

Cardiovascular Safety of Erenumab in Patients With Migraine and Aura

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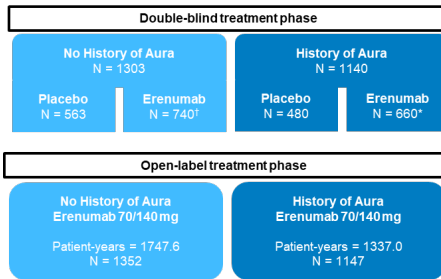
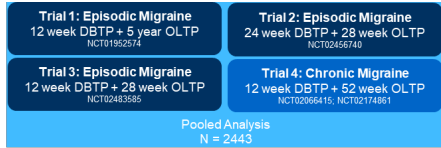
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Objective

To evaluate cardiovascular and cerebrovascular safety of erenumab in patients with migraine and aura

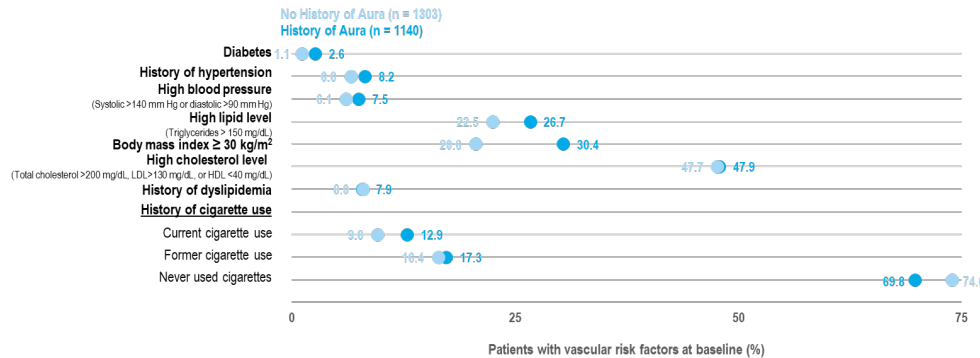
Methods

- Post hoc safety analysis of pooled data from four double-blind, placebo-controlled erenumab studies and their open-label extensions in patients with episodic and chronic migraine
- Subgroups defined based on history of aura status
- Double-blind treatment phase data used to assess overall safety profile by treatment group
- Open-label treatment phase data used to assess exposure-adjusted cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, and hypertension adverse events based on standardized MedDRA query (SMQ) version 20.0
 - Ischemic central nervous system vascular conditions SMQ
 - Ischemic heart disease SMQ
 - Peripheral arterial disease Amgen Medical Query (AMQ)
 - Hypertension SMQ

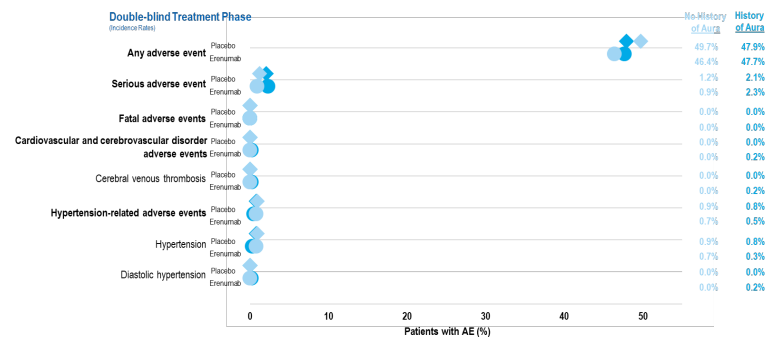
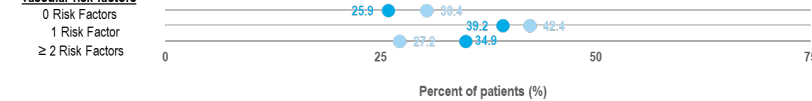


*429 patients received 70 mg and 231 received 140 mg. 77 patients received 7 or 21 mg every month not included in the DBTP analysis
 *1464 patients received 70 mg and 276 received 140 mg. 136 patients received 7 or 21 mg every month not included in the DBTP analysis
 DBTP = double-blind treatment phase; OLTP = open-label treatment phase; analysis only includes 3-year interim data cut

