





# R-START: EFFECTIVENESS OF FREMANEZUMAB AFTER 18 MONTHS OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC MIGRAINE

RANZ ORTEGA<sup>1</sup>, M. MARTIN BARBERO<sup>1</sup>, F. BUSTELO PAZ<sup>1</sup>, A. CARRILLO BURDALLO<sup>1</sup>, S. DEL BARRIO BUESA<sup>1</sup>, M. FERRIS VILLANUEVA<sup>1</sup>, A. LOZANO ROS<sup>2</sup>, A. SOBLECHERO SANCHEZ<sup>2</sup>, A. HERRANZ ALONSO<sup>1</sup>, M. SANJURJO SAEZ<sup>1</sup>.

> <sup>1</sup> Pharmacy Department. Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón Madrid, Spain. <sup>2</sup> Neurology Unit. Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Madrid, Spain.

#### BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

#### The therapeutic management of chronic migraine has transformed monoclonal with significantly been antibodies specifically directed against calcitonin generelated peptide (anti-CGRP). The European Headache Federation recommends a duration of up to 12-18 months and re-evaluate response and if necessary restart.

#### AIM AND OBJECTIVE

- Assess the response rate after the first line of anti-CGRP treatment
- Evaluate whether the clinical response in case of restart was comparable to the first

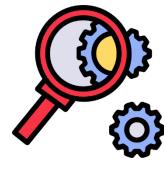
# MATERIALS AND METHODS



Observational, descriptive, longitudinal, unicentric and retrospective study



Naïve patients who had received anti-CGRP treatment (fremanezumab) from 2020 to April 2024 were included



Variables: anti-CGRP, start, end and restart dates, migraine days per month (MDM), pain scale (VAS) at month 0,3,6,9,12 and 18 of each treatment cycle.



Observed differences in MMD and VAS between the baseline and treatment period during the first fremanezumab cycle were assessed and compared with differences observed at restart.

Statistical analysis was performed with Stata 16.0.

