

ROPINIROLE- ropinirole tablet, film coated

Direct_Rx

Ropinirole

1.1 Parkinson's Disease

Ropinirole tablets are indicated for the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

1.2 Restless Legs Syndrome

Ropinirole tablets are indicated for the treatment of moderate-to-severe primary Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS).

2.1 General Dosing Recommendations

Ropinirole tablets can be taken with or without food [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] .

If a significant interruption in therapy with ropinirole hydrochloride has occurred, retitration of therapy may be warranted.

2.2 Dosing for Parkinson's Disease

The recommended starting dose of ropinirole hydrochloride for Parkinson's disease is 0.25 mg 3 times daily. Based on individual patient therapeutic response and tolerability, if necessary, the dose should then be titrated with weekly increments as described in Table 1. After Week 4, if necessary, the daily dose may be increased by 1.5 mg/day on a weekly basis up to a dose of 9 mg/day, and then by up to 3 mg/day weekly up to a maximum recommended total daily dose of 24 mg/day (8 mg 3 times daily). Doses greater than 24 mg/day have not been tested in clinical trials.

Table 1. Ascending-Dose Schedule of Ropinirole Hydrochloride for Parkinson's Disease

Week

Dosage

Total Daily Dose

1

0.25 mg 3 times daily

0.75 mg

2

0.5 mg 3 times daily

1.5 mg

3

0.75 mg 3 times daily

2.25 mg

4

1 mg 3 times daily

3 mg

Ropinirole tablets should be discontinued gradually over a 7-day period in patients with Parkinson's disease. The frequency of administration should be reduced from 3 times daily to twice daily for 4 days. For the remaining 3 days, the frequency should be reduced to once daily prior to complete withdrawal of ropinirole tablets.

Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance of 30 to 50 mL/min). The recommended initial dose of ropinirole for patients with end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis is 0.25 mg 3 times a day. Further dose escalations should be based on tolerability and need for efficacy. The recommended maximum total daily dose is 18 mg/day in patients receiving regular dialysis.

Supplemental doses after dialysis are not required. The use of ropinirole hydrochloride in patients with severe renal impairment without regular dialysis has not been studied.

2.3 Dosing for Restless Legs Syndrome

The recommended adult starting dose for RLS is 0.25 mg once daily 1 to 3 hours before bedtime. After 2 days, if necessary, the dose can be increased to 0.5 mg once daily, and to 1 mg once daily at the end of the first week of dosing, then as shown in Table 2 as needed to achieve efficacy. Titration should be based on individual patient therapeutic response and tolerability, up to a maximum recommended dose of 4 mg daily. For RLS, the safety and effectiveness of doses greater than 4 mg once daily have not been established.

Table 2. Dose Titration Schedule of Ropinirole Hydrochloride for Restless Legs Syndrome

Day/Week

Dose to be taken once daily

1 to 3 hours before bedtime

Days 1 and 2

0.25 mg

Days 3 to 7

0.5 mg

Week 2

1 mg

Week 3

1.5 mg

Week 4

2 mg

Week 5

2.5 mg

Week 6

3 mg

Week 7

4 mg

When discontinuing ropinirole hydrochloride in patients with RLS, gradual reduction of the daily dose is recommended [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)] .

Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance of 30 to 50 mL/min). The recommended initial dose of ropinirole for patients with end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis is 0.25 mg once daily. Further dose escalations should be based on tolerability and need for efficacy. The recommended maximum total daily dose is 3 mg/day in patients receiving regular dialysis. Supplemental doses after dialysis are not required. The use of ropinirole hydrochloride in patients with severe renal impairment without regular dialysis has not been studied.

0.25 mg: White to off white, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R6" on one side and plain on other side.

0.5 mg: Yellow, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R7" on one side and plain on other side.

1 mg: Green, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R1" on one side and plain on other side.

2 mg: Pink, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R2" on one side and plain on other side.

3 mg: Purple to light purple, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R3" on one side and plain on other side.

4 mg: Brown to pale brown, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R4" on one side and plain on other side.

5 mg: Blue, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R5" on one side and plain on other side.

Ropinirole tablets are contraindicated in patients known to have a hypersensitivity/allergic reaction (including urticaria, angioedema, rash, pruritus) to ropinirole or to any of the excipients.

5.1 Falling Asleep during Activities of Daily Living and Somnolence

Patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride have reported falling asleep while engaged in activities of daily living, including driving or operating machinery, which sometimes resulted in accidents. Although many of these patients reported somnolence while on ropinirole hydrochloride, some perceived that they had no warning signs, such as excessive drowsiness, and believed that they were alert immediately prior to the event. Some have reported these events more than 1 year after initiation of treatment.

In controlled clinical trials, somnolence was commonly reported in patients receiving ropinirole hydrochloride and was more frequent in Parkinson's disease (up to 40% ropinirole hydrochloride, 6% placebo) than in RLS (12% ropinirole hydrochloride, 6% placebo) [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)] .

It has been reported that falling asleep while engaged in activities of daily living usually occurs in a setting of pre-existing somnolence, although patients may not give such a history. For this reason, prescribers should reassess patients for drowsiness or sleepiness, especially since some of the events occur well after the start of treatment.

Prescribers should also be aware that patients may not acknowledge drowsiness or sleepiness until directly questioned about drowsiness or sleepiness during specific activities.

Before initiating treatment with ropinirole hydrochloride, patients should be advised of the potential to develop drowsiness and specifically asked about factors that may increase the risk with ropinirole hydrochloride such as concomitant sedating medications or alcohol, the presence of sleep disorders (other than RLS), and concomitant medications that increase ropinirole plasma levels (e.g., ciprofloxacin) [see Drug Interactions (7.1)]. If a patient develops significant daytime sleepiness or episodes of falling asleep during activities that require active participation (e.g., driving a motor vehicle, conversations, eating), ropinirole hydrochloride should ordinarily be discontinued [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.3)]. If a decision is made to continue ropinirole hydrochloride, patients should be advised to not drive and to avoid other potentially dangerous activities. There is insufficient information to establish that dose reduction will eliminate episodes of falling asleep while engaged in activities of daily living.

5.2 Syncope

Syncope, sometimes associated with bradycardia, was observed in association with treatment with ropinirole hydrochloride in both patients with Parkinson's disease and patients with RLS. In controlled clinical trials in patients with Parkinson's disease, syncope was observed more frequently in patients receiving ropinirole hydrochloride than in patients receiving placebo (early Parkinson's disease without levodopa [L-dopa]: ropinirole hydrochloride 12%, placebo 1%; advanced Parkinson's disease: ropinirole hydrochloride 3%, placebo 2%). Syncope was reported in 1% of patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride for RLS in 12-week, placebo-controlled clinical trials compared with 0.2% of patients treated with placebo [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. Most cases occurred more than 4 weeks after initiation of therapy with ropinirole hydrochloride and were usually associated with a recent increase in dose.

Because the trials conducted with ropinirole hydrochloride excluded patients with significant cardiovascular disease, patients with significant cardiovascular disease should be treated with caution.

Approximately 4% of patients with Parkinson's disease enrolled in Phase 1 trials had syncope following a 1-mg dose of ropinirole hydrochloride. In 2 trials in patients with RLS that used a forced-titration regimen and orthostatic challenge with intensive blood pressure monitoring, 2% of RLS patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride compared with 0% of patients receiving placebo reported syncope.

In Phase 1 trials including healthy volunteers, the incidence of syncope was 2%. Of note, 1 subject with syncope developed hypotension, bradycardia, and sinus arrest; the subject recovered spontaneously without intervention.

