



# EFFECTIVENESS OF ERENUMAB AND GALCANEZUMAB IN THE PREVENTION OF MIGRAINE

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## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Migraine is a disease with a high personal and socioeconomic impact. The new prophylactic treatments erenumab and galcanezumab showed benefits versus placebo with few side effects.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the effectiveness of erenumab and galcanezumab by changing the MIDAS score and reducing the number of migraine episodes 12 weeks after starting treatment.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

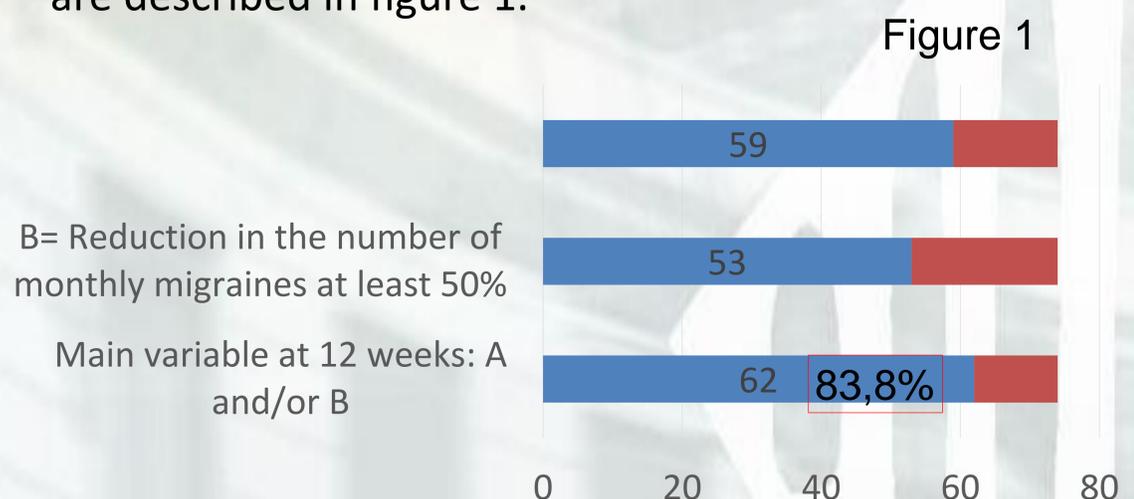
Retrospective descriptive study of patients who started treatment with erenumab or galcanezumab since their inclusion in the Hospital's Pharmacotherapeutic Guide (March 10, 2020), complying with the funding criteria and the use criteria established by the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Commission, and who have been in treatment for at least 12 weeks (end of study April 23, 2021). The main variable is combined and includes reduction of MIDAS scale by 30% when the baseline score was  $> 20$  or  $\geq 5$  points when the baseline score was 11-20 and / or reduction in the number of monthly migraines at least 50%, both variables at 12 weeks of treatment.

## RESULTS

Table 1: baseline characteristics

Gender	61 (82,4%) women
Median age	47 (RIQ 14) years-old
Chronic migraine	49 (66,2%)
Median MIDAS score	76 (RIQ 67)
Median number of migraines/month	15 (RIQ 15)
Comorbidities	10 (13,5%) hyperlipidemia
	9 (12,2%) hypertension
Previous preventive treatments	74 (100%) antiepileptics
	69 (93,2%) beta blockers
	64 (86,5%) antidepressants
	51 (68,9%) botulinum toxin

74 patients were included. Basal characteristics are described in table 1. 48 (64,9%) were treated with galcanezumab and 26 (35,1%) with erenumab. Results are described in figure 1.



Eight no-responder patients continued with the treatment. At week 24, 6 of them reached effectiveness. At week 12, 7 patients (9,5%) stopped treatment, 6 due to lack of response, although two of them had reached one of the variables of the main variable, and 1 patient due to a suspected allergic reaction. According to the type of migraine (chronic or episodic) and the prescribed drug, there were not statistically significant differences in the main variable. Switch of treatment was done in 13 patients (17,5%) mainly due to lack of effectiveness.

## CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The effectiveness of the treatments at 12 weeks is high (83,8%). 2/3 of the patients who did not reach the main variable continued with treatment and 75% of them achieved effectiveness at 24 weeks; so it seems that some patients may need longer time to reach a response.

## REFERENCES

Ailani J, Burch RC, Robbins MS; Board of Directors of the American Headache Society. The American Headache Society Consensus Statement: Update on integrating new migraine treatments into clinical practice. *Headache*. 2021 Jul;61(7):1021-1039.