Erenumab and galcanezumab are two monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) administrated subcutaneously indicated for migraine prophylaxis in adults. As these are newly approved drugs, it is important to know their safety profile.

Background and importance: To analyse the adverse effects (AE) of these mAbs in real life in a tertiary hospital.

Aim and objectives: Patients diagnosed with chronic migraine (CM) or episodic migraine (EM) Treatment with galcanezumab or erenumab

Study variables: Sex, age, type of migraine, duration of treatment and AE

Data were collected through the outpatient module of the Farmatools® software and the electronic health record, Mambrino XXI®

Results: Patients diagnosed with chronic migraine (CM) or episodic migraine (EM) Treatment with galcanezumab or erenumab

Study design: Observational, retrospective, 30-month study (March 2020 - September 2022)

Patients diagnosed with chronic migraine (CM) or episodic migraine (EM) Treatment with galcanezumab or erenumab

Study variables: Sex, age, type of migraine, duration of treatment and AE

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Conclusions and relevance:

- Galcanezumab and erenumab AEs were categorised as mild-moderate.
- The incidence of AEs was higher for the group of patients receiving galcanezumab.
- A small number of patients discontinued treatment due to AEs.
- It is essential to know the safety profile of newly approved drugs in clinical practice so as to compare them with those described in clinical trials and to see possible differences between them that contribute to generate new evidence.