1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets
MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg tablets
MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg tablets
MIRAPEXIN 0.7 mg tablets
MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg tablets

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets
Each tablet contains 0.125 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.088 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg tablets
Each tablet contains 0.25 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.18 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg tablets
Each tablet contains 0.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.35 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 0.7 mg tablets
Each tablet contains 1.0 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.7 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg tablets
Each tablet contains 1.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 1.1 mg pramipexole.

Please note:

Pramipexole doses as published in the literature refer to the salt form. Therefore, doses will be expressed in terms of both pramipexole base and pramipexole salt (in brackets).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Tablet

MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets
The tablets are white, flat, of round shape, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P6, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg tablets
The tablets are white, flat, of oval shape, scored on both sides, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P7, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

Tablets can be divided into equal halves.

MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg tablets
The tablets are white, flat, of oval shape, scored on both sides, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P8, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

Tablets can be divided into equal halves.
MIRAPEXIN 0.7 mg tablets
The tablets are white, flat, of round shape, scored on both sides, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P9, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).
Tablets can be divided into equal halves.

MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg tablets
The tablets are white, flat, of round shape, scored on both sides, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P11, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).
Tablets can be divided into equal halves.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

MIRAPEXIN is indicated in adults for treatment of the signs and symptoms of idiopathic Parkinson’s disease, alone (without levodopa) or in combination with levodopa, i.e. over the course of the disease, through to late stages when the effect of levodopa wears off or becomes inconsistent and fluctuations of the therapeutic effect occur (end of dose or “on off” fluctuations).

MIRAPEXIN is indicated in adults for symptomatic treatment of moderate to severe idiopathic Restless Legs Syndrome in doses up to 0.54 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt) (see section 4.2).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Parkinson’s disease

The daily dose is administered in equally divided doses 3 times a day.

Initial treatment

Doses should be increased gradually from a starting dose of 0.264 mg of base (0.375 mg of salt) per day and then increased every 5-7 days. Providing patients do not experience intolerable undesirable effects, the dose should be titrated to achieve a maximal therapeutic effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Dose (mg of base)</th>
<th>Total Daily Dose (mg of base)</th>
<th>Dose (mg of salt)</th>
<th>Total Daily Dose (mg of salt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 x 0.088</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>3 x 0.125</td>
<td>0.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 x 0.18</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>3 x 0.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 x 0.35</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3 x 0.5</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a further dose increase is necessary the daily dose should be increased by 0.54 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt) at weekly intervals up to a maximum dose of 3.3 mg of base (4.5 mg of salt) per day. However, it should be noted that the incidence of somnolence is increased at doses higher than 1.5 mg (of salt) per day (see section 4.8).

Maintenance treatment

The individual dose of pramipexole should be in the range of 0.264 mg of base (0.375 mg of salt) to a maximum of 3.3 mg of base (4.5 mg of salt) per day. During dose escalation in pivotal studies, efficacy was observed starting at a daily dose of 1.1 mg of base (1.5 mg of salt). Further dose adjustments should be done based on the clinical response and the occurrence of adverse reactions. In clinical trials approximately 5% of patients were treated at doses below 1.1 mg of base (1.5 mg of salt). In advanced Parkinson’s disease, pramipexole doses higher than 1.1 mg of base (1.5 mg of salt) per day can be useful in patients where a reduction of the levodopa therapy is intended. It is
recommended that the dose of levodopa is reduced during both the dose escalation and the maintenance treatment with MIRAPEXIN, depending on reactions in individual patients (see section 4.5).

**Treatment discontinuation**
Abrupt discontinuation of dopaminergic therapy can lead to the development of a neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Pramipexole should be tapered off at a rate of 0.54 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt) per day until the daily dose has been reduced to 0.54 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt). Thereafter the dose should be reduced by 0.264 mg of base (0.375 mg of salt) per day (see section 4.4).

**Renal impairment**
The elimination of pramipexole is dependent on renal function. The following dose schedule is suggested for initiation of therapy:

Patients with a creatinine clearance above 50 ml/min require no reduction in daily dose or dosing frequency.

In patients with a creatinine clearance between 20 and 50 ml/min, the initial daily dose of MIRAPEXIN should be administered in two divided doses, starting at 0.088 mg of base (0.125 mg of salt) twice a day (0.176 mg of base/0.25 mg of salt daily). A maximum daily dose of 1.57 mg pramipexole base (2.25 mg of salt) should not be exceeded.

In patients with a creatinine clearance less than 20 ml/min, the daily dose of MIRAPEXIN should be administered in a single dose, starting at 0.088 mg of base (0.125 mg of salt) daily. A maximum daily dose of 1.1 mg pramipexole base (1.5 mg of salt) should not be exceeded.

If renal function declines during maintenance therapy the MIRAPEXIN daily dose should be reduced by the same percentage as the decline in creatinine clearance, i.e. if creatinine clearance declines by 30%, then the MIRAPEXIN daily dose should be reduced by 30%. The daily dose can be administered in two divided doses if creatinine clearance is between 20 and 50 ml/min and as a single daily dose if creatinine clearance is less than 20 ml/min.

**Hepatic impairment**
Dose adjustment in patients with hepatic failure is probably not necessary, as approx. 90% of absorbed active substance is excreted through the kidneys. However, the potential influence of hepatic insufficiency on MIRAPEXIN pharmacokinetics has not been investigated.

**Paediatric population**
The safety and efficacy of MIRAPEXIN in children below 18 years has not been established. There is no relevant use of MIRAPEXIN in the paediatric population for the indication of Parkinson’s Disease.

**Restless Legs Syndrome**
The recommended starting dose of MIRAPEXIN is 0.088 mg of base (0.125 mg of salt) taken once daily 2-3 hours before bedtime. For patients requiring additional symptomatic relief, the dose may be increased every 4-7 days to a maximum of 0.54 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt) per day (as shown in the table below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose Schedule of MIRAPEXIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titration Step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* if needed
Patient’s response should be evaluated after 3 months treatment and the need for treatment continuation should be reconsidered. If treatment is interrupted for more than a few days it should be re-initiated by dose titration carried out as above.

**Treatment discontinuation**
Since the daily dose for the treatment of Restless Legs Syndrome will not exceed 0.54 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt) MIRAPEXIN can be discontinued without tapering off. In a 26 week placebo controlled trial, rebound of RLS symptoms (worsening of symptom severity as compared to baseline) was observed in 10% of patients (14 out of 135) after abrupt discontinuation of treatment. This effect was found to be similar across all doses.

**Renal impairment**
The elimination of pramipexole is dependent on renal function. Patients with a creatinine clearance above 20 ml/min require no reduction in daily dose. The use of MIRAPEXIN has not been studied in haemodialysis patients, or in patients with severe renal impairment.

**Hepatic impairment**
Dose adjustment in patients with hepatic failure is not required, as approx. 90% of absorbed active substance is excreted through the kidneys.

**Paediatric population**
MIRAPEXIN is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 18 years due to a lack of data on safety and efficacy.

**Tourette Disorder**
Paediatric population
MIRAPEXIN is not recommended for use in children and adolescents below 18 years since the efficacy and safety has not been established in this population. MIRAPEXIN should not be used in children or adolescents with Tourette Disorder because of a negative benefit-risk balance for this disorder (see section 5.1).

**Method of administration**
The tablets should be taken orally, swallowed with water, and can be taken either with or without food.

**4.3 Contraindications**
Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

**4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**
When prescribing MIRAPEXIN in a patient with Parkinson’s disease with renal impairment a reduced dose is suggested in line with section 4.2.

**Hallucinations**
Hallucinations are known as a side effect of treatment with dopamine agonists and levodopa. Patients should be informed that (mostly visual) hallucinations can occur.

**Dyskinesia**
In advanced Parkinson’s disease, in combination treatment with levodopa, dyskinesia can occur during the initial titration of MIRAPEXIN. If they occur, the dose of levodopa should be decreased.

**Dystonia**
Axial dystonia including antecollis, camptocormia and pleurothotonus (Pisa Syndrome) has
occasionally been reported in patients with Parkinson’s disease following initiation or incremental dose increase of pramipexole. Although dystonia may be a symptom of Parkinson’s disease, the symptoms in these patients have improved after reduction or withdrawal of pramipexole. If dystonia occurs, the dopaminergic medication regimen should be reviewed and an adjustment in the dose of pramipexole considered.

**Sudden onset of sleep and somnolence**
Pramipexole has been associated with somnolence and episodes of sudden sleep onset, particularly in patients with Parkinson’s disease. Sudden onset of sleep during daily activities, in some cases without awareness or warning signs, has been reported uncommonly. Patients must be informed of this and advised to exercise caution while driving or operating machines during treatment with MIRAPEXIN. Patients who have experienced somnolence and/or an episode of sudden sleep onset must refrain from driving or operating machines. Furthermore a reduction of the dose or termination of therapy may be considered. Because of possible additive effects, caution should be advised when patients are taking other sedating medicinal products or alcohol in combination with pramipexole (see sections 4.5, 4.7 and section 4.8).

**Impulse control disorders**
Patients should be regularly monitored for the development of impulse control disorders. Patients and carers should be made aware that behavioural symptoms of impulse control disorders including pathological gambling, increased libido, hypersexuality, compulsive spending or buying, binge eating and compulsive eating can occur in patients treated with dopamine agonists including MIRAPEXIN. Dose reduction/tapered discontinuation should be considered if such symptoms develop.

**Mania and delirium**
Patients should be regularly monitored for the development of mania and delirium. Patients and carers should be made aware that mania and delirium can occur in patients treated with pramipexole. Dose reduction/tapered discontinuation should be considered if such symptoms develop.

**Patients with psychotic disorders**
Patients with psychotic disorders should only be treated with dopamine agonists if the potential benefits outweigh the risks. Co-administration of antipsychotic medicinal products with pramipexole should be avoided (see section 4.5).

**Ophthalmologic monitoring**
Ophthalmologic monitoring is recommended at regular intervals or if vision abnormalities occur.

**Severe cardiovascular disease**
In case of severe cardiovascular disease, care should be taken. It is recommended to monitor blood pressure, especially at the beginning of treatment, due to the general risk of postural hypotension associated with dopaminergic therapy.

**Neuroleptic malignant syndrome**
Symptoms suggestive of neuroleptic malignant syndrome have been reported with abrupt withdrawal of dopaminergic therapy (see section 4.2).

**Dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome**
To discontinue treatment in patients with Parkinson’s disease, pramipexole should be tapered off (see section 4.2). Non-motor adverse effects may occur when tapering or discontinuing dopamine agonists including pramipexole. Symptoms include apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain which may be severe. Patients should be informed about this before tapering the dopamine agonist, and monitored regularly thereafter. In case of persistent symptoms, it may be necessary to increase the pramipexole dose temporarily (see section 4.8).

