

USE OF GALCANEZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH MIGRAINE IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL: HEALTH RESULTS

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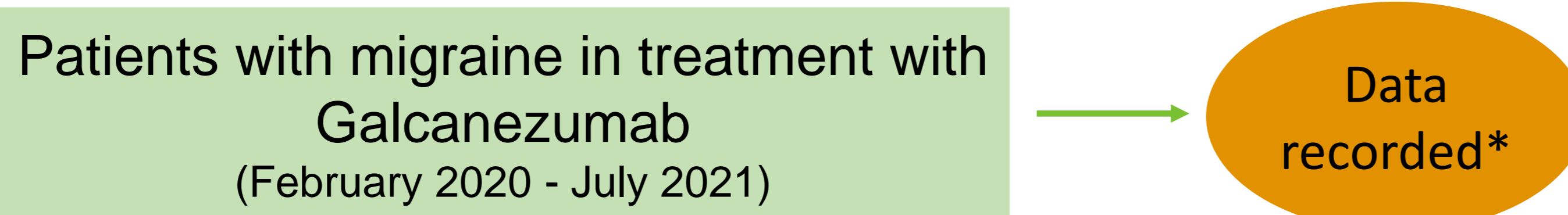
BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Galcanezumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody that binds calcitonin gene-related peptide, has demonstrated a significant reduction in monthly migraine headache days.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- To perform a first preliminary evaluation three months after using galcanezumab in patients with migraine.
- To compare the health results with the ones in pivotal clinical trials REGAIN and EVOLVE.

