[0008] Nyholm *et al.* (European Journal of Neurology, 2012, 19, 820-826) shows that oral administration of 200 mg entacapone and concomitant intraintestinal infusion of levodopa and carbidopa at a dosage equal to 80% of the optimized dose of a patient, allows maintaining a blood level of levodopa that is substantially the same as that achieved by administration of the optimized dose of levodopa and carbidopa, without entacapone. In other words, Nyholm *et al*. shows that oral administration of entacapone allows reducing the initial dose of levodopa and carbidopa administered by 20% and still maintain the desired blood level of levodopa.

[0009] Yet, the various formulations disclosed do not provide the optimal treatment of Parkinson's disease due to still relatively high level of side effects and levodopa blood level fluctuations. There is thus an ongoing and urgent need for methods for treatment of movement disorders such as Parkinson's, that will provide patients with a constant blood levodopa level that will lead to constant dopaminergic stimulation in the brain, and at the same time limit the side effects caused by high peripheral levodopa concentration resulting from high dose levodopa administration.

SUMMARY

[0010] In one example, the present disclosure provides a method for treatment of Parkinson's disease in an individual in need thereof comprising parenterally administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising carbidopa and levodopa, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, to said individual; and orally administering a catechol-O-methyl transferase (COMT) inhibitor such as entacapone or tolcapone.

[0010a] In one aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided a use of a sole parenteral composition comprising arginine, carbidopa and levodopa in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Parkinson’s disease, wherein the medicament is to be administered subcutaneously and in combination with an oral composition comprising a catechol-O-methyl transferase (COMT) inhibitor.

[0011] In another example, the present disclosure relates to carbidopa or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, levodopa or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a COMT inhibitor for use as a combination in treatment of Parkinson's disease, wherein the carbidopa and the levodopa (or salts thereof) are formulated as a sole parenteral composition, and said COMT inhibitor is formulated as an oral composition.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0012] Figs. 1A-1B show the effect of carbidopa on the stability of levodopa *in vitro* and *ex vivo:* **1A**. 6% by weight levodopa and arginine solution with various concentrations (2, 1.5, 1, 0.5%) of carbidopa or no carbidopa were tested for physical stability *in vitro.* The results show that carbidopa prevented dark yellow color formation in the presence of air, in