

DP-15: Real world experience of Galcanezumab in 348 patients with chronic migraine and monthly daily headache (GalcaOnly Consortium).

Victor Obach¹, Rocio Alvarez-Escudero², Nuria Riesco², Alba Bravo³, Marta Ruibal⁴, Ane Minguez⁴, Fernando Velasco⁵, Izaro Kortazar⁶, Amaya Echeverria⁶, Elisa Cuadrado⁷, Sonsoles Aranceta⁸, Santiago Fernandez-Fernandez², Neus Fabregat¹, Teresa Marco¹, Juan Carlos Garcia-Monco⁹, Aintzine Ruisanchez¹⁰, David Garcia-Azorin¹¹.

¹Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain. ²Hospital Central de Asturias, Oviedo, Spain. ³Hospital Reina Sofia, Tudela, Spain. ⁴Hospital de Donosti, San Sebastian, Spain. ⁵Hospital Cruces, Bilbao, Spain. ⁶Hospital Txagorritxu, Alava, Spain. ⁷Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain. ⁸Hospital Tauli, Sabadell, Spain. ⁹Hospital de Basurto, Bilbao, Spain. ¹⁰Hospital Galdakao, Bilbao, Spain. ¹¹Hospital de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

OBJECTIVE

To date, there are few reports on the efficacy of CGRP-mAbs in patients with chronic migraine suffering Monthly Daily Headache (MDH). In the present sub-study, we analyzed the tolerability and effectiveness of galcanezumab in patients with chronic migraine and daily headache from a large multicentric registry.

METHODS

The “Galca-Only Consortium” is a multicenter ambispective cohort study. All consecutive patients with chronic migraine or high-frequency episodic migraine with prior failure to three or more migraine preventive drugs, treated with galcanezumab were included.

Patients were systematically assessed by headache experts and followed up quarterly for 12 months.

Response to treatment was defined as the proportion of patients who achieved a reduction of at least 50% (R50) in the number of headache days per month, compared to the baseline period. Tolerability was assessed as the proportion of patients who discontinued the treatment due to inadequate tolerability. Data of follow-up at 12 months are presented.

In the present sub-analysis, patients with chronic migraine with daily headache were compared to patients with chronic migraine or high-frequency episodic migraine.

RESULTS

Study period: 15th November 2019 to 31st January 2022. In the registry of 1055 patients, 348 patients (33%) presented MDH.

Patients with MDH had fibromyalgia, other chronic pain and mood disorders requiring drug treatment more frequently.

At 12 month, patients with MDH has SR50 of 37.9% compared to 55.6% (p=0.001) in non MHD. Moreover galcanezumab retention rate was 56.6% and 78.6% (p=0.001) and Galcanezumab was discontinued due to adverse events in 12.6% and 3.7% (P=0.001), respectively.

CONCLUSION

Patients with Monthly Daily Headache had more systemic chronic pain and mental disorders and presented more adverse events to Galcanezumab treatment. Moreover, more than one third of patients with MDH had a good response to galcanezumab.

Table1. Demographics of the study population.

Variables	DH patients (n=348)	Non-DH (n=707)	P value
Age, mean (SD)	50.9 (13.0)	49.2 (11.5)	0.2
Female, n (%)	299 (85.9)	576 (81.5)	0.1
Migraine worsening, years [IQR]	7 [4-13]	8 [4-14]	0.1
Chronic migraine, n (%)	334 (96.0)	472 (60.8)	0.001
Monthly headache days (MHDs), baseline [IQR]	30 [30-30]	16 [12-20]	0.001
HIT6 baseline, [IQR]	71 [67-74]	68 [65-72]	0.2
Mental disorders, n (%)	130 (43.9)	216 (37.0)	0.05
Fibromyalgia, n (%)	47 (15.9)	54 (9.2)	0.004
Other chronic pain, n (%)	91 (30.7)	115 (19.7)	0.001