



## REQUIP PD 24 HOUR

### Ropinirole prolonged release tablets

#### 1. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each prolonged release tablet contains ropinirole hydrochloride equivalent to 2, 4 or 8 mg ropinirole free base.

#### 2. CLINICAL INFORMATION

##### 2.1 Indications

*REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* may be used as:

- Monotherapy, alone (without levodopa) in idiopathic Parkinson's disease or
- As adjunctive therapy in addition to levodopa to control "on-off" fluctuations which might permit a reduction in the total daily dose of levodopa.

##### 2.2 Dosage and Administration

###### Pharmaceutical Form

Film-coated, capsule-shaped tablets for oral administration. The tablet strengths are distinguished by colour and debossing;

2 mg: pink, capsule-shaped, film-coated tablets marked "GS" on one side and "3V2" on the other.

4 mg: light brown, capsule-shaped, film-coated tablets marked "GS" on one side and "WXG" on the other.

8 mg: red, capsule-shaped, film-coated tablets marked "GS" on one side and "5CC" on the other.

When switching treatment from another dopamine agonist to *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR*, the manufacturer's guidance on discontinuation should be followed before initiating *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR*.

Individual dose titration against efficacy and tolerability is recommended.

Patients should be down-titrated if they experience disabling somnolence at any dose level. For other adverse events, down-titration followed by more gradual up-titration has been shown to be beneficial.

##### Adults

*REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* should be taken as a single daily dose and should be taken at a similar time each day. The tablet(s) must be swallowed whole, and must not be chewed, crushed or divided. *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* may be taken with or without food (see *Pharmacokinetics*).

##### - Treatment initiation

The dose should be titrated according to the individual clinical response.

The recommended initial dose is 2 mg once daily for one week. A guide for the titration regimen for the first four weeks of treatment is given in the table below:

|                              | Week |   |   |   |
|------------------------------|------|---|---|---|
|                              | 1    | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <b>Total daily dose (mg)</b> | 2    | 4 | 6 | 8 |

##### - Therapeutic regimen

If sufficient symptomatic control is not achieved or maintained after the initial titration period, as described above, the daily dose may then be increased by increments of up to 4 mg once every one to two weeks, as necessary. The dose may be adjusted depending on the therapeutic response. The dose may be increased

up to a maximum of 24 mg once daily. The safety and efficacy of doses above 24 mg/day have not been established.

When *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* is given as adjunct therapy to L-dopa, it may be possible to reduce gradually the L-dopa dose, depending on the clinical response. In clinical trials, the L-dopa dose was reduced gradually by approximately 30% in patients receiving *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* concurrently. In patients with advanced Parkinson's disease receiving *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* in combination with L-dopa, dyskinesias can occur during the initial titration of *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR*. In clinical trials it was shown that a reduction of the L-dopa dose may ameliorate dyskinesia (see *Adverse Reactions*).

As with other dopamine agonists, *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* should be discontinued gradually by reducing the daily dose over the period of one week (see *Warning and Precautions*).

If treatment is interrupted for one day or more, re-initiation by dose titration should be considered (see *above*).

### **Elderly**

The clearance of ropinirole is decreased in patients aged 65 years or above, but the dose of *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* for elderly patients can be titrated in the normal manner.

### **Children and Adolescents**

The safety and efficacy of ropinirole have not been established in patients under 18 years of age, therefore, *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* is not recommended for use in patients within this age group.

### **Renal Impairment**

In patients with mild to moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30 – 50 mL/min) no change in the clearance of ropinirole was observed, indicating that no dosage adjustment is necessary in this population.

A study into the use of ropinirole in patients with end stage renal disease (patients on haemodialysis) has shown that a dose adjustment in these patients is required as follows: the recommended initial dose of *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* is 2 mg once daily. Further dose escalations should be based on tolerability and efficacy. The recommended maximum dose is 18 mg/day in patients receiving regular dialysis. Supplemental doses after dialysis are not required.

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

### **Hepatic Impairment**

The use of ropinirole in patients with hepatic impairment has not been studied. Administration of *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* to such patients is not recommended.

## **2.3 Contraindications**

Hypersensitivity to ropinirole or to any of the excipients.

## **2.4 Warnings and Precautions**

Due to the pharmacological action of ropinirole, patients with severe cardiovascular disease should be treated with caution. Patients with a history or presence of, major psychotic disorders should only be treated with dopamine agonists if the potential benefits outweigh the risks.

Impulse control symptoms including compulsive behaviours (including pathological gambling, hypersexuality, compulsive shopping and binge eating) and mania have been reported in patients treated with dopaminergic agents, including ropinirole (see *Adverse Reactions – Post-marketing Data*). These were generally reversible upon dose reduction or treatment discontinuation. In some ropinirole cases, other factors were present such as a history of compulsive behaviours or concurrent dopaminergic treatment.

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

The 4 mg tablets contain the azo colouring agent sunset yellow (E110), which may cause allergic reactions.

Ropinirole PR tablets are designed to release medication over a 24 hour period. If rapid gastrointestinal transit occurs, there may be risk of incomplete release of medication, and of medication residue being passed in the stool.

The dose of ropinirole should be reduced gradually when discontinuing treatment (see *Dosage and Administration*). Non-motor adverse effects may occur when tapering or discontinuing dopamine agonists, including ropinirole. Symptoms include insomnia, apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain which may be severe. Patients should be informed about this before dose reduction and monitored regularly thereafter. In case of persistent symptoms, it may be necessary to increase the ropinirole dose temporarily (see *Adverse Reactions*).

## 2.5 Interactions

Neuroleptics and other centrally active dopamine antagonists, such as sulpiride or metoclopramide, may diminish the effectiveness of ropinirole and, therefore, concomitant use of these drugs with *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* should be avoided.