**Augmentation**
Reports in the literature indicate that treatment of Restless Legs Syndrome with dopaminergic medicinal products can result in augmentation. Augmentation refers to the earlier onset of symptoms
in the evening (or even the afternoon), increase in symptoms, and spread of symptoms to involve other extremities. Augmentation was specifically investigated in a controlled clinical trial over 26 weeks. Augmentation was observed in 11.8% of patients in the pramipexole group (N = 152) and 9.4% of patients in the placebo group (N = 149). Kaplan-Meier analysis of time to augmentation showed no significant difference between pramipexole and placebo groups.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Plasma protein binding
Pramipexole is bound to plasma proteins to a very low (< 20%) extent, and little biotransformation is seen in man. Therefore, interactions with other medicinal products affecting plasma protein binding or elimination by biotransformation are unlikely. As anticholinergics are mainly eliminated by biotransformation, the potential for an interaction is limited, although an interaction with anticholinergics has not been investigated. There is no pharmacokinetic interaction with selegiline and levodopa.

Inhibitors/competitors of active renal elimination pathway
Cimetidine reduced the renal clearance of pramipexole by approximately 34%, presumably by inhibition of the cationic secretory transport system of the renal tubules. Therefore, medicinal products that are inhibitors of this active renal elimination pathway or are eliminated by this pathway, such as cimetidine, amantadine, mexiletine, zidovudine, cisplatin, quinine, and procainamide, may interact with pramipexole resulting in reduced clearance of pramipexole. Reduction of the pramipexole dose should be considered when these medicinal products are administered concomitantly with MIRAPEXIN.

Combination with levodopa
When MIRAPEXIN is given in combination with levodopa, it is recommended that the dose of levodopa is reduced and the dose of other anti-parkinsonian medicinal products is kept constant while increasing the dose of MIRAPEXIN.

Because of possible additive effects, caution should be advised when patients are taking other sedating medicinal products or alcohol in combination with pramipexole (see sections 4.4, 4.7 and 4.8).

Antipsychotic medicinal products
Co-administration of antipsychotic medicinal products with pramipexole should be avoided (see section 4.4), e.g. if antagonistic effects can be expected.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
The effect on pregnancy and lactation has not been investigated in humans. Pramipexole was not teratogenic in rats and rabbits, but was embryotoxic in the rat at maternotoxic doses (see section 5.3). MIRAPEXIN should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary, i.e. if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the foetus.

Breast-feeding
As pramipexole treatment inhibits secretion of prolactin in humans, inhibition of lactation is expected. The excretion of pramipexole into breast milk has not been studied in women. In rats, the concentration of active substance-related radioactivity was higher in breast milk than in plasma. In the absence of human data, MIRAPEXIN should not be used during breast-feeding. However, if its use is unavoidable, breast-feeding should be discontinued.

Fertility
No studies on the effect on human fertility have been conducted. In animal studies, pramipexole affected oestrous cycles and reduced female fertility as expected for a dopamine agonist. However, these studies did not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to male fertility.
4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

MIRAPEXIN can have a major influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Hallucinations or somnolence can occur.

Patients being treated with MIRAPEXIN and presenting with somnolence and/or sudden sleep episodes must be informed to refrain from driving or engaging in activities where impaired alertness may put themselves or others at risk of serious injury or death (e.g. operating machines) until such recurrent episodes and somnolence have resolved (see also sections 4.4, 4.5 and 4.8).

4.8 Undesirable effects

Based on the analysis of pooled placebo-controlled trials, comprising a total of 1,923 patients on pramipexole and 1,354 patients on placebo, adverse drug reactions were frequently reported for both groups. 63% of patients on pramipexole and 52% of patients on placebo reported at least one adverse drug reaction.

The majority of adverse drug reactions usually start early in therapy and most tend to disappear even as therapy is continued.

Within the system organ classes, adverse reactions are listed under headings of frequency (number of patients expected to experience the reaction), using the following categories: very common (≥ 1/10); common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); rare (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000); very rare (< 1/10,000); not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Parkinson’s disease, most common adverse reactions

The most commonly (≥ 5%) reported adverse drug reactions in patients with Parkinson’s disease more frequent with pramipexole treatment than with placebo were nausea, dyskinesia, hypotension, dizziness, somnolence, insomnia, constipation, hallucination, headache and fatigue. The incidence of somnolence is increased at doses higher than 1.5 mg pramipexole salt per day (see section 4.2). A more frequent adverse drug reaction in combination with levodopa was dyskinesia. Hypotension may occur at the beginning of treatment, especially if pramipexole is titrated too fast.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Very common (≥1/10)</th>
<th>Common (≥1/100 to &lt;1/10)</th>
<th>Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to &lt;1/100)</th>
<th>Rare (≥1/10,000 to &lt;1/1,000)</th>
<th>Not known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
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<td>Endocrine disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychiatric disorders</td>
<td>Insomnia</td>
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<td>compulsive shopping</td>
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<td>mania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hallucinations</td>
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<td>pathological</td>
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<td>abnormal dreams</td>
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<td>gambling</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>confusion</td>
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<td>restlessness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>behaviour</td>
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<td>hypersexuality</td>
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<td>delusion</td>
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<td>libido disorder</td>
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<td>disorders and</td>
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<td>paranoia</td>
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<td>compulsions</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>gambling</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>restlessness</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hypersexuality</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td>somnolence</td>
<td></td>
<td>sudden onset of sleep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dizziness</td>
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<td>amnesia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>dyskinesia</td>
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<td>hyperkinesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiac disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cardiac failure¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vascular disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hypotension</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic, and</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mediastinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dysspnoea</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hiccups</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td>nausea</td>
<td></td>
<td>constipation</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>constipation</td>
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<td>vomiting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</td>
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<td>hypersensitivity</td>
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<td>disorders</td>
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<td>pruritus</td>
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<tr>
<td>General disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td>fatigue peripheral oedema</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investigations
weight decrease
including decreased appetite
weight increase

This side effect has been observed in post-marketing experience. With 95% certainty, the frequency category is not greater than uncommon, but might be lower. A precise frequency estimation is not possible as the side effect did not occur in a clinical trial database of 2,762 patients with Parkinson’s Disease treated with pramipexole.

Restless Legs Syndrome, most common adverse reactions
The most commonly (≥ 5%) reported adverse drug reactions in patients with Restless Legs Syndrome treated with pramipexole were nausea, headache, dizziness and fatigue. Nausea and fatigue were more often reported in female patients treated with MIRAPEXIN (20.8% and 10.5%, respectively) compared to males (6.7% and 7.3%, respectively).

Table 2: Restless Legs Syndrome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Very common (≥1/10)</th>
<th>Common (≥1/100 to &lt;1/10)</th>
<th>Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to &lt; 1/100)</th>
<th>Not known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pneumonia¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrine disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric disorders</td>
<td>insomnia abnormal dreams</td>
<td></td>
<td>restlessness, confusion, hallucinations, libido disorder delusion¹, hyperphagia¹, paranoia¹, mania¹, delirium¹, behavioural symptoms of impulse control disorders and compulsions¹ (such as: compulsive shopping, pathological gambling, hypersexuality, binge eating)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td>headache dizziness somnolance</td>
<td></td>
<td>sudden onset of sleep, syncope, dyskinesia, amnesia¹, hyperkinesia¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>visual impairment including visual acuity reduced diplopia, vision blurred</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiac disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cardiac failure¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hypotension</td>
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<td>constipation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</td>
<td>hypersensitivity pruritus rash</td>
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<tr>
<td>General disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td>fatigue peripheral oedema Dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome including apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td>weight decrease including decreased appetite weight increase</td>
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</table>

1 This side effect has been observed in post-marketing experience. With 95 % certainty, the frequency category is not greater than uncommon, but might be lower. A precise frequency estimation is not possible as the side effect did not occur in a clinical trial database of 1,395 patients with Restless Legs Syndrome treated with pramipexole.

Description of selected adverse reactions

**Somnolence**
Pramipexole is commonly associated with somnolence and has been associated uncommonly with excessive daytime somnolence and sudden sleep onset episodes (see also section 4.4).

**Libido disorders**
Pramipexole may uncommonly be associated with libido disorders (increased or decreased).

**Impulse control disorders**
Pathological gambling, increased libido, hypersexuality, compulsive spending or buying, binge eating and compulsive eating can occur in patients treated with dopamine agonists including MIRAPEXIN (see section 4.4).

In a cross-sectional, retrospective screening and case-control study including 3,090 Parkinson’s disease patients, 13.6% of all patients receiving dopaminergic or non-dopaminergic treatment had symptoms of an impulse control disorder during the past six months. Manifestations observed include pathological gambling, compulsive shopping, binge eating, and compulsive sexual behaviour (hypersexuality). Possible independent risk factors for impulse control disorders included dopaminergic treatments and higher doses of dopaminergic treatment, younger age ( ≤ 65 years), not being married and self-reported family history of gambling behaviours.

**Dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome**
Non-motor adverse effects may occur when tapering or discontinuing dopamine agonists including pramipexole. Symptoms include apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain (see section 4.4).

**Cardiac failure**
In clinical studies and post-marketing experience cardiac failure has been reported in patients with pramipexole. In a pharmacoepidemiological study pramipexole use was associated with an increased risk of cardiac failure compared with non-use of pramipexole (observed risk ratio 1.86; 95% CI, 1.21-2.85).
Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V.

4.9 Overdose

There is no clinical experience with massive overdose. The expected adverse reactions would be those related to the pharmacodynamic profile of a dopamine agonist, including nausea, vomiting, hyperkinesia, hallucinations, agitation and hypotension. There is no established antidote for overdose of a dopamine agonist. If signs of central nervous system stimulation are present, a neuroleptic agent may be indicated. Management of the overdose may require general supportive measures, along with gastric lavage, intravenous fluids, administration of activated charcoal and electrocardiogram monitoring.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: anti-Parkinson drugs, dopamine agonists, ATC code: N04BC05.

Mechanism of action
Pramipexole is a dopamine agonist that binds with high selectivity and specificity to the D2 subfamily of dopamine receptors of which it has a preferential affinity to D3 receptors, and has full intrinsic activity.

Pramipexole alleviates parkinsonian motor deficits by stimulation of dopamine receptors in the striatum. Animal studies have shown that pramipexole inhibits dopamine synthesis, release, and turnover.

The mechanism of action of pramipexole as treatment for Restless Legs Syndrome is unknown. Neuropharmacological evidence suggests primary dopaminergic system involvement.

Pharmacodynamic effects
In human volunteers, a dose-dependent decrease in prolactin was observed. In a clinical trial with healthy volunteers, where MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets were titrated faster (every 3 days) than recommended up to 3.15 mg pramipexole base (4.5 mg of salt) per day, an increase in blood pressure and heart rate was observed. Such effect was not observed in patient studies.

