

## **Final results of the SPECTRE study: real-world data giving an insight into the treatment of migraine patients with erenumab in Germany**

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### **OBJECTIVE**

The aim of the SPECTRE study was to collect real-world evidence to analyze patient profiles and understand treatment with the calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)-receptor antagonist erenumab in Germany based on migraine characteristics and comorbidities.

### **BACKGROUND**

Erenumab was the first anti-CGRP pathway treatment approved for the prevention of migraine, one of the most common neurological diseases world-wide. While randomized clinical trials give an insight into erenumab-based migraine prevention, it is also crucial to better understand the use of erenumab in clinical practice.

### **METHODS**

This non-interventional study was conducted at 105 sites in Germany and enrolled 571 adult migraine patients receiving erenumab treatment. Patients were either new on treatment or had initiated treatment within 3 months of entering the study. Apart from a headache diary, the patient-reported-outcome questionnaires HIT-6 and TSQM were used to assess the impact of headaches on daily life and treatment satisfaction.

### **RESULTS**

The final analysis includes data from 571 migraine patients, predominantly female with chronic migraine and a high proportion of psychiatric comorbidities, who were treated with erenumab for 12-24 months. During the study, patients experienced improvement of their disease burden: after 3 months, the mean HIT-6 score had improved by >6 points. After 6 months, the number of MMDs and MHDs decreased significantly. At baseline, no patient had <4 MMDs, whereas 44.1% reported <4 MMDs after 6 months. More than half of the patients showed ≥ 50% reduction in MHDs within the same timeframe. Approximately 75% of the patients had a good/very good therapy response as assessed by the physician.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The SPECTRE study provided real-world insights into the migraine patient population in Germany who receive treatment with erenumab. The results support data collected in randomized clinical trials and add to the understanding of erenumab-based treatment as conducted by headache specialists in Germany.