There is no pharmacokinetic interaction between ropinirole and L-dopa or domperidone which would necessitate dosage adjustment of these drugs. No interaction has been seen between ropinirole and other drugs commonly used to treat Parkinson's disease, but, as is common practice, care should be taken when adding a new drug to a treatment regimen. Other dopamine agonists may be used with caution.

In a study in parkinsonian patients receiving concurrent digoxin, no interaction was seen which would require dosage adjustment.

Ropinirole is principally metabolised by the cytochrome P450 enzyme CYP1A2. A pharmacokinetic study in Parkinson's patients revealed that ciprofloxacin increased the  $C_{max}$  and AUC of ropinirole by approximately 60% and 84% respectively. Hence, in patients already receiving *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR*, the dose of *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* may need to be adjusted when drugs known to inhibit CYP1A2, e.g. ciprofloxacin, enoxacin or fluvoxamine, are introduced or withdrawn.

A pharmacokinetic interaction study in Parkinson's patients between ropinirole and theophylline, as representative of substrates of CYP1A2, revealed no change in the pharmacokinetics of either ropinirole or theophylline. Hence, changes in ropinirole pharmacokinetics following co-administration with other substrates of CYP1A2 are not expected.

Increased plasma concentrations of ropinirole have been observed in patients treated with high doses of oestrogens. In patients already receiving hormone replacement therapy (HRT), *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* treatment may be initiated in the normal manner. However, if HRT is stopped or introduced during treatment with ropinirole, dosage adjustment may be required.

No information is available on the potential for interaction between ropinirole and alcohol. As with other centrally active medications, patients should be cautioned against taking *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* with alcohol.

Smoking is known to induce CYP1A2 metabolism, therefore, if patients stop or start smoking during treatment with *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR*, adjustment of dose may be required.

## 2.6 Pregnancy and Lactation

## Fertility

There are no data on the effects of ropinirole on human fertility. In female fertility studies in rats, effects were seen on implantation (see *Non-clinical Information*). No effects were seen on male fertility in rats.

## Pregnancy

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of ropinirole in pregnant women. Ropinirole concentrations may gradually increase during pregnancy (see *Pharmacokinetics*). Studies in animals have shown embryo-foetal toxicity (see *Non-clinical Information*). It is recommended that *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* is not used during pregnancy unless the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the potential risk to the foetus.

## Lactation

There are no data regarding the excretion of ropinirole in human milk. Ropinirole has been detected in rat milk (see *Non-clinical Information*). *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* should not be used in nursing mothers as it may inhibit lactation.

## 2.7 Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

No data are available on the effect of ropinirole on the ability to drive or use machinery. Patients should be cautioned about their ability to drive or operate machinery whilst taking *REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* because of the possibility of somnolence and of dizziness (including vertigo).

Patients should be informed about the possibility of sudden onset of sleep without any prior warning or apparent daytime somnolence (see *Adverse Reactions*), which has primarily been observed in patients with Parkinson's disease, and should be cautioned that their safety and that of others is at risk should this happen when driving or operating machinery. If patients develop significant daytime sleepiness or episodes of falling asleep during activities that require active participation, patients should be told not to drive and to avoid other potentially dangerous activities.

## 2.8 Adverse Reactions

Adverse reactions are tabulated below according to the indication. The overall safety profile of ropinirole comprises adverse reactions from all indications from clinical trial data and from post-marketing experience.

Adverse events are listed below by system organ class and frequency. Frequencies are defined as: very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ), common ( $\geq 1/100$ ,  $< 1/10$ ), uncommon ( $\geq 1/1,000$ ,  $< 1/100$ ), rare ( $\geq 1/10,000$ ,  $< 1/1,000$ ), very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ ), including isolated reports.

## Clinical Trial Data

The tables below list the adverse drug reactions reported at a higher rate with ropinirole than placebo or a higher or comparable rate to comparator in clinical trials.

### Adverse Drug Reactions Reported from Patients with Parkinson's Disease

Unless otherwise indicated, the data in the following table was observed with both immediate release and prolonged release formulations.

|                                        | Use in monotherapy studies                                        | Use in adjunct therapy studies                                                              |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Psychiatric disorders</i></b>    |                                                                   |                                                                                             |
| Common                                 | Hallucinations                                                    | Hallucinations, confusion <sup>1</sup>                                                      |
| <b><i>Nervous system disorders</i></b> |                                                                   |                                                                                             |
| Very common                            | Somnolence, syncope <sup>1</sup>                                  | Dyskinesia <sup>3</sup>                                                                     |
| Common                                 | Dizziness (including vertigo), sudden onset of sleep <sup>2</sup> | Somnolence <sup>2</sup> , dizziness (including vertigo), sudden onset of sleep <sup>2</sup> |
| <b><i>Vascular disorders</i></b>       |                                                                   |                                                                                             |
| Common                                 |                                                                   | Postural hypotension <sup>2</sup> , hypotension <sup>2</sup>                                |
| Uncommon                               | Postural hypotension <sup>2</sup> , hypotension <sup>2</sup>      |                                                                                             |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                          |                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                          |                                   |
| Very common                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Nausea                                                                                                   |                                   |
| Common                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Abdominal pain <sup>1</sup> , vomiting <sup>1</sup> , dyspepsia <sup>1</sup> , constipation <sup>2</sup> | Nausea, constipation <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>General disorders and administrative site conditions</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                          |                                   |
| Very common                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Oedema peripheral (including leg oedema)                                                                 | Oedema peripheral <sup>2</sup>    |
| <sup>1</sup> Immediate release clinical trials data<br><sup>2</sup> Prolonged release clinical trials data<br><sup>3</sup> In patients with advanced Parkinson's disease, dyskinesias can occur during the initial titration of REQUIP PD 24 HOUR. In clinical trials it was shown that a reduction of the L-dopa dose may ameliorate dyskinesia (see Dosage and Administration). |                                                                                                          |                                   |

