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DISCLOSURES

All: Allergan-Abbvie, Novartis, Teva, AZ, GSK, MSD, NycoMed, Organon, Pfizer, Lundbeck, Eli Lilly

Relevant disclosures: Allergan-Abbvie, Novartis, Teva, Lundbeck, Eli Lilly



COMBINATION THERAPY AND SWITCHING



AGENDA

- Why combining prophylactic medication?
- Why switching?
- Lock-and-key analogy
- The consultation
- Different scenarios
- How to define clinical effectiveness of migraine preventive drugs
- What does the literature say so far?



- One of the most important goals in managing migraine is to prevent episodic migraine from transforming into chronic migraine
- Yet we don't start injectable preventive treatment until the patient presents with a chronic migraine
- Improved management would be of benefit for both patients and society





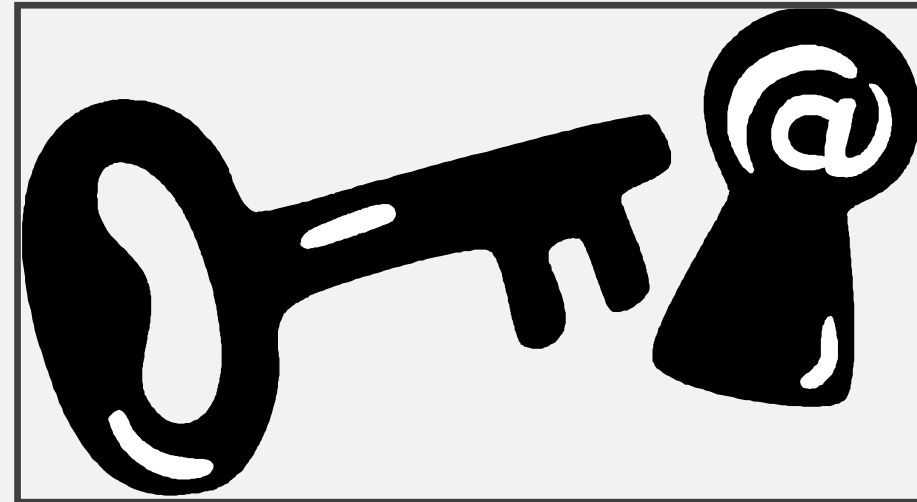
WHY?

- Oral preventatives are “borrowed” from other medical conditions. Few are proven effective on chronic migraine
- The CGRP pathway medications are designed to help prevent or treat migraine
- They may work well for some patients and not for others
- There are inter-individual differences in response to a given preventative
- For some patients preventive medications work well, but not optimal – they are still suffering from severe attacks and switching or combination therapy may be necessary



LOCK-AND-KEY ANALOGY

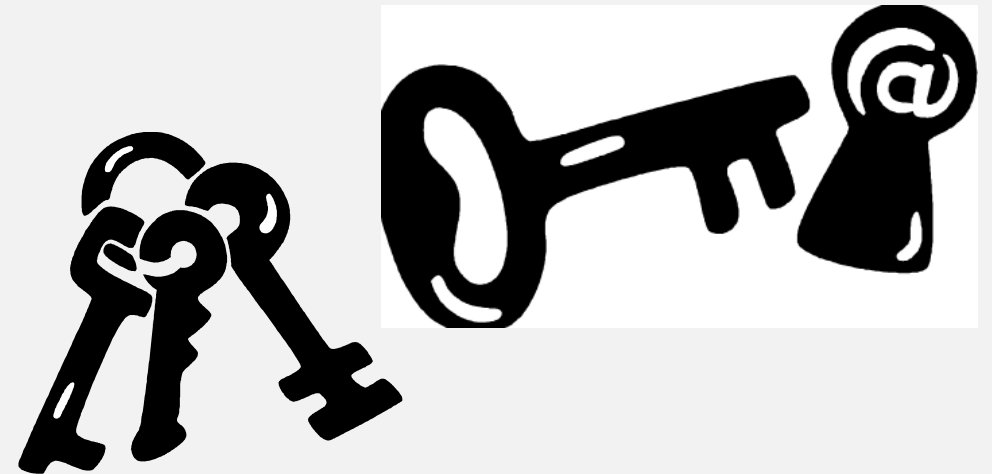
- The monoclonal antibodies target the CGRP pathway
- They work by binding to CGRP peptide (ligand) or its receptors
- The **lock-and-key analogy** helps explain how these drugs disrupt the CGRP process
- The CGRP peptide act as the key and the receptor acts as the lock