5.3 Hypotension/Orthostatic Hypotension

Patients with Parkinson's disease may have impaired ability to respond normally to a fall in blood pressure after standing from lying down or seated position. Patients on ropinirole hydrochloride should be monitored for signs and symptoms of orthostatic hypotension, especially during dose escalation, and should be informed of the risk for syncope and hypotension [see Patient Counseling Information (17)].

Although the clinical trials were not designed to systematically monitor blood pressure,

there were individual reported cases of orthostatic hypotension in early Parkinson's disease (without L-dopa) in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride. Most of these cases occurred more than 4 weeks after initiation of therapy with ropinirole hydrochloride and were usually associated with a recent increase in dose.

In 12-week, placebo-controlled trials of patients with RLS, the adverse event orthostatic hypotension was reported by 4 of 496 patients (0.8%) treated with ropinirole hydrochloride compared with 2 of 500 patients (0.4%) receiving placebo.

In 2 Phase 2 trials in patients with RLS, 14 of 55 patients (25%) receiving ropinirole hydrochloride experienced an adverse event of hypotension or orthostatic hypotension compared with none of the 27 patients receiving placebo. In these trials, 11 of the 55 patients (20%) receiving ropinirole hydrochloride and 3 of the 26 patients (12%) who had post-dose blood pressure assessments following placebo experienced an orthostatic blood pressure decrease of at least 40 mm Hg systolic and/or at least 20 mm Hg diastolic.

In Phase 1 trials of ropinirole hydrochloride with healthy volunteers who received single doses on more than one occasion without titration, 7% had documented symptomatic orthostatic hypotension. These episodes appeared mainly at doses above 0.8 mg, and these doses are higher than the starting doses recommended for patients with either Parkinson's disease or with RLS. In most of these individuals, the hypotension was accompanied by bradycardia but did not develop into syncope [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)] .

Although dizziness is not a specific manifestation of hypotension or orthostatic hypotension, patients with hypotension or orthostatic hypotension frequently reported dizziness. In controlled clinical trials, dizziness was a common adverse reaction in patients receiving ropinirole hydrochloride and was more frequent in patients with Parkinson's disease or with RLS receiving ropinirole hydrochloride than in patients receiving placebo (early Parkinson's disease without L-dopa: ropinirole hydrochloride 40%, placebo 22%; advanced Parkinson's disease: ropinirole hydrochloride 26%, placebo 16%; RLS: ropinirole hydrochloride 11%, placebo 5%). Dizziness of sufficient severity to cause trial discontinuation of ropinirole hydrochloride was 4% in patients with early Parkinson's disease without L-dopa, 3% in patients with advanced Parkinson's disease, and 1% in patients with RLS [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

5.4 Hallucinations/Psychotic-Like Behavior

In double-blind, placebo-controlled, early-therapy trials in patients with Parkinson's disease who were not treated with L-dopa, 5.2% (8 of 157) of patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride reported hallucinations, compared with 1.4% of patients on placebo (2 of 147). Among those patients receiving both ropinirole hydrochloride and L-dopa in advanced Parkinson's disease trials, 10.1% (21 of 208) were reported to experience hallucinations, compared with 4.2% (5 of 120) of patients treated with placebo and L-dopa. In double-blind, placebo-controlled, early-therapy trials in patients with Parkinson's disease who were not treated with L-dopa, 5.2% (8 of 157) of patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride reported hallucinations, compared with 1.4% of patients on placebo (2 of 147). Among those patients receiving both ropinirole hydrochloride and L-dopa in advanced Parkinson's disease trials, 10.1% (21 of 208) were reported to experience hallucinations, compared with 4.2% (5 of 120) of patients treated with placebo and L-dopa.

The incidence of hallucination was increased in elderly patients (i.e., older than 65 years)

treated with extended-release ropinirole hydrochloride . The incidence of hallucination was increased in elderly patients (i.e., older than 65 years) treated with extended-release ropinirole hydrochloride [see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)] .

Postmarketing reports indicate that patients with Parkinson's disease or RLS may experience new or worsening mental status and behavioral changes, which may be severe, including psychotic-like behavior during treatment with ropinirole hydrochloride or after starting or increasing the dose of ropinirole hydrochloride. Other drugs prescribed to improve the symptoms of Parkinson's disease or RLS can have similar effects on thinking and behavior. This abnormal thinking and behavior can consist of one or more of a variety of manifestations including paranoid ideation, delusions, hallucinations, confusion, psychotic-like behavior, symptoms of mania (e.g., insomnia, psychomotor agitation), disorientation, aggressive behavior, agitation, and delirium.

Patients with a major psychotic disorder should ordinarily not be treated with ropinirole hydrochloride because of the risk of exacerbating the psychosis. In addition, certain medications used to treat psychosis may exacerbate the symptoms of Parkinson's disease and may decrease the effectiveness of ropinirole hydrochloride. Patients with a major psychotic disorder should ordinarily not be treated with ropinirole hydrochloride because of the risk of exacerbating the psychosis. In addition, certain medications used to treat psychosis may exacerbate the symptoms of Parkinson's disease and may decrease the effectiveness of ropinirole hydrochloride [see Drug Interactions (7.3)].

5.5 Dyskinesia

Ropinirole hydrochloride may cause or exacerbate pre-existing dyskinesia in patients treated with L-dopa for Parkinson's disease.

In double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in advanced Parkinson's disease, dyskinesia was much more common in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride than in those treated with placebo. Among those patients receiving both ropinirole hydrochloride and L-dopa in advanced Parkinson's disease trials, 34% were reported to experience dyskinesia, compared with 13% of patients treated with placebo [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Decreasing the dose of dopaminergic medications may ameliorate this adverse reaction.

5.6 Impulse Control/Compulsive Behaviors

Reports suggest that patients can experience intense urges to gamble, increased sexual urges, intense urges to spend money, binge or compulsive eating, and/or other intense urges, and the inability to control these urges while taking one or more of the medications, including ropinirole hydrochloride, that increase central dopaminergic tone. In some cases, although not all, these urges were reported to have stopped when the dose was reduced or the medication was discontinued. Because patients may not recognize these behaviors as abnormal, it is important for prescribers to specifically ask patients or their caregivers about the development of new or increased gambling urges, sexual urges, uncontrolled spending, binge or compulsive eating, or other urges while being treated with ropinirole hydrochloride for Parkinson's disease or RLS. Physicians should consider dose reduction or stopping the medication if a patient develops such urges while taking ropinirole hydrochloride.

5.7 Withdrawal-Emergent Hyperpyrexia and Confusion

A symptom complex resembling the neuroleptic malignant syndrome (characterized by

elevated temperature, muscular rigidity, altered consciousness, and autonomic instability), with no other obvious etiology, has been reported in association with rapid dose reduction of, withdrawal of, or changes in, dopaminergic therapy. Therefore, it is recommended that the dose be tapered at the end of treatment with ropinirole hydrochloride as a prophylactic measure [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.3)] .

5.8 Melanoma

Epidemiological studies have shown that patients with Parkinson's disease have a higher risk (2-fold to approximately 6-fold higher) of developing melanoma than the general population. Whether the increased risk observed was due to Parkinson's disease or other factors, such as drugs used to treat Parkinson's disease, is unclear.

For the reasons stated above, patients and providers are advised to monitor for melanomas frequently and on a regular basis when using ropinirole hydrochloride for any indication. Ideally, periodic skin examinations should be performed by appropriately qualified individuals (e.g., dermatologists).

5.9 Augmentation and Early-Morning Rebound in Restless Legs Syndrome

Augmentation is a phenomenon in which dopaminergic medication causes a worsening of symptom severity above and beyond the level at the time the medication was started. The symptoms of augmentation may include the earlier onset of symptoms in the evening (or even the afternoon), increase in symptoms, and spread of symptoms to involve other extremities. Augmentation has been described during therapy for RLS. Rebound refers to new onset of symptoms in the early morning hours. Augmentation and/or early-morning rebound have been observed in a postmarketing trial of ropinirole hydrochloride. If augmentation or early-morning rebound occurs, the use of ropinirole hydrochloride should be reviewed and dosage adjustment or discontinuation of treatment should be considered. When discontinuing ropinirole hydrochloride in patients with RLS, gradual reduction of the daily dose is recommended whenever possible [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)] .