#### Adverse Drug Reactions Reported During Clinical Trials in Patients with Restless Legs Syndrome

|                                                             |                                                    |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Psychiatric disorders</b>                                |                                                    |  |
| Common                                                      | Nervousness                                        |  |
| <b>Nervous system disorders</b>                             |                                                    |  |
| Common                                                      | Dizziness (including vertigo), somnolence, syncope |  |
| <b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>                           |                                                    |  |
| Very common                                                 | Nausea, vomiting                                   |  |
| Common                                                      | Abdominal pain                                     |  |
| <b>General disorders and administrative site conditions</b> |                                                    |  |
| Common                                                      | Fatigue                                            |  |

#### Post-marketing Data

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Immune system disorders</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Very rare                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Hypersensitivity reactions (including urticaria, angioedema, rash, pruritus).                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Psychiatric disorders</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Uncommon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Psychotic reactions (other than hallucinations) including delusion, paranoia, delirium.<br>Impulse control symptoms, increased libido including hypersexuality, pathological gambling, compulsive shopping, binge eating (see <i>Warnings and Precautions</i> ).<br>Aggression* |
| Very rare                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Mania                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| *Aggression has been associated with psychotic reactions as well as compulsive symptoms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Nervous system disorders</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Very rare                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Extreme somnolence, sudden onset of sleep†                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| †As with other dopaminergic therapies, extreme somnolence and sudden onset of sleep have been reported, primarily in Parkinson's disease. Patients experiencing sudden onset of sleep cannot resist the urge to sleep, and on waking may be unaware of any tiredness prior to the sleep. Where data from post-marketing reports were available, patients had recovered after down titration or on withdrawal of the drug. In most cases the patients received concomitant medication with potential sedating properties. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Vascular disorders</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Common                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Hypotension, postural hypotension**                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| **As with other dopamine agonists, hypotension including postural hypotension has been observed with ropinirole treatment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>General disorders and administrative site conditions</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Very rare                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Drug withdrawal syndrome††                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ††Dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome (including insomnia, apathy, anxiety, depression, fatigue, sweating and pain).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

#### 2.9 Overdose

The symptoms of ropinirole overdose are generally related to its dopaminergic activity. These symptoms may be alleviated by appropriate treatment with dopamine antagonists such as neuroleptics or metoclopramide.

### **3. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **3.1 Pharmacodynamics**

##### **ATC Code**

N04BC04.

##### **Mechanism of Action**

Ropinirole is a potent, non-ergoline D2/D3 dopamine agonist.

Parkinson's disease is characterised by a marked dopamine deficiency in the nigral striatal system.

Ropinirole alleviates this deficiency by stimulating striatal dopamine receptors.

##### **Pharmacodynamic Effects**

Ropinirole acts in the hypothalamus and pituitary to inhibit the secretion of prolactin.

#### **3.2 Pharmacokinetics**

The pharmacokinetics of ropinirole are consistent between healthy volunteers, Parkinson's disease patients and patients with Restless Legs Syndrome.

Wide inter-individual variability in the pharmacokinetic parameters has been seen. Bioavailability of ropinirole is approximately 50% (36 to 57%).

##### **Absorption**

Following oral administration of ropinirole PR, plasma concentrations increase slowly, with a median time to  $C_{max}$  of 6 hours. In a steady-state study in Parkinson's disease patients receiving 12 mg of ropinirole PR once daily, a high fat meal increased the systemic exposure to ropinirole as shown by an average 20% increase in AUC and an average 44% increase in  $C_{max}$ .  $T_{max}$  was delayed by 3.0 hours. However, in the studies that established the safety and efficacy of ropinirole PR, patients were instructed to take study medication without regard to food intake.

##### **Distribution**

Plasma protein binding of the drug is low (10 to 40%). Consistent with its high lipophilicity, ropinirole exhibits a large volume of distribution (approx. 7 L/kg).

##### **Metabolism**

Ropinirole is primarily cleared by CYP1A2 metabolism and its metabolites are mainly excreted in the urine. The major metabolite is at least 100 times less potent than ropinirole in animal models of dopaminergic function.

##### **Elimination**

Ropinirole is cleared from the systemic circulation with an average elimination half-life of about 6 hours. The increase in systemic exposure ( $C_{max}$  and AUC) to ropinirole is approximately proportional over the therapeutic dose range. No change in the oral clearance of ropinirole is observed following single and repeated oral administration.

##### **Special Patient Populations**

###### **- Elderly**

Oral clearance of ropinirole is reduced 15% in elderly patients (above 65 years) compared to younger patients. Dosing adjustment is not necessary in the elderly.

###### **- Renal impairment**

There was no change observed in the pharmacokinetics of ropinirole in Parkinson's disease patients with moderate renal impairment.

In patients with end stage renal disease receiving regular dialysis, oral clearance of ropinirole is reduced by approximately 30%. The recommended maximum dose is limited to 18 mg/day in patients with Parkinson's disease (see *Dosage and Administration, Renal Impairment*).

#### - Pregnancy

Physiological changes in pregnancy (including decreased CYP1A2 activity) are predicted to gradually lead to an increased maternal systemic exposure of ropinirole (reaching an approximate 2-fold increase by the third trimester based on physiologically based pharmacokinetic modelling).

