Erenumab discontinuation in migraine patients: interim analysis of the APOLLON study population

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Introduction

Erenumab is the first EMA and FDA approved anti-CGRP pathway treatment specifically developed for migraine prevention. Current international guidelines and German national regulations suggest discontinuation of therapy after 9-12 months of continuous treatment with erenumab. However, comprehensive data on treatment discontinuation and the impact on the course of migraine disease is still limited. The aim of this interim analysis was to assess the relevance and characteristics of a drug holiday in patients previously treated with erenumab and to investigate the impact of therapy discontinuation on disease outcome.

Methods

Patients enrolled in the APOLLON study, a 128-week open-label study assessing the long-term safety and tolerability of erenumab in migraine patients in Germany, were allowed to discontinue treatment once at any time during the study after 12 weeks of continuous treatment with erenumab. Impact of treatment discontinuation on monthly migraine days (MMD) was assessed 4 weeks prior to, during and 12 weeks after the medication-free epoch.

Results

Detailed results of the interim analysis on patients undergoing treatment discontinuation will be presented. This will include the proportion of patients who paused their treatment, time until start and duration of treatment discontinuation and proportion of patients returning to previous treatment after discontinuation. Patient characteristics at drug holiday initiation, during drug holiday and 12 weeks after will also be presented.

Conclusion

This analysis will provide insights on the patients´ response after erenumab treatment discontinuation and contribute data that can further elucidate whether treatment discontinuation should be performed as currently recommended.