DIFFERENT MECHANISMS

- Aimovig blocks the lock, which allows less of the CGRP peptide to bind to the receptors, preventing activation
- Ajovy, Emgality, and Vyepti attach to the key, binding to it, preventing it from activating CGRP receptors





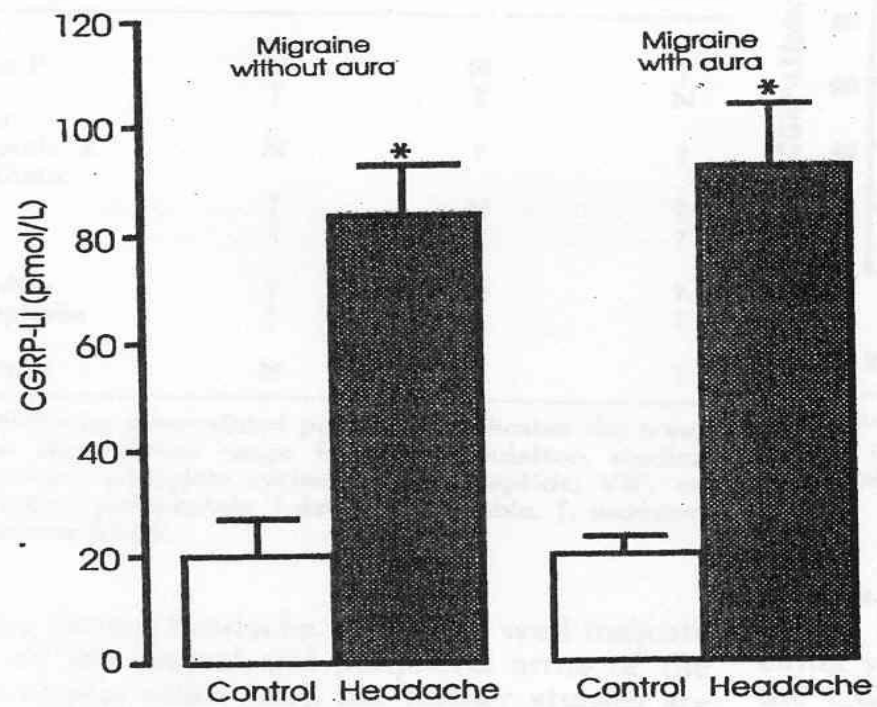


Fig. 2. Changes in CGRP levels during migraine headache. Open bars represent control measurements taken from external jugular vein (EJV); filled bars represent measurements from EJV taken during migraine attacks. An asterisk indicates that there is a significant difference between that measurement and the control. Values represent means \pm SEM, $n = 10-22$.