#### Clinical Studies

A 36-week, double-blind, three-period crossover study conducted in 161 patients compared the efficacy and safety of ropinirole prolonged release tablets and ropinirole immediate release tablets as monotherapy in subjects with early phase Parkinson's disease. The primary endpoint of this non-inferiority study was the treatment difference in change from baseline in the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) motor score (a 3-point non-inferiority margin was defined). Ropinirole prolonged release was demonstrated to be non-inferior to ropinirole immediate release on the primary endpoint, the adjusted mean difference between ropinirole prolonged release and ropinirole immediate release at study endpoint was -0.7 points (95% CI: [-1.51, 0.10], p=0.0842).

Following the overnight switch to a similar dose of the alternative tablet formulation, there was no indication of worsened adverse event profile and less than 3% of patients required a dose adjustment (by increasing one dose level).

A 24-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group study evaluated the efficacy and safety of ropinirole PR as adjunctive therapy in patients with Parkinson's disease who were not optimally controlled on L-dopa. Ropinirole PR demonstrated a clinically relevant and statistically significant superiority over placebo on the primary endpoint, change from baseline in awake time "off" (adjusted mean treatment difference -1.7 hours (95% CI: [-2.34, -1.09], p <0.0001). The odds of ropinirole PR patients being a responder on the CGI global improvement scale were more than 4 times the odds of a placebo patient (PR 42%: IR 14%) (odds ratio 4.4 (95% CI: [2.63, 7.20], p <0.001).

The odds of a ropinirole PR patient being a responder on the composite endpoint of 20% reduction from baseline in both L-dopa dose and "off" time were also more than 4 times that of a placebo patient (PR 54%: IR 20%) (odds ratio 4.3 (95% CI: [2.73, 6.78], p <0.001) while the odds of a ropinirole PR patient requiring reinstatement of L-dopa following a dose reduction were 5 times lower than a placebo patient (PR 7%: IR 28%) (odds ratio 0.2 (95% CI: [0.09, 0.34], p <0.001).

The results on the primary endpoint were supported by clinically meaningful and statistically significant superiority over placebo on secondary efficacy parameters of total awake time "on" (1.7 hours (95% CI: [1.06, 2.33], p<0.0001) and total awake time "on" without troublesome dyskinesias (1.5 hours (95% CI: [0.85, 2.13], p<0.0001). Importantly, there was no indication of an increase from baseline in awake time "on" with troublesome dyskinesias, either from diary card data or from the UPDRS items.

At week 24 the mean dose of investigational product was 18.8 mg/day for ropinirole PR and 20.0 mg/day of placebo equivalent.

### 3.3 Non-clinical Information

#### Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis

Two-year studies have been conducted in the mouse and rat at dosages up to 50 mg/kg. The mouse study did not reveal any carcinogenic effect. In the rat, the only drug-related lesions were Leydig cell hyperplasia/adenoma in the testis resulting from the hypoprolactinaemic effect of ropinirole. These lesions

are considered to be a species specific phenomenon and do not constitute a hazard with regard to the clinical use of ropinirole. Genotoxicity was not observed in a battery of *in vitro* and *in vivo* tests.

### Reproductive Toxicology

In fertility studies in rats, effects were seen on implantation due to the prolactin-lowering effect of ropinirole. In humans, chorionic gonadotropin, not prolactin, is essential for implantation in females. No effects were seen on male fertility.

Administration of ropinirole to pregnant rats at maternally toxic doses resulted in decreased foetal body weight at 60 mg/kg, increased foetal death at 90 mg/kg and digit malformations at 150 mg/kg (3.4, 5.1 and 8.5 times the mean human AUC at the Maximum Recommended Human Dose (MRHD)). There was no teratogenic effect in the rat at 120 mg/kg (6.8 times the mean human AUC at the MRHD) and no indication of an effect during organogenesis in the rabbit when given alone at 20 mg/kg (9.5 times the mean human  $C_{max}$  at the MRHD). However, ropinirole at 10 mg/kg (4.8 times the mean human  $C_{max}$  at the MRHD) administered to rabbits in combination with oral L-dopa produced a higher incidence and severity of digit malformations than L-dopa alone.

Ropinirole-related material was shown to transfer into the milk of lactating rats in small amounts (approximately 0.01% of the dose per pup).

### Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Ropinirole caused no serious or irreversible toxicity in laboratory animals at 15 mg/kg (monkey), 20 mg/kg (mouse) or 50 mg/kg (rat); 0.9, 0.4 and 2.8 times the mean human AUC at the MRHD. The toxicology profile is principally determined by the pharmacological activity of the drug (behavioural changes, hypoprolactinaemia, and decrease in blood pressure and heart rate, ptosis and salivation).

## 4. PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

### 4.1 List of Excipients

**Tablet cores:** hypromellose 2208, hydrogenated castor oil, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, povidone, maltodextrin, magnesium stearate, lactose monohydrate, colloidal silicon dioxide, mannitol (E421), ferric oxide yellow (E172), glyceryl behenate.

### Film coats:

| Tablet colour                            | Tablet strength (mg) and colour |                  |          |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------|
|                                          | 2<br>Pink                       | 4<br>Light Brown | 8<br>Red |
| Hypromellose 2910                        | ✓                               | ✓                | ✓        |
| Titanium dioxide (E171)                  | ✓                               | ✓                | ✓        |
| Polyethylene glycol/Macrogol 400         | ✓                               | ✓                | ✓        |
| Ferric oxide yellow (E172)               | ✓                               |                  | ✓        |
| Ferric oxide black (E172)                |                                 |                  | ✓        |
| Ferric oxide red (E172)                  | ✓                               |                  | ✓        |
| Sunset yellow FCF, Aluminium Lake (E110) |                                 | ✓                |          |
| Indigo carmine, Aluminium Lake (E132)    |                                 | ✓                |          |

### 4.2 Shelf Life

The expiry date is indicated on the packaging.

