EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF ERENUMAB IN A SECOND-LEVEL HOSPITAL

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Migraine is a highly disabling disease, especially in patients with high frequency episodic migraine and chronic migraine. Migraine management is limited due to side effects and a lack of effectiveness of current available prophylactic therapies. Erenumab is a monoclonal antibody approved with a specific mechanism of action in the prevention of migraine, blocking the activity of calcitonin-gene-related peptide (CGRP), a potent vasodilator which plays a role in pain signaling activities.

To quantify patients who achieve clinical benefit with erenumab (50% reduction in monthly migraine days) and describe of erenumab safety profile in a second-level hospital.

❖ Observational and retrospective study.
❖ Patients treated with at least three doses of erenumab.
❖ It is decided to start treatment only in patients with > 8 monthly migraine days and with previous failure to at least three prophylactic drugs.
❖ The following data were collected: sex, age, previous monthly migraines days, previous non-effective prophylactic treatments, current migraines days, dose of erenumab and related adverse effects.

➔ 34 patients were selected, 82.4% of whom were women and the average age was 44.5 years (s=13.1).
➔ 26.5% of patients (9 patients) had 15 or more monthly migraine days before treatment with erenumab.
➔ The average number of prophylactic treatments was 4.6 (s=1.7).
➔ 73.5% of patients (25 patients) achieved clinical benefit, 47.1% of them with the minimum dose of 70mg.

Although the patient sample offered is small, erenumab appears to be an effective and safe option for selected patients with high-frequency migraines who have exhausted traditional alternatives.