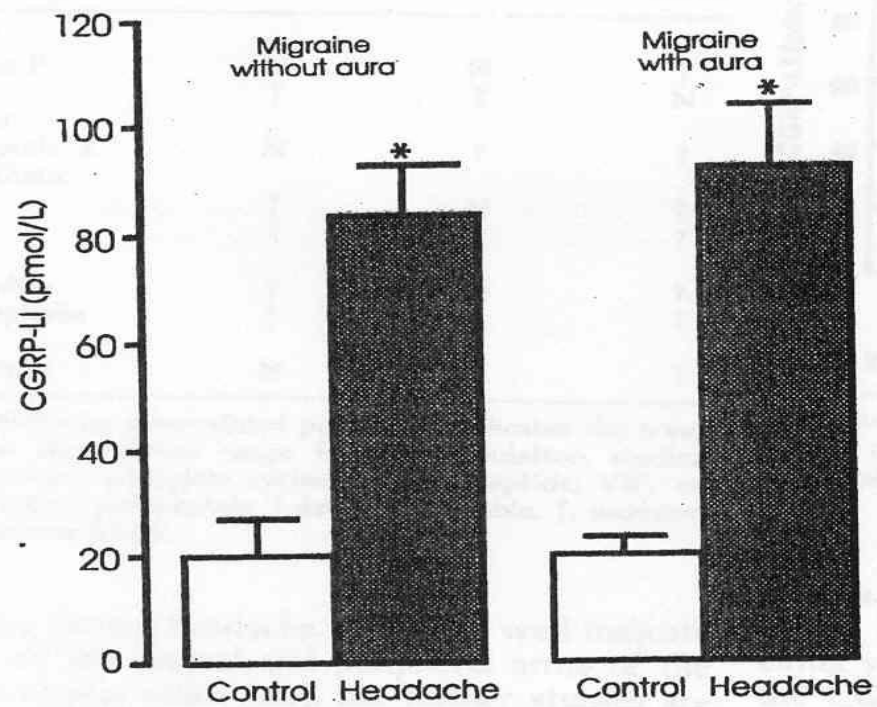


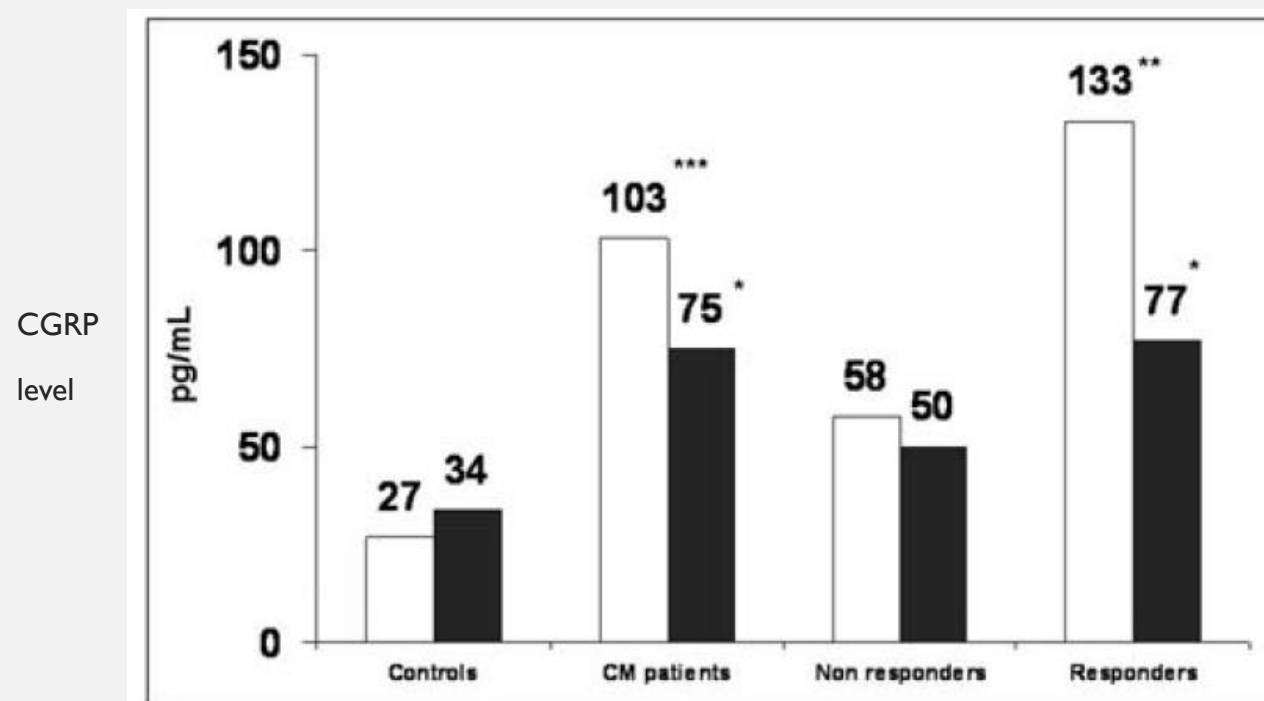
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