### 4.3 Storage

Do not store above 30°C. Store in the original package.

#### **4.4 Nature and Contents of Container**

Cold form child-resistant double foil blister.

#### **4.5 Incompatibilities**

None known.

#### **4.6 Use and Handling**

No special instructions. Further information is available on request.

Not all presentations are available in every country.

#### **HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER**

Packaging available:

Trade pack:

*REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* 2 mg, 7 blisters @ 4 tablets, Reg. No. DK11291600614A1

*REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* 4 mg, 7 blisters @ 4 tablets, Reg. No. DK11291600614B1

*REQUIP PD 24 HOUR* 8 mg, 7 blisters @ 4 tablets, Reg. No. DK11291600614C1

Manufactured by  
Glaxo Wellcome S.A.  
Aranda de Duero, Spain

Imported by  
PT Glaxo Wellcome Indonesia  
Jakarta, Indonesia

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INFORMASI UNTUK PASIEN

## REQUIP PD 24 HOUR

### Ropinirole Tablet Pelepasan Lambat 2 mg, 4 mg, 8 mg



**Baca keseluruhan brosur ini secara teliti sebelum Anda mulai menggunakan obat ini karena mengandung informasi penting untuk Anda.**

- Simpan brosur ini. Anda mungkin perlu membacanya kembali.
- Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut, tanyakan pada dokter, perawat atau apoteker.
- Obat ini hanya diresepkan untuk Anda. Jangan diberikan kepada orang lain. Hal tersebut dapat membahayakan mereka, meskipun gejala penyakit mereka sama dengan gejala Anda.

**Jika Anda merasakan efek samping, konsultasikan dengan dokter, perawat atau apoteker. Hal ini termasuk kemungkinan efek samping lain yang tidak tertulis dalam brosur ini. Lihat Bagian 4.**

#### Apa Saja yang Ada Dalam Brosur Ini:

1. Apa itu REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dan digunakan untuk apa
2. Apa yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR
3. Cara menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR
4. Efek samping yang mungkin terjadi
5. Cara penyimpanan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR
6. Isi dari kemasan dan informasi lain

#### 1. Apa Itu REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dan Digunakan Untuk Apa

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR digunakan untuk pengobatan penyakit Parkinson.

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR mengandung zat aktif bernama Ropinirole, yang mana masuk ke dalam kelompok obat agonis dopamin. Agonis dopamin mempengaruhi otak dengan cara yang mirip seperti zat alami yang disebut dopamin.

Orang dengan penyakit Parkinson memiliki kadar dopamin yang rendah di beberapa bagian otak mereka. Ropinirole memiliki efek yang mirip seperti zat alami dopamin, sehingga membantu mengurangi gejala penyakit Parkinson.

Anda dapat menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR saja atau bersamaan dengan L-dopa (*lihat bagian 4* pada brosur ini untuk informasi lebih lanjut). REQUIP PD 24 HOUR harus diresepkan dan perkembangan Anda dipantau oleh dokter yang berpengalaman dalam pengobatan penyakit Parkinson.

#### 2. Apa yang Perlu Anda Ketahui Sebelum Menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR

##### Jangan Gunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR:

- Jika Anda **alergi** terhadap Ropinirole atau bahan lain dari REQUIP PD 24 HOUR (*terdaftar di bagian 6*).
- Jika Anda memiliki **gangguan ginjal**.
- Jika Anda memiliki **penyakit hati**.
- Jika Anda **hamil**, sedang menyusui, dan wanita yang berpotensi untuk hamil kecuali Anda menggunakan kontrasepsi yang *adequate*.

**Beritahu dokter dan perawat jika Anda merasa kondisi ini ada pada Anda.**

##### Perhatian dan Pencegahan

Konsultasikan dengan dokter Anda sebelum menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR:

- Jika Anda **hamil** atau curiga hamil.
- Jika Anda **menyusui**.
- Jika Anda mempunyai **keluhan jantung yang serius**.
- Jika Anda memiliki riwayat atau saat ini punya **masalah kesehatan mental** yang serius.
- Jika Anda memiliki riwayat atau pengalaman pada **keinginan dan/ atau perilaku yang tidak biasa** (seperti perjudian berlebihan atau perilaku seksual yang berlebihan. *Lihat bagian 4*).
- Jika Anda memiliki **intoleransi pada gula** (seperti laktosa).
- Jika Anda memiliki **gangguan ginjal**.
- Jika Anda memiliki **penyakit hati**.

Beritahu dokter jika Anda mengalami gejala seperti **depresi, apatis, gelisah, kurang energi, berkeringat atau nyeri** setelah menghentikan atau mengurangi penggunaan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR. Jika gejala ini bertahan lebih dari beberapa minggu, dokter Anda mungkin perlu menyesuaikan dosis Anda.

Beritahu dokter jika Anda atau keluarga menyadari bahwa keinginan atau hasrat untuk berperilaku dengan cara yang tidak biasa berkembang dan Anda tidak bisa menahan dorongan tersebut, dorongan atau godaan untuk melaksanakan kegiatan tersebut yang dapat membahayakan diri sendiri atau orang lain. Ini disebut gangguan kontrol impuls dan termasuk perilaku seperti kecanduan judi, makan atau pengeluaran yang berlebihan, dorongan seks abnormal yang tinggi atau peningkatan pikiran atau perasaan tentang seks. dokter Anda mungkin perlu menyesuaikan atau menghentikan dosis Anda.

