



EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF ERENUMAB IN A SECOND-LEVEL HOSPITAL Morillo Mora AB, González Rosa V, Muñoz Cid C, González-Miret Martin JM, Zaragoza Rascón M Servicio Farmacia. Hospital Serranía de Ronda (Málaga)



Migraine is a highly disabling disease, especially in patients with high frequency episodic migraine and chronic migraine. Migraine management is limited due to side effects and a lack of effectiveness of current available prophylactic therapies. Erenumab is a monoclonal antibody approved with a specific mechanism of action in the prevention of migraine, blocking the activity of calcitonin-gene-related peptide (CGRP), a potent vasodilator which plays a role in pain signaling activities.

Objectives

Methods

To quantify patients who achieve clinical benefit with erenumab (50% reduction in monthly migraine days) and describe of erenumab safety profile in a second-level hospital.

- Observational and retrospective study.
- Patients treated with at least three doses of erenumab.
- It is decided to start treatment only in patients with > 8 monthly migraine days and with previous failure to at least three prophylactic drugs.
- The following data were collected: sex, age, previous monthly migraines days, previous non-effective prophylactic treatments, current migraines days, dose of erenumab and related adverse effects.

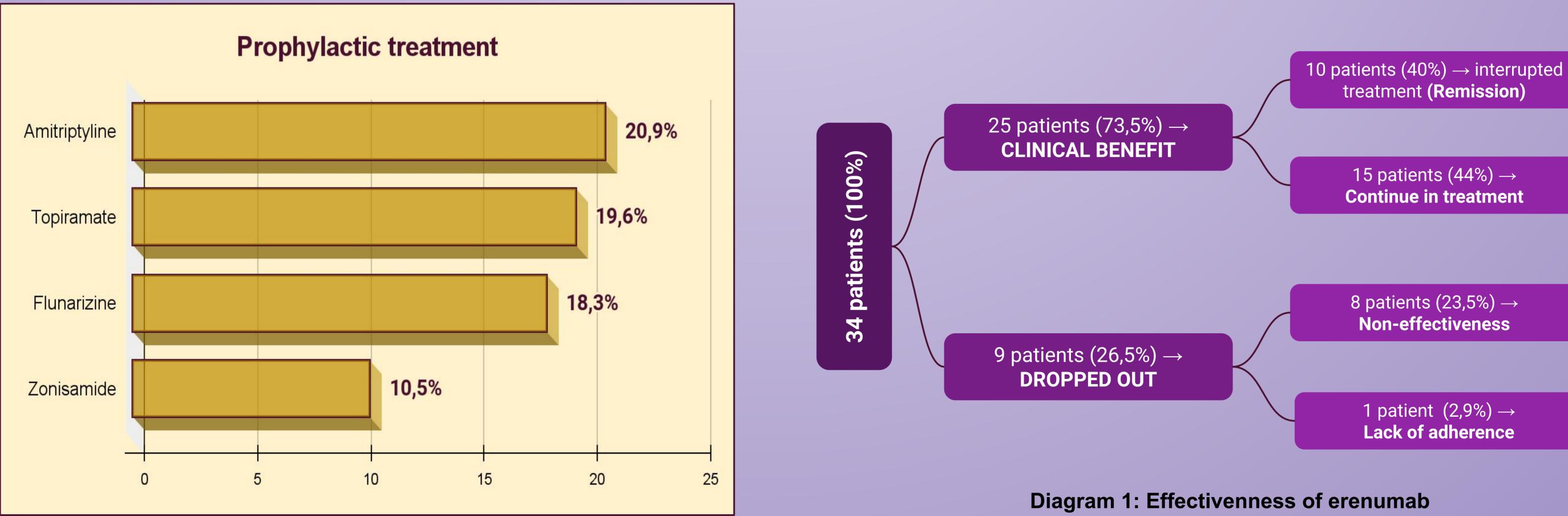


- \rightarrow 34 patients were selected, 82.4% of whom were women and the average age was 44.5 years (s=13.1).
- → 26.5% of patients (9 patients) had 15 or more monthly
- migraine days before treatment with erenumab.



- → The average number of prophylactic treatments was 4.6 (s=1.7).
- \rightarrow 73.5% of patients (25 patients) achieved clinical benefit,
 - 47.1% of them with the minimum dose of 70mg.

SIDE EFFECTS (II cases)	
Constipation	5
Paresthesia	1
Itch at the injection site	1



Graph 1: Most frequently used prophylactic treatment

Conclusions

Although the patient sample offered is small, erenumab appears to be an effective and safe option for selected patients with high-frequency migraines who have exhausted traditional alternatives.