Clinical efficacy and safety in Parkinson’s disease
In patients pramipexole alleviates signs and symptoms of idiopathic Parkinson’s disease. Placebo-controlled clinical trials included approximately 1,800 patients of Hoehn and Yahr stages I – V treated with pramipexole. Out of these, approximately 1,000 were in more advanced stages, received concomitant levodopa therapy, and suffered from motor complications.

In early and advanced Parkinson’s disease, efficacy of pramipexole in controlled clinical trials was maintained for approximately six months. In open continuation trials lasting for more than three years there were no signs of decreasing efficacy.

In a controlled double blind clinical trial of 2 year duration, initial treatment with pramipexole significantly delayed the onset of motor complications, and reduced their occurrence compared to initial treatment with levodopa. This delay in motor complications with pramipexole should be balanced against a greater improvement in motor function with levodopa (as measured by the mean change in UPDRS-score). The overall incidence of hallucinations and somnolence was generally higher in the escalation phase with the pramipexole group. However, there was no significant
difference during the maintenance phase. These points should be considered when initiating pramipexole treatment in patients with Parkinson’s disease.

**Paediatric population**
The European Medicines Agency has waivered the obligation to submit the results of studies with MIRAPEXIN in all subsets of the paediatric population in Parkinson’s Disease (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

**Clinical efficacy and safety in Restless Legs Syndrome**
The efficacy of pramipexole was evaluated in four placebo-controlled clinical trials in approximately 1,000 patients with moderate to very severe idiopathic Restless Legs Syndrome.

The mean change from baseline in the Restless Legs Syndrome Rating Scale (IRLS) and the Clinical Global Impression-Improvement (CGI-I) were the primary efficacy outcome measures. For both primary endpoints statistically significant differences have been observed for the pramipexole dose groups 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg and 0.75 mg pramipexole salt in comparison to placebo. After 12 weeks of treatment the baseline IRLS score improved from 23.5 to 14.1 points for placebo and from 23.4 to 9.4 points for pramipexole (doses combined). The adjusted mean difference was \(-4.3\) points (CI 95% \(-6.4; -2.1\) points, \(p\)-value <0.0001). CGI-I responder rates (improved, very much improved) were 51.2% and 72.0% for placebo and pramipexole, respectively (difference 20% CI 95%: 8.1%; 31.8%, \(p<0.0005\)). Efficacy was observed with 0.088 mg of base (0.125 mg of salt) per day after the first week of treatment.

In a placebo-controlled polysomnography study over 3 weeks MIRAPEXIN significantly reduced the number of periodic limb movements during time in bed.

Longer term efficacy was evaluated in a placebo-controlled clinical trial. After 26 weeks of treatment, there was an adjusted mean reduction in IRLS total score of 13.7 and 11.1 points in the pramipexole and placebo group, respectively, with a statistically significant (\(p = 0.008\)) mean treatment difference of \(-2.6\). CGI-I responder rates (much improved, very much improved) were 50.3% (80/159) and 68.5% (111/162) for placebo and pramipexole, respectively (\(p = 0.001\)), corresponding to a number needed to treat (NNT) of 6 patients (95%CI: 3.5, 13.4).

**Paediatric population**
The European Medicines Agency has deferred the obligation to submit the results of studies with MIRAPEXIN in one or more subsets of the paediatric population in Restless Legs Syndrome (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

**Clinical efficacy and safety in Tourette Disorder**
The efficacy of pramipexole (0.0625-0.5 mg/day) with paediatric patients aged 6-17 years with Tourette Disorder was evaluated in a 6-week, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled flexible dose study. A total of 63 patients were randomised (43 on pramipexole, 20 on placebo). The primary endpoint was change from baseline on the Total Tic Score (TTS) of the Yale Global Tic Severity Scale (YGTSS). No difference was observed for pramipexole as compared to placebo for either the primary endpoint or for any of the secondary efficacy endpoints including YGTSS total score, Patient Global Impression of Improvement (PGI-I), Clinical Global Impression of Improvement (CGI-I), or Clinical Global Impressions of Severity of Illness (CGI-S). Adverse events occurring in at least 5% of patients in the pramipexole group and more common in the pramipexole-treated patients than in patients on placebo were: headache (27.9%, placebo 25.0%), somnolence (7.0%, placebo 5.0%), nausea (18.6%, placebo 10.0%), vomiting (11.6%, placebo 0.0%), upper abdominal pain (7.0%, placebo 5.0%), orthostatic hypotension (9.3%, placebo 5.0%), myalgia (9.3%, placebo 5.0%), sleep disorder (7.0%, placebo 0.0%), dyspnoea (7.0%, placebo 0.0%) and upper respiratory tract infection (7.0%, placebo 5.0%). Other significant adverse events leading to discontinuation of study medication for patients receiving pramipexole were confusional state, speech disorder and aggravated condition (see section 4.2).
5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption
Pramipexole is rapidly and completely absorbed following oral administration. The absolute bioavailability is greater than 90% and the maximum plasma concentrations occur between 1 and 3 hours. Concomitant administration with food did not reduce the extent of pramipexole absorption, but the rate of absorption was reduced. Pramipexole shows linear kinetics and a small inter-patient variation of plasma levels.

Distribution
In humans, the protein binding of pramipexole is very low (< 20%) and the volume of distribution is large (400 l). High brain tissue concentrations were observed in the rat (approx. 8-fold compared to plasma).

Biotransformation
Pramipexole is metabolised in man only to a small extent.

Elimination
Renal excretion of unchanged pramipexole is the major route of elimination. Approximately 90% of 14C-labelled dose is excreted through the kidneys while less than 2% is found in the faeces. The total clearance of pramipexole is approximately 500 ml/min and the renal clearance is approximately 400 ml/min. The elimination half-life (t½) varies from 8 hours in the young to 12 hours in the elderly.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Repeated dose toxicity studies showed that pramipexole exerted functional effects, mainly involving the CNS and female reproductive system, and probably resulting from an exaggerated pharmacodynamic effect of pramipexole.

Decreases in diastolic and systolic pressure and heart rate were noted in the minipig, and a tendency to a hypotensive effect was discerned in the monkey.

The potential effects of pramipexole on reproductive function have been investigated in rats and rabbits. Pramipexole was not teratogenic in rats and rabbits but was embryotoxic in the rat at maternally toxic doses. Due to the selection of animal species and the limited parameters investigated, the adverse effects of pramipexole on pregnancy and male fertility have not been fully elucidated.

A delay in sexual development (i.e., preputial separation and vaginal opening) was observed in rats. The relevance for humans is unknown.

Pramipexole was not genotoxic. In a carcinogenicity study, male rats developed Leydig cell hyperplasia and adenomas, explained by the prolactin-inhibiting effect of pramipexole. This finding is not clinically relevant to man. The same study also showed that, at doses of 2 mg/kg (of salt) and higher, pramipexole was associated with retinal degeneration in albino rats. The latter finding was not observed in pigmented rats, nor in a 2-year albino mouse carcinogenicity study or in any other species investigated.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Mannitol
Maize starch
Anhydrous colloidal silica
Povidone K 25
Magnesium stearate
6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 30°C. Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

OPA/aluminium/PVC-aluminium blisters. Each blister strip contains 10 tablets. Cartons containing 3 or 10 blister strips (30 or 100 tablets).

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
Binger Strasse 173
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets
EU/1/97/051/001-002

MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg tablets
EU/1/97/051/003-004

MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg tablets
EU/1/97/051/011-012

MIRAPEXIN 0.7 mg tablets
EU/1/97/051/005-006

MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg tablets
EU/1/97/051/009-010

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 23 February 1998
Date of latest renewal: 23 February 2008
10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency http://www.ema.europa.eu.
1. **NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets

2. **QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 0.375 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.26 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 0.75 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.52 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 1.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 1.05 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 2.25 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 1.57 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 3 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 2.1 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 3.75 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 2.62 mg pramipexole.

MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 4.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 3.15 mg pramipexole.

*Please note:*

Pramipexole doses as published in the literature refer to the salt form. Therefore, doses will be expressed in terms of both pramipexole base and pramipexole salt (in brackets).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.
3. **PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Prolonged-release tablet

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets
The tablets are white to off-white, of round shape, with bevelled edges, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P1, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets
The tablets are white to off-white, of round shape, with bevelled edges, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P2, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets
The tablets are white to off-white, of oval shape, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P3, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets
The tablets are white to off-white, of oval shape, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P12, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets
The tablets are white to off-white, of oval shape, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P4, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets
The tablets are white to off-white, of oval shape, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P13, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets
The tablets are white to off-white, of oval shape, and have a code embossed (one side with the code P5, and one side with the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol).

4. **CLINICAL PARTICULARS**

4.1 Therapeutic indications

MIRAPEXIN is indicated in adults for treatment of the signs and symptoms of idiopathic Parkinson’s disease, alone (without levodopa) or in combination with levodopa, i.e. over the course of the disease, through to late stages when the effect of levodopa wears off or becomes inconsistent and fluctuations of the therapeutic effect occur (end of dose or “on off” fluctuations).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets are a once-a-day oral formulation of pramipexole.

*Initial treatment*

Doses should be increased gradually from a starting dose of 0.26 mg of base (0.375 mg of salt) per day and then increased every 5-7 days. Providing patients do not experience intolerable undesirable effects, the dose should be titrated to achieve a maximal therapeutic effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Daily dose (mg of base)</th>
<th>Daily dose (mg of salt)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.375</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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</table>
If a further dose increase is necessary the daily dose should be increased by 0.52 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt) at weekly intervals up to a maximum dose of 3.15 mg of base (4.5 mg of salt) per day. However, it should be noted that the incidence of somnolence is increased at doses higher than 1.05 mg of base (1.5 mg of salt) per day (see section 4.8).

Patients already taking MIRAPEXIN tablets may be switched to MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets overnight, at the same daily dose. After switching to MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets, the dose may be adjusted depending on the patient’s therapeutic response (see section 5.1).

Maintenance treatment
The individual dose of pramipexole should be in the range of 0.26 mg of base (0.375 mg of salt) to a maximum of 3.15 mg of base (4.5 mg of salt) per day. During dose escalation in pivotal studies, efficacy was observed starting at a daily dose of 1.05 mg of base (1.5 mg of salt). Further dose adjustments should be done based on the clinical response and the occurrence of adverse reactions. In clinical trials approximately 5% of patients were treated at doses below 1.05 mg of base (1.5 mg of salt). In advanced Parkinson’s disease, pramipexole doses higher than 1.05 mg of base (1.5 mg of salt) per day can be useful in patients where a reduction of the levodopa therapy is intended. It is recommended that the dose of levodopa is reduced during both the dose escalation and the maintenance treatment with MIRAPEXIN, depending on reactions in individual patients (see section 4.5).

Missed dose
When the intake of a dose is missed, MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets should be taken within 12 hours after the regularly scheduled time. After 12 hours, the missed dose should be left out and the next dose should be taken on the following day at the next regularly scheduled time.

