CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. Use of levodopa in the manufacture of a medicament for treating OFF episodes in a Parkinson's Disease (PD) patient wherein 35 mg fine particle dose (FPD) of 90/8/2 levodopa, comprising 90% by weight of levodopa, 8% by weight of dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and 2% by weight sodium chloride, and wherein the particles of the FPD having an aerodynamic diameter of less than 5.6 µm, is to be administered to the pulmonary system of the patient at least twice a day, wherein after administration, the patient's Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) Part 3 score is improved by at least 5 points as compared to placebo control within 60 minutes following administration of said FPD of levodopa; wherein the patient does not experience increased dyskinesis as compared to the level of dyskinesis prior to pulmonary administration of said levodopa; and wherein the patient's mean daily OFF time is reduced by at least one hour.

2. Use of levodopa in the manufacture of a medicament for treating OFF periods in a Parkinson's Disease patient wherein 35 mg fine particle dose (FPD) of 90/8/2 levodopa, comprising 90% by weight of levodopa, 8% by weight of dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and 2% by weight sodium chloride, and wherein the particles of the FPD having an aerodynamic diameter of less than 5.6 µm, is to be administered to the pulmonary system of the patient at least twice a day, wherein the patient's UPDRS Part 3 score improves at least 5 to 12 points as compared to the patient's UPDRS score prior to administration within 60 minutes following administration of said FPD of levodopa; wherein the patient does not experience increased dyskinesis as compared to the level of dyskinesis prior to pulmonary administration of said levodopa; and wherein the patient's mean daily OFF time is reduced by at least one hour.

3. Use of levodopa in the manufacture of a medicament for reducing the mean daily OFF time in a Parkinson's Disease patient wherein 35 mg fine particle dose (FPD) of 90/8/2 levodopa, comprising 90% by weight of levodopa, 8% by weight of dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and 2% by weight sodium chloride, and wherein the

particles of the FPD having an aerodynamic diameter of less than 5.6 µm, is to be administered to the pulmonary system of the patient at least twice a day wherein the patient's mean daily OFF time is reduced by at least one hour; and wherein the patient does not experience increased dyskinesis as compared to the level of dyskinesis prior to pulmonary administration of said levodopa.

4. Use of levodopa in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a Parkinson's Disease patient wherein 35 mg fine particle dose (FPD) of 90/8/2 levodopa, comprising 90% by weight of levodopa, 8% by weight of dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and 2% by weight sodium chloride, and wherein the particles of the FPD having an aerodynamic diameter of less than 5.6 µm, is to be administered to the pulmonary system of the patient at least twice a day, wherein the patient's Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) Part 3 score is improved by at least 8 points as compared to the patient's UPDRS score prior to administration within 60 minutes following administration of said FPD of levodopa; wherein the patient does not experience increased dyskinesis as compared to the level of dyskinesis prior to pulmonary administration of said levodopa; and wherein the patient's mean daily OFF time is reduced by at least one hour.

5. Use of levodopa in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a Parkinson's Disease patient wherein 35 mg fine particle dose (FPD) of 90/8/2 levodopa, comprising 90% by weight of levodopa, 8% by weight of dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC), and 2% by weight sodium chloride, and wherein the particles of the FPD having an aerodynamic diameter of less than 5.6 µm, is to be administered to the pulmonary system of the patient at least twice a day, wherein after administration, the patient's Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) Part 3 score is improved by at least 5 points as compared to placebo control within 60 minutes following administration of said FPD of levodopa; wherein the patient does not experience increased dyskinesis as compared to the level of dyskinesis prior to pulmonary administration of said levodopa; and wherein the patient's mean daily OFF time is reduced by at least one hour.

6. The use of claim 1 or 5, wherein the patient's UPDRS Part 3 score is improved by at least 5 to 10 points as compared to placebo control.

7. The use of any one of claims 1, 2 or 3, wherein the patient has 3 to 4 OFF episodes a day.

8. The use of any one of claims 1, 2 or 3, wherein the patient has 4 to 8 hours of OFFepisodes a day.

9. The use of any one of claims 1, 2 or 5, wherein the contents of at least one capsulecontaining said FPD of levodopa is to be administered to the patient via inhalation.

10. The use of claim 9, wherein the contents of at least two capsules comprising said FPD of levodopa is to be administered to the patient via inhalation.

11. The use of claim 9, wherein the fine particle dose of levodopa is to be delivered from said at least one capsule to the pulmonary system by an inhalation device.

12. The use of claim 11, wherein the inhalation device is a dry powder inhaler (DPI) or a metered-dose inhaler (MDI).

13. The use of any one of claims 1, 2 or 5, wherein said administration occurs at the emergence of OFF symptoms.

14. The use of claim 2, wherein the patient's UPDRS Part 3 score improves at least 8 points as compared to the patient's UPDRS score prior to administration of said FPD of levodopa.

15. The use of any one of claims 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, wherein the patient's mean daily OFF time is reduced by at least 3 hours.