5.10 Fibrotic Complications

Cases of retroperitoneal fibrosis, pulmonary infiltrates, pleural effusion, pleural thickening, pericarditis, and cardiac valvulopathy have been reported in some patients treated with ergot-derived dopaminergic agents. While these complications may resolve when the drug is discontinued, complete resolution does not always occur.

Although these adverse reactions are believed to be related to the ergoline structure of these compounds, whether other, non-ergot-derived dopamine agonists, such as ropinirole, can cause them is unknown.

Cases of possible fibrotic complications, including pleural effusion, pleural fibrosis, interstitial lung disease, and cardiac valvulopathy have been reported in the development program and postmarketing experience for ropinirole. While the evidence is not sufficient to establish a causal relationship between ropinirole and these fibrotic complications, a contribution of ropinirole cannot be excluded.

5.11 Retinal Pathology

Retinal degeneration was observed in albino rats in the 2-year carcinogenicity study at all doses tested. The lowest dose tested (1.5 mg/kg/day) is less than the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) for Parkinson's disease (24 mg/day) on a mg/m²

basis. Retinal degeneration was not observed in a 3-month study in pigmented rats, in a 2-year carcinogenicity study in albino mice, or in 1-year studies in monkeys or albino rats. The significance of this effect for humans has not been established, but involves disruption of a mechanism that is universally present in vertebrates (e.g., disk shedding).

Ocular electroretinogram assessments were conducted during a 2-year, double-blind, multicenter, flexible dose, L-dopa-controlled clinical trial of ropinirole in patients with Parkinson's disease; 156 patients (78 on ropinirole, mean dose: 11.9 mg/day, and 78 on L-dopa, mean dose: 555.2 mg/day) were evaluated for evidence of retinal dysfunction through electroretinograms. There was no clinically meaningful difference between the treatment groups in retinal function over the duration of the trial.

5.12 Binding to Melanin

Ropinirole binds to melanin-containing tissues (e.g., eyes, skin) in pigmented rats. After a single dose, long-term retention of drug was demonstrated, with a half-life in the eye of 20 days.

7.1 Cytochrome P450 1A2 Inhibitors and Inducers

In vitro metabolism studies showed that cytochrome P450 1A2 (CYP1A2) is the major enzyme responsible for the metabolism of ropinirole. There is thus the potential for inducers or inhibitors of this enzyme to alter the clearance of ropinirole. Therefore, if therapy with a drug known to be a potent inducer or inhibitor of CYP1A2 is stopped or started during treatment with ropinirole hydrochloride, adjustment of the dose of ropinirole hydrochloride may be required. Coadministration of ciprofloxacin, an inhibitor of CYP1A2, increases the AUC and C max of ropinirole [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] . Cigarette smoking is expected to increase the clearance of ropinirole since CYP1A2 is known to be induced by smoking [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] .

7.2 Estrogens

Population pharmacokinetic analysis revealed that higher doses of estrogens (usually associated with hormone replacement therapy) reduced the clearance of ropinirole. Starting or stopping hormone replacement therapy may require adjustment of dosage of ropinirole hydrochloride [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] .

7.3 Dopamine Antagonists

Because ropinirole is a dopamine agonist, it is possible that dopamine antagonists such as neuroleptics (e.g., phenothiazines, butyrophenones, thioxanthenes) or metoclopramide may reduce the efficacy of ropinirole hydrochloride.

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no adequate data on the developmental risk associated with the use of ropinirole hydrochloride in pregnant women. In animal studies, ropinirole had adverse effects on development when administered to pregnant rats at doses similar to (neurobehavioral impairment) or greater than (teratogenicity and embryoletality at >36 times) the MRHD for Parkinson's disease. Ropinirole doses associated with teratogenicity and embryoletality in pregnant rats were associated with maternal toxicity. In pregnant rabbits, ropinirole potentiated the teratogenic effects of L-dopa when these drugs were administered in combination [see Data].

In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and of miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in the indicated populations is unknown.

Data

Animal Data:

Oral administration of ropinirole (0, 20, 60, 90, 120, or 150 mg/kg/day) to pregnant rats during organogenesis resulted in embryoletality, increased incidence of fetal malformations (digit, cardiovascular, and neural tube defects) and variations, and decreased fetal weight at the 2 highest doses. These doses were also associated with maternal toxicity. The highest no-effect dose for adverse effects on embryofetal development (90 mg/kg/day) is approximately 36 times the MRHD for Parkinson's disease (24 mg/day) on a body surface area mg/m² basis.

No effect on embryofetal development was observed in rabbits when ropinirole was administered alone during organogenesis at oral doses of 0, 1, 5, or 20 mg/kg/day (up to 16 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis). In pregnant rabbits, there was a greater incidence and severity of fetal malformations (primarily digit defects) when ropinirole (10 mg/kg/day) was administered orally during gestation in combination with L-dopa (250 mg/kg/day) than when L-dopa was administered alone. This drug combination was also associated with maternal toxicity.

Oral administration of ropinirole (0, 0.1, 1, or 10 mg/kg/day) to rats during late gestation and continuing throughout lactation resulted in neurobehavioral impairment (decreased startle response) and decreased body weight in offspring at the highest dose. The no-effect dose of 1 mg/kg/day is less than the MRHD on a mg/m² basis.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of ropinirole in human milk, the effects of ropinirole on the breastfed infant, or the effects of ropinirole on milk production. However, inhibition of lactation is expected because ropinirole inhibits secretion of prolactin in humans. Ropinirole or metabolites, or both, are present in rat milk.

The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for ropinirole hydrochloride and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from ropinirole or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Dose adjustment is not necessary in elderly (65 years and older) patients, as the dose of ropinirole hydrochloride is individually titrated to clinical therapeutic response and tolerability. Pharmacokinetic trials conducted in patients demonstrated that oral clearance of ropinirole is reduced by 15% in patients older than 65 years compared with younger patients [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] .

In flexible-dose clinical trials of extended-release ropinirole for Parkinson's disease, 387 patients were 65 years and older and 107 patients were 75 years and older. Among

patients receiving extended-release ropinirole, hallucination was more common in elderly patients (10%) compared with non-elderly patients (2%). In these trials, the incidence of overall adverse reactions increased with increasing age for both patients receiving extended-release ropinirole and placebo.

In the fixed-dose clinical trials of extended-release ropinirole, 176 patients were 65 years and older and 73 were 75 and older. Among patients with advanced Parkinson's disease receiving extended-release ropinirole, vomiting and nausea were more common in patients greater than 65 years (5% and 9%, respectively) compared with patients less than 65 (1% and 7%, respectively).

8.6 Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance of 30 to 50 mL/min). For patients with end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis, a reduced maximum dose is recommended [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.3), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)] .

The use of ropinirole hydrochloride in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 mL/min) without regular dialysis has not been studied.

8.7 Hepatic Impairment

The pharmacokinetics of ropinirole have not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment.

The symptoms of overdose with ropinirole hydrochloride are related to its dopaminergic activity. General supportive measures are recommended. Vital signs should be maintained, if necessary.

In clinical trials, there have been patients who accidentally or intentionally took more than their prescribed dose of ropinirole. The largest overdose reported with ropinirole in clinical trials was 435 mg taken over a 7-day period (62.1 mg/day). Of patients who received a dose greater than 24 mg/day, reported symptoms included adverse events commonly reported during dopaminergic therapy (nausea, dizziness), as well as visual hallucinations, hyperhidrosis, claustrophobia, chorea, palpitations, asthenia, and nightmares. Additional symptoms reported in cases of overdose included vomiting, increased coughing, fatigue, syncope, vasovagal syncope, dyskinesia, agitation, chest pain, orthostatic hypotension, somnolence, and confusional state.

