

# EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF EPTINEZUMAB IN CHRONIC AND HIGH-FREQUENCY EPISODIC REFRACTORY MIGRAINE

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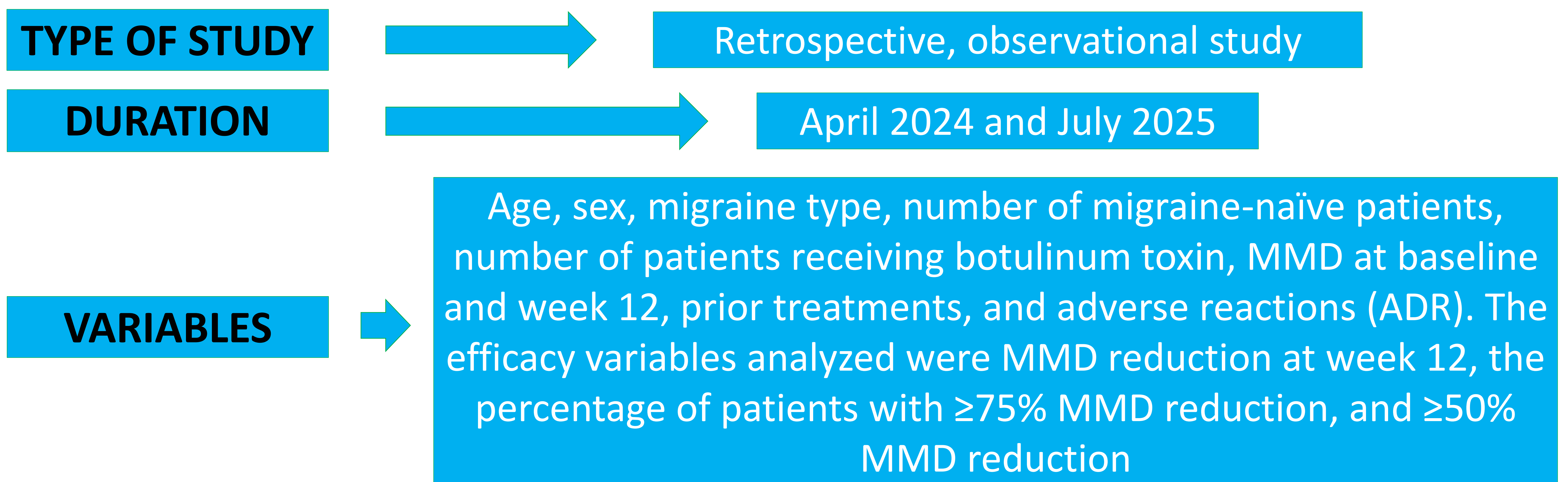
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## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Eptinezumab is a calcitonin gene-related peptide antagonist (anti-CRGP) funded by the national health system for the following indications: patients with  $\geq 8$  migraine days/month (MMD), high frequency episodic migraine (HFEM) and in patients with chronic migraine (CM) and  $\geq 3$  failures of previous treatments used for at least 3 months, one of which was botulinum toxin in the case of CM.

## AIM AND OBJETIVES

The objective of the study was to evaluate the real-world efficacy and safety of eptinezumab in our hospital.



## RESULTS

- ❖ Total población 38 patients. 89% women.
- ❖ Mean age of 45 [17-80] years.
- ❖ CM (95%) and MEAF (5%).
- ❖ The overall median at baseline was 20 MMD (95% CI: 13,53 to 26,47), and at week 12, a significant reduction to 11.5 MMD (95% CI: 4,52 to 18,48) was observed;  $p < 0.0001$ . 2/38 patients had a  $\geq 75\%$  reduction in MMD, and 13/38 had a  $\geq 50\%$  reduction at week 12.
- ❖ 7/38 patients experienced mild and transient ADR, the most notable being fatigue (9%).

## CONCLUSION

- ❖ The reduction in MMD at week 12 of treatment is significant; however, further studies are needed to confirm the validity of the long-term results. Eptinezumab was well tolerated, with most reported adverse effects being mild.