Treatment discontinuation
Abrupt discontinuation of dopaminergic therapy can lead to the development of a neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Pramipexole should be tapered off at a rate of 0.52 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt) per day until the daily dose has been reduced to 0.52 mg of base (0.75 mg of salt). Thereafter the dose should be reduced by 0.26 mg of base (0.375 mg of salt) per day (see section 4.4).

Renal impairment
The elimination of pramipexole is dependent on renal function. The following dose schedule is suggested:

Patients with a creatinine clearance above 50 ml/min require no reduction in daily dose or dosing frequency.

In patients with a creatinine clearance between 30 and 50 ml/min, treatment should be started with 0.26 mg MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets every other day. Caution should be exercised and careful assessment of therapeutic response and tolerability should be made before increasing to daily dosing after one week. If a further dose increase is necessary, doses should be increased by 0.26 mg pramipexole base at weekly intervals up to a maximum dose of 1.57 mg pramipexole base (2.25 mg of salt) per day.

The treatment of patients with a creatinine clearance below 30 ml/min with MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets is not recommended as no data are available for this patient population. The use of MIRAPEXIN tablets should be considered.

If renal function declines during maintenance therapy, the recommendations given above should be followed.
**Hepatic impairment**
Dose adjustment in patients with hepatic failure is probably not necessary, as approx. 90% of absorbed active substance is excreted through the kidneys. However, the potential influence of hepatic insufficiency on MIRAPEXIN pharmacokinetics has not been investigated.

**Paediatric population**
The safety and efficacy of MIRAPEXIN in children below 18 years has not been established. There is no relevant use of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets in the paediatric population for the indication of Parkinson’s Disease.

**Method of administration**
The tablets should be swallowed whole with water, and must not be chewed, divided or crushed. The tablets may be taken either with or without food and should be taken each day at about the same time.

4.3 Contraindications
Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use
When prescribing MIRAPEXIN in a patient with Parkinson’s disease with renal impairment a reduced dose is suggested in line with section 4.2.

**Hallucinations**
Hallucinations are known as a side effect of treatment with dopamine agonists and levodopa. Patients should be informed that (mostly visual) hallucinations can occur.

**Dyskinesia**
In advanced Parkinson’s disease, in combination treatment with levodopa, dyskinesia can occur during the initial titration of MIRAPEXIN. If they occur, the dose of levodopa should be decreased.

**Dystonia**
Axial dystonia including antecollis, camptocormia and pleurothotonus (Pisa Syndrome) has occasionally been reported in patients with Parkinson’s disease following initiation or incremental dose increase of pramipexole. Although dystonia may be a symptom of Parkinson’s disease, the symptoms in these patients have improved after reduction or withdrawal of pramipexole. If dystonia occurs, the dopaminergic medication regimen should be reviewed and an adjustment in the dose of pramipexole considered.

**Sudden onset of sleep and somnolence**
Pramipexole has been associated with somnolence and episodes of sudden sleep onset, particularly in patients with Parkinson’s disease. Sudden onset of sleep during daily activities, in some cases without awareness or warning signs, has been reported uncommonly. Patients must be informed of this and advised to exercise caution while driving or operating machines during treatment with MIRAPEXIN. Patients who have experienced somnolence and/or an episode of sudden sleep onset must refrain from driving or operating machines. Furthermore a reduction of the dose or termination of therapy may be considered. Because of possible additive effects, caution should be advised when patients are taking other sedating medicinal products or alcohol in combination with pramipexole (see sections 4.5, 4.7 and section 4.8).

**Impulse control disorders**
Patients should be regularly monitored for the development of impulse control disorders. Patients and carers should be made aware that behavioural symptoms of impulse control disorders including pathological gambling, increased libido, hypersexuality, compulsive spending or buying, binge eating
and compulsive eating can occur in patients treated with dopamine agonists including MIRAPEXIN. Dose reduction/tapered discontinuation should be considered if such symptoms develop.

**Mania and delirium**
Patients should be regularly monitored for the development of mania and delirium. Patients and carers should be made aware that mania and delirium can occur in patients treated with pramipexole. Dose reduction/tapered discontinuation should be considered if such symptoms develop.

**Patients with psychotic disorders**
Patients with psychotic disorders should only be treated with dopamine agonists if the potential benefits outweigh the risks. Co-administration of antipsychotic medicinal products with pramipexole should be avoided (see section 4.5).

**Ophthalmologic monitoring**
Ophthalmologic monitoring is recommended at regular intervals or if vision abnormalities occur.

**Severe cardiovascular disease**
In case of severe cardiovascular disease, care should be taken. It is recommended to monitor blood pressure, especially at the beginning of treatment, due to the general risk of postural hypotension associated with dopaminergic therapy.

**Neuroleptic malignant syndrome**
Symptoms suggestive of neuroleptic malignant syndrome have been reported with abrupt withdrawal of dopaminergic therapy (see section 4.2).

**Dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome**
To discontinue treatment in patients with Parkinson’s disease, pramipexole should be tapered off (see section 4.2). Non-motor adverse effects may occur when tapering or discontinuing dopamine agonists including pramipexole. Symptoms include apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain which may be severe. Patients should be informed about this before tapering the dopamine agonist, and monitored regularly thereafter. In case of persistent symptoms, it may be necessary to increase the pramipexole dose temporarily (see section 4.8).

**Remnants in stool**
Some patients have reported the occurrence of remnants in faeces which may resemble intact MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets. If patients report such an observation, the physician should reassess patient’s response to therapy.

### 4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

**Plasma protein binding**
Pramipexole is bound to plasma proteins to a very low (< 20%) extent, and little biotransformation is seen in man. Therefore, interactions with other medicinal products affecting plasma protein binding or elimination by biotransformation are unlikely. As anticholinergics are mainly eliminated by biotransformation, the potential for an interaction is limited, although an interaction with anticholinergics has not been investigated. There is no pharmacokinetic interaction with selegiline and levodopa.

**Inhibitors/competitors of active renal elimination pathway**
Cimetidine reduced the renal clearance of pramipexole by approximately 34%, presumably by inhibition of the cationic secretory transport system of the renal tubules. Therefore, medicinal products that are inhibitors of this active renal elimination pathway or are eliminated by this pathway, such as cimetidine, amantadine, mexiletine, zidovudine, cisplatin, quinine, and procainamide, may interact with pramipexole resulting in reduced clearance of pramipexole. Reduction of the pramipexole dose should be considered when these medicinal products are administered concomitantly with MIRAPEXIN.
Combination with levodopa
When MIRAPEXIN is given in combination with levodopa, it is recommended that the dose of levodopa is reduced and the dose of other anti-parkinsonian medicinal products is kept constant while increasing the dose of MIRAPEXIN.

Because of possible additive effects, caution should be advised when patients are taking other sedating medicinal products or alcohol in combination with pramipexole (see sections 4.4, 4.7 and 4.8).

Antipsychotic medicinal products
Co-administration of antipsychotic medicinal products with pramipexole should be avoided (see section 4.4), e.g. if antagonistic effects can be expected.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
The effect on pregnancy and lactation has not been investigated in humans. Pramipexole was not teratogenic in rats and rabbits, but was embryotoxic in the rat at maternotoxic doses (see section 5.3). MIRAPEXIN should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary, i.e. if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the foetus.

Breast-feeding
As pramipexole treatment inhibits secretion of prolactin in humans, inhibition of lactation is expected. The excretion of pramipexole into breast milk has not been studied in women. In rats, the concentration of active substance-related radioactivity was higher in breast milk than in plasma. In the absence of human data, MIRAPEXIN should not be used during breast-feeding. However, if its use is unavoidable, breast-feeding should be discontinued.

Fertility
No studies on the effect on human fertility have been conducted. In animal studies, pramipexole affected oestrous cycles and reduced female fertility as expected for a dopamine agonist. However, these studies did not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to male fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

MIRAPEXIN can have a major influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

Hallucinations or somnolence can occur.

Patients being treated with MIRAPEXIN and presenting with somnolence and/or sudden sleep episodes must be informed to refrain from driving or engaging in activities where impaired alertness may put themselves or others at risk of serious injury or death (e.g. operating machines) until such recurrent episodes and somnolence have resolved (see also sections 4.4, 4.5 and 4.8).

4.8 Undesirable effects

Based on the analysis of pooled placebo-controlled trials, comprising a total of 1,778 Parkinson’s disease patients on pramipexole and 1,297 patients on placebo, adverse drug reactions were frequently reported for both groups. 67% of patients on pramipexole and 54% of patients on placebo reported at least one adverse drug reaction.

The majority of adverse drug reactions usually start early in therapy and most tend to disappear even as therapy is continued.

Within the system organ classes, adverse reactions are listed under headings of frequency (number of patients expected to experience the reaction), using the following categories: very common (≥ 1/10); common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); rare (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000); very rare (< 1/10,000); not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).
The most commonly (≥ 5%) reported adverse drug reactions in patients with Parkinson’s disease more frequent with pramipexole treatment than with placebo were nausea, dyskinesia, hypotension, dizziness, somnolence, insomnia, constipation, hallucination, headache and fatigue. The incidence of somnolence is increased at doses higher than 1.5 mg pramipexole salt per day (see section 4.2). A more frequent adverse drug reaction in combination with levodopa was dyskinesia. Hypotension may occur at the beginning of treatment, especially if pramipexole is titrated too fast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Very common (≥1/10)</th>
<th>Common (≥1/100 to &lt;1/10)</th>
<th>Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to &lt; 1/100)</th>
<th>Rare (≥1/10,000 to &lt;1/1,000)</th>
<th>Not known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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| Eye disorders                      | visual impairment   |                          | sudden onset of sleep             |                             |                         |
|                                    | including diplopia  |                          | amnesia                           |                             |                         |
|                                    | vision blurred      |                          | hyperkinesia                       |                             |                         |
|                                    | visual acuity reduced|                          | syncope                           |                             |                         |

| Cardiac disorders                  |                     |                          | cardiac failure                   |                             |                         |

| Vascular disorders                 | hypotension         |                          |                                  |                             |                         |

| Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders | Dyspnoea hicups | |

| Gastrointestinal disorders         | nausea              | constipation             | hypersensitivity                  |                             |                         |
|                                    | vomiting            |                         | pruritus                          |                             |                         |

| Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders | fatigue peripheral oedema | | |

| General disorders and administration site conditions | Dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome | | | | |
including apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain.

Investigations | weight decrease including decreased appetite | weight increase

1 This side effect has been observed in post-marketing experience. With 95% certainty, the frequency category is not greater than uncommon, but might be lower. A precise frequency estimation is not possible as the side effect did not occur in a clinical trial database of 2,762 patients with Parkinson’s Disease treated with pramipexole.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Somnolence
Pramipexole is commonly associated with somnolence and has been associated uncommonly with excessive daytime somnolence and sudden sleep onset episodes (see also section 4.4).

