

## EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AGAINST MIGRAINE HEADACHE

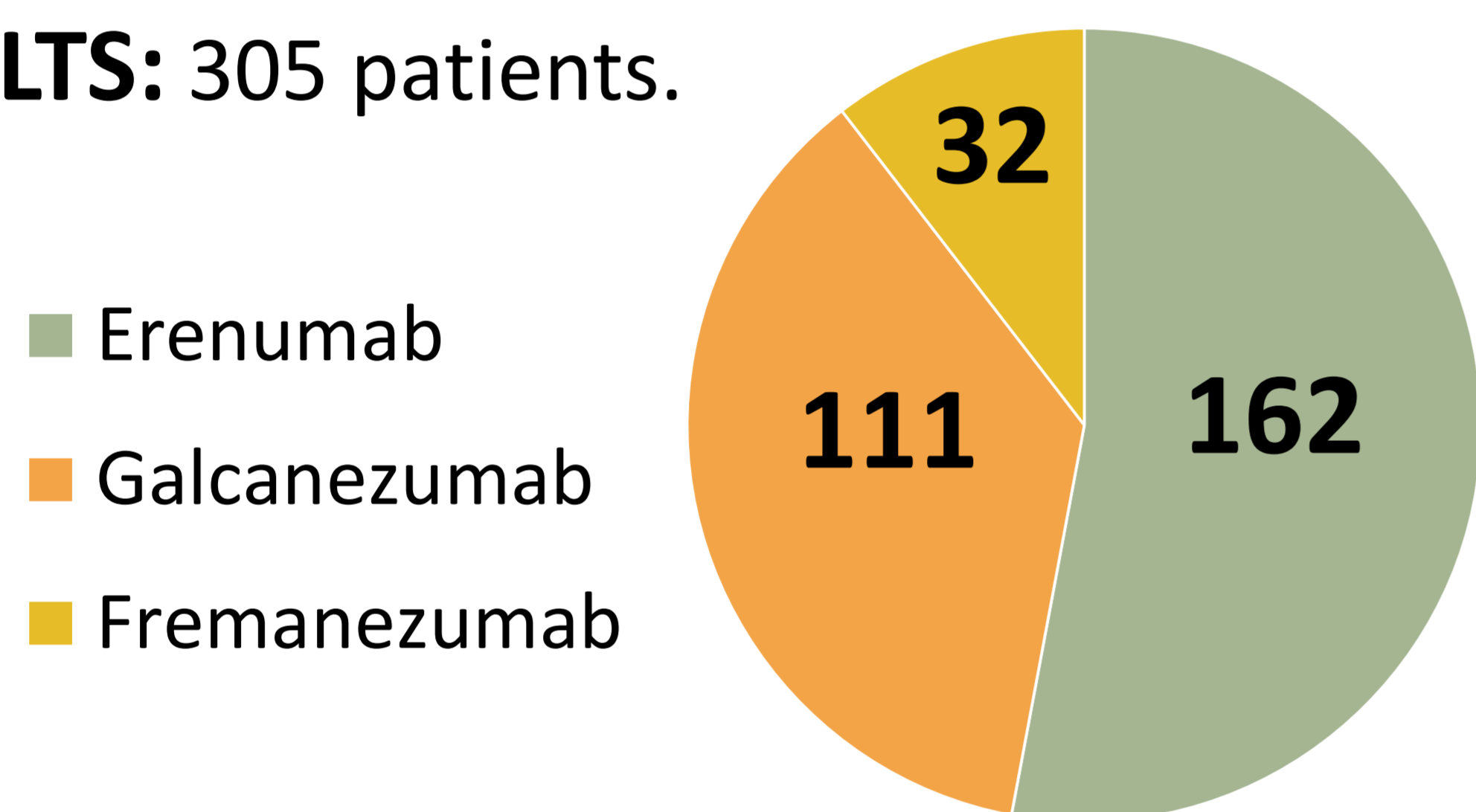
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**OBJECTIVES:** Three monoclonal antibodies (erenumab, galcanezumab and fremanezumab) have been developed against calcitonin gene-related peptide, as this peptide has been found to be elevated in migraine patients. The aim is to establish the effectiveness of erenumab, galcanezumab and fremanezumab after evaluation at one year of treatment.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

