

Healthcare resource use among migraine patients who have failed previous prophylactic treatments: Findings from the BECOME study

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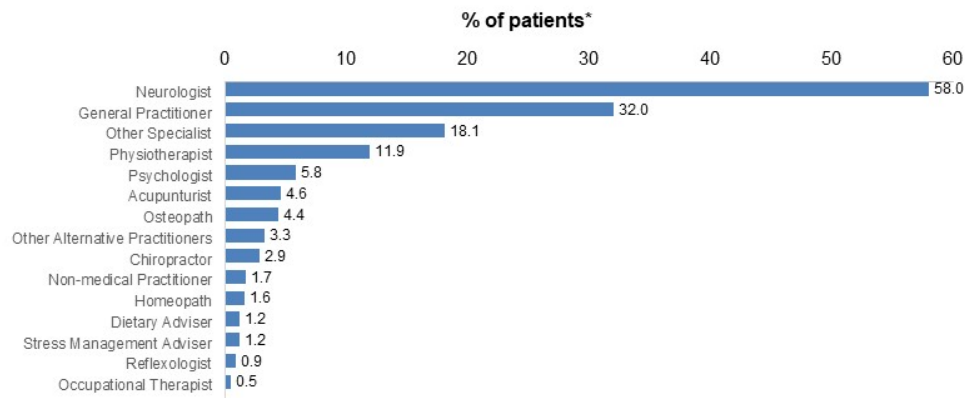
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Aim: Limited European data are available on healthcare resource use (HRU) in migraine patients with prior prophylactic treatment failure (PPTF). We report the HRU in migraine patients visiting headache specialised centres in 17 European countries and Israel from the BECOME study. **Methods:** BECOME was an observational study conducted in two concurrent parts, Part 1: cumulative hospital data; Part 2 (patient-level data). Part 2 included adult patients attending headache centres as outpatients/inpatients with ≥ 4 monthly migraine days and ≥ 1 PPTF in the previous 5 years. Part 2 assessed migraine-related HRU. **Results:** In Part 2, 2419 patients were analysed. Three months prior to Visit 1, 58% of overall population consulted a neurologist (highest: Croatia [98.9%]; UK [96.1%]) and 32.0% consulted a primary care physician (highest: Belgium [58.9%]; Croatia [55.8%])(**Figure**). In the year prior to Visit 1, 21.2% of patients visited the emergency department (ED) for headache/migraine, with marked differences observed across participating countries (mean[SD] number of ED visits or investigations was 3.0 [5.5]). Proportion of patients visiting ED and average number of ED visits/patient (mean[SD]) were high in Slovenia (44.8%; 3.0 [2.1]), Spain (39.4%; 4.5 [8.3]) and Greece (31.4%; 4.1 [5.5]) and lowest in Bulgaria (4.3%; 1.0 [0.0]) and Sweden (7.2%; 1.5 [1.3]). CT and MRI scans were performed to exclude other possible neurological causes of headache in 11.6% and 20.4% of the patients, respectively (highest: Slovenia [41.4%]; Croatia [33.7%]). The average proportion of patients with at least 1 inpatient admission due to headache/migraine was 8.4% (highest: Belgium [14.4%]; UK [13.3%]). **Conclusions:** Analysis of HRU reveals differences in healthcare systems and migraine management among participating countries. High HRU was observed regardless of healthcare system, indicating a need for improved treatment options for difficult-to-treat migraine patients with PPTF.

Figure 1

*Percentages do not add up to 100% as patients may have consulted more than one specialist