Libido disorders
Pramipexole may uncommonly be associated with libido disorders (increased or decreased).

Impulse control disorders
Pathological gambling, increased libido, hypersexuality, compulsive spending or buying, binge eating and compulsive eating can occur in patients treated with dopamine agonists including MIRAPEXIN (see section 4.4).

In a cross-sectional, retrospective screening and case-control study including 3,090 Parkinson’s disease patients, 13.6% of all patients receiving dopaminergic or non-dopaminergic treatment had symptoms of an impulse control disorder during the past six months. Manifestations observed include pathological gambling, compulsive shopping, binge eating, and compulsive sexual behaviour (hypersexuality). Possible independent risk factors for impulse control disorders included dopaminergic treatments and higher doses of dopaminergic treatment, younger age (≤ 65 years), not being married and self-reported family history of gambling behaviours.

Dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome
Non-motor adverse effects may occur when tapering or discontinuing dopamine agonists including pramipexole. Symptoms include apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain (see section 4.4).

Cardiac failure
In clinical studies and post-marketing experience cardiac failure has been reported in patients with pramipexole. In a pharmacoepidemiological study pramipexole use was associated with an increased risk of cardiac failure compared with non-use of pramipexole (observed risk ratio 1.86; 95% CI, 1.21-2.85).

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V.
4.9 Overdose

There is no clinical experience with massive overdose. The expected adverse reactions would be those related to the pharmacodynamic profile of a dopamine agonist, including nausea, vomiting, hyperkinesia, hallucinations, agitation and hypotension. There is no established antidote for overdose of a dopamine agonist. If signs of central nervous system stimulation are present, a neuroleptic agent may be indicated. Management of the overdose may require general supportive measures, along with gastric lavage, intravenous fluids, administration of activated charcoal and electrocardiogram monitoring.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: anti-Parkinson drugs, dopamine agonists, ATC code: N04BC05.

Mechanism of action
Pramipexole is a dopamine agonist that binds with high selectivity and specificity to the D2 subfamily of dopamine receptors of which it has a preferential affinity to D3 receptors, and has full intrinsic activity.

Pramipexole alleviates parkinsonian motor deficits by stimulation of dopamine receptors in the striatum. Animal studies have shown that pramipexole inhibits dopamine synthesis, release, and turnover.

Pharmacodynamic effects
In human volunteers, a dose-dependent decrease in prolactin was observed. In a clinical trial with healthy volunteers, where MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets were titrated faster (every 3 days) than recommended up to 3.15 mg pramipexole base (4.5 mg of salt) per day, an increase in blood pressure and heart rate was observed. Such effect was not observed in patient studies.

Clinical efficacy and safety in Parkinson’s disease
In patients pramipexole alleviates signs and symptoms of idiopathic Parkinson’s disease. Placebo-controlled clinical trials included approximately 1,800 patients of Hoehn and Yahr stages I – V treated with pramipexole. Out of these, approximately 1,000 were in more advanced stages, received concomitant levodopa therapy, and suffered from motor complications.

In early and advanced Parkinson’s disease, efficacy of pramipexole in controlled clinical trials was maintained for approximately six months. In open continuation trials lasting for more than three years there were no signs of decreasing efficacy.

In a controlled double blind clinical trial of 2 year duration, initial treatment with pramipexole significantly delayed the onset of motor complications, and reduced their occurrence compared to initial treatment with levodopa. This delay in motor complications with pramipexole should be balanced against a greater improvement in motor function with levodopa (as measured by the mean change in UPDRS-score). The overall incidence of hallucinations and somnolence was generally higher in the escalation phase with the pramipexole group. However, there was no significant difference during the maintenance phase. These points should be considered when initiating pramipexole treatment in patients with Parkinson’s disease.

The safety and efficacy of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets in the treatment of Parkinson's disease was evaluated in a multinational drug development program consisting of three randomised, controlled trials. Two trials were conducted in patients with early Parkinson's disease and one trial was conducted in patients with advanced Parkinson's disease.
Superiority of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets over placebo was demonstrated after 18 weeks of treatment on both the primary (UPDRS Parts II+III score) and the key secondary (CGI-I and PGI-I responder rates) efficacy endpoints in a double-blind placebo-controlled trial including a total of 539 patients with early Parkinson’s disease. Maintenance of efficacy was shown in patients treated for 33 weeks. MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets were non-inferior to pramipexole immediate release tablets as assessed on the UPDRS Parts II+III score at week 33.

In a double-blind placebo-controlled trial including a total of 517 patients with advanced Parkinson’s disease who were on concomitant levodopa therapy superiority of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets over placebo was demonstrated after 18 weeks of treatment on both the primary (UPDRS Parts II+III score) and the key secondary (off-time) efficacy endpoints.

The efficacy and tolerability of an overnight switch from MIRAPEXIN tablets to MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets at the same daily dose were evaluated in a double-blind clinical study in patients with early Parkinson’s disease. Efficacy was maintained in 87 of 103 patients switched to MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets. Out of these 87 patients, 82.8% did not change their dose, 13.8% increased and 3.4% decreased their dose.

In half of the 16 patients who did not meet the criterion for maintained efficacy on UPDRS Part II+III score, the change from baseline was considered not clinically relevant. Only one patient switched to MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets experienced a drug-related adverse event leading to withdrawal.

Paediatric population
The European Medicines Agency has waived the obligation to submit the results of studies with MIRAPEXIN in all subsets of the paediatric population in Parkinson’s Disease (see section 4.2 for information on paediatric use).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption
Pramipexole is completely absorbed following oral administration. The absolute bioavailability is greater than 90%.

In a Phase I trial, where pramipexole immediate release and prolonged-release tablets were assessed in fasted state, the minimum and peak plasma concentration ($C_{\text{min}}$, $C_{\text{max}}$) and exposure (AUC) of the same daily dose of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets given once daily and MIRAPEXIN tablets given three times a day were equivalent.

The once daily administration of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets causes less frequent fluctuations in the pramipexole plasma concentration over 24 hours compared to the three times daily administration of pramipexole immediate release tablets.

The maximum plasma concentrations occur at about 6 hours after administration of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets once daily. Steady state of exposure is reached at the latest after 5 days of continuous dosing.

Concomitant administration with food does generally not affect the bioavailability of pramipexole. Intake of a high fat meal induced an increase in peak concentration ($C_{\text{max}}$) of about 24% after a single dose administration and about 20% after multiple dose administrations and a delay of about 2 hours in time to reach peak concentration in healthy volunteers. Total exposure (AUC) was not affected by concomitant food intake. The increase in $C_{\text{max}}$ is not considered clinically relevant. In the Phase III studies that established safety and efficacy of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets, patients were instructed to take study medication without regard to food intake.

While body weight has no impact on the AUC, it was found to influence the volume of distribution and therefore the peak concentrations $C_{\text{max}}$. A decreased body weight by 30 kg results in an increase in
C_{max} of 45%. However, in Phase III trials in Parkinson’s disease patients no clinically meaningful influence of body weight on the therapeutic effect and tolerability of MIRAPLEXIN prolonged-release tablets was detected.

Pramipexole shows linear kinetics and a small inter-patient variation of plasma levels.

**Distribution**
In humans, the protein binding of pramipexole is very low (< 20%) and the volume of distribution is large (400 l). High brain tissue concentrations were observed in the rat (approx. 8-fold compared to plasma).

**Biotransformation**
Pramipexole is metabolised in man only to a small extent.

**Elimination**
Renal excretion of unchanged pramipexole is the major route of elimination. Approximately 90% of 14C-labelled dose is excreted through the kidneys while less than 2% is found in the faeces. The total clearance of pramipexole is approximately 500 ml/min and the renal clearance is approximately 400 ml/min. The elimination half-life (t½) varies from 8 hours in the young to 12 hours in the elderly.

5.3 **Preclinical safety data**
Repeated dose toxicity studies showed that pramipexole exerted functional effects, mainly involving the CNS and female reproductive system, and probably resulting from an exaggerated pharmacodynamic effect of pramipexole.

Decreases in diastolic and systolic pressure and heart rate were noted in the minipig, and a tendency to a hypotensive effect was discerned in the monkey.

The potential effects of pramipexole on reproductive function have been investigated in rats and rabbits. Pramipexole was not teratogenic in rats and rabbits but was embryotoxic in the rat at maternally toxic doses. Due to the selection of animal species and the limited parameters investigated, the adverse effects of pramipexole on pregnancy and male fertility have not been fully elucidated.

A delay in sexual development (i.e., preputial separation and vaginal opening) was observed in rats. The relevance for humans is unknown.

Pramipexole was not genotoxic. In a carcinogenicity study, male rats developed Leydig cell hyperplasia and adenomas, explained by the prolactin-inhibiting effect of pramipexole. This finding is not clinically relevant to man. The same study also showed that, at doses of 2 mg/kg (of salt) and higher, pramipexole was associated with retinal degeneration in albino rats. The latter finding was not observed in pigmented rats, nor in a 2-year albino mouse carcinogenicity study or in any other species investigated.

6. **PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

6.1 **List of excipients**

- Hypromellose 2208
- Maize starch
- Carbomer 941
- Colloidal anhydrous silica
- Magnesium stearate
6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

3 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
This medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

OPA/aluminium/PVC-aluminium blisters.
Each blister strip contains 10 prolonged-release tablets.
Cartons containing 1, 3 or 10 blister strips (10, 30 or 100 prolonged-release tablets).

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
Binger Strasse 173
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/97/051/013-015

MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/97/051/016-018

MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/97/051/019-021

MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/97/051/028-030

MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/97/051/022-024

MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/97/051/031-033

MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets
EU/1/97/051/025-027
9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 23 February 1998
Date of latest renewal: 23 February 2008

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency http://www.ema.europa.eu.
ANNEX II

A. MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
A. MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer responsible for batch release

Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG
Binger Strasse 173
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

- Periodic Safety Update Reports

The requirements for submission of periodic safety update reports for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

- Risk Management Plan (RMP)

The MAH shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the Marketing Authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:
- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.
ANNEX III

LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET
A. LABELLING
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING
Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 0.125 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.088 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

30 tablets
100 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 30°C.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/001 [30 tablets]
EU/1/97/051/002 [100 tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blister</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. **NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**              |
| MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets                        |
| Pramipexole                                       |

| 2. **NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**|
| Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)                      |

| 3. **EXPIRY DATE**                                |
| EXP {MM/YYYY}                                    |

| 4. **BATCH NUMBER**                               |
| Batch {number}                                    |

| 5. **OTHER**                                      |
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 0.25 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.18 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

30 tablets
100 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 30°C.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/003 [30 tablets]
EU/1/97/051/004 [100 tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
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<td>Batch {number}</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>5. OTHER</strong></th>
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</table>
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 0.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.35 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

30 tablets
100 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 30°C.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/011 [30 tablets]
EU/1/97/051/012 [100 tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

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<tr>
<th>Blister</th>
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</thead>
</table>

1. **NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg tablets
Pramipexole

2. **NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)

3. **EXPIRY DATE**

EXP {MM/YYYY}

4. **BATCH NUMBER**

Batch {number}

5. **OTHER**
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING
Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
MIRAPEXIN 0.7 mg tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)
Each tablet contains 1.0 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.7 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS
30 tablets
100 tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION
Oral use
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN
Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE
EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS
Do not store above 30°C.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORITY

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORIZATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/005 [30 tablets]
EU/1/97/051/006 [100 tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 0.7 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
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<td>Pramipexole</td>
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<th><strong>5. OTHER</strong></th>
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### PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Folding box

### 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg tablets  
Pramipexole

### 2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each tablet contains 1.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 1.1 mg pramipexole.

