

TREATMENT WITH GALCANEZUMAB IN REAL WORLD DATA: SAFETY

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RESULTS

1 BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Galcanezumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody that binds to calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP).

It is used for the prophylaxis of chronic migraine in adults due to It has demonstrated its safety and effectiveness in reducing the frequency of episodes and improving patient functionality in the EVOLVE-1, EVOLVE-2 and REGAIN studies. However, there is no evidence on its effectiveness, tolerance and causes of treatment limitation in a real-world data.

2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To describe the frequency of discontinuations of treatment with galcanezumab and evaluate the causes responsible for these suspensions in our patient cohort.

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observational, retrospective and **descriptive** study developed with patients diagnosed with migraine who have received treatment with galcanezumab and it has already been suspended at the time of the study (September 2023) under follow-up by the pharmacy service of a tertiary hospital (years 2020-2023).

Variables collected: demographic (sex and age) and clinical (duration of treatment with galcanezumab, diagnosis, monthly migraine episodes, previous treatments, rate reasons for discontinuation: low effectiveness, defined by a reduction below 50% in migraine attacks, intolerance and personal decision).

5 CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Galcanezumab has had a low dropout rate in our patients, making us consider it a safe drug in our cohort.

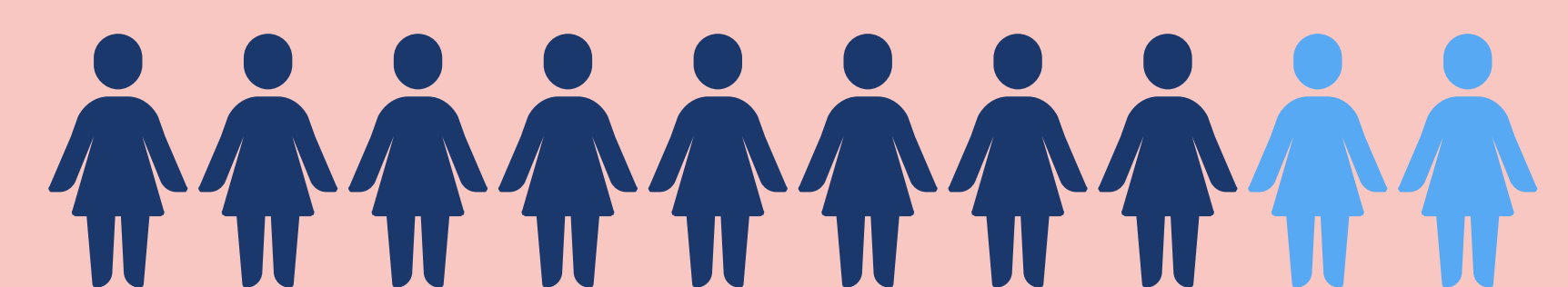
The percentage of suspensions due to drug intolerance has been very low, compared to the pivotal trials in which it represented the most frequent cause (mainly local reactions to the injection).

In routine clinical practice, we continue to monitor side effects of our patients.

110 patients were studied, all of them with a diagnosis of chronic migraine.

76.5% women

Mean age: 44.7 years (22-75)



Mean number of previous migraine episodes over 8/month.

All of our patients had received previous treatment with 3 or more treatments: (beta-blockers, antiepileptics, antidepressants and botulinum toxin) without satisfactory experience.

17 patients discontinued treatment with galcanezumab in our hospital during the study period (15.5%).

Suspension rates: 64.7% low effectiveness; 29.4% intolerance (local reaction: 2 patients; weight gain: 1; constipation and generalized itching: 1); 5.9% personal decision (upcoming pregnancy).

- Low effectiveness 64.7%
- Intolerance 29.4%
- Personal decision 5.9%