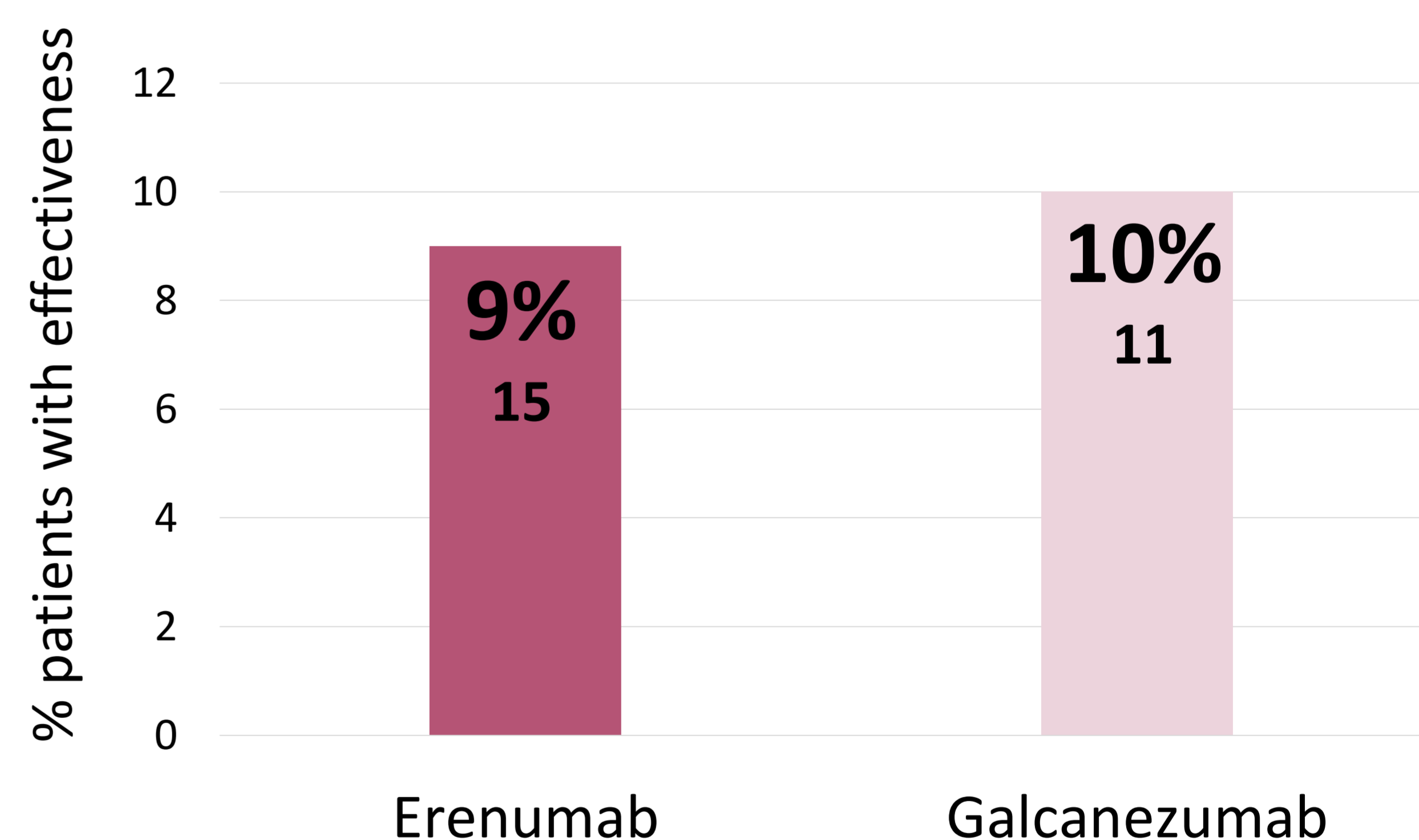
- **Observational, retrospective and single-center study** that included adult patients who initiated treatment with erenumab, galcanezumab or fremanezumab between 2019 and 2023 in a tertiary hospital.
- The effectiveness of the drugs was the response after one year of treatment and subsequent discontinuation of treatment following the pharmacotherapeutic protocol established in our center.
- Statistical analysis was performed by means of Pearson's chi-square test using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS v. 26.0).