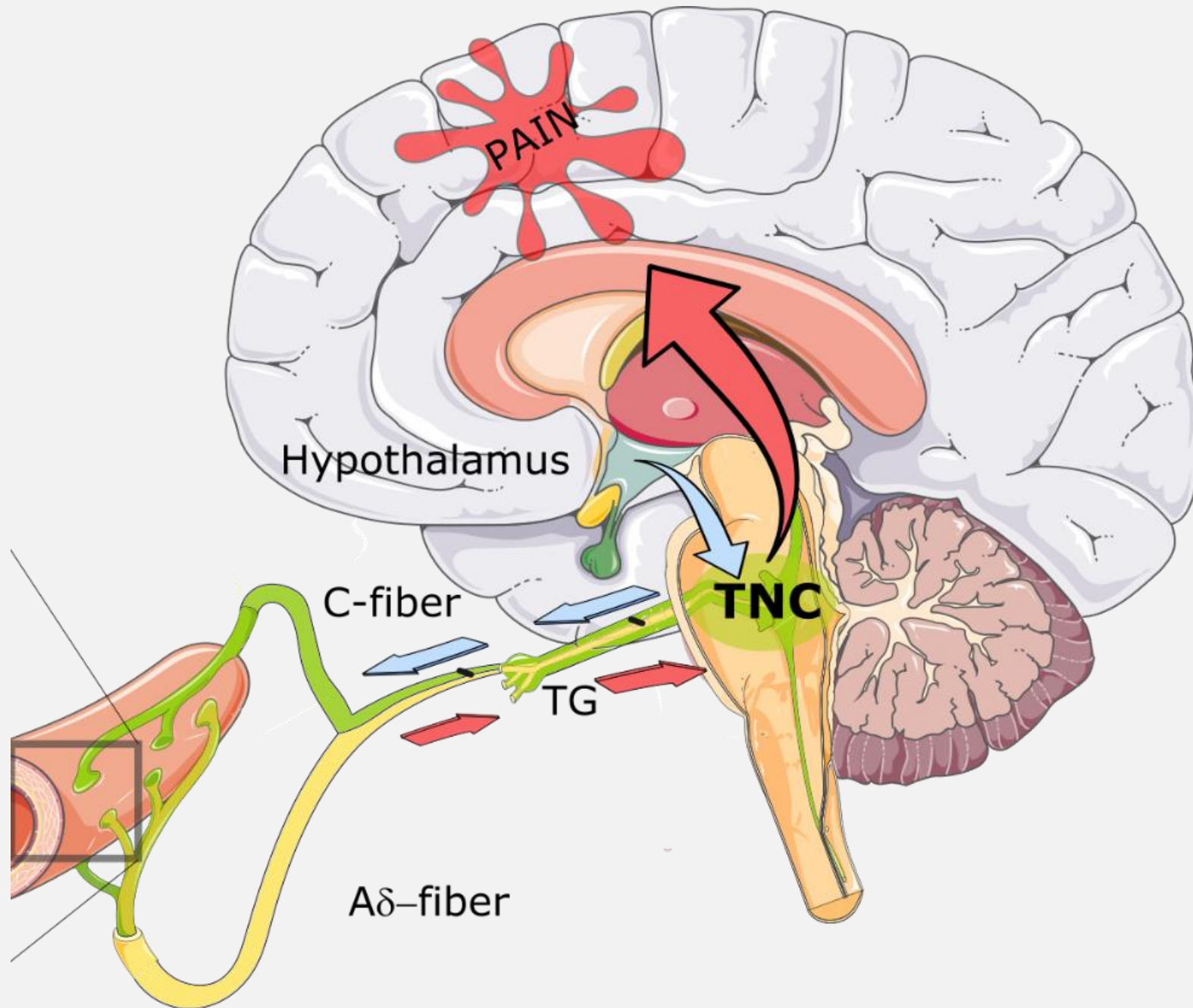




AN EXPLANATORY MODEL

Migraine patients are having a higher level of CGRP than people without this brain disorder?

