

ATOGEPANT IN MIGRAINE: ANALYSIS OF PERSISTENCE AND SAFETY IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

L. IBANEZ ELCANO¹, N. ELORZA ODRIOZOLA¹, I. ELCANO AGUIRRE¹, E. LACALLE FABO¹, J.J. BELOQUI LIZASO¹,
M. SAROBE CARRICAS¹



¹HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO DE NAVARRA, PHARMACY, PAMPLONA, SPAIN.



BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Migraine is one of the leading causes of disability worldwide and requires effective and safe long-term treatments. Atogepant, an oral CGRP receptor antagonist, has demonstrated efficacy in clinical trials, but in real-world practice it is essential to evaluate its persistence and safety in order to optimise adherence and ensure rational use of the drug.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To determine persistence and safety of atogepant used in the prophylaxis of chronic and episodic migraine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observational, retrospective study in a tertiary hospital, including patients with migraine who started treatment with atogepant between July and December 2024. Follow-up was conducted during the first 3 months of treatment. Clinical and demographic data were consulted in the computerised medical record.

Treatment persistence and adherence were measured using Kaplan-Meier curves as a measure of effectiveness, and safety was analyzed by recording adverse events (AEs), classified according to severity (severe or mild). Severe AEs were those that led to hospitalization or discontinuation of treatment. Statistical analysis was performed using R software.

RESULTS

- ✓ 63 patients were included, with a mean age of 49 (21–73) years, of whom 56 were women (88.9%). Regarding diagnosis, 58 (92.1%) patients had chronic migraine, while 5 (7.9%) patients had episodic migraine. Regarding previous treatments, 56 (88.9%) patients had received anti-CGRP antibodies before starting atogepant.
- ✓ The median persistence was 117 days (95% CI: 97-161). Three months after starting treatment, 40 (63.5%) patients continued to take it, while 23 (36.5%) had discontinued it. The reasons for discontinuation were 74% uncertainty and 26% ineffectiveness. Adherence was greater than 80% in all cases, with a mean of 97.9% (63.6%-100%).
- ✓ In total, 55.5% of patients experienced AEs, 17 (48.6%) patients experienced severe AEs and 18 (51.4%) patients experienced mild AEs. The most frequent AEs were digestive (nausea, vomiting, and constipation), which affected 27 (43%) patients, and neurological (headache, dizziness), reported in 6 (9.5%) patients.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Atogepant showed moderate persistence and high adherence.
- Uncertainty was the main reason for discontinuation, and the most common adverse effects were gastrointestinal, most of which were mild. However, further studies with longer follow-up are needed to evaluate long-term persistence and safety.

Abstract number: 5PSQ-071

.ATC:N02 - [Analgesics](#)