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ANALYSIS OF REAL-WORLD DATA FOR ERENUMAB UTILISATION AND PATIENT-RELATED OUTCOMES

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Background and importance

Erenumab was approved for migraine prophylaxis shortly before of COVID pandemic. After 18 months, there is enough data to conduct several studies

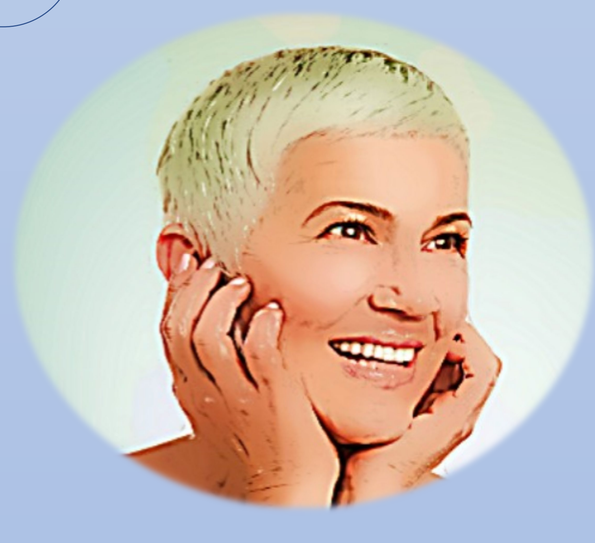
Aim and objectives

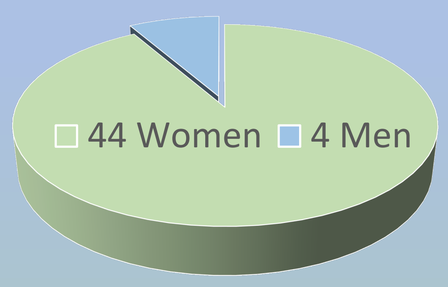
Evaluate effectiveness and safety of erenumab with real world data and compare the results with clinical trials.

Materials and methods

A retrospective, observational study was performed in a second level hospital. Evaluation of patients with migraine being treated with erenumab at least 6 months. Data extraction from clinical histories and prescription software. Patient related outcomes filled in their clinical history by neurologist and pharmacist.

Results





$\bar{x}$ = 49.7 years

$\bar{x}$ = 21 days/month with migraine (MMD)

All patients mentioned a softer migraine pain.

Reduction of MMD	Patients (%)
≥50%	26 (54.2%)
≥75%	10 (20.8%)

22 patients did not reach at least 50% reduction of MMD

5 of 7 patients achieved a 61% average MMD reduction after dose increase

Conclusion and relevance

Erenumab has set a new treatment in migraine prophylaxis, that works even better than clinical trials. According to clinical trials results, erenumab can reduce MMD by 50% in about 40% of patients regardless of the dosage, and by 75% in about 18.9% of patients. In our findings, erenumab achieved a 50% reduction in 54.2% of patients, and a 75% reduction in 20.8% of patients, achieving better results in real life than in clinical trials.

Our study has as limitations a follow up carried out by physicians and not by pharmacist, which could improve patient related outcomes and experiences as hospital pharmacists dispense medication every 2 months in our hospital. Hospital pharmacist's role can be useful to evaluate treatments results described by patients.

SAFETY
11 Patients experienced adverse reactions (mostly constipation)

3 patients needed to cease treatment