Ropinirole tablets, USP contains ropinirole, a non-ergoline dopamine agonist, as the hydrochloride salt. The chemical name of ropinirole hydrochloride is 4-[2-(dipropylamino)ethyl]-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one and the molecular formula is C₁₆H₂₄N₂O•HCl. The molecular weight is 296.84 (260.38 as the free base).

The structural formula is:

[chemical structure]

Ropinirole hydrochloride is a white to yellow solid with a melting range of 243°C to 250°C and a solubility of 133 mg/mL in water.

Each film-coated tablet contains ropinirole hydrochloride equivalent to ropinirole, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 mg. Inactive ingredients consist of: croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, and magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose.

The film coating of the tablet consists of following inactive ingredients:

0.25 mg: hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80 and titanium dioxide.

0.5 mg: FD&C Blue #2/Indigo carmine aluminum lake, hypromellose, iron oxide red, iron oxide yellow, polyethylene glycol and titanium dioxide.

1 mg: FD&C Blue #2/Indigo carmine aluminum lake, hypromellose, iron oxide yellow, polyethylene glycol and titanium dioxide.

2 mg: hypromellose, iron oxide red, iron oxide yellow, polyethylene glycol and titanium dioxide.

3 mg: carmine, FD&C Blue #2/Indigo carmine aluminum lake, FD&C Yellow No. 6/Sunset yellow FCF aluminum lake, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol and titanium dioxide.

4 mg: hypromellose, iron oxide black, iron oxide red, iron oxide yellow, polyethylene glycol and titanium dioxide.

5 mg: FD&C Blue #2/Indigo carmine aluminum lake, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate 80 and titanium dioxide.

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Ropinirole is a non-ergoline dopamine agonist. The precise mechanism of action of ropinirole as a treatment for Parkinson's disease is unknown, although it is thought to be related to its ability to stimulate dopamine D₂ receptors within the caudate-putamen in the brain. The precise mechanism of action of ropinirole as a treatment for RLS is unknown, although it is thought to be related to its ability to stimulate dopamine receptors.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Clinical experience with dopamine agonists, including ropinirole, suggests an association with impaired ability to regulate blood pressure resulting in orthostatic hypotension, especially during dose escalation. In some patients in clinical trials, blood pressure changes were associated with the emergence of orthostatic symptoms, bradycardia, and, in one case in a healthy volunteer, transient sinus arrest with syncope [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.3)] .

The mechanism of orthostatic hypotension induced by ropinirole is presumed to be due to a D₂-mediated blunting of the noradrenergic response to standing and subsequent decrease in peripheral vascular resistance. Nausea is a common concomitant symptom of orthostatic signs and symptoms.

At oral doses as low as 0.2 mg, ropinirole suppressed serum prolactin concentrations in healthy male volunteers.

Ropinirole had no dose-related effect on electrocardiogram wave form and rhythm in young, healthy, male volunteers in the range of 0.01 to 2.5 mg.

Ropinirole had no dose- or exposure-related effect on mean QT intervals in healthy male and female volunteers titrated to doses up to 4 mg/day. The effect of ropinirole on QTc intervals at higher exposures achieved either due to drug interactions, hepatic impairment, or at higher doses has not been systematically evaluated.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Ropinirole displayed linear kinetics over the dosing range of 1 to 8 mg 3 times daily.

Steady-state concentrations are expected to be achieved within 2 days of dosing. Accumulation upon multiple dosing is predictive from single dosing.

Absorption

Ropinirole is rapidly absorbed after oral administration, reaching peak concentration in approximately 1 to 2 hours. In clinical trials, more than 88% of a radiolabeled dose was recovered in urine and the absolute bioavailability was 45% to 55%, indicating approximately 50% first-pass effect.

Relative bioavailability from a tablet compared with an oral solution is 85%. Food does not affect the extent of absorption of ropinirole, although its T max is increased by 2.5 hours and its C max is decreased by approximately 25% when the drug is taken with a high-fat meal.

Distribution

Ropinirole is widely distributed throughout the body, with an apparent volume of distribution of 7.5 L/kg. It is up to 40% bound to plasma proteins and has a blood-to-plasma ratio of 1:1.

Metabolism

Ropinirole is extensively metabolized by the liver. The major metabolic pathways are N-despropylation and hydroxylation to form the inactive N-despropyl metabolite and hydroxy metabolites. The N-despropyl metabolite is converted to carbamyl glucuronide, carboxylic acid, and N-despropyl hydroxy metabolites. The hydroxy metabolite of ropinirole is rapidly glucuronidated.

In vitro studies indicate that the major cytochrome P450 enzyme involved in the metabolism of ropinirole is CYP1A2, an enzyme known to be induced by smoking and omeprazole and inhibited by, for example, fluvoxamine, mexiletine, and the older fluoroquinolones such as ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin.

Elimination

The clearance of ropinirole after oral administration is 47 L/h and its elimination half-life is approximately 6 hours. Less than 10% of the administered dose is excreted as unchanged drug in urine. N-despropyl ropinirole is the predominant metabolite found in urine (40%), followed by the carboxylic acid metabolite (10%) and the glucuronide of the hydroxy metabolite (10%).

Specific Populations

Because therapy with ropinirole hydrochloride is initiated at a low dose and gradually titrated upward according to clinical tolerability to obtain the optimum therapeutic effect, adjustment of the initial dose based on gender, weight, or age is not necessary.

Geriatric Patients: Oral clearance of ropinirole is reduced by 15% in patients older than 65 years compared with younger patients. Dosage adjustment is not necessary in the elderly (older than 65 years), as the dose of ropinirole is to be individually titrated to clinical response.

Male and Female Patients: Male and female patients showed similar clearance.

Racial or Ethnic Groups: The influence of race on the pharmacokinetics of ropinirole has not been evaluated.

Cigarette Smoking: Smoking is expected to increase the clearance of ropinirole since CYP1A2 is known to be induced by smoking. In a trial in patients with RLS, smokers (n = 7) had an approximately 30% lower C max and a 38% lower AUC than did nonsmokers (n = 11) when those parameters were normalized for dose.

Patients with Renal Impairment: Based on population pharmacokinetic analysis, no difference was observed in the pharmacokinetics of ropinirole in subjects with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance between 30 to 50 mL/min) compared with an age-matched population with creatinine clearance above 50 mL/min. Therefore, no dosage adjustment is necessary in patients with moderate renal impairment.

A trial of ropinirole in subjects with end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis has shown that clearance of ropinirole was reduced by approximately 30%. The recommended maximum dose is lower in these patients [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.3)] .

The use of ropinirole in subjects with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 mL/min) without regular dialysis has not been studied.

Patients with Hepatic Impairment: The pharmacokinetics of ropinirole have not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment. Because ropinirole is extensively metabolized by the liver, these patients may have higher plasma levels and lower clearance of ropinirole than patients with normal hepatic function.

Other Diseases: Population pharmacokinetic analysis revealed no change in the clearance of ropinirole in patients with concomitant diseases such as hypertension, depression, osteoporosis/arthritis, and insomnia compared with patients with Parkinson's disease only.

Drug Interaction Studies

Digoxin: Coadministration of ropinirole (2 mg 3 times daily) with digoxin (0.125 to 0.25 mg once daily) did not alter the steady-state pharmacokinetics of digoxin in 10 patients.