### 3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

### 4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

- 30 tablets
- 100 tablets

### 5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use  
Read the package leaflet before use.

### 6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

### 7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

### 8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

### 9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not store above 30°C.  
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/009 [30 tablets]
EU/1/97/051/010 [100 tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
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<td>Pramipexole</td>
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<th>5. <strong>OTHER</strong></th>
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</table>
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each prolonged-release tablet contains 0.375 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.26 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Once daily.
Swallow whole, do not chew, divide or crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/013 [10 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/014 [30 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/015 [100 prolonged-release tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

5. OTHER
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING
Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each prolonged-release tablet contains 0.75 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 0.52 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Once daily.
Swallow whole, do not chew, divide or crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/016 [10 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/017 [30 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/018 [100 prolonged-release tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
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### 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

### 2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)

### 3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

### 4. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

### 5. OTHER
### PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Folding box

### 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

### 2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each prolonged-release tablet contains 1.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 1.05 mg pramipexole.

### 3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

### 4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

- 10 prolonged-release tablets
- 30 prolonged-release tablets
- 100 prolonged-release tablets

### 5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Once daily.
Swallow whole, do not chew, divide or crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.

### 6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

### 7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

### 8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

### 9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/019 [10 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/020 [30 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/021 [100 prolonged-release tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPLEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
**MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS**

**Blister**

1. **NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

   MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets
   Pramipexole

2. **NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

   Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)

3. **EXPIRY DATE**

   EXP {MM/YYYY}

4. **BATCH NUMBER**

   Batch {number}

5. **OTHER**
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING
Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT
MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)
Each prolonged-release tablet contains 2.25 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 1.57 mg pramipexole

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS
10 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION
Oral use.
Once daily.
Swallow whole, do not chew, divide or crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN
Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE
EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS
Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/028 [10 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/029 [30 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/030 [100 prolonged-release tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS

Blister

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

4. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

5. OTHER
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING
Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each prolonged-release tablet contains 3 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 2.1 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Once daily.
Swallow whole, do not chew, divide or crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER             | Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH  
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein  
Germany                                                                 |
| 12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)                                  | EU/1/97/051/022 [10 prolonged-release tablets]  
EU/1/97/051/023 [30 prolonged-release tablets]  
EU/1/97/051/024 [100 prolonged-release tablets]                              |
| 13. BATCH NUMBER                                                       | Batch {number}                                                                                                                         |
| 14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY                                   |                                           |
| 15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE                                                 |                                           |
| 16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE                                             | MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets                                                                                           |
| 17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE                                    | 2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.                                                                                      |
| 18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA                            | PC: {number} [product code]  
SN: {number} [serial number]  
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blister</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. **NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)

3. **EXPIRY DATE**

EXP {MM/YYYY}

4. **BATCH NUMBER**

Batch {number}

5. **OTHER**
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each prolonged-release tablet contains 3.75 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 2.62 mg pramipexole

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Once daily.
Swallow whole, do not chew, divide or crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/97/051/031 [10 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/032 [30 prolonged-release tablets]
EU/1/97/051/033 [100 prolonged-release tablets]

13. BATCH NUMBER

Batch {number}

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC: {number} [product code]
SN: {number} [serial number]
NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blister</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramipexole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. EXPIRY DATE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXP {MM/YYYY}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. BATCH NUMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch {number}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. OTHER</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Folding box

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each prolonged-release tablet contains 4.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate equivalent to 3.15 mg pramipexole.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

10 prolonged-release tablets
30 prolonged-release tablets
100 prolonged-release tablets

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Oral use.
Once daily.
Swallow whole, do not chew, divide or crush.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP {MM/YYYY}

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
| 10. | SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE |
| 11. | NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER |
|     | Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH |
|     | D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein |
|     | Germany |
| 12. | MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S) |
|     | EU/1/97/051/025 [10 prolonged-release tablets] |
|     | EU/1/97/051/026 [30 prolonged-release tablets] |
|     | EU/1/97/051/027 [100 prolonged-release tablets] |
| 13. | BATCH NUMBER |
|     | Batch {number} |
| 14. | GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY |
| 15. | INSTRUCTIONS ON USE |
| 16. | INFORMATION IN BRAILLE |
|     | MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets |
| 17. | UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE |
|     | 2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included. |
| 18. | UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA |
|     | PC: {number} [product code] |
|     | SN: {number} [serial number] |
|     | NN: {number} [national reimbursement number or other national number identifying the medicinal product] |
**MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON BLISTERS OR STRIPS**

**Blisters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT</th>
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<td>MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramipexole</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim (Logo)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. EXPIRY DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXP {MM/YYYY}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. BATCH NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch {number}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. PACKAGE LEAFLET
Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any of the side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:
1. What MIRAPEXIN is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take MIRAPEXIN
3. How to take MIRAPEXIN
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store MIRAPEXIN
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What MIRAPEXIN is and what it is used for

MIRAPEXIN contains the active substance pramipexole and belongs to a group of medicines known as dopamine agonists, which stimulate dopamine receptors in the brain. Stimulation of the dopamine receptors triggers nerve impulses in the brain that help to control body movements.

MIRAPEXIN is used to:
- treat the symptoms of primary Parkinson’s disease in adults. It can be used alone or in combination with levodopa (another medicine for Parkinson’s disease).
- treat the symptoms of moderate to severe primary Restless Legs Syndrome in adults.

2. What you need to know before you take MIRAPEXIN

Do not take MIRAPEXIN:
- if you are allergic to pramipexole or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor before taking MIRAPEXIN. Tell your doctor if you have (had) or develop any medical conditions or symptoms, especially any of the following:
- Kidney disease
- Hallucinations (seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there). Most hallucinations are visual.
- Dyskinesia (e.g. abnormal, uncontrolled movements of the limbs). If you have advanced Parkinson’s disease and are also taking levodopa, you might develop dyskinesia during the up-titration of MIRAPEXIN.
- Dystonia (inability of keeping your body and neck straight and upright (axial dystonia)). In particular, you may experience forward flexion of the head and neck (also called antecollis), forward bending of the lower back (also called camptocormia) or sideward bending of the back (also called pleurothotonus or Pisa Syndrome).
- Sleepiness and episodes of suddenly falling asleep
- Psychosis (e.g. comparable with symptoms of schizophrenia)
- Vision impairment. You should have regular eye examinations during treatment with MIRAPEXIN.
- Severe heart or blood vessels disease. You will need to have your blood pressure checked regularly, especially at the beginning of treatment. This is to avoid postural hypotension (a fall in blood pressure on standing up).
- Augmentation. You may experience that symptoms start earlier than usual, be more intense and involve other limbs.

Tell your doctor if you or your family/carer notices that you are developing urges or cravings to behave in ways that are unusual for you and you cannot resist the impulse, drive or temptation to carry out certain activities that could harm yourself or others. These are called impulse control disorders and can include behaviours such as addictive gambling, excessive eating or spending, an abnormally high sex drive or preoccupation with an increase in sexual thoughts or feelings. Your doctor may need to adjust or stop your dose.

Tell your doctor if you or your family/carer notices that you are developing mania (agitation, feeling elated or over-excited) or delirium (decreased awareness, confusion or loss of reality). Your doctor may need to adjust or stop your dose.

Tell your doctor if you experience symptoms such as depression, apathy, anxiety, fatigue, sweating or pain after stopping or reducing your MIRAPEXIN treatment. If the problems persist more than a few weeks, your doctor may need to adjust your treatment.

Tell your doctor if you are developing an inability of keeping your body and neck straight and upright (axial dystonia). If this happens, your doctor may want to adjust or change your medication.

**Children and adolescents**
MIRAPEXIN is not recommended for use in children or adolescents under 18 years.

**Other medicines and MIRAPEXIN**
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines, herbal remedies, health foods or supplements that you have obtained without a prescription.

You should avoid taking MIRAPEXIN together with antipsychotic medicines.

Take care if you are taking the following medicines:
- cimetidine (to treat excess stomach acid and stomach ulcers)
- amantadine (which can be used to treat Parkinson’s disease)
- mexiletine (to treat irregular heartbeats, a condition known as ventricular arrhythmia)
- zidovudine (which can be used to treat the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a disease of the human immune system)
- cisplatin (to treat various types of cancers)
- quinine (which can be used for the prevention of painful night-time leg cramps and for the treatment of a type of malaria known as falciparum malaria (malignant malaria))
- procainamide (to treat irregular heart beat)

If you are taking levodopa, the dose of levodopa is recommended to be reduced when you start treatment with MIRAPEXIN.

Take care if you are using any medicines that calm you down (have a sedative effect) or if you are drinking alcohol. In these cases MIRAPEXIN may affect your ability to drive and operate machinery.
**MIRAPEXIN with food, drink and alcohol**
You should be cautious while drinking alcohol during treatment with MIRAPEXIN. MIRAPEXIN can be taken with or without food.

**Pregnancy and breast-feeding**
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine. Your doctor will then discuss with you if you should continue to take MIRAPEXIN.

The effect of MIRAPEXIN on the unborn child is not known. Therefore, do not take MIRAPEXIN if you are pregnant unless your doctor tells you to do so.

MIRAPEXIN should not be used during breast-feeding. MIRAPEXIN can reduce the production of breast milk. Also, it can pass into the breast milk and can reach your baby. If use of MIRAPEXIN is unavoidable, breast-feeding should be stopped.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

**Driving and using machines**
MIRAPEXIN can cause hallucinations (seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there). If affected, do not drive or use machines.

MIRAPEXIN has been associated with sleepiness and episodes of suddenly falling asleep, particularly in patients with Parkinson’s disease. If you experience these side effects, you must not drive or operate machinery. You should tell your doctor if this occurs.

### 3. How to take MIRAPEXIN

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure. The doctor will advise you on the right dosing.

You can take MIRAPEXIN with or without food. Swallow the tablets with water.

