Objective
Determine the efficacy of antimigraine monoclonal antibody treatments in our Health Area.

Materials and Methods
Retrospective observational study in which all patients undergoing treatment with any biological drug for migraine prophylaxis were included and their demographic data were recorded. It was classified as chronic migraine when the patient suffered more than 15 days of migraine per month (MMD) and episodic when he had more than 8 MMD. DMMs were recorded at the start of treatment and efficacy was reassessed after at least 3 months of continuous treatment.

Results
A total of 38 patients, with an average age of 41.3 years and 80% women, began treatment with antimigraine biologics in our center: 14 did so with galacanezumab, 13 with erenumab and 8 with fremanezumab, according to efficiency criteria in every moment. 29% had chronic migraine. The mean baseline MMD was 11.4 and the mean MMD at re-evaluation was 3.5 days, registering an overall reduction of 7.9 MMD. 7.8% of the patients (2 with 10 baseline MMD and 1 with 8 MMD) were able to reduce the MMD to 0.

Conclusion
In our sample, a global reduction in monthly migraine days of 7.9 compared to baseline was observed and 8% went to not having any migraine days.

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