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EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF ATOGEPANT IN THE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE

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Background and Importance

Atogepant is a recently approved oral calcitonin gene-related peptide antagonist for migraine prophylaxis in adults. Real-world data on its efficacy and safety remain limited.

Aim and Objectives

The objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness and safety of atogepant in real-world clinical practice.

Material and Methods

A retrospective observational study was conducted on migraine patients who received atogepant between August-2024 and June-2025, with at least 3 months of treatment.

Data collected
- Demographic and clinical data
- **Efficacy**: reduction in monthly migraine days
  - non-responders: <30% reduction
  - partial responders: 30–50% reduction
  - good responders >50% reduction
- Safety: treatment-related adverse events

Results

44 patients
- 100% female: mean age 46,5±11,1 years
- 90,9% with diagnosis of chronic migraine and 9,1% with episodic migraine
- 47,7% had been previously treated with monoclonal antibodies

At treatment initiation

Median monthly migraine days was **13[9,5–17]**

Median monthly headache days was 20,5[15,5–26]

Safety data

Adverse events were reported in **86,4%** of patients

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- 65,9% gastrointestinal symptoms (constipation and nausea)
- 43,2% CNS* symptoms (fatigue, somnolence, and insomnia)
- 22,7% decreased appetite

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- 9,1% weight loss

***CNS:** Central Nervous System

7(15,9%) patients discontinued treatment earlier due to intolerance

Efficacy data

	AFTER 3 MONTHS OF TREATMENT (n=37)	AFTER 6 MONTHS OF TREATMENT (n=29)
Median number of migraine days	5 [3-9]	5 [3-9]
Non-responders	13(35%)	10(34,5%)
Partial responders	10(27%)	10(34,5%)
Good responders	14(38%)	9(31%)

Conclusion and Relevance

In our study, atogepant as a preventive treatment for patients with migraine significantly reduced the median number of monthly migraine days. At least two-thirds of the patients showed a clinical response, with a reduction greater than 50% achieved in one-third of them.

A high percentage of patients reported adverse effects, leading to treatment discontinuation in 16% of cases.