Theophylline: Administration of theophylline (300 mg twice daily), a substrate of CYP1A2, did not alter the steady-state pharmacokinetics of ropinirole (2 mg 3 times daily) in 12 patients with Parkinson's disease. Ropinirole (2 mg 3 times daily) did not alter the pharmacokinetics of theophylline (5 mg/kg intravenously) in 12 patients with Parkinson's disease.

Ciprofloxacin: Coadministration of ciprofloxacin (500 mg twice daily), an inhibitor of CYP1A2, with ropinirole (2 mg 3 times daily) increased ropinirole AUC by 84% on average and C max by 60% (n = 12 patients).

Estrogens: Population pharmacokinetic analysis revealed that estrogens (mainly ethinylestradiol: intake 0.6 to 3 mg over 4-month to 23-year period) reduced the oral clearance of ropinirole by 36% in 16 patients.

L-dopa: Coadministration of carbidopa + L-dopa (10/100 mg twice daily) with ropinirole (2 mg 3 times daily) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of ropinirole (n = 28 patients). Oral administration of ropinirole 2 mg 3 times daily increased mean steady-state C max of L-dopa by 20%, but its AUC was unaffected (n = 23 patients).

Commonly Administered Drugs: Population analysis showed that commonly administered drugs (e.g., selegiline, amantadine, tricyclic antidepressants, benzodiazepines, ibuprofen, thiazides, antihistamines, anticholinergics) did not affect the clearance of ropinirole. An in vitro study indicates that ropinirole is not a substrate for P-

glycoprotein. Ropinirole and its circulating metabolites do not inhibit or induce P450 enzymes; therefore, ropinirole is unlikely to affect the pharmacokinetics of other drugs by a P450 mechanism.

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Two-year carcinogenicity studies of ropinirole were conducted in mice at oral doses of 0, 5, 15, and 50 mg/kg/day and in rats at oral doses of 0, 1.5, 15, and 50 mg/kg/day.

In rats, there was an increase in testicular Leydig cell adenomas at all doses tested. The lowest dose tested (1.5 mg/kg/day) is less than the MRHD for Parkinson's disease (24 mg/day) on a mg/m² basis. The endocrine mechanisms believed to be involved in the production of these tumors in rats are not considered relevant to humans.

In mice, there was an increase in benign uterine endometrial polyps at a dose of 50 mg/kg/day. The highest dose not associated with this finding (15 mg/kg/day) is 3 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis.

Mutagenesis

Ropinirole was not mutagenic or clastogenic in in vitro (Ames, chromosomal aberration in human lymphocytes, mouse lymphoma tk) assays, or in the in vivo mouse micronucleus test.

Impairment of Fertility

When administered to female rats prior to and during mating and throughout pregnancy, ropinirole caused disruption of implantation at oral doses of 20 mg/kg/day (8 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis) or greater. This effect in rats is thought to be due to the prolactin-lowering effect of ropinirole. In rat studies using a low oral dose (5 mg/kg) during the prolactin-dependent phase of early pregnancy (gestation days 0 to 8), ropinirole did not affect female fertility at oral doses up to 100 mg/kg/day (40 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis). No effect on male fertility was observed in rats at oral doses up to 125 mg/kg/day (50 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis).

14.1 Parkinson's Disease

The effectiveness of ropinirole hydrochloride in the treatment of Parkinson's disease was evaluated in a multinational drug development program consisting of 11 randomized, controlled trials. Four trials were conducted in patients with early Parkinson's disease and no concomitant L-dopa and 7 trials were conducted in patients with advanced Parkinson's disease with concomitant L-dopa.

Three placebo-controlled trials provide evidence of effectiveness of ropinirole hydrochloride in the management of patients with Parkinson's disease who were and were not receiving concomitant L-dopa. Two of these 3 trials enrolled patients with early Parkinson's disease (without L-dopa) and 1 enrolled patients receiving L-dopa.

In these trials a variety of measures were used to assess the effects of treatment (e.g., Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale [UPDRS], Clinical Global Impression [CGI] scores, patient diaries recording time "on" and "off," tolerability of L-dopa dose reductions).

In both trials of patients with early Parkinson's disease (without L-dopa), the motor component (Part III) of the UPDRS was the primary outcome assessment. The UPDRS is

a multi-item rating scale intended to evaluate mentation (Part I), activities of daily living (Part II), motor performance (Part III), and complications of therapy (Part IV). Part III of the UPDRS contains 14 items designed to assess the severity of the cardinal motor findings in patients with Parkinson's disease (e.g., tremor, rigidity, bradykinesia, postural instability) scored for different body regions and has a maximum (worst) score of 108. In the trial of patients with advanced Parkinson's disease (with L-dopa), both reduction in percent awake time spent "off" and the ability to reduce the daily use of L-dopa were assessed as a combined endpoint and individually.

Trials in Patients with Early Parkinson's Disease (without L-dopa)

Trial 1 was a 12-week multicenter trial in which 63 patients with idiopathic Parkinson's disease receiving concomitant anti-Parkinson medication (but not L-dopa) were enrolled and 41 were randomized to ropinirole hydrochloride and 22 to placebo. Patients had a mean disease duration of approximately 2 years. Patients were eligible for enrollment if they presented with bradykinesia and at least tremor, rigidity, or postural instability. In addition, they must have been classified as Hoehn & Yahr Stage I-IV. This scale, ranging from I = unilateral involvement with minimal impairment to V = confined to wheelchair or bed, is a standard instrument used for staging patients with Parkinson's disease. The primary outcome measure in this trial was the proportion of patients experiencing a decrease (compared with baseline) of at least 30% in the UPDRS motor score.

Patients were titrated for up to 10 weeks, starting at 0.5 mg twice daily, with weekly increments of 0.5 mg twice daily to a maximum of 5 mg twice daily. Once patients reached their maximally tolerated dose (or 5 mg twice daily), they were maintained on that dose through 12 weeks. The mean dose achieved by patients at trial endpoint was 7.4 mg/day. Mean baseline UPDRS motor score was 18.6 for patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride and 19.9 for patients treated with placebo. At the end of 12 weeks, the percentage of responders was greater on ropinirole hydrochloride than on placebo and the difference was statistically significant (Table 6).

Table 6. Percent Responders for Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Motor Score in Trial 1 (Intent-to-Treat Population)

Responders

Difference from Placebo

Placebo

41%

NA

Ropinirole hydrochloride

71%

30%

Trial 2 in patients with early Parkinson's disease (without L-dopa) was a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, 6-month trial. In this trial, 241 patients were enrolled and 116 were randomized to ropinirole hydrochloride and 125 to placebo. Patients were essentially similar to those in the trial described above; concomitant use of selegiline was allowed, but patients were not permitted to use anticholinergics or amantadine during the trial. Patients had a mean disease duration of 2 years and limited (not more than a 6-

week period) or no prior exposure to L-dopa. The starting dosage of ropinirole hydrochloride in this trial was 0.25 mg 3 times daily. The dosage was titrated at weekly intervals by increments of 0.25 mg 3 times daily to a dosage of 1 mg 3 times daily. Further titrations at weekly intervals were at increments of 0.5 mg 3 times daily up to a dosage of 3 mg 3 times daily, and then weekly at increments of 1 mg 3 times daily. Patients were to be titrated to a dosage of at least 1.5 mg 3 times daily and then to their maximally tolerated dosage, up to a maximum of 8 mg 3 times daily. The mean dose attained in patients at trial endpoint was 15.7 mg/day.

The primary measure of effectiveness was the mean percent reduction (improvement) from baseline in the UPDRS motor score. At the end of the 6-month trial, patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride showed improvement in motor score compared with placebo and the difference was statistically significant (Table 7).

