

The SQUARE study population: Patient characteristics of erenumab-treated patients in a real-world setting in Switzerland

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Introduction:

In pivotal clinical trials, safety and efficacy of erenumab were demonstrated in patients with episodic and chronic migraine. In 2018, erenumab received Swiss marketing authorization for the prevention of migraine in adults. However, real-world data evaluating the effect of erenumab in a setting of routine medical care are missing.

Methods:

SQUARE (CAMG334ACH01) is a non-interventional study aiming to observe the effects of erenumab on quality of life and disability, treatment satisfaction and persistence in a post-marketing setting in Switzerland. In accordance with reimbursement requirements, patients completed migraine diaries for 3 months prior to erenumab initiation, as well as during therapy.

Results:

This study included 174 patients, of which the majority were women (84.9%) with a mean age of 44.2 ± 13.9 (SD) years. Patients had 16.6 ± 7.2 monthly migraine days and 11.6 ± 7.0 monthly acute migraine-specific medication days at baseline. They had failed (or had contraindications for) 4.0 ± 1.9 prior prophylactic treatments (mostly, beta-

blockers or topiramate). The averaged HIT-6™ score at baseline was 65.9 ± 4.9 points. A high proportion of patients had severe disability equivalent to MIDAS grade IV. More than 75% of patients had an IMPAC grade of 3 or 4, indicating severe or very severe impact on their partners and adolescent children.

Conclusion:

This first interim analysis of baseline data exposes a high burden of migraine in patients seeking to initiate erenumab treatment. Subsequent data from this and other studies will evaluate the effect of erenumab in the real-world setting.