EFFICACY AND SAFETY WITH ERENUMAB AND GALCANEZUMAB: OUR EXPERIENCE

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Background

Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) receptor inhibitors, are a new group of drugs that have been including in the migraine pharmacotherapy and migraine prevention with erenumab and galcanezumab carry notable individual variance and we wanted to explore this efect, also their safety.

Aim and objective

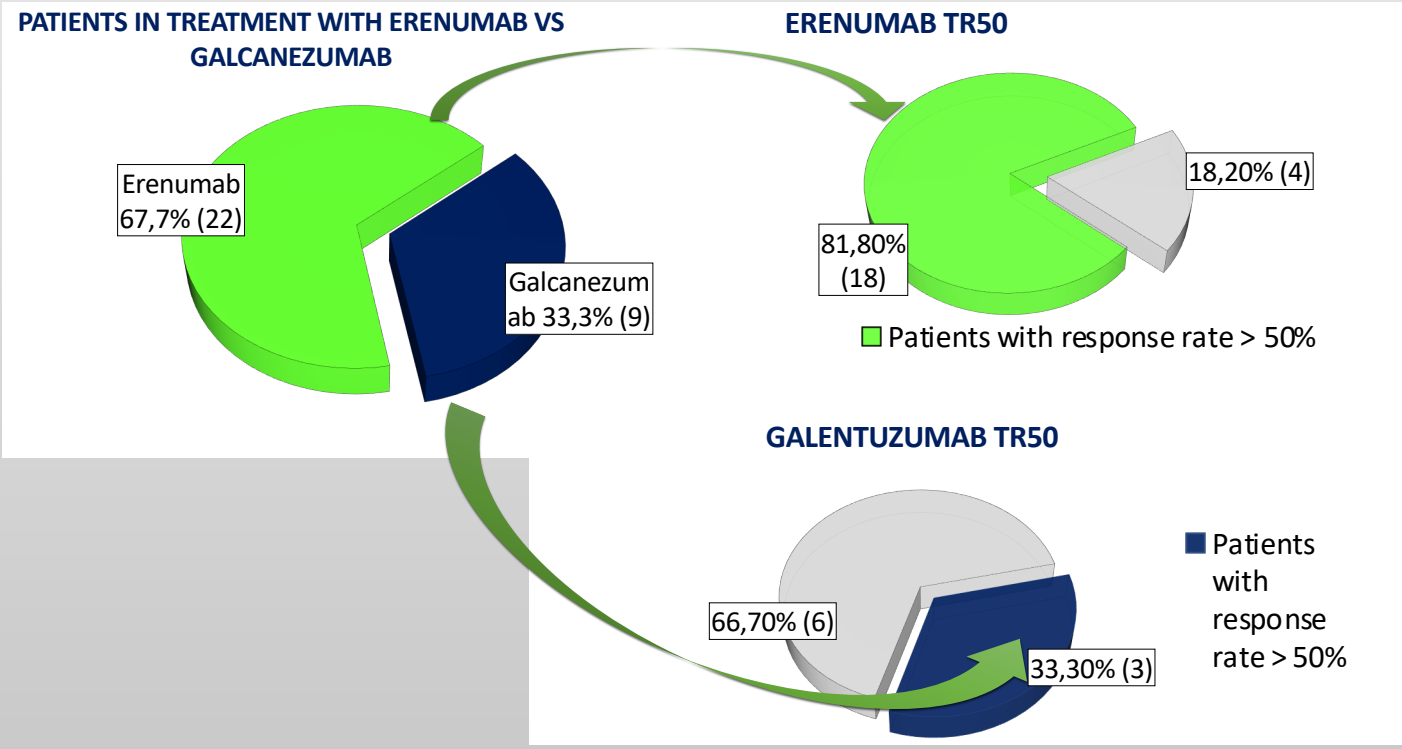
Assessing the efficacy and safety of the CGRP receptor inhibitors erenumab and galcanezumab.

Material and methods

6-month observational retrospective study (January to June 2020) based on patient interviews we obtained demographic parameters, reduced monthly migraine days (RDMM), a response rate of 50% (TR50) and the adverse effects occurred during treatment. RDMM are calculated by subtracting the migraine days 4 weeks before starting the treatment from the monthly migraine days between week 9 and 12 of treatment. TR50 are patients who achieved at least a 50% reduction in monthly migraine days in comparison to their initial condition.

Results

31 patients were registered with a mean age of 43.9 years (± 12.1), 77.4% women and 22.6% men. The RDMM for erenumab was -10.5 days (-17.1; -3.9) and for galcanezumab the RDMM was -5.5 days (-8.6; -0.8).



The most frequent adverse reactions to erenumab: constipation (31.8% (7)) and erythema at the injection site (9.1% (2)). To galcanezumab: erythema at the injection site (22.2% (2)).

Conclusion and relevance

Despite the disparity between the sample sizes of both drugs, in our study erenumab has shown greater reduction in migraine days in comparison to patients treated with galcanezumab. Both drugs have been safe in all patients, showing mild adverse reactions that did not require intervention.