

PROLONGED MENSTRUAL BLEEDING ASSOCIATED WITH ATOGEPANT: A CASE REPORT

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Background and importance

Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) antagonists represent a major advance in the preventive treatment of chronic migraine, particularly for patients who have not responded to conventional therapies. Atogepant, an oral CGRP receptor antagonist, has demonstrated good efficacy and tolerability in clinical trials. However, as a recently marketed drug, its safety profile in real-world use remains under continuous evaluation. To date, menstrual disorders have rarely been described as adverse drug reactions (ADRs) related to CGRP antagonists. Reporting such unexpected events is essential to expand current knowledge and ensure safer use of these agents in women of reproductive age.

Aim and objectives

To describe a case of prolonged menstrual bleeding associated with the use of atogepant in a patient treated for chronic migraine.

Material and methods

- This descriptive case report was identified through the Outpatient Pharmaceutical Care Unit of a tertiary hospital.
- The suspected ADR was notified to the Pharmacovigilance System for Medicines for Human Use (PVS-H).
- Causality was assessed using the Naranjo algorithm. Clinical data were obtained from medical records and patient interviews

Results

32 years old



No smoker,
No relevant medical
history



Neurology department

2021

Diagnosis: **Chronic migraine**

Treatment failure: ❌
Amitriptyline,
flunarizine, topiramate,
and botulinum toxin,

August
2024

Start: Atogepant 60 mg

November
2024

- ✅ Frequency of migraine improve
- 🩸 Continuous menstrual bleeding (since treatment onset)

Atogepant was discontinued

Bleeding resolved

The event was classified as a probable ADR according to Naranjo's scale and reported to PVS-H.

Fremanezumab caused mild local reaction

Erenumab was later introduced with good efficacy and safety. ✅



Conclusions and relevance

- Spontaneous reporting of suspected ADRs is crucial to detect and assess rare or previously unreported effects of new therapies.
- This case highlights a potential association between atogepant and prolonged menstrual bleeding, underlining the importance of post-marketing pharmacovigilance to better define the safety of CGRP antagonists.