**Parkinson’s disease**
The daily dose is to be taken divided into 3 equal doses.

During the first week, the usual dose is 1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg three times a day (equivalent to 0.264 mg daily):

| 1st week | 
|---|---|
| Number of tablets | 1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg three times a day |
| Total daily dose (mg) | 0.264 |

This will be increased every 5-7 days as directed by your doctor until your symptoms are controlled (maintenance dose).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd week</th>
<th>3rd week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of tablets</td>
<td>1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg three times a day OR 2 tablets MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg three times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total daily dose (mg)</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The usual maintenance dose is 1.1 mg per day. However, your dose may have to be increased even further. If necessary, your doctor may increase your tablet dose up to a maximum of 3.3 mg of
Pramipexole a day. A lower maintenance dose of three MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets a day is also possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of tablets</th>
<th>Lowest maintenance dose</th>
<th>Highest maintenance dose</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg three times a day</td>
<td>1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg three times a day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total daily dose (mg)</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Patients with kidney disease**
If you have moderate or severe kidney disease, your doctor will prescribe a lower dose. In this case, you will have to take the tablets only once or twice a day. If you have moderate kidney disease, the usual starting dose is 1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg twice a day. In severe kidney disease, the usual starting dose is just 1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg a day.

**Restless Legs Syndrome**
The dose is usually taken once a day, in the evening, 2-3 hours before bedtime.

During the first week, the usual dose is 1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg once a day (equivalent to 0.088 mg daily):

| 1st week |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Number of tablets | 1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg |
| Total daily dose (mg) | 0.088 |

This will be increased every 4-7 days as directed by your doctor until your symptoms are controlled (maintenance dose).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd week</th>
<th>3rd week</th>
<th>4th week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of tablets</td>
<td>1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg OR 2 tablets MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg</td>
<td>1 tablet MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg OR 2 tablets MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg OR 4 tablets MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total daily dose (mg)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The daily dose should not exceed 6 tablets MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg or a dose of 0.54 mg (0.75 mg pramipexole salt).

If you stop taking your tablets for more than a few days and want to restart the treatment, you must start again at the lowest dose. You can then build up the dose again, as you did the first time. Ask your doctor for advice.

Your doctor will review your treatment after 3 months to decide whether or not to continue the treatment.

**Patients with kidney disease**
If you have severe kidney disease, MIRAPEXIN may not be a suitable treatment for you.

If you take more MIRAPEXIN than you should
If you accidentally take too many tablets,
- Contact your doctor or nearest hospital casualty department immediately for advice.
- You may experience vomiting, restlessness, or any of the side effects as described in section 4 “Possible side effects”.

If you forget to take MIRAPEXIN
Do not worry. Simply leave out that dose completely and then take your next dose at the right time. Do not try to make up for the missed dose.

If you stop taking MIRAPEXIN
Do not stop taking MIRAPEXIN without first talking to your doctor. If you have to stop taking this medicine, your doctor will reduce the dose gradually. This reduces the risk of worsening symptoms.

If you suffer from Parkinson’s disease you should not stop treatment with MIRAPEXIN abruptly. A sudden stop could cause you to develop a medical condition called neuroleptic malignant syndrome which may represent a major health risk. The symptoms include:
- akinesia (loss of muscle movement)
- rigid muscles
- fever
- unstable blood pressure
- tachycardia (increased heart rate)
- confusion
- depressed level of consciousness (e.g. coma)

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Evaluation of these side effects is based on the following frequencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very common</td>
<td>may affect more than 1 in 10 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 10 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommon</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 100 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very rare</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you suffer from Parkinson’s disease, you may experience the following side effects:

**Very common:**
- Dyskinesia (e.g. abnormal, uncontrolled movements of the limbs)
- Sleepiness
- Dizziness
- Nausea (sickness)

**Common:**
- Urge to behave in an unusual way
- Hallucinations (seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there)
- Confusion
- Tiredness (fatigue)
- Sleeplessness (insomnia)
- Excess of fluid, usually in the legs (peripheral oedema)
- Headache
- Hypotension (low blood pressure)
- Abnormal dreams
- Constipation
- Visual impairment
- Vomiting (being sick)
- Weight loss including decreased appetite

**Uncommon:**
- Paranoia (e.g. excessive fear for one’s own well-being)
- Delusion
- Excessive daytime sleepiness and suddenly falling asleep
- Amnesia (memory disturbance)
- Hyperkinesia (increased movements and inability to keep still)
- Weight increase
- Allergic reactions (e.g. rash, itching, hypersensitivity)
- Fainting
- Cardiac failure (heart problems which can cause shortness of breath or ankle swelling)*
- Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion*
- Restlessness
- Dyspnoea (difficulties to breathe)
- Hiccups
- Pneumonia (infection of the lungs)
- Inability to resist the impulse, drive or temptation to perform an action that could be harmful to you or others, which may include:
  - Strong impulse to gamble excessively despite serious personal or family consequences.
  - Altered or increased sexual interest and behaviour of significant concern to you or to others, for example, an increased sexual drive.
  - Uncontrollable excessive shopping or spending
  - Binge eating (eating large amounts of food in a short time period) or compulsive eating (eating more food than normal and more than is needed to satisfy your hunger)*
  - Delirium (decreased awareness, confusion, loss of reality)

**Rare:**
- Mania (agitation, feeling elated or over-excited)

**Not known:**
- After stopping or reducing your MIRAPEXIN treatment: Depression, apathy, anxiety, fatigue, sweating or pain may occur (called dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome or DAWS).

Tell your doctor if you experience any of these behaviours; he will discuss ways of managing or reducing the symptoms.

For the side effects marked with * a precise frequency estimation is not possible, since these side effects were not observed in clinical studies among 2,762 patients treated with pramipexole. The frequency category is probably not greater than “uncommon”.

*If you suffer from Restless Legs Syndrome, you may experience the following side effects:*

**Very common:**
- Nausea (sickness)

**Common:**
- Changes in sleep pattern, such as sleeplessness (insomnia) and sleepiness
- Tiredness (fatigue)
- Headache
- Abnormal dreams
- Constipation
- Dizziness
- Vomiting (being sick)
Uncommon:
- Urge to behave in an unusual way*
- Cardiac failure (heart problems which can cause shortness of breath or ankle swelling)*
- Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion*
- Dyskinesia (e.g. abnormal, uncontrolled movements of the limbs)
- Hyperkinesia (increased movements and inability to keep still)*
- Paranoia (e.g. excessive fear for one’s own well-being)*
- Delusion*
- Amnesia (memory disturbance)*
- Hallucinations (seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there)
- Confusion
- Excessive daytime sleepiness and suddenly falling asleep
- Weight increase
- Hypotension (low blood pressure)
- Excess of fluid, usually in the legs (peripheral oedema)
- Allergic reactions (e.g. rash, itching, hypersensitivity)
- Fainting
- Restlessness
- Visual impairment
- Weight loss including decreased appetite
- Dyspnoea (difficulties to breathe)
- Hiccups
- Pneumonia (infection of the lungs)*
- Inability to resist the impulse, drive or temptation to perform an action that could be harmful to you or others, which may include:
  - Strong impulse to gamble excessively despite serious personal or family consequences.*
  - Altered or increased sexual interest and behaviour of significant concern to you or to others, for example, an increased sexual drive.*
  - Uncontrollable excessive shopping or spending*
  - Binge eating (eating large amounts of food in a short time period) or compulsive eating (eating more food than normal and more than is needed to satisfy your hunger)*
- Mania (agitation, feeling elated or over-excited)*
- Delirium (decreased awareness, confusion, loss of reality)*

Not known:
- After stopping or reducing your MIRAPEXIN treatment: Depression, apathy, anxiety, fatigue, sweating or pain may occur (called dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome or DAWS).

Tell your doctor if you experience any of these behaviors; he will discuss ways of managing or reducing the symptoms.

For the side effects marked with * a precise frequency estimation is not possible, since these side effects were not observed in clinical studies among 1,395 patients treated with pramipexole. The frequency category is probably not greater than “uncommon”.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store MIRAPEXIN

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 30°C.
Store in the original package to protect the tablets from light.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What MIRAPEXIN contains

The active substance is pramipexole.

Each tablet contains 0.088 mg, 0.18 mg, 0.35 mg, 0.7 mg, or 1.1 mg pramipexole as 0.125 mg, 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg, 1 mg or 1.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate, respectively.

The other ingredients are mannitol, maize starch, anhydrous colloidal silica, povidone K 25 and magnesium stearate.

What MIRAPEXIN looks like and contents of the pack

MIRAPEXIN 0.088 mg tablets are white, of round shape, flat, and without scoring.

MIRAPEXIN 0.18 mg tablets and MIRAPEXIN 0.35 mg tablets are white, of oval shape, and flat. Tablets are scored on both sides and breakable in halves.

MIRAPEXIN 0.7 mg tablets and MIRAPEXIN 1.1 mg tablets are white, of round shape, and flat. Tablets are scored on both sides and breakable in halves.

All tablets have the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol embossed on one side and the codes P6, P7, P8, P9, or P11 on the other side, representing the tablet strengths 0.088 mg, 0.18 mg, 0.35 mg, 0.7 mg and 1.1 mg, respectively.

All strengths of MIRAPEXIN are available in aluminium blister strips of 10 tablets per strip, in cartons containing 3 or 10 blister strips (30 or 100 tablets). Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany

Manufacturer

Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG
D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein
Germany
For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Литва</td>
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<tr>
<td>България</td>
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<td>Viena - Sucursala București</td>
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This leaflet was last revised in {MM/YYYY}.

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:
MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 1.57 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 2.1 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 2.62 mg prolonged-release tablets
MIRAPEXIN 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets
Pramipexole

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains
important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them,
even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any of the side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side
effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is this leaflet:
1. What MIRAPEXIN is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take MIRAPEXIN
3. How to take MIRAPEXIN
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store MIRAPEXIN
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What MIRAPEXIN is and what it is used for

MIRAPEXIN contains the active substance pramipexole and belongs to a group of medicines known
as dopamine agonists, which stimulate dopamine receptors in the brain. Stimulation of the dopamine
receptors triggers nerve impulses in the brain that help to control body movements.

MIRAPEXIN is used to treat the symptoms of primary Parkinson’s disease in adults. It can be used
alone or in combination with levodopa (another medicine for Parkinson’s disease).

2. What you need to know before you take MIRAPEXIN

Do not take MIRAPEXIN:
- if you are allergic to pramipexole or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in
  section 6).

