

# LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY RESULTS OF GALCANEZUMAB IN REAL-WORLD DATA IN MIGRAINE PROPHYLAXIS

L. LOSA LÓPEZ<sup>1</sup>, B. GRACIA GARCIA<sup>1</sup>, A. PUEBLA VILLAESCUSA<sup>1</sup>, A. MURGADELLA SANCHO<sup>1</sup>, M. CASELLAS GIBERT<sup>1</sup>, E. HIDALGO ALBERT<sup>1</sup>.  
<sup>1</sup>HOSPITAL SANT JOAN DESPÍ MOISÈS BROGGI. CSI. PHARMACY, SANT JOAN DESPI, SPAIN.  
Email contact: laura.losa@csi.cat

## Background and importance

Galcanezumab is a monoclonal antibody (MAB) for migraine prophylaxis that has been shown to be safe and effective in reducing the number of migraine days per month in short-duration clinical trials. Nevertheless, the optimal duration of therapy remains unresolved. Clinical practice guidelines recommend maintaining treatment for 12 months.

## Aim and objectives

To assess the long-term effectiveness and safety of galcanezumab in episodic migraine (EM) and chronic migraine (CM).

## Materials and Method

**Retrospective observational study:** September 2020 - July 2023.

**Patients treated with galcanezumab for at least a 12-month follow-up period from the start of treatment.** According to hospital protocol, after 12 months of MAB, neurologists decide whether continue or discontinue it and reassess 3 months later and restart MAB if migraine worsens.

**Collected data:** migraine-related variables, treatment-related variables and adverse events. Data were obtained from the electronic medical record.

## Results

64 patients, 54 CM and 10 EM.  
Median age: 48 (range 21-76) years. Women 84%.  
Mean of days of migraine previous to galcanezumab: 20.46±6.55 (CM) and 12±1.48 (EM).  
Median duration of galcanezumab: 18.4(1.9–34.9) months.

<b>Patients completed the first 12-month of treatment:</b>	<b>Patients discontinued galcanezumab:</b>	<b>20</b>
48 (n=64)	Lack of response	20
<b>Patients continued with galcanezumab at:</b>	Injection site rash	2
18 months	Pregnancy	1
24 months	Excellent treatment response	1
30 months	<b>Patients switched to another MAB:</b>	<b>17</b>
34 months	Rebound	15
<b>They were chronically maintained galcanezumab to prevent worsening if MAB was discontinued</b>	Injection site rash	2
	<b>Patients restarted galcanezumab:</b>	<b>2</b>
	After pregnancy	1
	Rebound 10 months after stop galcanezumab	1

**Adverse events:** constipation (12), injection site pain (3), dizziness (3), rhinitis (3), diarrhea (2), injection site rash (2).

## Conclusion and relevance

- In our study, galcanezumab **remained long term effectiveness, safe, and well tolerated with few adverse events for more than 12 months** in patients with episodic and chronic migraine.
- It was **only discontinued in case of great improvement or therapeutic failure**.
- Studies with larger samples are required to establish whether it **could be used as a chronic treatment** in patients with a high probability of worsening if treatment is discontinued.