Table 7. Mean Percentage Change from Baseline in Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) Motor Score at End of Treatment in Trial 2 (Intent-to-Treat Population)

Treatment

Baseline UPDRS

Motor Score

Mean Change from Baseline

Difference from Placebo

Placebo

17.7

+4%

NA

Ropinirole hydrochloride

17.9

-22%

-26%

Trial in Patients with Advanced Parkinson's Disease (with L-dopa)

Trial 3 was a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, 6-month trial that randomized 149 patients (Hoehn & Yahr II-IV) who were not adequately controlled on L-dopa. Ninety-five patients were randomized to ropinirole hydrochloride and 54 were randomized to placebo. Patients in this trial had a mean disease duration of approximately 9 years, had been exposed to L-dopa for approximately 7 years, and had experienced "on-off" periods with L-dopa therapy. Patients previously receiving stable doses of selegiline, amantadine, and/or anticholinergic agents could continue on these agents during the trial. Patients were started at a dosage of 0.25 mg 3 times daily of ropinirole hydrochloride and titrated upward by weekly intervals until an optimal therapeutic response was achieved. The maximum dosage of trial medication was 8 mg 3 times daily. All patients had to be titrated to at least a dosage of 2.5 mg 3 times daily. Patients could then be maintained on this dosage level or higher for the remainder of the trial. Once a dosage of 2.5 mg 3 times daily was achieved, patients underwent a

mandatory reduction in their L-dopa dosage, to be followed by additional mandatory reductions with continued escalation of the dosage of ropinirole hydrochloride. Reductions in the dosage of L-dopa were also allowed if patients experienced adverse reactions that the investigator considered related to dopaminergic therapy. The mean dose attained at trial endpoint was 16.3 mg/day. The primary outcome was the proportion of responders, defined as patients who were able both to achieve a decrease (compared with baseline) of at least 20% in their L-dopa dosage and a decrease of at least 20% in the proportion of the time awake in the “off” condition (a period of time during the day when patients are particularly immobile), as determined by subject diary. In addition, the mean change in “off” time from baseline and the percent change from baseline in daily L-dopa dosage were examined.

At the end of 6 months, the percentage of responders was greater on ropinirole hydrochloride than on placebo and the difference was statistically significant (Table 8).

Based on the protocol-mandated reductions in L-dopa dosage with escalating doses of ropinirole hydrochloride, patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride had a 19.4% mean reduction in L-dopa dosage while patients treated with placebo had a 3% reduction. Mean daily L-dopa dosage at baseline was 759 mg for patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride and 843 mg for patients treated with placebo.

The mean number of daily “off” hours at baseline was 6.4 hours for patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride and 7.3 hours for patients treated with placebo. At the end of the 6-month trial, there was a mean reduction of 1.5 hours of “off” time in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride and a mean reduction of 0.9 hours of “off” time in patients treated with placebo, resulting in a treatment difference of 0.6 hours of “off” time.

Table 8. Mean Responder Percentage of Patients Reducing Daily L-Dopa Dosage by at Least 20% and Daily Proportion of “Off” Time by at Least 20% at End of Treatment in Trial 3 (Intent-to-Treat Population)

Treatment

Responders

Difference from Placebo

Placebo

11%

NA

Ropinirole hydrochloride

28%

17%

14.2 Restless Legs Syndrome

The effectiveness of ropinirole hydrochloride in the treatment of RLS was demonstrated in randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in adults diagnosed with RLS using the International Restless Legs Syndrome Study Group diagnostic criteria. Patients were required to have a history of a minimum of 15 RLS episodes/month during the previous month and a total score of ≥ 15 on the International RLS Rating Scale (IRLS scale) at

baseline. Patients with RLS secondary to other conditions (e.g., pregnancy, renal failure, anemia) were excluded. All trials employed flexible dosing, with patients initiating therapy at 0.25 mg of ropinirole hydrochloride once daily. Patients were titrated based on clinical response and tolerability over 7 weeks to a maximum of 4 mg once daily. All doses were taken between 1 and 3 hours before bedtime.

A variety of measures were used to assess the effects of treatment, including the IRLS scale and Clinical Global Impression-Global Improvement (CGI-I) scores. The IRLS scale contains 10 items designed to assess the severity of sensory and motor symptoms, sleep disturbance, daytime somnolence, and impact on activities of daily living and mood associated with RLS. The range of scores is 0 to 40, with 0 being absence of RLS symptoms and 40 the most severe symptoms. Three of the controlled trials utilized the change from baseline in the IRLS scale at the Week 12 endpoint as the primary efficacy outcome.

Three hundred eighty patients were randomized to receive ropinirole hydrochloride (n = 187) or placebo (n = 193) in a U.S. trial (RLS-1); 284 were randomized to receive either ropinirole hydrochloride (n = 146) or placebo (n = 138) in a multinational trial (excluding U.S.) (RLS-2); and 267 patients were randomized to ropinirole hydrochloride (n = 131) or placebo (n = 136) in a multinational trial (including U.S.) (RLS-3). Across the 3 trials, the mean duration of RLS was 16 to 22 years (range: 0 to 65 years), mean age was approximately 54 years (range: 18 to 79 years), and approximately 61% were women. The mean dose at Week 12 was approximately 2 mg/day for the 3 trials.

At baseline, mean total IRLS score was 22.0 for ropinirole hydrochloride and 21.6 for placebo in RLS-1, 24.4 for ropinirole hydrochloride and 25.2 for placebo in RLS-2, and 23.6 for ropinirole hydrochloride and 24.8 for placebo in RLS-3. In all 3 trials, a statistically significant difference between the treatment group receiving ropinirole hydrochloride and the treatment group receiving placebo was observed at Week 12 for both the mean change from baseline in the IRLS scale total score and the percentage of patients rated as responders (much improved or very much improved) on the CGI-I (see Table 9).

Table 9. Mean Change in Total IRLS Rating Scale Score and Percent Responders on CGI-I Ropinirole Hydrochloride

Placebo

Difference from Placebo

Mean change in total IRLS scale score at Week 12

RLS-1

-13.5

-9.8

-3.7

RLS-2

-11.0

-8.0

-3.0

RLS-3

-11.2

-8.7

-2.5

Percent responders on CGI-I at Week 12

RLS-1

73.3%

56.5%

16.8%

RLS-2

53.4%

40.9%

12.5%

RLS-3

59.5%

39.6%

19.9%

IRLS = International Restless Legs Syndrome, CGI-I = Clinical Global Impression-Global Improvement, RLS = Restless Legs Syndrome.

Long-term maintenance of efficacy in the treatment of RLS was demonstrated in a 36-week trial. Following a 24-week, single-blind treatment phase (flexible dosages of ropinirole hydrochloride of 0.25 to 4 mg once daily), patients who were responders (defined as a decrease of >6 points on the IRLS scale total score relative to baseline) were randomized in double-blind fashion to placebo or continuation of ropinirole hydrochloride for an additional 12 weeks. Relapse was defined as an increase of at least 6 points on the IRLS scale total score to a total score of at least 15, or withdrawal due to lack of efficacy. For patients who were responders at Week 24, the mean dose of ropinirole hydrochloride was 2 mg (range: 0.25 to 4 mg). Patients continued on ropinirole hydrochloride demonstrated a significantly lower relapse rate compared with patients randomized to placebo (32.6% versus 57.8%, $P = 0.0156$).

Ropinirole tablets, USP are available as follows:

0.25 mg: White to off white, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R6" on one side and plain on other side.

Bottles of 100's count (NDC 16729-232-01) comes with a child-resistant closure.

0.5 mg: Yellow, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R7" on one side and plain on other side.

Bottles of 100's count (NDC 16729-233-01) comes with a child-resistant closure.

1 mg: Green, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R1" on one side and

plain on other side.

Bottles of 100's count (NDC 16729-234-01) comes with a child-resistant closure.

2 mg: Pink, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R2" on one side and plain on other side.

