

FINAL DATA FROM A REAL WORLD EVIDENCE STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE PATIENTS WITH ERENUMAB IN GERMANY (SPECTRE)

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Migraine is among the most common neurological diseases world-wide. Erenumab, a calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)-receptor antagonist, was the first anti-CGRP pathway treatment approved for migraine prevention. There still exists a need to better understand treatment with erenumab in clinical practice by headache specialists outside the setting of randomized controlled trials. The aim of the SPECTRE study was to elucidate patient profiles and treatment patterns for erenumab in Germany based on migraine characteristics and comorbidities.

This non-interventional study was conducted at 139 centers in Germany and enrolled 572 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 satisfaction of the patients with the treatment.

Here the results of the final analysis of 572 migraine patients observed for 12 to 24 months will be presented. Previous interim analysis of 454 patients treated for 6 months showed that the majority of erenumab patients were women with chronic migraine, with a high proportion of psychiatric comorbidities. After 3 months of treatment with erenumab monthly migraine and headache days were reduced by 4.5 and 6.6 days, respectively. Furthermore, HIT-6 score was reduced after 3 months and treatment satisfaction remained high throughout 6 months.

SPECTRE will provide valuable insights into use of erenumab in clinical practice in Germany, help characterize prescription patterns and analyze the respective therapy response.