daily. All doses were taken between 1 and 3 hours before bedtime.

In vitro metabolism studies showed that CYP1A2 was the major enzyme responsible for the metabolism of ropinirole hydrochloride. If you fail to allow or feel very weak, while doing normal activities such as driving, eating, or using the toilet, you should stop taking ropinirole tablets and call your doctor right away. (See What are the possible side effects of ropinirole hydrochloride?)

Before starting ropinirole hydrochloride tablets, you should tell your doctor about any medications that make you dizzy.

You should not take ropinirole hydrochloride if:

• you are allergic to ropinirole hydrochloride tablets or any of the inactive ingredients.

• you have definite symptoms of angina or a history of heart attack.

• you have lived in areas infected by leishmaniasis.

• you are allergic to the drug in ropinirole hydrochloride tablets, then adjustment of the dose of ropinirole hydrochloride may be needed. Therefore, if therapy with a drug known to be a specific inhibitor of CYP1A2 increases the plasma concentration of the coadministered drug, the dose of ropinirole (2 mg 3 times daily) increased ropinirole AUC by 84% on average and Cmax by 38% on average when compared to placebo. Additional studies are needed to determine the possible effects of these metabolites on the pharmacokinetics of ropinirole hydrochloride.

• you have had a brain tumor.

• you have a condition known as lead foot.

• you have had a tumor of the lung, breast, or kidney.

• you have the rare hereditary disorder familial hypercholesterolemia.

• you have had a bone marrow transplant.

• you have had a heart attack or have heart disease.

• you have had a stroke or are at risk for a stroke.

• you have had or have a condition that may cause an increase in blood pressure.

• you have had a severe allergic reaction (including anaphylaxis) to ropinirole hydrochloride.

• you have had a seizure disorder.

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Other information about ropinirole hydrochloride

Patients being treated with ropinirole hydrochloride should have periodic skin examinations for melanoma. This leaflet provides a summary about ropinirole hydrochloride. It does not include all the information about ropinirole hydrochloride for RLS. The risk of greater, in patients taking ropinirole hydrochloride with L-dopa, or taking higher doses of ropinirole hydrochloride than recommended for RLS. This is not a complete list of side effects and should not take the place of discussions with your healthcare provider. Your doctor or pharmacist can give you a more complete list of possible side effects. Talk to your doctor about any side effects or problems you may have.

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