Bottles of 100's count (NDC 16729-235-01) comes with a child-resistant closure.

3 mg: Purple to light purple, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R3" on one side and plain on other side.

Bottles of 100's count (NDC 16729-236-01) comes with a child-resistant closure.

4 mg: Brown to pale brown, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R4" on one side and plain on other side.

Bottles of 100's count (NDC 16729-237-01) comes with a child-resistant closure.

5 mg: Blue, round, biconvex, film coated tablets debossed with "R5" on one side and plain on other side.

Bottles of 100's count (NDC 16729-238-01) comes with a child-resistant closure.

Storage

Store at room temperature between 20°C and 25°C (68°F and 77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture. Close container tightly after each use.

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

Dosing Instructions

Instruct patients to take ropinirole hydrochloride only as prescribed. If a dose is missed, advise patients not to double their next dose. Ropinirole tablets can be taken with or without food [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)] .

Ropinirole is the active ingredient in both ropinirole tablets (the immediate-release formulation). Ask your patients if they are taking another medication containing ropinirole.

Hypersensitivity/Allergic Reactions

Advise patients about the potential for developing a hypersensitivity/allergic reaction including manifestations such as urticaria, angioedema, rash, and pruritus when taking any ropinirole product. Inform patients who experience these or similar reactions to immediately contact their healthcare professional [see Contraindications (4)] .

Falling Asleep during Activities of Daily Living and Somnolence

Alert patients to the potential sedating effects caused by ropinirole hydrochloride, including somnolence and the possibility of falling asleep while engaged in activities of daily living. Because somnolence is a frequent adverse reaction with potentially serious consequences, patients should not drive a car, operate machinery, or engage in other potentially dangerous activities until they have gained sufficient experience with ropinirole hydrochloride to gauge whether or not it adversely affects their mental and/or motor performance. Advise patients that if increased somnolence or episodes of falling asleep during activities of daily living (e.g., conversations, eating, driving a motor vehicle) are experienced at any time during treatment, they should not drive or participate in potentially dangerous activities until they have contacted their physician.

Advise patients of possible additive effects when patients are taking other sedating medications, alcohol, or other central nervous system depressants (e.g., benzodiazepines, antipsychotics, antidepressants) in combination with ropinirole hydrochloride or when taking a concomitant medication (e.g., ciprofloxacin) that increases plasma levels of ropinirole [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)] .

Syncope and Hypotension/Orthostatic Hypotension

Advise patients that they may experience syncope and may develop hypotension with or without symptoms such as dizziness, nausea, syncope, and sometimes sweating while taking ropinirole hydrochloride, especially if they are elderly. Hypotension and/or orthostatic symptoms may occur more frequently during initial therapy or with an increase in dose at any time (cases have been seen after weeks of treatment). Postural/orthostatic symptoms may be related to sitting up or standing. Accordingly, caution patients against standing rapidly after sitting or lying down, especially if they have been doing so for prolonged periods and especially at the initiation of treatment with ropinirole hydrochloride [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.3)] .

Hallucinations/Psychotic-Like Behavior

Inform patients that they may experience hallucinations (unreal visions, sounds, or sensations), and that other psychotic-like behavior can occur while taking ropinirole hydrochloride. In patients with Parkinson's disease, the elderly are at greater risk than younger patients. This risk is greater in patients who are taking ropinirole hydrochloride with L-dopa or taking higher doses of ropinirole hydrochloride and may also be further increased in patients taking any other drugs that increase dopaminergic tone. Tell patients to report hallucinations or psychotic-like behavior to their healthcare provider promptly should they develop [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)] .

Dyskinesia

Inform patients that ropinirole hydrochloride may cause and/or exacerbate pre-existing dyskinesias [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)] .

Impulse Control/Compulsive Behaviors

Advise patients that they may experience impulse control and/or compulsive behaviors while taking ropinirole hydrochloride. Advise patients to inform their physician or healthcare provider if they develop new or increased gambling urges, sexual urges, uncontrolled spending, binge or compulsive eating, or other urges while being treated with ropinirole hydrochloride. Physicians should consider dose reduction or stopping the medication if a patient develops such urges while taking ropinirole hydrochloride [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)] .

Withdrawal-Emergent Hyperpyrexia and Confusion

Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider if they wish to discontinue ropinirole hydrochloride or decrease the dose of ropinirole hydrochloride [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)] .

Melanoma

Advise patients with Parkinson's disease that they have a higher risk of developing melanoma. Advise patients to have their skin examined on a regular basis by a qualified healthcare provider (e.g., dermatologist) when using ropinirole hydrochloride for any indication [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)] .

Augmentation and Rebound

Inform patients with RLS that augmentation and/or rebound may occur after starting treatment with ropinirole hydrochloride [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)] .

Nursing Mothers

Because of the possibility that ropinirole may be excreted in breast milk, discuss the developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding along with the mother's clinical need for ropinirole and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from ropinirole or from the underlying maternal condition [see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)] . Advise patients that ropinirole could inhibit lactation because ropinirole inhibits prolactin secretion.

Pregnancy

Because experience with ropinirole in pregnant women is limited and ropinirole has been shown to have adverse effects on embryofetal development in animals, including teratogenic effects, advise patients of this potential risk. Advise patients to notify their physician if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during therapy [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)] .

Manufactured For:

Accord Healthcare, Inc.,
1009 Slater Road,
Suite 210-B,
Durham, NC 27703,
USA.

Manufactured By:

Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited,
Plot No. 5 to 12, Pharmez,
Sarkhej-Bavla, National Highway No. 8-A,
Near Village Matoda, Tal Sanand,
Ahmedabad - 382 213,
Gujarat, India
51 2097 1 724129

Issued June 2020

The following adverse reactions are described in more detail in other sections of the label:

Hypersensitivity [see Contraindications (4)]

Falling asleep during activities of daily living and somnolence [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]

Syncope [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

Hypotension/orthostatic hypotension [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]

Hallucinations/psychotic-like behavior [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
Dyskinesia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
Impulse control/compulsive behaviors [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
Withdrawal-emergent hyperpyrexia and confusion [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
Melanoma [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]
Augmentation and early-morning rebound in RLS [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]
Fibrotic complications [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]
Retinal pathology [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)]

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 cannot be directly compared with rates in the clinical trials of another drug (or of another development program of a different formulation of the same drug) and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Parkinson's Disease

During the premarketing development of ropinirole hydrochloride, patients received ropinirole hydrochloride either without L-dopa (early Parkinson's disease trials) or as concomitant therapy with L-dopa (advanced Parkinson's disease trials). Because these 2 populations may have differential risks for various adverse reactions, this section will in general present adverse reaction data for these 2 populations separately.

Early Parkinson's Disease (without L-dopa): In the double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in patients with early-stage Parkinson's disease, the most commonly observed adverse reactions in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride (incidence at least 5% greater than placebo) were nausea, somnolence, dizziness, syncope, asthenic condition (i.e., asthenia, fatigue, and/or malaise), viral infection, leg edema, vomiting, and dyspepsia.

Approximately 24% of patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride who participated in the double-blind, placebo-controlled early Parkinson's disease (without L-dopa) trials discontinued treatment due to adverse reactions compared with 13% of patients who received placebo. The most common adverse reactions in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride (incidence at least 2% greater than placebo) of sufficient severity to cause discontinuation were nausea and dizziness.

Table 3 lists treatment-emergent adverse reactions that occurred in at least 2% of patients with early Parkinson's disease (without L-dopa) treated with ropinirole hydrochloride participating in the double-blind, placebo-controlled trials and were numerically more common than the incidence for placebo-treated patients. In these trials, either ropinirole hydrochloride or placebo was used as early therapy (i.e., without L-dopa).