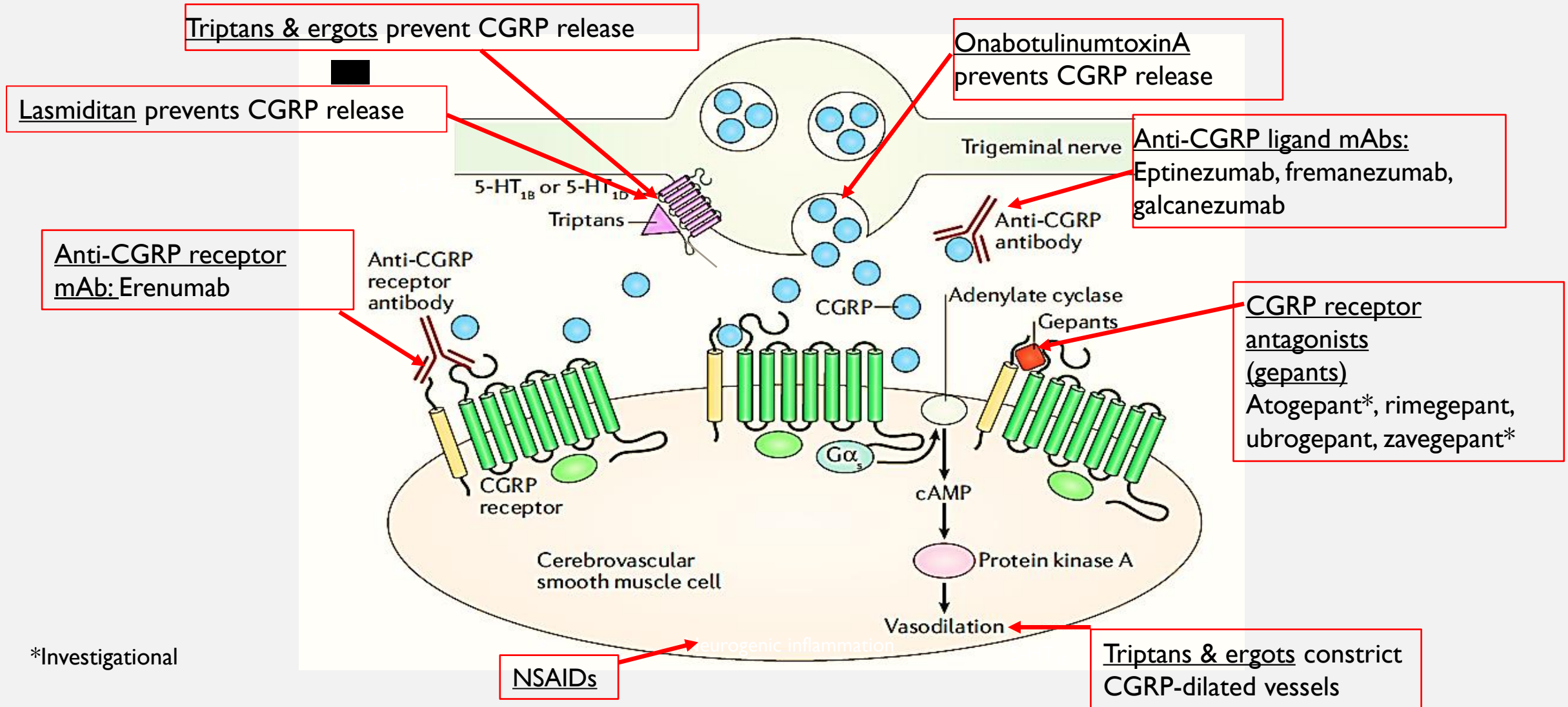




MIGRAINE TREATMENT TARGET: CGRP



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*Investigational

Adapted from Edvinsson et al. *Nat Rev Neurol*. 2018;14:338-350.



