



The Prevention & Treatment of Augmentation

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What is Augmentation?

A worsening of RLS after an initial improvement with a dopamine medication

- Levodopa (Sinemet)
- Pramipexole (Mirapex)
- Ropinirole (Requip)
- Rotigotine (Neupro patch)
- Cabergoline (Dostinex)



What is Augmentation?

A worsening of RLS after an initial improvement with a dopamine medication

Also occurs with tramadol (Ultram)

- Pain pill related to opioids

When was Augmentation first described?

Richard Allen – 1996

- “Augmentation of the restless legs syndrome with carbidopa/levodopa.”
- Occurred in 82% of RLS patients
- Worse with higher doses
- Resolved by stopping or decreasing the medication



Augmentation – NIH Criteria

Worsening RLS symptoms after starting DA therapy (usually months to years)

- Earlier onset by at least 2 hours
- Increase in intensity of symptoms
- Quicker onset of symptoms with rest
- Medication effect does not last as long
- Spread of symptoms to other body parts
- PLMW occur for the first time or are worse

Allen RP, Picchiatti D, Hening WA, Trenkwalder C, Walters AS, Montplaisi J. Restless legs syndrome: diagnostic criteria, special considerations, and epidemiology. *Sleep Med* 2003;4:101–19.



Simplified Version

Consider that augmentation may be present whenever a patient who has been on stable treatment for at least 6 months requests more medication.

Rule out:

- Triggers
- Low iron
- Natural worsening

Garcia-Borreguero D1, Silber MH2, Winkelman JW3, Högl B4, Bainbridge J5, Buchfuhrer M6, Hadjigeorgiou G7, Inoue Y8, Manconi M9, Oertel W10, Ondo W11, Winkelmann J12, Allen RP13. Guidelines for the first-line treatment of restless legs syndrome/Willis-Ekbom disease, prevention and treatment of dopaminergic augmentation: a combined task force of the IRLSSG, EURLSSG, and the RLS-foundation. Sleep Med. 2016 May;21:1-11.



Rule out other similar conditions

Table 2
Differential diagnosis of augmentation.

	Augmentation	End of dose rebound	Tolerance	Natural progression	Exacerbating factors*
Worse than before treatment	Yes	Yes, in early morning	No	Yes	Yes
Earlier onset	Yes	Yes, in early morning	No	Yes	Yes
Spread to arms	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Breakthrough at night	Yes	Yes, in early morning	Yes	Yes	Yes
Worse with increased dose	Yes, but not immediately	No	No	No	No
Improved with decreased dose	Yes, but not always [†]	No	No	No	No

* For example, low serum ferritin, medications, increased immobility.

[†] Eventually augmentation is overcome when the dose is decreased; and while augmentation symptoms can improve within 72 h on levodopa, it can take several weeks to several months to see an improvement with dopamine agonists.

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What is causing Augmentation?

Downregulation of the dopamine receptor?

- Similar to tolerance

Imbalance of Dopamine Receptor Subtypes

- D1, D2, D3, D4, D5

Early signs of changes in RLS with DA



How common is Augmentation?

Levodopa – 82%

Mirapex – 7-8%/year

Neupro – 5% after 5 years with 1-3 mg

- Less common with longer-acting DA?

Over 75% of referrals to national RLS experts

Recommended Dopamine Drug Doses

Table 6

Suggested initial dose and maximum recommended dose for dopamine agonists.

	Initial dose	Max. recommended dose
Pramipexole	0.125 mg/day	0.75 mg/day
Ropinirole	0.25 mg/day	4 mg/day
Rotigotine	1 mg/day	3 mg/day

Garcia-Borreguero D1, Silber MH2, Winkelman JW3, Högl B4, Bainbridge J5, Buchfuhrer M6, Hadjigeorgiou G7, Inoue Y8, Manconi M9, Oertel W10, Ondo W11, Winkelmann J12, Allen RP13. Guidelines for the first-line treatment of restless legs syndrome/Willis-Ekbom disease, prevention and treatment of dopaminergic augmentation: a combined task force of the IRLSSG, EURLSSG, and the RLS-foundation. Sleep Med. 2016 May;21:1-11.



