BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

• Migraine is the second most prevalent disease in terms of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs).

• Erenumab, a novel calcitonin gene-related peptide receptor antagonist, has been developed for migraine prevention.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate effectiveness and safety of erenumab in migraine prophylaxis.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

• Retrospective, observational study.
• Period: September-2019 to September-2021.

<table>
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<th>Variables collected</th>
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<tr>
<td>Demographic (sex, age)</td>
<td>Presence of aura</td>
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<td>Type of migraine</td>
<td>Dose</td>
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<td>Headache Impact Test-6 (HIT-6)</td>
<td>Baseline Migraine Disabiity Assessment Scale (MIDAS)</td>
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<td>Number of previous treatments</td>
<td>Migraine days measured in the last three months</td>
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<td>Duration of treatment</td>
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• Effectiveness: Evaluated by a monthly reduction of ≥50% in migraine days measured at week 12 from start date.

• Safety: Evaluated measuring adverse reactions.

• Information sources: electronic prescription programme ATHOS-Prisma® and computerized medical record Diraya®

RESULTS

- 37 patients
- 32 patients (86.5%) started with a 70mg dose
- 5 patients (13.5%) started with a 140 mg dose
- 18 patients (48.7%) increased dose
- 31 patients responders (83.8%)
- 6 patients non responders (16.2%)

• 81.1% women
• Mean age: 43.6±13.0 years
• Chronic migraine: 72.9 %
• Episodic migraine: 21.7%
• Aura: 67.5%

4 of them increased dose but only one had positive results.

• Mean HIT-6: 68.8±4.1
• Mean MIDAS: 60.1±42.1
• Median of days of migraine in the last 3 months prior to Erenumab: 42 days (IQR:33-60)
• Median of previous treatments: 5 (IQR:4-7).
• Median of patients monitoring: 45 (IQR:24.4-63.3) weeks

Adverse effects

• Constipation (24.3%)
• Erythema (8%)
• Nausea and vomiting (2.7%).

No patient discontinued treatment due to adverse effects.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

• Erenumab is an effective and safe alternative in the prophylaxis of migraine refractory to other therapies.

• More and longer studies are needed to establish the utility of this drug in clinical practice and their long-term safety.