

EPTINEZUMAB IN PATIENTS REFRACTORY TO OTHER INHIBITOR OF CALCITONIN GENE-RELATED PEPTIDE

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Migraine is a highly prevalent neurological disease characterized by incapacitating episodes of headache that affect quality of life. Many patients fail one or more lines of calcitonin-gene-related-peptide (CGRP) inhibitor drugs, causing therapeutic exhaustion and a high health impact. Therefore, new CGRP inhibitor, eptinezumab, may represent a new therapeutic alternative for refractory patients.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the effectiveness of eptinezumab in patients refractory to one or more lines of CGRP inhibitor drugs (fremanezumab, erenumab and galcanezumab).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study conducted between November 2023 and September 2024. For statistical analysis, the R studio program was used and demographic and clinical data were extracted from the patients' electronic medical records.

TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EPTINEZUMAB WE COMPARED BASED ON THE PREVIOUS LINES OF CGRP

Days with migraine per month	
•At baseline	•After 12 weeks
Rates of patients with response	
• 75%	•50%

RESULTS

34 patients with a mean age of 53.86 years (sd: 5.9) and 87.5% women. 20.6% of patients had received a single prior line, 61.8% two prior lines and the remaining 17.6% all 3 drugs. Of those who had received two drugs, the most frequent was erenumab and galcanezumab 54.5%, followed by erenumab and fremanezumab 27.2%.

	Initial DDM	DDM after 12 weeks	Response rate≥75%	Response rate≥50%
1 previous line	25 days (sd:5.0)	16.4 days (sd:7.9)	28.6%	57.1%
2 previous line	20.3 days (sd:9.7)	12.3 days (sd:8.7)	19%	71.4%
3 previous line	27 days (sd:6.7)	17.2 days (sd:13.6)	33.3%	50%

CONCLUSIONS

Treatment with eptinezumab has been effective regardless of the previous lines of treatment with subcutaneous CGRP inhibitor drugs, so it may constitute an effective alternative for patients refractory to this group of drugs. However, larger studies are needed to corroborate the data obtained in this study.