How do most doctors & specialists treat Augmentation?

Typically, they increase the dose of the dopamine drug which provides temporary improvement

- Mirapex up to 8 mg
- Ropinirole up to 24-48 mg
- Neupro up to 8-16 mg (often combined with other DA)
- Add gabapentin (alpha-2-delta) type drugs



Task Force Article

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Original Article

Guidelines for the first-line treatment of restless legs syndrome/ Willis–Ekbom disease, prevention and treatment of dopaminergic augmentation: a combined task force of the IRLSSG, EURLSSG, and the RLS-foundation



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Jacquelyn Bainbridge ^f, Mark Buchfuhrer ^{g,h}, Georgios Hadjigeorgiou ⁱ, Yuichi Inoue ^{j,k},
Mauro Manconi ^l, Wolfgang Oertel ^m, William Ondo ⁿ, Juliane Winkelmann ^{o,p,q}, Richard P. Allen ^{r,s}

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Prevention of Augmentation

Do not use dopamine drugs

Choose an alpha-2-delta drug as first line therapy unless contraindicated, side effects occur or they are not effective

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Prevention of Augmentation

When using dopamine drugs

- Use the lowest possible dose (but may occur with the lowest dose)
- Consider intermittent use (up to 3/week)
- Do not increase the dose more than once
- Do not change to another short-acting DA
- Consider using longer acting DA – Neupro

Keep ferritin levels as high as possible

Garcia-Borreguero D1, Silber MH2, Winkelmann JW3, Högl B4, Bainbridge J5, Buchfuhrer M6, Hadjigeorgiou G7, Inoue Y8, Manconi M9, Oertel W10, Ondo W11, Winkelmann J12, Allen RP13. Guidelines for the first-line treatment of restless legs syndrome/Willis-Ekbom disease, prevention and treatment of dopaminergic augmentation: a combined task force of the IRLSSG, EURLSSG, and the RLS-foundation. Sleep Med. 2016 May;21:1-11.



Approved Dopamine Drug Doses

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Dr. Buchfuhrer's Maximum Dopamine Drug Doses

Pramipexole (Mirapex) .25 mg

Ropinirole (Requip) 1 mg

Rotigotine (Neupro) 3 mg



Augmentation Treatment Algorithm

Eliminate exacerbating factors
(serum ferritin < 50-75 µg/mL), lifestyle changes, exacerbating drugs)

Mild augmentation (all of the below)

1. Temporal shift mainly
2. Dopaminergic dose is ≤ maximum recommended dose
3. Symptoms cause mild distress
4. There has been no prior increase in dose above what was previously therapeutically effective

Keep the same dopamine agonist

OR

Complete switch
to one of the options below

An α2δ calcium-channel ligand

OR

Rotigotine or a long-acting dopamine agonist at ≤ approved dose

One of the below two options:
1. Split with same dose;
2. Advance the dose earlier.
If options 1 and 2 fail consider increasing the dose but keeping it at/ below approved daily dose

If this strategy fails consider a complete switch of medication

If this strategy fails consider **“severe augmentation”** options

Severe augmentation

1. Not mild, OR
2. Does not respond to treatment for mild augmentation

The objective is to reduce, and, if possible eliminate the short acting dopamine agonist and to begin treatment with rotigotine or a long acting dopamine agonist or an α2δ ligand
Two strategies are available for doing this:

OR

Cross titration

Add an alpha-2-delta ligand and then gradually reduce the dose of the dopamine agonist with the objective of eliminating it altogether, understanding that this may not be possible in all cases

Switch

Switch patient from a short-acting dopamine agonist to rotigotine or a long-acting dopamine agonist if this is not already the case.

OR

10-day washout

Evaluate if any drug treatment is needed.
If symptoms continue, introduce an α2δ ligand or an opioid

- If these strategies fail or if the patient has severe, round-the-clock symptoms, then treatment with low doses of an opioid (long-acting oxycodone or methadone) should be considered.
- If serum ferritin < 50-75 µg/mL then treatment with intravenous iron, according to availability, should be strongly considered.

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10-day washout

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Question & Answer

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