Beritahu dokter atau perawat jika Anda pikir hal ini terjadi pada Anda. Dokter atau perawat Anda dapat memutuskan bahwa REQUIP PD 24 HOUR tidak cocok untuk Anda, atau Anda perlu konsultasi tambahan saat Anda menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR.

Anda juga harus berhati-hati saat menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR jika Anda mengemudi atau mengoperasikan mesin. **Silahkan baca peringatan pada bagian 3 brosur ini.**

### **Obat Lain dan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR**

**Beritahu dokter, perawat dan apoteker jika Anda sedang menggunakan, telah menggunakan, atau mungkin menggunakan obat lain** – termasuk obat herbal atau obat-obatan yang Anda beli tanpa resep.

Beberapa obat dapat mempengaruhi cara kerja REQUIP PD 24 HOUR, atau mungkin menimbulkan efek samping. REQUIP PD 24 HOUR juga dapat mempengaruhi cara kerja beberapa obat, termasuk:

- **Anti-depresi, fluvoxamine**
- **HRT** (terapi sulih hormon)
- Obat untuk **gangguan kesehatan mental** lain, misalnya **sulpiride**
- **Metoclopramide**, yang digunakan untuk mengobati **mual dan nyeri ulu hati**
- **Cimetidine**, digunakan dalam **pengobatan maag**
- **Antibiotik, ciprofloxacin atau enoxacin**
- **Obat penyakit Parkinson yang lain.**

**Beritahu dokter atau perawat** jika Anda sedang menggunakan atau telah menggunakan obat di atas

**Ingatlah untuk memberitahu dokter atau perawat** jika Anda mulai menggunakan obat lain saat Anda sedang menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR, termasuk obat non resep dan obat tradisional.

### **REQUIP PD 24 HOUR Dengan Makanan dan Minuman**

Anda dapat menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR bersama atau tanpa makanan. Karena makanan tinggi lemak dapat meningkatkan kadar Ropinirole yang diserap oleh tubuh, Anda tidak dianjurkan untuk menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR bersamaan dengan makanan yang tinggi lemak.

### **Kehamilan dan Menyusui**

**REQUIP PD 24 HOUR tidak dianjurkan jika Anda sedang hamil**, kecuali dokter Anda menyarankan bahwa keuntungan yang didapat dari REQUIP PD 24 HOUR lebih besar daripada risiko terhadap janin.

**REQUIP PD 24 HOUR tidak dianjurkan jika Anda sedang menyusui**, karena dapat mempengaruhi produksi susu Anda.

Jika Anda sedang hamil atau menyusui, curiga mungkin hamil atau berencana untuk memiliki bayi, tanyakan saran dokter atau apoteker sebelum menggunakan obat ini.

### **Mengemudi dan Mengoperasikan Mesin**

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dapat membuat Anda merasa pusing atau mengantuk.

**REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dapat membuat orang merasa sangat mengantuk**, dan kadang-kadang membuat orang **tiba-tiba tertidur tanpa peringatan.**

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dapat menyebabkan halusinasi (melihat, mendengar atau merasa hal-hal yang tidak ada). Jika terpengaruh, **jangan mengemudi, mengoperasikan mesin dan jangan menempatkan diri Anda dalam situasi dimana rasa mengantuk atau tertidur bisa membuat Anda (atau orang lain) pada**

risiko cedera serius atau kematian. Jangan melakukan kegiatan tersebut sampai Anda yakin bahwa Anda tidak terpengaruh.

**Beritahu dokter atau perawat** jika ini menyebabkan masalah kepada Anda.

### **REQUIP PD 24 HOUR Mengandung Laktosa dan Sunset Yellow**

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR tablet mengandung gula yang disebut **laktosa**. Jika Anda telah memiliki intoleransi terhadap gula, hubungi dokter atau perawat sebelum menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR.

Tablet REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 4 mg mengandung pewarna disebut **sunset yellow** (E110), yang dapat menyebabkan reaksi alergi.

### **Merokok dan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR**

**Beritahu dokter atau perawat** jika Anda mulai merokok atau berhenti merokok, selama Anda menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR. Dokter atau perawat Anda mungkin perlu menyesuaikan dosis Anda.

## **3. Cara Menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR**

**Selalu gunakan obat ini sesuai saran dokter atau perawat atau apoteker pada Anda.** Konsultasikan dengan dokter, perawat atau apoteker jika Anda tidak yakin.

**Jangan berikan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR pada anak-anak.** REQUIP PD 24 HOUR tidak dianjurkan pada anak dibawah 18 tahun.

Anda dapat diberikan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR saja untuk mengobati gejala penyakit Parkinson atau diberikan bersamaan dengan obat lain yang disebut L-dopa (disebut juga levodopa). REQUIP PD 24 HOUR seharusnya diresepkan dan perkembangan Anda dipantau oleh dokter yang berpengalaman dalam pengobatan penyakit Parkinson.

Jika Anda menggunakan L-dopa, Anda mungkin mengalami beberapa gerakan tak terkendali (dyskinesia) ketika Anda pertama kali menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR. Beritahu dokter jika hal ini terjadi, mungkin diperlukan penyesuaian dosis.

Beritahu dokter jika Anda atau keluarga menyadari munculnya perilaku yang tidak biasa (seperti keinginan berjudi yang tidak biasa atau peningkatan keinginan seksual dan/atau perilaku) selama menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR. Dokter Anda mungkin perlu menyesuaikan dosis.

### **Berapa Banyak REQUIP PD 24 HOUR yang Akan Anda Butuhkan?**

Dokter akan menetapkan dosis yang tepat untuk Anda. Ikuti petunjuk penggunaan obat yang diberikan dokter atau perawat atau apoteker. Mungkin diperlukan beberapa saat untuk mengetahui dosis terbaik REQUIP PD 24 HOUR untuk Anda.