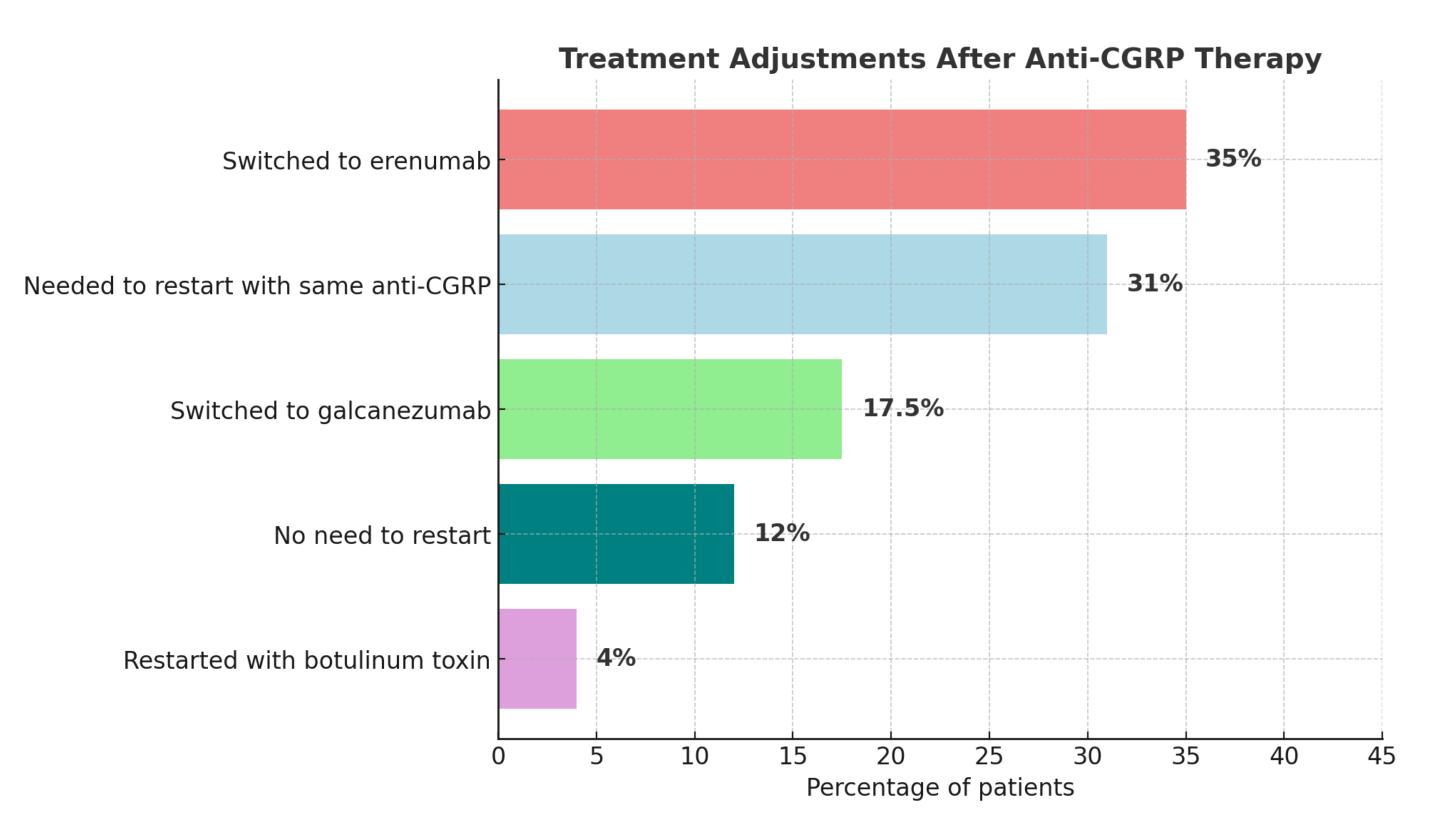
#### RESULTS

62% discontinued treatment after 18 months N = 172

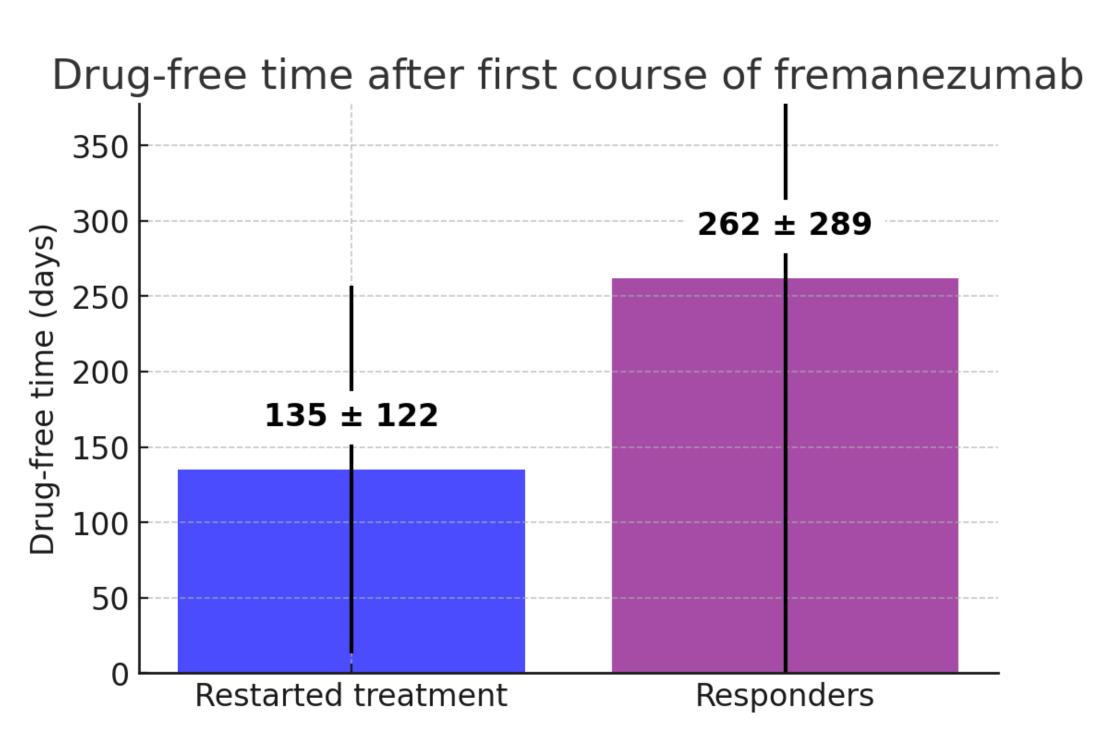
36% remained on the first cycle

**2,3%** continued > 18 months

# After 18 months with fremanezumab (n=102):



# **Drug-free time**



The mean differences in clinical response observed after fremanezumab restart were an improvement of -0.43 MDM (SD=4.81) and a worsening of -0.29 points (SD=2.25) on the VAS scale compared to the first cycle of fremanezumab.

# **CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE**

The response rate without fremanezumab after 12-18 months of treatment was low, requiring retreatment in 88% of patients

Restarting treatment with fremanezumab in responders was an effective strategy, maintaining clinical response, in terms of MDM and VAS