THE CONSULTATION

Patient expectations

Follow up consultations

Headache diary

Stop in time





THE CONSULTATION



Patient expectations

Follow up consultations

Headache diary

Stop in time





THE CONSULTATION

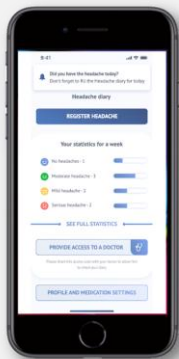


Patient expectations

Follow up consultations

Headache diary

Stop in time





DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

CHRONIC MIGRAINE PATIENT

Has tried at least 3 different oral prophylactic medications – lack of effect or side effects

- 1) Has been treated with Botox – didn't work
 - side effects
 - partly worked
- 2) Has not been treated with Botox



DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

CHRONIC MIGRAINE PATIENT

Has tried at least 3 different oral prophylactic medications – lack of effect or side effects

1) Has been treated with Botox – didn't work

- side effects
- partly worked

CGRP AB

2) Has not been treated with Botox

CGRP AB or BOTOX



HOW TO DEFINE CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MIGRAINE PREVENTIVE DRUGS

The 2 most important factors that lead to the decision of continuing preventive drug treatment;

- 1) Objective – reduction in use of acute migraine treatment medication
- 2) Subjective – positive patient perception of treatment effectiveness

Intensity

Duration

Frequency

Impact



DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

- Absolutely no effect of a mAb
- Absolutely no effect BOTOX

- Partly effect a mAb
- Partly effect BOTOX

- Side effect of a mAb
- Side effect of Botox



WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

- Absolutely no effect of a mAb
- Absolutely no effect BOTOX

- Partly effect a mAb
- Partly effect BOTOX

- Side effect of a mAb
- Side effect of Botox





WHAT WOULD I DO?

- Absolutely no effect of a mAb
- Absolutely no effect BOTOX
- Partly effect of a mAb
- Partly effect BOTOX
- Side effect of a mAb
- Side effect of Botox