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor before taking MIRAPEXIN. Tell your doctor if you have (had) or develop any
medical conditions or symptoms, especially any of the following:
- Kidney disease
- Hallucinations (seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there). Most hallucinations are visual.
- Dyskinesia (e.g. abnormal, uncontrolled movements of the limbs). If you have advanced
  Parkinson’s disease and are also taking levodopa, you might develop dyskinesia during the up-
titration of MIRAPEXIN.
- Dystonia (inability of keeping your body and neck straight and upright (axial dystonia)). In
  particular, you may experience forward flexion of the head and neck (also called antecollis),
  forward bending of the lower back (also called camptocormia) or sideward bending of the back
  (also called pleurothotonus or Pisa Syndrome).
- Sleepiness and episodes of suddenly falling asleep
- Psychosis (e.g. comparable with symptoms of schizophrenia)
- Vision impairment. You should have regular eye examinations during treatment with MIRAPEXIN.
- Severe heart or blood vessels disease. You will need to have your blood pressure checked regularly, especially at the beginning of treatment. This is to avoid postural hypotension (a fall in blood pressure on standing up).

Tell your doctor if you or your family/carer notices that you are developing urges or cravings to behave in ways that are unusual for you and you cannot resist the impulse, drive or temptation to carry out certain activities that could harm yourself or others. These are called impulse control disorders and can include behaviours such as addictive gambling, excessive eating or spending, an abnormally high sex drive or preoccupation with an increase in sexual thoughts or feelings. Your doctor may need to adjust or stop your dose.

Tell your doctor if you or your family/carer notices that you are developing mania (agitation, feeling elated or over-excited) or delirium (decreased awareness, confusion, loss of reality). Your doctor may need to adjust or stop your dose.

Tell your doctor if you experience symptoms such as depression, apathy, anxiety, fatigue, sweating or pain after stopping or reducing your MIRAPEXIN treatment. If the problems persist more than a few weeks, your doctor may need to adjust your treatment.

Tell your doctor if you are developing an inability of keeping your body and neck straight and upright (axial dystonia). If this happens, your doctor may want to adjust or change your medication.

MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets is a specially designed tablet from which the active ingredient is gradually released, once the tablet has been ingested. Parts of tablets may occasionally be passed and seen in the stool (faeces) and may look like whole tablets. Inform your doctor if you find tablet pieces in your faeces.

Children and adolescents
MIRAPEXIN is not recommended for use in children or adolescents under 18 years.

Other medicines and MIRAPEXIN
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines, herbal remedies, health foods or supplements that you have obtained without a prescription.

You should avoid taking MIRAPEXIN together with antipsychotic medicines.

Take care if you are taking the following medicines:
- cimetidine (to treat excess stomach acid and stomach ulcers)
- amantadine (which can be used to treat Parkinson’s disease)
- mexiletine (to treat irregular heartbeats, a condition known as ventricular arrhythmia)
- zidovudine (which can be used to treat the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a disease of the human immune system)
- cisplatin (to treat various types of cancers)
- quinine (which can be used for the prevention of painful night-time leg cramps and for the treatment of a type of malaria known as falciparum malaria (malignant malaria))
- procainamide (to treat irregular heart beat)

If you are taking levodopa, the dose of levodopa is recommended to be reduced when you start treatment with MIRAPEXIN.

Take care if you are using any medicines that calm you down (have a sedative effect) or if you are drinking alcohol. In these cases MIRAPEXIN may affect your ability to drive and operate machinery.
**MIRAPEXIN with food, drink and alcohol**
You should be cautious while drinking alcohol during treatment with MIRAPEXIN.
MIRAPEXIN can be taken with or without food.

**Pregnancy and breast-feeding**
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine. Your doctor will then discuss with you if you should continue to take MIRAPEXIN.

The effect of MIRAPEXIN on the unborn child is not known. Therefore, do not take MIRAPEXIN if you are pregnant unless your doctor tells you to do so.

MIRAPEXIN should not be used during breast-feeding. MIRAPEXIN can reduce the production of breast milk. Also, it can pass into the breast milk and can reach your baby. If use of MIRAPEXIN is unavoidable, breast-feeding should be stopped.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

**Driving and using machines**
MIRAPEXIN can cause hallucinations (seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there). If affected, do not drive or use machines.

MIRAPEXIN has been associated with sleepiness and episodes of suddenly falling asleep, particularly in patients with Parkinson’s disease. If you experience these side effects, you must not drive or operate machinery. You should tell your doctor if this occurs.

3. **How to take MIRAPEXIN**

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure. The doctor will advise you on the right dosing.

Take MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets only once a day and each day at about the same time.

You can take MIRAPEXIN with or without food. Swallow the tablets whole with water.

Do not chew, divide or crush the prolonged-release tablets. If you do, there is a danger you could overdose, because the medicine may be released into your body too quickly.

During the first week, the usual daily dose is 0.26 mg pramipexole. The dose will be increased every 5-7 days as directed by your doctor until your symptoms are controlled (maintenance dose).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ascending dose schedule of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Week</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
two MIRAPEXIN 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets,  
OR  
four MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets.

The usual maintenance dose is 1.05 mg per day. However, your dose may have to be increased even further. If necessary, your doctor may increase your dose up to a maximum of 3.15 mg of pramipexole a day. A lower maintenance dose of one MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablet a day is also possible.

Patients with kidney disease
If you have kidney disease, your doctor may advise you to take the usual starting dose of 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablets only every other day for the first week. After that, your doctor may increase the dosing frequency to one 0.26 mg prolonged-release tablet every day. If a further dose increase is necessary, your doctor may adjust it in steps of 0.26 mg pramipexole.

If you have serious kidney problems, your doctor may need to switch you to a different pramipexole medicine. If during treatment your kidney problems get worse, you should contact your doctor as soon as possible.

If you are switching from MIRAPEXIN (immediate release) tablets
Your doctor will base your dose of MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets on the dose of MIRAPEXIN (immediate release) tablets you were taking.

Take your MIRAPEXIN (immediate release) tablets as normal the day before you switch. Then take your MIRAPEXIN prolonged-release tablets next morning and do not take any more MIRAPEXIN (immediate release) tablets.

If you take more MIRAPEXIN than you should
If you accidentally take too many tablets,
- Contact your doctor or nearest hospital casualty department immediately for advice.
- You may experience vomiting, restlessness, or any of the side effects as described in section 4 “Possible side effects”.

If you forget to take MIRAPEXIN
If you forget to take a dose of MIRAPEXIN, but remember within 12 hours of your usual time, take your tablet straightaway and then take your next tablet at the usual time. If you forget for more than 12 hours, simply take the next single dose at the usual time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten tablet dose.

If you stop taking MIRAPEXIN
Do not stop taking MIRAPEXIN without first talking to your doctor. If you have to stop taking this medicine, your doctor will reduce the dose gradually. This reduces the risk of worsening symptoms.

If you suffer from Parkinson’s disease you should not stop treatment with MIRAPEXIN abruptly. A sudden stop could cause you to develop a medical condition called neuroleptic malignant syndrome which may represent a major health risk. The symptoms include:
- akinesia (loss of muscle movement)
- rigid muscles
- fever
- unstable blood pressure
- tachycardia (increased heart rate)
- confusion
- depressed level of consciousness (e.g. coma)

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Evaluation of these side effects is based on the following frequencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very common</td>
<td>may affect more than 1 in 10 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 10 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommon</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 100 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very rare</td>
<td>may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data</td>
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</table>

You may experience the following side effects:

**Very common:**
- Dyskinesia (e.g. abnormal, uncontrolled movements of the limbs)
- Sleepiness
- Dizziness
- Nausea (sickness)

**Common:**
- Urge to behave in an unusual way
- Hallucinations (seeing, hearing or feeling things that are not there)
- Confusion
- Tiredness (fatigue)
- Sleeplessness (insomnia)
- Excess of fluid, usually in the legs (peripheral oedema)
- Headache
- Hypotension (low blood pressure)
- Abnormal dreams
- Constipation
- Visual impairment
- Vomiting (being sick)
- Weight loss including decreased appetite

**Uncommon:**
- Paranoia (e.g. excessive fear for one’s own well-being)
- Delusion
- Excessive daytime sleepiness and suddenly falling asleep
- Amnesia (memory disturbance)
- Hyperkinesia (increased movements and inability to keep still)
- Weight increase
- Allergic reactions (e.g. rash, itching, hypersensitivity)
- Fainting
- Cardiac failure (heart problems which can cause shortness of breath or ankle swelling)*
- Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion*
- Restlessness
- Dyspnoea (difficulties to breathe)
- Hiccups
- Pneumonia (infection of the lungs)
- Inability to resist the impulse, drive or temptation to perform an action that could be harmful to you or others, which may include:
  - Strong impulse to gamble excessively despite serious personal or family consequences.
  - Altered or increased sexual interest and behaviour of significant concern to you or to others, for example, an increased sexual drive.
  - Uncontrollable excessive shopping or spending
- Binge eating (eating large amounts of food in a short time period) or compulsive eating (eating more food than normal and more than is needed to satisfy your hunger)*
- Delirium (decreased awareness, confusion, loss of reality)

**Rare:**
- Mania (agitation, feeling elated or over-excited)

**Not known:**
- After stopping or reducing your MIRAPEXIN treatment: Depression, apathy, anxiety, fatigue, sweating or pain may occur (called dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome or DAWS).

**Tell your doctor if you experience any of these behaviors; he will discuss ways of managing or reducing the symptoms.**

For the side effects marked with * a precise frequency estimation is not possible, since these side effects were not observed in clinical studies among 2,762 patients treated with pramipexole. The frequency category is probably not greater than “uncommon”.

**Reporting of side effects**
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. **How to store MIRAPEXIN**

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
This medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. **Contents of the pack and other information**

**What MIRAPEXIN contains**

The active substance is pramipexole.

Each tablet contains 0.26 mg, 0.52 mg, 1.05 mg, 1.57 mg, 2.1 mg, 2.62 mg, or 3.15 mg pramipexole as 0.375 mg, 0.75 mg, 1.5 mg, 2.25 mg, 3 mg, 3.75 mg, or 4.5 mg pramipexole dihydrochloride monohydrate, respectively.

The other ingredients are hypromellose 2208, maize starch, carbomer 941, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate.

**What MIRAPEXIN looks like and contents of the pack**

MIRAPEXIN 0.26 mg and 0.52 mg prolonged-release tablets are white to off-white, of round shape, and have bevelled edges.
MIRAPEXIN 1.05 mg, 1.57 mg, 2.1 mg, 2.62 mg and 3.15 mg prolonged-release tablets are white to off-white and of oval shape.
All tablets have the Boehringer Ingelheim company symbol embossed on one side and the codes P1, P2, P3, P12, P4, P13, or P5 on the other side, representing the tablet strengths 0.26 mg, 0.52 mg, 1.05 mg, 1.57 mg, 2.1 mg, 2.62 mg and 3.15 mg, respectively.

All strengths of MIRAPEXIN are available in aluminium blister strips of 10 tablets per strip, in cartons containing 1, 3 or 10 blister strips (10, 30 or 100 prolonged-release tablets). Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site: http://www.ema.europa.eu.