

EFFECTIVENESS OF ERENUMAB AND GALCANEZUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE

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Carvajal-Sanchez MA¹, Najera-Perez MD¹, Pacheco-Lopez P¹, Ibañez-Caturla J¹, Fructuoso-Gonzalez L¹, Torrano-Belmonte P¹, Gutierrez-Sanchez JA¹, Hernandez-Sanchez M¹, Bolufer-Perez A², Plaza-Aniorte J¹, Leon-Villar J¹.

¹Hospital Morales Meseguer, Hospital Pharmacy, Murcia, Spain.

²Hospital Morales Meseguer, Emergency Service, Murcia, Spain.

Background and importance

Migraine is a neurological disorder characterized by episodic and recurrent seizures. Erenumab and galcanezumab are two monoclonal antibodies (MA) indicated for the prophylaxis of migraine in adults. They are recently marketed drugs, so it results necessary to determine their effectiveness.

Aim and objectives

This study analyzes the effectiveness of these MA in a series of patients in a third level hospital.

Materials and methods

Retrospective observational study. Study time: January 2020-April 2021.

To start treatment, patients must be diagnosed with chronic or episodic migraine, having at least 8 migraine days per month and after having failed 3 or more previous treatments, one of them being botulinum toxin in the case of chronic migraine.

This treatment is dispensed in the outpatient consultation service of the Hospital Pharmacy after a clinical interview in which all variables are recorded.

To evaluate the effectiveness, we analyzed the number of days with migraine attacks per month and the consumption of concomitant related medication.

Results

53 patients: 49 women, 4 men.

Median age: 50 years (21-77).

➤ Diagnosis: Chronic migraine:41 patients. Episodic migraine:12.

➤ Treatment: Erenumab 140 mg: 46 patients. Erenumab 70 mg: 5. Galcanezumab 120 mg: 2.

➤ Received doses:

- Galcanezumab: 6 doses: 2 patients.

- Erenumab: 12 or more doses: 10 patients; 6-11 doses: 27; 3-5 doses: 11; less than 3 doses: 3.

The rest of the antimigraine drugs consumed were:

	Median number of episodes	Percentage of episodes
Pre-treatment	20 (9-30)/month	
After 3 months	9 (1-30) /month	45%
After 6 months	7 (0-28) /month	35%
After 12 months	13 (4-28) /month	65%

4 patients suspended treatment due to lack of effect.

	Prior to the use of MA	At the beginning	After 3 months	After 6 months
Beta-blockers	22.22%	1.85%	0%	0%
Calcium antagonists	20.37%	1.85%	0%	0%
Antiepileptics	38.89%	1.85%	1.96%	0%
NSAIDs	25.92%	29.63%	45.09%	16.21%
Triptans	38.88%	62.96%	50.98%	18.91%

No interactions with MAs were identified.

Conclusion and relevance:

- ❖ The use of subcutaneous MA reduced the median of seizures per month significantly at 3 and 6 months. Although a rebound is observed at 12 months, it results difficult to assess due to the small number of patients (10).
- ❖ The consumption of other antimigraine drugs was also reduced.

Contact information: Miguel Angel Carvajal Sánchez.

E-mail: carvajalsanchez.miguel@gmail.com Morales Meseguer Hospital. Murcia (Spain)

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