**Dosis awal yang direkomendasikan** adalah REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 2 mg sekali sehari untuk minggu pertama. Dokter dapat meningkatkan dosis Anda menjadi 4 mg REQUIP PD 24 HOUR sekali sehari, dari minggu kedua pengobatan. Jika Anda berusia lanjut, dokter dapat meningkatkan dosis lebih lambat. Setelah itu, dokter dapat menyesuaikan sampai Anda mendapatkan dosis terbaik. Beberapa orang perlu menggunakan hingga 24 mg REQUIP PD 24 HOUR setiap hari.

Jika pada awal pengobatan Anda, Anda mengalami efek samping yang dirasa sulit untuk ditolerir, beritahu dokter Anda.

**Jangan menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR lebih dari saran dokter atau perawat.**

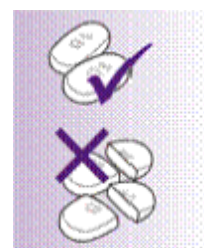
Mungkin diperlukan beberapa minggu untuk merasakan kerja REQUIP PD 24 HOUR.

### **Cara Menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR**

**Gunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR sekali sehari, pada waktu yang sama setiap hari.**

**Telan tablet REQUIP PD 24 HOUR secara utuh, dengan segelas air.**

**Jangan mematahkan, mengunyah atau menghancurkan tablet** – jika Anda melakukannya, Anda bisa kelebihan dosis, karena obat ini akan masuk ke tubuh Anda terlalu cepat.



REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dirancang untuk melepaskan obat ke dalam tubuh selama 24 jam. Jika tablet melewati tubuh Anda dalam waktu kurang dari 24 jam, obat mungkin tidak lepas sepenuhnya. Anda mungkin menemukan tablet di tinja Anda. Jika ini terjadi, beritahu dokter Anda.

**Jika Anda Menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR Lebih dari yang Seharusnya**

**Segera hubungi dokter, perawat atau apoteker.** Jika memungkinkan, tunjukkan kemasan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR.

Seseorang yang telah kelebihan dosis menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR mungkin memiliki gejala-gejala sebagai berikut: merasa mual, muntah, pusing (sensasi berputar), merasa mengantuk, lelah mental atau fisik, pingsan, halusinasi.

**Jika Anda Lupa Menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR**

**Jangan menggunakan dosis ganda untuk menggantikan dosis yang terlupakan.**

**Jika Anda lupa menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR selama satu hari atau lebih,** mintalah saran dokter atau perawat Anda untuk memulai penggunaan lagi.

**Jika Anda Berhenti Menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR**

**Jangan berhenti menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR tanpa saran dari dokter.**

**Gunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR selama dokter dan perawat sarankan.** Jangan berhenti kecuali dokter atau perawat menyarankan untuk berhenti.

Jika Anda berhenti menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR secara tiba-tiba, gejala penyakit Parkinson Anda mungkin akan lebih cepat memburuk. Berhenti tiba-tiba bisa menyebabkan Anda mengalami suatu kondisi medis yang disebut *neuroleptic malignant syndrome* yang mungkin merupakan risiko kesehatan mayor. Gejala yang termasuk: akinesia (hilangnya gerakan otot), otot kaku, demam, tekanan darah tidak stabil, takikardia (peningkatan denyut jantung), kebingungan, penurunan tingkat kesadaran (misalnya koma).

Jika Anda perlu untuk menghentikan penggunaan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR, dokter atau perawat Anda akan mengurangi dosis Anda secara bertahap.

Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut pada penggunaan obat ini, tanya dokter, perawat atau apoteker Anda.

#### 4. Efek Samping yang Mungkin Terjadi

Seperti semua obat-obatan, REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dapat menyebabkan efek samping, tetapi tidak semua orang mengalaminya.

Efek samping REQUIP PD 24 HOUR yang lebih umum terjadi ketika pertama kali Anda menggunakan, atau ketika peningkatan dosis Anda. Efek samping tersebut biasanya ringan, dan akan berkurang setelah beberapa saat Anda minum obat. Jika Anda khawatir tentang efek samping, konsultasikan dokter atau perawat Anda.

**Efek samping yang sangat umum terjadi:**

Dapat terjadi hingga lebih dari 1 dari 10 orang

- Pingsan
- Mengantuk
- Rasa mual
- Muntah
- Dyskinesia (gerakan tidak terkendali).

**Efek samping yang umum terjadi:**

Dapat terjadi hingga 1 dari 10 orang

- Tiba-tiba tertidur tanpa ada rasa mengantuk
- Mengantuk
- Hipotensi postural (penurunan tekanan darah yang diakibatkan ketika Anda berdiri tiba-tiba)
- Halusinasi (merasakan hal yang tidak nyata)
- Muntah
- Merasa pusing (sensasi berputar)
- Sakit perut

- Rasa tidak nyaman pada perut bagian atas
- Rasa mual
- Merasa gugup
- Kelelahan
- Sembelit
- Pembengkakan pada tungkai, kaki atau tangan.

**Efek samping yang tidak umum terjadi:**

Dapat terjadi hingga 1 dari 100 orang

- Pusing atau pingsan, terutama ketika Anda berdiri tiba-tiba (hal ini disebabkan oleh penurunan tekanan darah).
- Gangguan mental seperti delirium (kebingungan yang parah), delusi (ide-ide yang tidak masuk akal) atau paranoia (kecurigaan yang tidak masuk akal).