Table 3. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reaction Incidence in Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Early Parkinson's Disease (without L-dopa) Trials (Events \geq 2% of Patients Treated with Ropinirole Hydrochloride and Numerically More Frequent than the Placebo Group) a

Body System/Adverse Reaction

Ropinirole Hydrochloride

(n = 157)

(%)

Placebo

(n = 147)

(%)

Autonomic nervous system

Flushing

3

1

Dry mouth

5

3

Increased sweating

6

4

Body as a whole

Asthenic condition b

16

5

Chest pain

4

2

Dependent edema

6

3

Leg edema

7

1

Pain

8

4

Cardiovascular general

Hypertension

5

3

Hypotension

2

0

Orthostatic symptoms

6

5

Syncope

12

1

Central/peripheral nervous system

Dizziness

40

22

Hyperkinesia

2

1

Hypesthesia

4

2

Vertigo

2

0

Gastrointestinal

Abdominal pain

6

3

Anorexia

4

1

Dyspepsia

10

5

Flatulence

3

1

Nausea

60

22

Vomiting

12

7

Heart rate/rhythm

Extrasystoles

2

1

Atrial fibrillation

2

0

Palpitation

3

2

Tachycardia

2

0

Metabolic/nutritional

Increased alkaline phosphatase

3

1

Psychiatric

Amnesia

3

1

Impaired concentration

2

0

Confusion

5

1

Hallucination

5

1

Somnolence

40

6

Yawning

3

0

Reproductive male

Impotence

3

1

Resistance mechanism

Viral infection

11

3

Respiratory

Bronchitis

3

1

Dyspnea

3

0

Pharyngitis

6

4

Rhinitis

4

3

Sinusitis

4

3

Urinary

Urinary tract infection

5

4

Vascular extracardiac

Peripheral ischemia

3

0

Vision

Eye abnormality

3

1

Abnormal vision

6

3

Xerophthalmia

2

0

aPatients may have reported multiple adverse reactions during the trial or at discontinuation; thus, patients may be included in more than one category.

b Asthenic condition (i.e., asthenia, fatigue, and/or malaise).

Advanced Parkinson's Disease (with L-dopa): In the double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in patients with advanced-stage Parkinson's disease, the most commonly observed adverse reactions in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride (incidence at least 5 % greater than placebo) were dyskinesia, somnolence, nausea, dizziness, confusion, hallucinations, increased sweating, and headache.

Approximately 24% of patients who received ropinirole hydrochloride in the double-blind, placebo-controlled advanced Parkinson's disease (with L-dopa) trials discontinued treatment due to adverse reactions compared with 18% of patients who received placebo. The most common adverse reaction in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride (incidence at least 2% greater than placebo) of sufficient severity to cause discontinuation was dizziness.

Table 4 lists treatment-emergent adverse reactions that occurred in at least 2% of patients with advanced Parkinson's disease (with L-dopa) treated with ropinirole hydrochloride who participated in the double-blind, placebo-controlled trials and were

numerically more common than the incidence for placebo-treated patients. In these trials, either ropinirole hydrochloride or placebo was used as an adjunct to L-dopa.

Table 4. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reaction Incidence in Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Advanced Parkinson's Disease (with L-dopa) Trials (Events $\geq 2\%$ of Patients Treated with Ropinirole Hydrochloride and Numerically More Frequent than the Placebo Group) a

Body System/Adverse Reaction

Ropinirole Hydrochloride

(n = 208)

(%)

Placebo

(n = 120)

(%)

Autonomic nervous system

Dry mouth

5

1

Increased sweating

7

2

Body as a whole

Increased drug level

7

3

Pain

5

3

Cardiovascular general

Hypotension

2

1

Syncope

3

2

Central/peripheral nervous system

Dizziness

26

16

Dyskinesia

34

13

Falls

10

7

Headache

17

12

Hypokinesia

5

4

Paresis

3

0

Paresthesia

5

3

Tremor

6

3

Gastrointestinal

Abdominal pain

9

8

Constipation

6

3

Diarrhea

5

3

Dysphagia

2

1

Flatulence

2

1

Nausea

30

18

Increased saliva

2

1

Vomiting

7

4

Metabolic/nutritional

Weight decrease

2

1

Musculoskeletal

Arthralgia

7

5

Arthritis

3

1

Psychiatric

Amnesia

5

1

Anxiety

6

3

Confusion

9

2

Abnormal dreaming

3

2

Hallucination

10

4

Nervousness

5

3

Somnolence

20

8

Red blood cell

Anemia

2

0

Resistance mechanism

Upper respiratory tract infection

9

8

Respiratory

Dyspnea

3

2

Urinary

Pyuria

2

1

Urinary incontinence

2

1

Urinary tract infection

6

3

Vision

Diplopia

2

1

aPatients may have reported multiple adverse reactions during the trial or at discontinuation; thus, patients may be included in more than one category.

Restless Legs Syndrome

In the double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in patients with RLS, the most commonly observed adverse reactions in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride (incidence at least 5% greater than placebo) were nausea, vomiting, somnolence, dizziness, and asthenic condition (i.e., asthenia, fatigue, and/or malaise).

Approximately 5% of patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride who participated in the double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in the treatment of RLS discontinued treatment due to adverse reactions compared with 4% of patients who received placebo. The most common adverse reaction in patients treated with ropinirole hydrochloride (incidence at least 2% greater than placebo) of sufficient severity to cause discontinuation was nausea.

Table 5 lists treatment-emergent adverse reactions that occurred in at least 2% of patients with RLS treated with ropinirole hydrochloride participating in the 12-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials and were numerically more common than the incidence for placebo-treated patients.

Table 5. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reaction Incidence in Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Restless Legs Syndrome Trials (Events $\geq 2\%$ of Patients Treated with Ropinirole Hydrochloride and Numerically More Frequent than the Placebo Group) a

Body System/Adverse Reaction

Ropinirole Hydrochloride

(n = 496)

(%)

Placebo

(n = 500)

(%)

Ear and labyrinth

Vertigo

2

1

Gastrointestinal

Nausea

40

8

Vomiting

11

2

Diarrhea

5

3

Dyspepsia

4

3

Dry mouth

3

2

Abdominal pain upper

3

1

General disorders and administration site conditions

Asthenic condition b

9

4

Edema peripheral

2

1

Infections and infestations

Nasopharyngitis

9

8

Influenza

3

2

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue

Arthralgia

4

3

Muscle cramps

3

2

Pain in extremity

3

2

Nervous system

Somnolence

12

6

Dizziness

11

5

Paresthesia

3

1

Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal

Cough

3

2

Nasal congestion

2

1

Skin and subcutaneous tissue

Hyperhidrosis

3

a Patients may have reported multiple adverse reactions during the trial or at discontinuation; thus, patients may be included in more than one category.

b Asthenic condition (i.e., asthenia, fatigue, and/or malaise).



ROPINIROLE

ropinirole tablet, film coated

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:72189-364(NDC:16729-232)
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
ROPINIROLE HYDROCHLORIDE (UNII: D7ZD41RZ19) (ROPINIROLE - UNII:030PYR8953)	ROPINIROLE	0.25 mg

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP)	
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 400 (UNII: B697894SGQ)	
POLYSORBATE 80 (UNII: 6OZP39ZG8H)	
HYPROMELLOSE 2910 (6 MPA.S) (UNII: 0WZ8WG20P6)	

Product Characteristics

Color	white (White to off white)	Score	no score
Shape	ROUND (Biconvex)	Size	7mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	R6
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:72189-364-30	30 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	06/21/2022	

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA204022	06/21/2022	

Labeler - Direct_Rx (079254320)

Registrant - Direct_Rx (079254320)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
Direct_Rx		079254320	repack(72189-364)

Revised: 1/2025

Direct_Rx