

PO-150: Do men with migraine have the same effectiveness to galcanezumab in real-world experience? Large series of 180 men in Galca-Only 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-Fernandez¹, 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

OBJETIVE

Due to the female sex predominance of migraine, men with migraine are usually underrepresented in clinical trials and real-world studies. We analyzed tolerability and effectiveness of galcanezumab in men 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, response to galcanezumab in men were compared to female gender.

RESULTS

Study period: 15th November 2019 to 31st January 2022. In the registry of 1055 patients, 180 patients (17.1%) were men.

Men had fibromyalgia and other chronic pain syndromes less frequently.

Men had a SR50 of 50.6% similar to the 49.6% ($p=0.7$) observed in women, and no differences in the discontinuation rate due to adverse events in 8.3% and 6.3% ($p=0.4$), respectively. The overall galcanezumab retention rate favors men with a 72.5% compared to 66.1% in women ($p=0.03$).

Table1. Demographics of the study population.

	Men n=180	Women n=877	P value
Age, mean (SD)	51.6 (11.6)	49.9 (12.1)	0.2
Migraine worsening, years [IQR]	8 [4-14]	8 [4-14]	0.1
Chronic migraine, n (%)	136 (75.6)	670 (76.6)	0.7
Monthly Headache Days at baseline [IQR]	20 [14-30]	20 [14-20]	0.6
HIT6 baseline [IQR]	68 [65-74]	69 [66-72]	0.2
Mood disorder	64 (35.6)	352 (40.1)	0.3
Fibromyalgia	5 (2.7)	116 (13.2)	0.001
Other chronic pain syndromes	28 (15.8)	218 (24.9)	0.02

CONCLUSION

In the present study, men patients with migraine had a similar treatment response and to Galcanezumab to women. There were no differences regarding the frequency of treatment discontinuations.