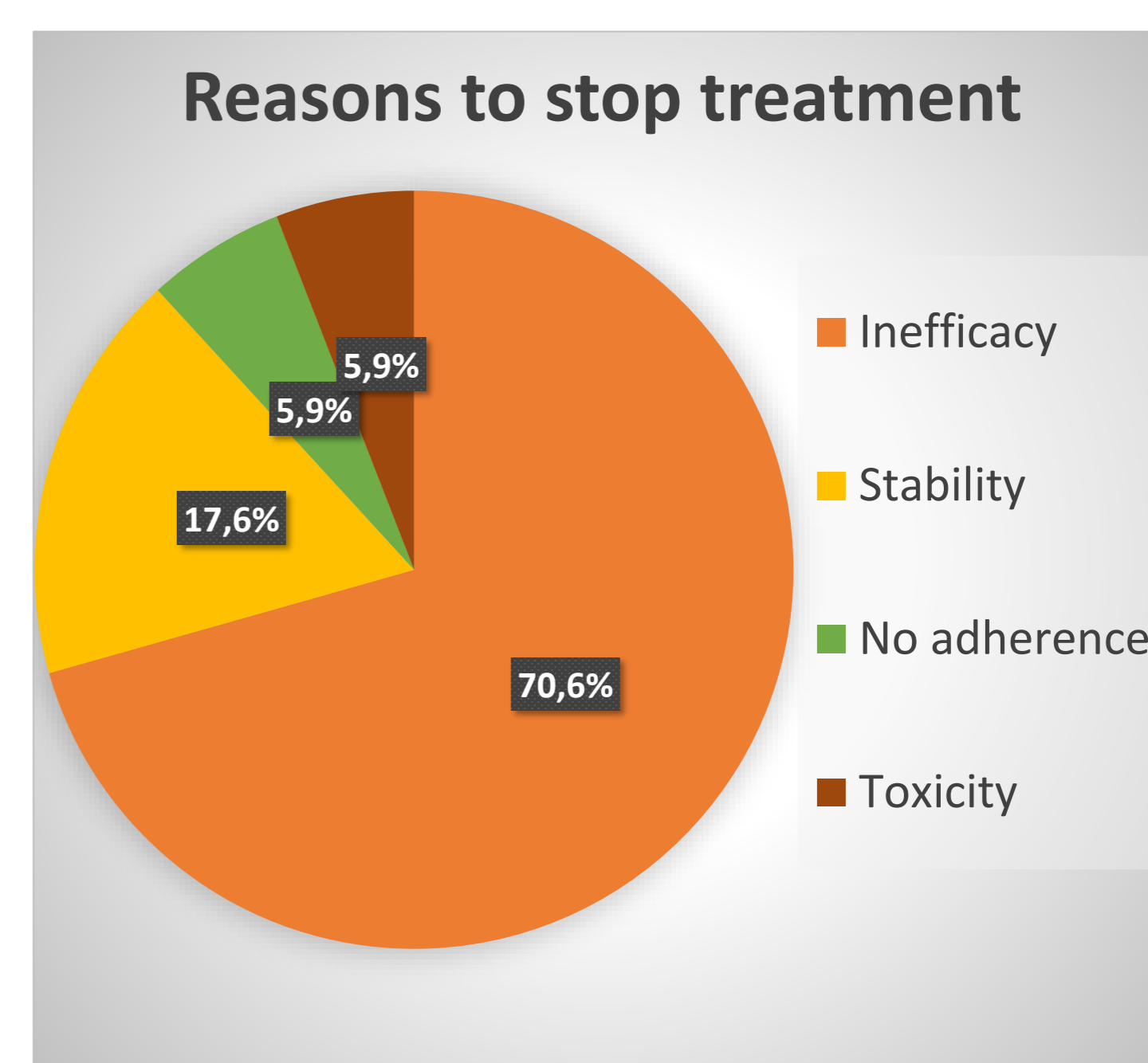
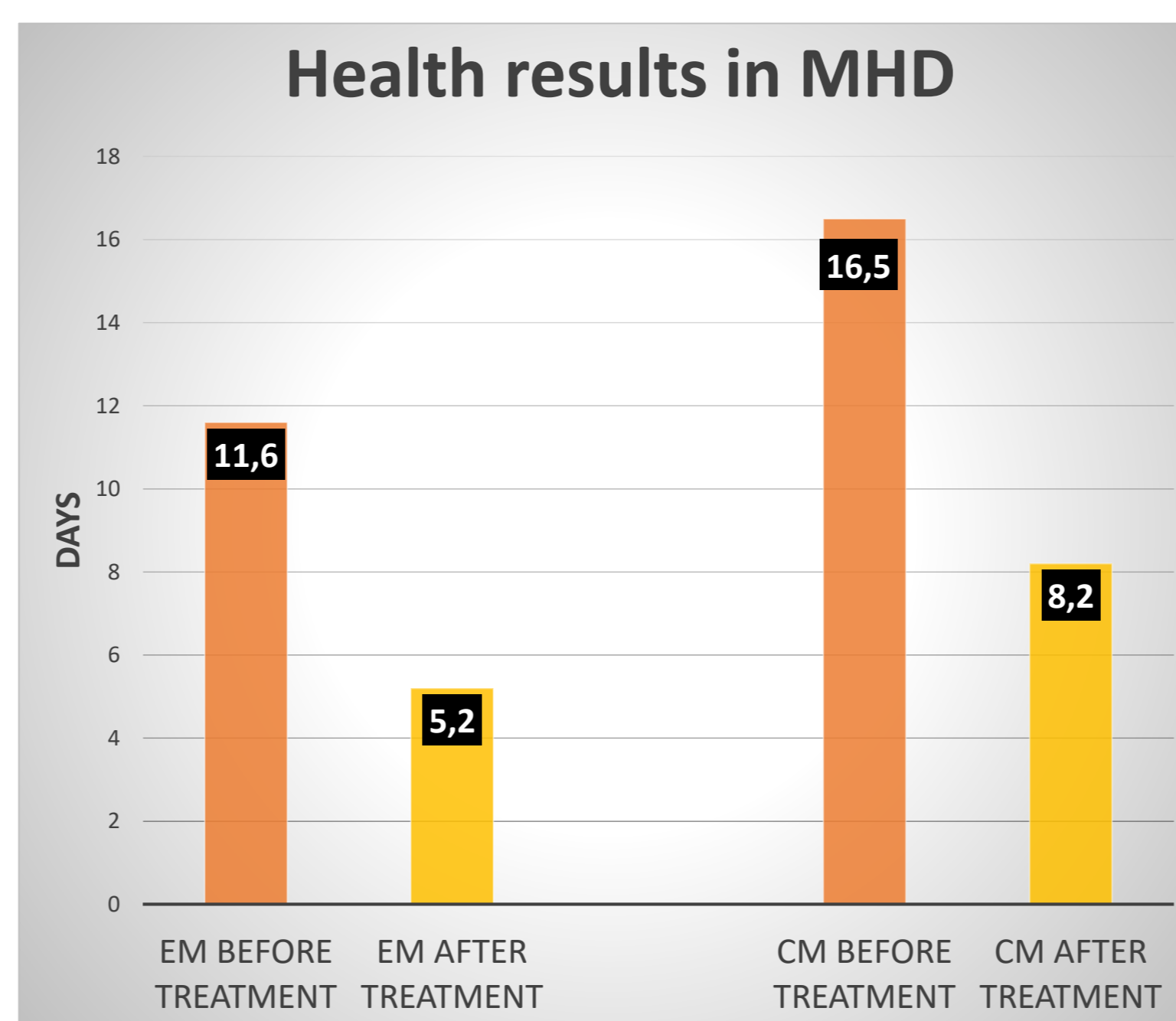
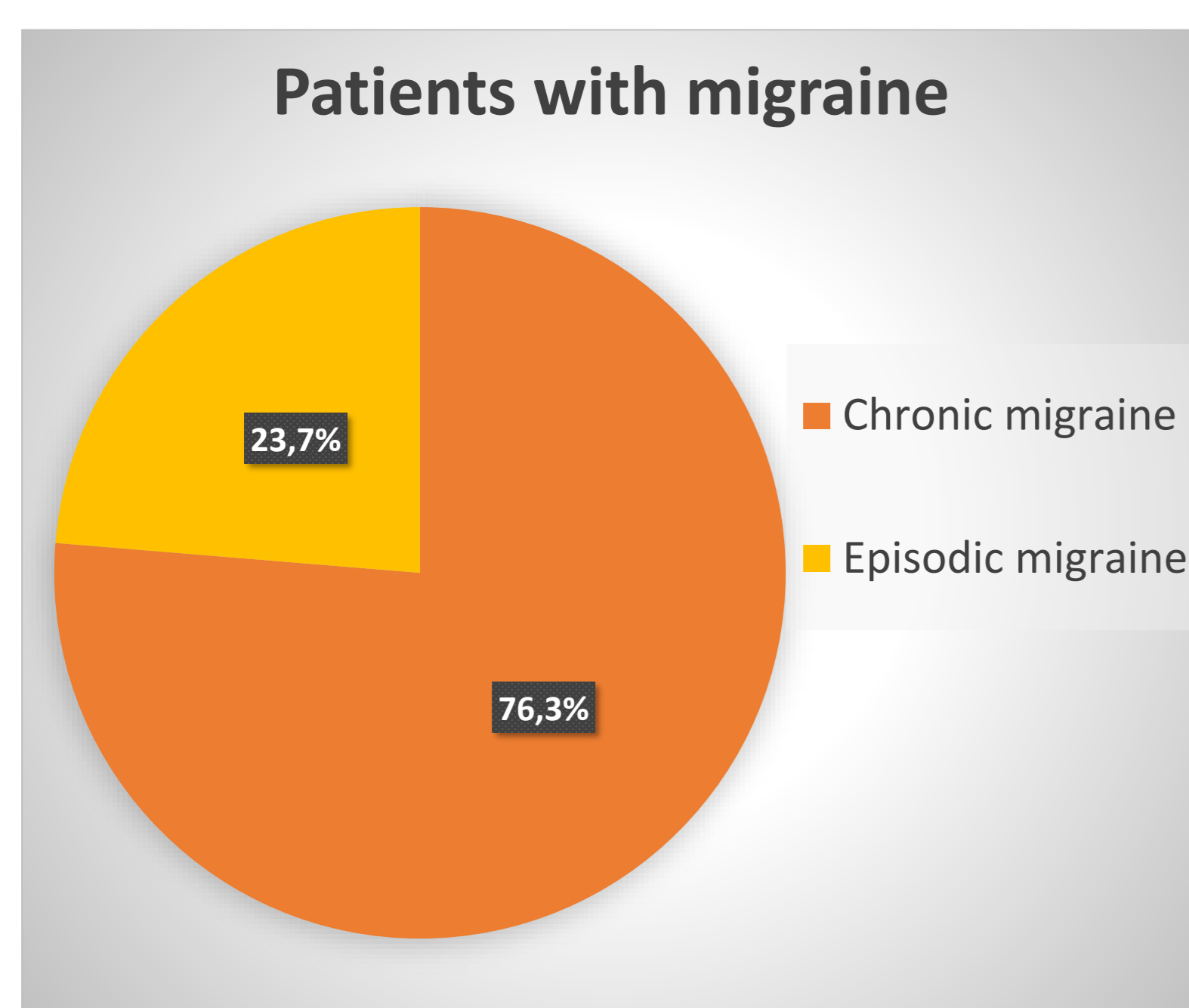
MATERIALS AND METHODS



*The data collected were: sex, age, type of migraine (episodic (EM) or chronic migraine (CM)), number of previously used preventive drugs, presence of analgesia abuse, dosage, date of start and end of treatment, reason for end of treatment, number of monthly migraine headache days (MHD) prior to treatment, number of MHD after 3 months.

RESULTS

- 59 patients with a diagnosis of EM or CM were analyzed (81.4 % women), with a mean age of 53.8±12.2 years.
- 17 patients had stopped treatment.
- 69.2% and 57.5% of patients with EM and CM respectively, reduced the number of MHD by at least half.



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- For patients with EM, the results were better than in the pivotal clinical trial EVOLVE(-4.7 vs. -6.5 MHD).
- For patients with CM, the results are better than in REGAIN(-4.8 vs -8.3 MHD).
- Galcanezumab seems to present a better effect than expected in the clinical trials. Although this is a first preliminary evaluation, and a follow-up would be necessary to see the long-term effect.