



ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMATIC RESCUE THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH GALCANEZUMAB FOR MIGRAINE PROPHYLAXIS

I. UREÑA, I. FERNÁNDEZ CEBRECOS, G.T. BAJENARU, M. MARTÍN RODRIGUEZ, C. GONZÁLEZ TRIGUEROS, G. RAGUAN YÁÑEZ, A.G. LOPEZ DEL RÍO, M.E. BELTRÁN BELLVIS, A. MARTÍN VELASCO, C. SAN ANDRÉS CORRAL, C. ESCRIGAS FERNÁNDEZ.

HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO PRÍNCIPE DE ASTURIAS, HOSPITAL PHARMACY, ALCALÁ DE HENARES, SPAIN.

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Pharmacological treatment of migraine is divided into two types: symptomatic rescue and prophylactic treatment. Symptomatic treatment includes paracetamol and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, as conventional analgesics, and triptans. Profilactic treatment includes calcitonin gene-related peptide as galanezumab, erenumab, fremanezumab and eptinezumab

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

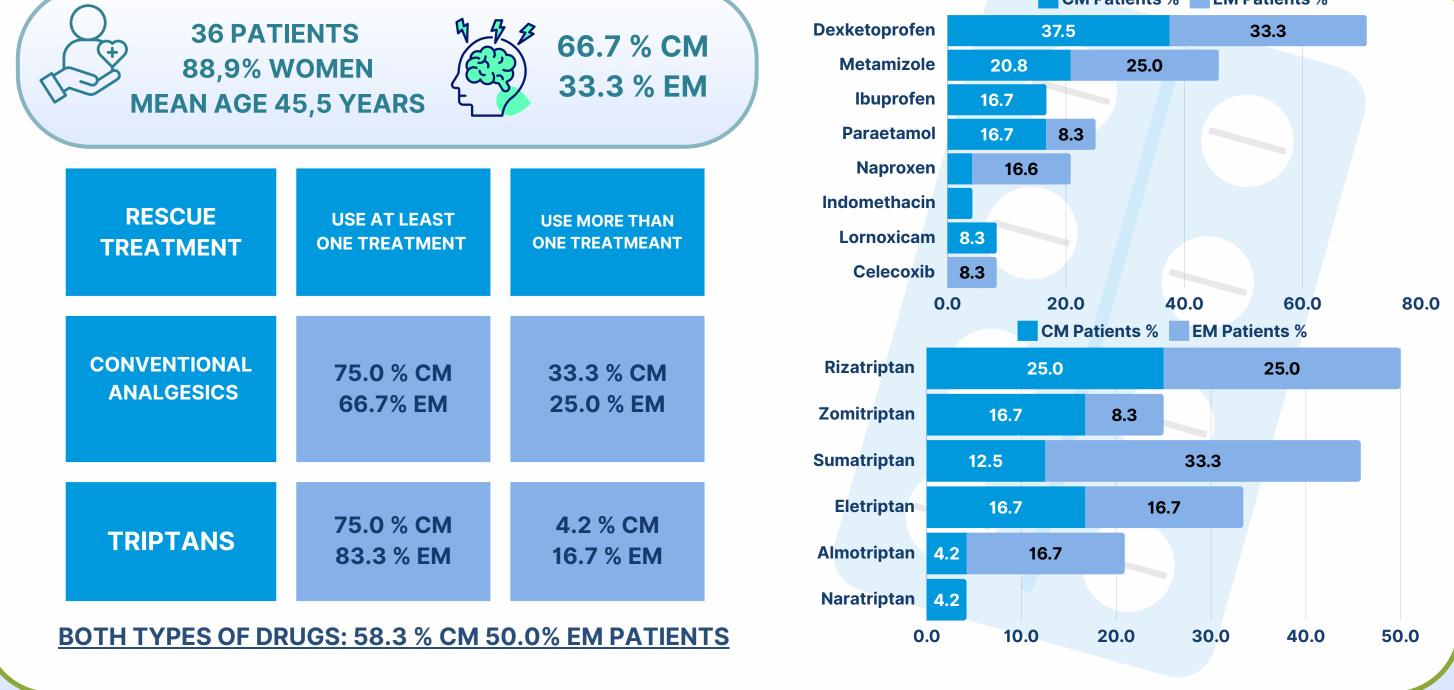
To analyze the syntomatic treatment in patients diagnosed with chronic migraine (CM) and episodic migraine (EM) under prophylactic treatment with galcanezumab.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Retrospective descriptive observational
- January 2021- July 2023
- Patientes treated with galcanaezumab
 - Sex, age at drug initiation, diagnosis (CM or EM), and symptomatic rescue therapy used since the start of galcanezumab treatment were recorded.
- Materials: outpatient dispensing module, electronic history program.

RESULTS

CM Patients % EM Patients %



CONCLUSIONS

Nearly all patients (94.4%) attended symptomatic treatment during galcanezumab treatment.

Triptans were the most commonly used drugs in patients with CM and EM. The most commonly used triptan in CM was rizatriptan and in EM it was sumatriptan.

Dexketoprofen was the conventional analgesic most used by both populations.

More than a half of the patients took both types of drugs during migraine attacks

