



Pramipexole

Summary: Pramipexole (tradename Mirapex) is a dopaminergic agent (i.e. it increases dopamine function) used to treat Parkinson's disease and restless leg syndrome. It also has antidepressant properties, and as such, it has been used in studies of treatment-resistant depression for both depression and bipolar depression. It can be particularly helpful when people have symptoms of low dopamine, such as lack of pleasure, motivation (with severe troubles starting tasks) and unreactive moods.

Introduction

Are you struggling with difficult-to-treat depression, plus are you having any of the following:

- Low motivation with extreme difficulties starting tasks
- Lack of pleasure or enjoyment in things
- Mood that seems flat or numb?

If so, then read on to learn more...

What is Pramipexole (Mirapex)?

Pramipexole (tradename Mirapex) is a dopaminergic agent (i.e. it increases dopamine function) that has long been used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease and restless leg syndrome.

A growing evidence base suggests that it may have antidepressant properties, and as such, it has been used in studies of treatment-resistant depression for both depression and bipolar depression.

People that might benefit in particular are those with symptoms that suggest problems with dopamine, such as:

- Lack of pleasure (aka anhedonia)
- Lack of motivation
- Inability to initiate behaviours
- Unreactive mood

Dosage

Fawcett recommends the following (Fawcett, 2016):

- Start at 0.125–0.50 mg at bedtime
 - Only dose once a day at bedtime unless the patient has trouble with sleep (rare).
- Increase to an initial target of 2 mg daily.
- Reassess and further increase up to 5 mg daily.
- Most people respond between 1-5 mg daily (aka therapeutic dose range).

- Go up slowly in younger patients.

When can results be seen?

- Expected benefit, if it occurs, by 4 weeks at maximally tolerated dose.

How to stop the medication?

- If it is decided to stop the medication, it can be stopped gradually. Avoid abrupt discontinuation because of the risk of dopamine agonist withdrawal syndrome (seen in as many as 1 in 7 patients).

Side Effects

More common side effects are

- Nausea,
- Sleepiness,
- Dizziness,
- Tremors

Less common side effects are

- Compulsive behaviours (such as pathologic gambling) reported in patients with Parkinson's disease and restless legs syndrome)
- Sleep attacks (usually only in patients with Parkinson's disease)
- Psychosis (rare)

Are there mild side effects such as nausea?

- If so, then reduce the dosage for 1-2 weeks until nausea resolves.
- After that, try to raise the medication again after 1-2 weeks

For this reason, close monitoring of the medication is required, and if negative effects are severe and not improving, then the medication can be stopped.

Reference

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About this Document

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