

Eptinezumab for the Prevention of Chronic Migraine: The Initial Experience of the Calabrian Regional Headache Centre

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Abstract
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Abstract

AIMS: To describe the preliminary outcomes of a small series of chronic migraine (CM) subjects treated with eptinezumab in a real-life setting.

METHODS: We consecutively enrolled adult subjects with CM. All patients were treated with eptinezumab infusion into a vein over 30 minutes once every 12 weeks. Changes from baseline in headache days and migraine-related disability were measured using headache diaries and the Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS) questionnaire, respectively. Adverse events were recorded. Patients with medication overuse (MO) were included.

RESULTS: Twenty patients (16 women, 4 men; mean age±SD: 44±13.9 years) received at least one eptinezumab infusion. At the third-month follow-up after the first eptinezumab infusion, 18/20 (90%) patients reported at least a 30-49% reduction in headache days; 6/20 (30%) reported a 50-74% reduction in headache days; and 1/20 (5%) reported a ≥75% reduction. The proportion of patients with MO at baseline (31%) was reduced to 15% after the second infusion. The average MIDAS score was reduced from 64.4 at baseline to 54.8 at the last follow-up in all patients. A single patient reported asthenia for a few hours, which then resolved spontaneously.

CONCLUSIONS: Our real-life preliminary results confirm the safety and efficacy of eptinezumab in CM patients, including those with MO.