← SWITCH OR TRY BOTOX

← TRY mAbs

← ADD BTX OR SWITCH

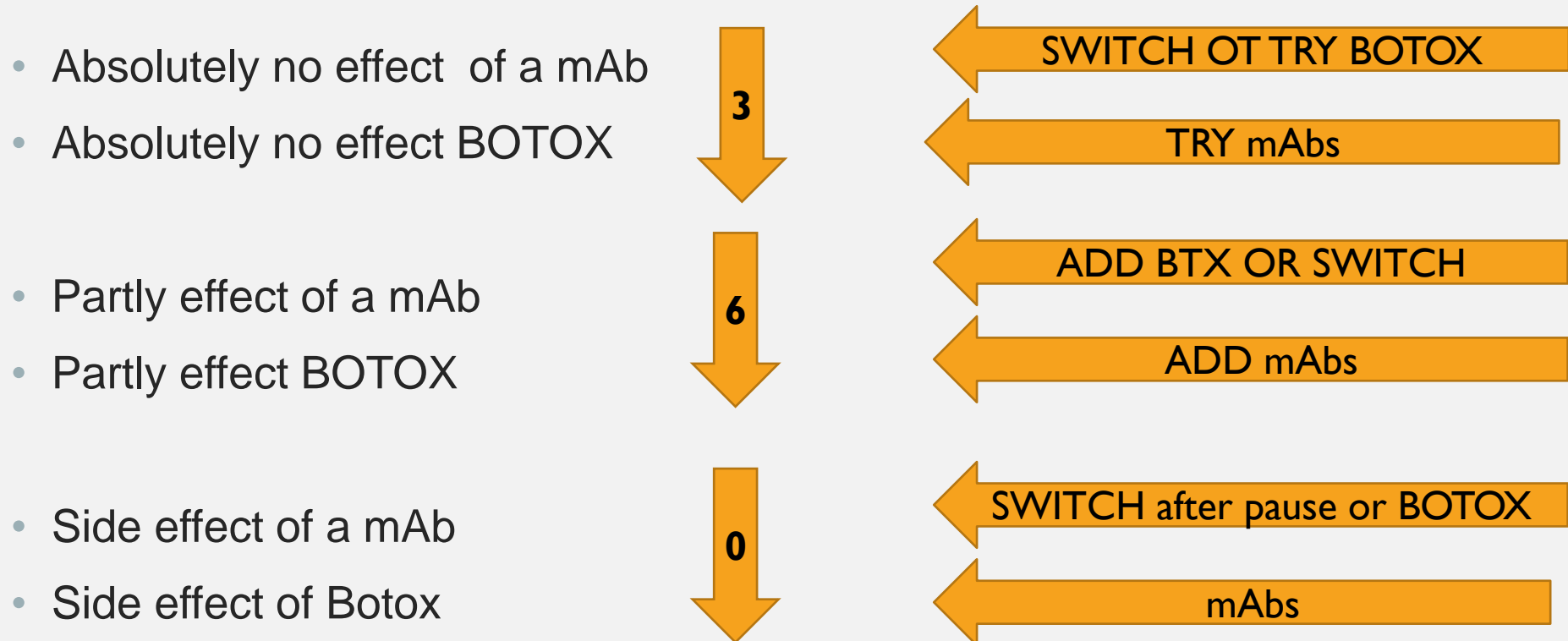
← ADD mAbs

← SWITCH after pause or BOTOX

← mAbs



FOR HOW LONG?





WHAT DOES THE LITTERATURE SAY?



4 real-world evidence studies looking at Chronic Migraine patients receiving CGRP mAb therapy added to Onabotulinumtoxin A



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- Retrospective chart reviews:
- 257 patients *1
- 78 patients *2
- 153 patients *3
- Case series: 17 patients *4



RESULTS

Favorable outcomes with combination therapy

Adding a CGRP-targeted mAb to Botox in patients with CM was associated with further reductions in MHDs and MMDs as well as reduced headache severity

No major tolerability issues across a range of mAbs (erenumab, fremanezumab and galcanezumab)

1* A Blumenfeld et al (2021) Real-World evidence for control of Chronic migraine patients receiving CGRP mAb therapy added OnabotulinumtoxinA; a retrospective chart review. Pain and therapy.

2* Mark Armanious ,et al (2020): Erenumab and OnabotulinumtoxinA Combination Therapy for the Prevention of Intractable Chronic Migraine without Aura: A Retrospective Analysis, Journal of Pain & Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy, DOI: 10.1080/15360288.2020.1829249

4* Fred Cohen MD1 et al (2021) Efficacy and tolerability of CGRP targeted mAb medications as add-on therapy to Onabotulinumtoxin A in patients with Chronic migraine, Pain Medicine 22(8)p.1857-63

3* Tahlia Toni et al (2021) Effectiveness of dual migraine therapy with C GRP inhibitors and OnabotulinumtoxinA injections: case seriesNeurological Sciences <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10072-021-05547-x>



SUMMARY



- Combination therapy for patients with severe CM, actually can decrease the frequency and severity of migraine attacks
- A combination therapy of BTX A mediation through the C-fibers and the mAbs through the A δ -fibers may provide a synergistic effect on inhibiting the trigeminal nociceptive pathway
- Personally, I do both - switching therapy of the mAbs and combination therapy with mAbs and BTX A
- Real world retrospective studies on this combination therapy have been performed, and shown good outcome, safety and tolerability
- Randomized control trials are needed to further guide clinical practice



TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Most migraine patients can be well treated and live a “normal life”
- Optimize their treatment
- Switch and/or combination of prophylactic medications may be needed and helpful for some of your patients