**RESULTS:** 305 patients.

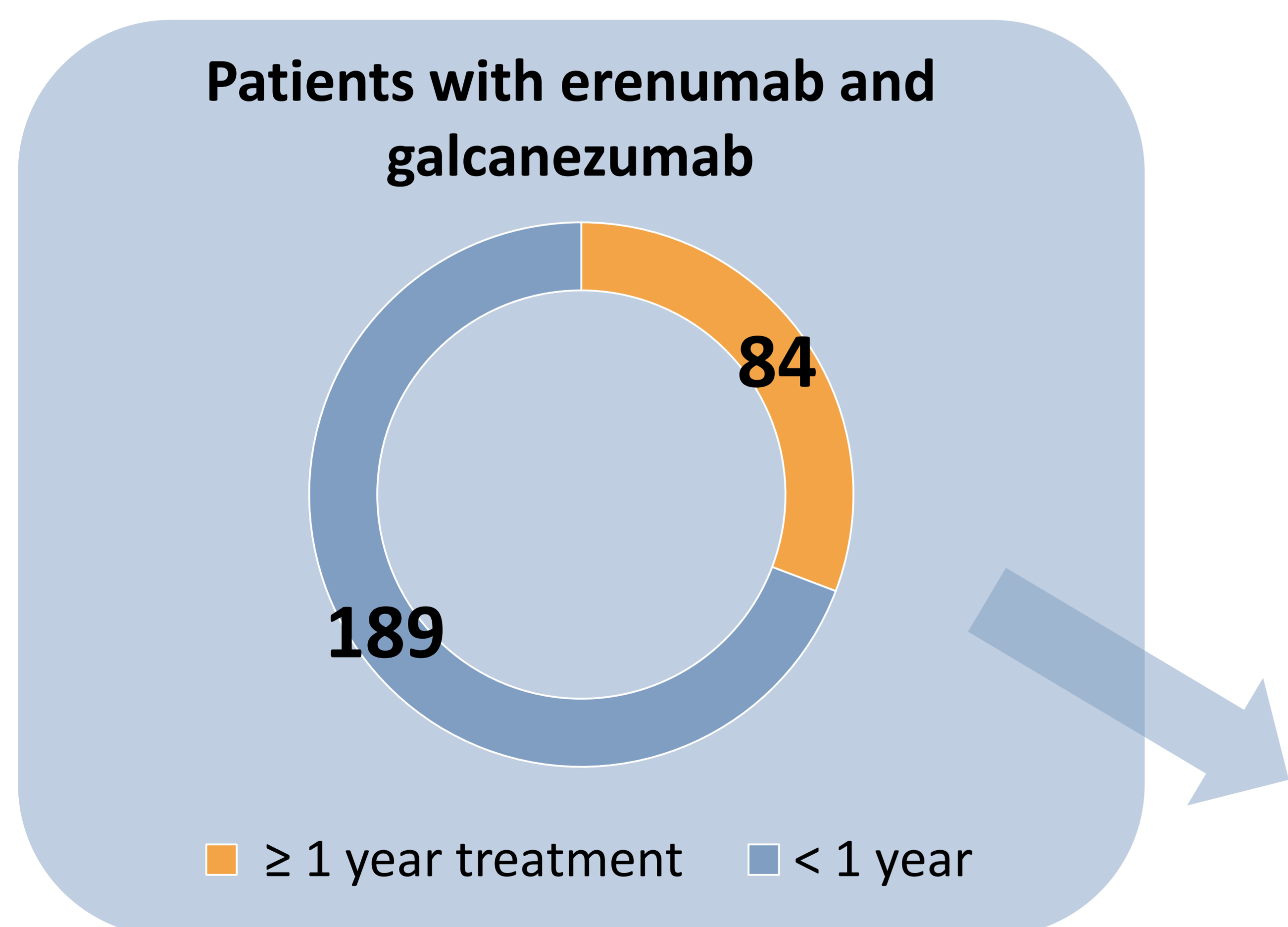


- ✓ The median age was 52 years [19-83] and were women 81.6%.
- ✓ None of the patients treated with fremanezumab reached one year of treatment.

### Patients ≥ 1 year treatment



The remaining 58 patients maintained a partial response without discontinuing the treatment.



No statistically significant differences between galcanezumab vs. erenumab ( $p = 0.72$ ).

	Erenumab	Galcanezumab	Total
≥1 year treatment	49 (30%)	35 (32%)	84
< 1 year treatment			
• Inefficacy and adverse reactions	69 (43%)	31 (28%)	100
• Lack of follow-up	44 (27%)	45 (40%)	89

**CONCLUSION:** Results obtained do not demonstrate a high effectiveness at one year of treatment, nor effectiveness differences between erenumab and galcanezumab. Further studies are needed to continue evaluating monoclonal antibodies against migraine.

