683-169. 4.Turino GM, Barker AF, Brantly ML, et al. Clinical features of individuals with PI*SZ phenotype of α1-antitrypsin deficiency. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 1996 Dec;154(6 Pt 1):1718-2. 5. Blanco I, Bueno P, Diego I, et al. Alpha-1 antitrypsin Pi*Z gene frequency and Pi*ZZ genotype numbers worldwide: an update. Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis. 2017;12:561-9. 6. Data on File, Grifols. PiZZ and PiSZ calculations. (Updated). 7. Campos MA, Wanner A, Zhang G, et al. Trends in the diagnosis of symptomatic patients with α1-antitrypsin deficiency between 1968 and 2003. Chest. 2005;128(3):1179-86. 8. Silverman EK, Sandhaus RA. Alpha1-Antitrypsin Deficiency. N Engl J Med. 2009;360(26):2749-2757.

GRIFOLS

AlphaID™

Free and fast saliva collection kit for confirmatory testing of genetic COPD.

Confirmatory testing is recommended when AAT serum level is below 1.13g/L[1].

Alpha1 -antitrypsin (AAT) deficiency is a common, but under recognized genetic contributor to COPD[2]

The Canadian Thoracic Society recommends targeted screening for AAT deficiency in[1]:

- Patients diagnosed with COPD before the age of 65 **or**
- Patients diagnosed with COPD with a smoking history of less than 20 pack-years

To order free test kits, call 1-877-3-ALPHA1 (1-877-325-7421) or talk to your GRIFOLS Canada representative.

SWAB, SEAL AND SEND

1.Marciniuk DD, Hernandez P, Balter M, et al. Canadian Thoracic Society COPD Clinical Assembly Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency Expert Working Group. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency targeted testing and augmentation therapy: a Canadian Thoracic Society clinical practice guideline. Can Respir J. 2012;19(2): 109-16. 2. Stoller and Aboussouan, 2012, Am J Respir Crit Care Med; 185(3):246-259. CA-PRC-2000094

GRIFOLS