**Anda mungkin mengalami efek samping berikut (frekuensi tidak diketahui):**

Ketidakmampuan untuk menahan impuls, keinginan atau godaan untuk melakukan tindakan yang dapat berbahaya bagi Anda atau orang lain, yang mungkin termasuk:

- Dorongan yang kuat untuk berjudi meskipun ada konsekuensi yang serius untuk pribadi atau keluarga.
- Perubahan atau peningkatan minat seksual dan perilaku kepada Anda atau kepada orang lain, misalnya, meningkatkan dorongan seksual.
- Dorongan berbelanja atau pengeluaran yang tak terkendali.
- Makan berlebihan (makan makanan dalam jumlah besar dalam jangka waktu singkat) atau makan secara kompulsif (makan lebih banyak daripada normal dan lebih dari yang diperlukan ketika lapar).

**Beritahu dokter jika mengalami salah satu kejadian diatas, mereka akan membahas cara mengelola atau mengurangi gejala.**

**Efek samping yang sangat jarang:**

Dapat terjadi hingga 1 dari 10.000 orang

Sangat kecil jumlah orang menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR (kurang dari 1 dari 10.000) yang mengalami:

- Reaksi alergi seperti kemerahan, gatal-gatal, pembengkakan pada kulit (gatal), pembengkakan pada wajah, bibir, mulut, lidah atau tenggorokan yang dapat menyebabkan kesulitan menelan atau bernapas, ruam atau rasa gatal yang berlebihan.
- Mengantuk yang amat sangat, tertidur tiba-tiba.
- Sindroma putus obat agonis dopamine (termasuk insomnia, apatis, ansietas, depresi, kelelahan, berkeringat, dan nyeri).
- Peningkatan mood yang tidak wajar.

**Beberapa pasien mungkin mengalami efek samping di bawah ini (frekuensi tidak diketahui: tidak dapat diperkirakan dari data yang tersedia)**

- Bertindak secara agresif.
- Penggunaan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR secara berlebihan (keinginan untuk minum dosis besar obat dopaminergik lebih dari yang diperlukan untuk mengendalikan gejala motorik, dikenal sebagai sindrom disregulasi dopamin).

Depresi, apatis, gelisah, kekurangan energi, berkeringat atau rasa sakit dapat terjadi (disebut *Dopamine Agonist Withdrawal Syndrome/DAWS*) setelah menghentikan atau mengurangi penggunaan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR.

**Jika Anda Menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dengan L-dopa**

Orang yang menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR dengan L-dopa dapat muncul efek samping yang lain dari waktu ke waktu:

- Gerakan tidak terkendali (dyskinesia) adalah efek samping yang sangat umum. Jika Anda menggunakan L-dopa Anda mungkin mengalami beberapa gerakan tak terkendali (dyskinesia) ketika Anda pertama kali menggunakan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR. Beritahu dokter Anda jika hal ini terjadi, sehingga dokter dapat menyesuaikan dosis yang akan digunakan.
- Kebingungan merupakan efek samping yang umum.

**Pelaporan Efek Samping**

Jika Anda merasakan efek samping, harap konsultasikan ke dokter, apoteker, atau perawat. Termasuk kemungkinan efek samping lain yang tidak tertulis dalam informasi ini.

#### 5. Cara Penyimpanan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR

Simpan obat ini jauh dari jangkauan anak-anak.

Jangan menggunakan obat setelah tanggal kedaluwarsa yang tertulis pada blister dan karton. Tanggal kedaluwarsa merujuk pada hari terakhir bulan tersebut.

Jangan simpan di atas suhu 30°C. Simpan pada kemasan aslinya.

Jangan membuang obat apapun di air limbah atau limbah rumah tangga. Tanyakan pada apoteker bagaimana membuang obat yang tidak digunakan lagi.

#### 6. Isi dari Kemasan dan Informasi Lain

##### Apa kandungan REQUIP PD 24 HOUR

**Zat aktif REQUIP PD 24 HOUR adalah Ropinirole. Setiap tablet lepas lambat mengandung 2 mg, 4 mg, atau 8 mg Ropinirole (sebagai hidroklorida)**

Kandungan lainnya:

- **Tablet inti:**  
Hypromellose 2208, hydrogenated castor oil, carmellose sodium, povidone, maltodextrin, magnesium stearate, lactose monohydrate, anhydrous colloidal silica, mannitol (E421), ferric oxide yellow (E172), glycerol dibehenate
- **Salut selaput:**  
**2 mg** tablet: hypromellose 2910, ferric oxide yellow (E172), titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol 400, ferric oxide red (E172)  
**4 mg** tablet: hypromellose 2910, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol 400, sunset yellow (E110), indigo carmine (E132)  
**8 mg** tablet: hypromellose 2910, ferric oxide yellow (E172), titanium dioxide (E171), ferric oxide black (E172), macrogol 400, ferric oxide red (E172)

##### Apa yang terlihat dan isi kemasan

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR (semua dosis) tablet lepas lambat tersedia sebagai tablet berbentuk kapsul, dilapisi salut film, ditandai 'GS' di satu sisi.

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 2 mg: tablet pink ditandai '3V2' di sisi sebaliknya

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 4 mg: tablet coklat ditandai 'WXG' di sisi sebaliknya

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 8 mg: tablet merah ditandai '5CC' di sisi sebaliknya

Semua dosis: kemasan blister 28 tablet

#### HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 2 mg, 7 blisters @ 4 tablets, Reg. No. DKI1291600614A1

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 4 mg, 7 blisters @ 4 tablets, Reg. No. DKI1291600614B1

REQUIP PD 24 HOUR 8 mg, 7 blisters @ 4 tablets, Reg. No. DKI1291600614C1

Diproduksi oleh:

Glaxo Wellcome S.A.

Aranda de Duero, Spanyol

Diimpor oleh:

PT Glaxo Wellcome Indonesia

Jakarta, Indonesia

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