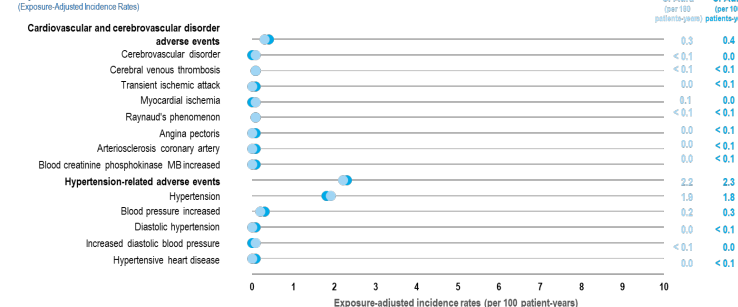
The frequency of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular adverse events was comparable between patients with and without aura treated with erenumab, with no increased emergence of events over time.



Patients with multiple vascular risk factors



Open-label Treatment Phase



Results

- Patients with and without history of aura had similar demographics and baseline disease characteristic histories
 - Baseline demographics were similar
 - across treatment groups within each aura subgroup and
 - between aura subgroups
 - Patients were mostly middle-aged (mean 41 years old) white (90%) women (84%), with a mean disease duration of 21 years and a mean of 11 monthly migraine days at baseline
 - Proportion of patients with prior or current migraine preventive medication treatment was slightly lower in the aura (47%) than the non-aura (57%) subgroup
- Vascular risk factors at baseline were more prominent in the aura subgroup
- Overall safety profiles were similar across treatment groups during the double-blind treatment phase regardless of aura history
- Cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, and hypertension adverse event rates through the open-label treatment phase were low with no differences between aura subgroups

Disclosures

This study was funded by Amgen Inc. Erenumab is co-developed in partnership with Amgen Inc. and Novartis.

• Messoud Ashina – Consultant or scientific advisor for Alder, Amgen, Angen, Eli Lilly, Lundbeck, Novartis, and Teva; primary investigator for Alder, Amgen, Angen, Eli Lilly, Novartis, and Teva; grants from Lundbeck Foundation, Novo Nordisk Foundation, and Novartis
 Peter J Goadsby – Consulting fee, speaking/teaching fee, and/or research grants: Alder Biopharmaceuticals, Amgen, Autonomic Technologies, Celgene, Celis, eNeuro, Inc., Eli Lilly, eMura, Inc., Epaxo, Impel, Mundipharma, Janssen, Janssen, Massachusetts Medical Society, Medical Legal Journal, Novartis, Oxford University Press, Pfizer, Teva Pharmaceuticals, Tigenex, Inc., UpToDate, W. G. Core, Wolters Kluwer
 David W Dodick – Within the last 12 months, personal fees from Amgen, Alder, Amgen, Autonomic Technologies, Biogen, Eli Lilly, eMura, Forest, Genentech, Novartis, W. G. Core, Vedanta Associates, Parnassia Pharma, Novartis, eNeuro, Inc., UpToDate, W. G. Core, Wolters Kluwer, Theravance, Compensation for activities related to data safety monitoring committee from Amgen, Compensation related to CME content development, HealthLogix, Medtronic Worldwide, Medlogix Communications, Medvet, Miller Medical Communications, PeerView Operation Services America, WMO/Medtronic, American Academy of Neurology, American Headache Society, PeerView Institute for Medical Education, Chiesma Communications
 Stewart J Tepper – Grants for research (no personal compensation): Alder, Amgen, Angen, Eli Lilly, eMura, Novartis, Novartis, Novartis, Second Opinion/Health, Epaxo, Onitronics, Board of Directors position: King Device Technologies, Epaxo, Onitronics
 Jeffrey Olearczyk – Grants for research (no personal compensation): Alder, Amgen, Angen, Eli Lilly, eMura, Novartis, Novartis, Novartis, Second Opinion/Health, Epaxo, Onitronics, Board of Directors position: King Device Technologies, Epaxo, Onitronics
 Fei Xue – Employee of and stockholder in Amgen
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 Gabriel Paiva da Silva Lima – Employee of and stockholder in Amgen
 Funding source: This study was supported by Amgen Inc. Erenumab is co-developed by Amgen Inc. and Novartis.
 The authors acknowledge Jun Wang (Amgen Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA) and Anthony T. Canning (Complete Healthcare Communications, LLC, an ICON plc company, North Wales, PA), whose work was funded by Amgen Inc., for assistance in preparing this presentation. The final responsibility for the content lies with the authors.
 This poster was previously presented at AAN 2019 (18 MAY 2020)