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Background

Increased levels of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) in blood and cerebrospinal fluid during migraine episodes have prompted the development of anti-CGRP monoclonal antibodies (anti-CGRP-mAb) used for migraine prevention.

Objective

To evaluate the use of anti-CGRP-mAb since their approval to determine effectiveness and safety in daily clinical practice.

Material and methods

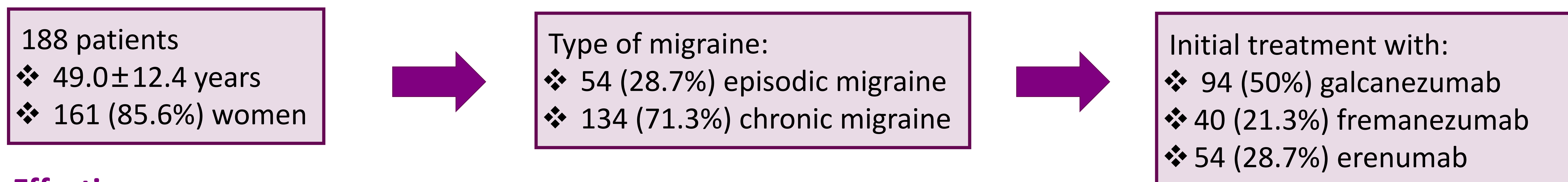
Retrospective observational study, including all patients treated with anti-CGRP-mAb from 2019 to 2024.

✓ **Variables collected:** sex, age, diagnosis, baseline number of migraine episodes per month and after 3 months with anti-CGRP-mAb, duration of treatment.

✓ **Effectiveness** was determined by the percentage of patients achieving >50% reduction in migraine episodes per month, treatment persistence and retention rate at 3/6/12/24/36/48 months.

✓ **Safety** was assessed by the occurrence of adverse events (AEs).

Results



Effectiveness

The patients who obtained a >50% reduction in migraine episodes per month:

- ❖ 74 (78.7%) galcanezumab
- ❖ 26 (65.0%) fremanezumab
- ❖ 37 (68.5%) erenumab

The mean persistence and mean average percentage reduction in migraine episodes per month obtained are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.	Persistence (months)	Average reduction (%)
Galcanezumab	18,5 (±12,6)	63,1 (±27,5)
Fremanezumab	11,9 (±8,1)	53,4 (±26,6)
Erenumab	18,3 (±15,3)	57,5 (±26,8)

The retention rate of the drugs is shown in Table 2.

Table 2.	Retention rate (%)					
	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months	36 months	48 months
Galcanezumab	97,9	90,4	58,5	27,7	10,6	4,3
Fremanezumab	95,0	80,0	45,0	2,5	2,5	0
Erenumab	85,2	74,1	46,3	20,4	13,0	9,3

Safety

All AEs were mild grade, being 17 (18.1%) patients with galcanezumab, 6 (15%) with fremanezumab and 11 (20.4%) with erenumab.

Conclusions

- Galcanezumab was the most anti-CGRP-mAb prescribed with the greatest reduction in migraine episodes per month.
- Galcanezumab and erenumab had similar persistence and retention rates.
- In all cases, adverse effects were mild grade and did not appear in more than 20% of patients.

