

# The SQUARE study population: Patient characteristics of erenumab-treated patients in a real-world setting in Switzerland



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**Elisabeth Schäfer<sup>1</sup>, Ina Meyer<sup>1</sup>, Michael E. Arzt<sup>1</sup>, Andreas R. Gantenbein<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Novartis Pharma Schweiz AG, Rotkreuz, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Department for Neurology & Neurorehabilitation, ZURZACH Care, Bad Zurzach, Switzerland

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# Disclosures

**Andreas R. Gantenbein** — Advisory board member of Allergen, Ammirall, Amgen, Eli Lilly, Grünenthal, Novartis, TEVA/Mepha; received honoraria for consulting Curatis, Eli Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, Sandoz, TEVA/Mepha; Expert testimony for Eli Lilly, Novartis, Sandoz, TEVA/Mepha; Speaker bureau for Allergen, Ammirall, Eli Lilly, Grünenthal, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Streuli, TEVA/Mepha

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## SQUARE study: Baseline data

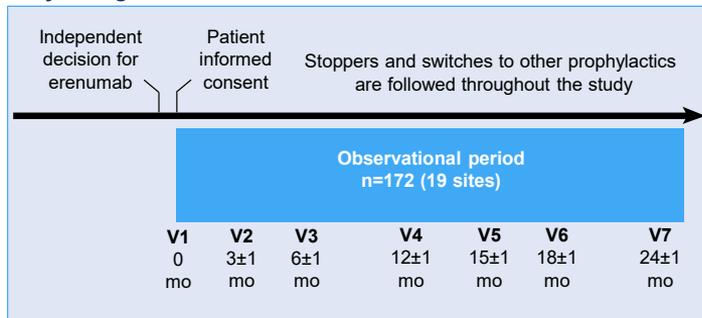


### Introduction

- In 2018, erenumab received marketing authorisation in Switzerland for the prevention of migraine in adults<sup>1</sup>
- Real-world data evaluating the effect of erenumab in a setting of routine medical care in Switzerland are limited
- The observational SQUARE study (Swiss Quality of life and healthcare impact Assessment in a Real-world Erenumab treated migraine population, CAMG334ACH01) aims to address this data gap
- Here, we report the baseline characteristics of patients with migraine initiating erenumab in the SQUARE study



### Study design



### Results

#### Demographics and baseline characteristics of the SQUARE study population

Characteristics	N=172
Age, mean (SD)	44.2 (13.9)
Gender, n (%)	
Women	146 (84.9)
Working status, n (%)	
Employed (part-time)	61 (35.5)
Employed (full-time)	54 (31.4)
Retired	14 (8.1)
Sick leave/disability insurance	11 (6.4)
In education/military service/civilian service	5 (2.9)
MMD, mean (SD)	16.6 (7.2)
Monthly acute medication days, mean (SD)	11.6 (7.0)
Type of migraine, n (%)	
Episodic migraine	92 (53.8)
Chronic migraine	79 (46.2)

MMD, monthly migraine days; SD, standard deviation

## SQUARE study: Baseline data

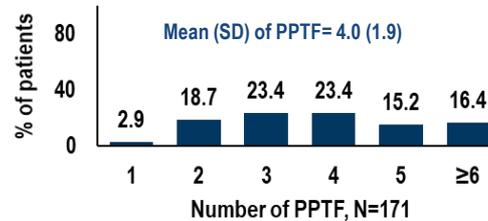
Treatment history of patients initiating erenumab, mean (SD)	N=172	
	Male	Female
Years with headache	33.2 (21.9)	27.3 (14.1)
Years since diagnosis	14.7 (14.4)	19.2 (14.7)

SD, standard deviation

ICHD-3 migraine type, n (%)	N=172
Migraine without aura (1.1)	74 (43.0)
Migraine with typical aura (with headache) (1.2.1.1.)	30 (17.4)
Chronic migraine (1.3.)	43 (25.0)
Other ICHD-3 diagnosis	
Medication overuse headache (8.2)	47 (27.3)

A combination of different migraine types was possible  
ICHD, International Classification of Headache Disorders

### Prior prophylactic treatment failures



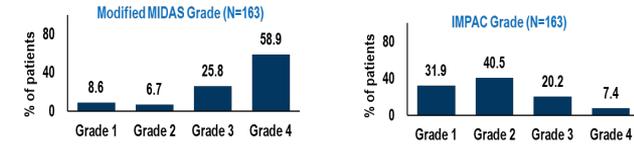
### Common observed PPTF, n (%)

Beta blockers (propranolol/metoprolol)	138 (80.2)
Antiepileptics (topiramate)	134 (77.9)
Antidepressants*	86 (50.0)
Calcium antagonists (flunarizine)	58 (33.7)

\*, off-label  
PPTF, prior prophylactic treatment failure, SD, standard deviation

Baseline patient-reported outcomes, mean (SD)	N=172
mMIDAS score (1-month recall)	31.2 (23.9)
IMPAC grade	3.2 (0.7)
HIT-6™	65.9 (4.9)

Data for 1-month recall period are presented for the mMIDAS score. The 3-month mMIDAS total score can be derived by multiplying the monthly mMIDAS total score by 3  
IMPAC, Impact of Migraine on Partners and Adolescent Children; HIT-6™, Headache Impact Test, mMIDAS, modified Migraine Disability Assessment Questionnaire



Severity level of patient-reported outcomes: Grade 1 < Grade 2 < Grade 3 < Grade 4

- A high proportion of patients had severe disability equivalent to MIDAS grade 4
- Overall, 68% of patients had an IMPAC grade of 2, 3 or 4, indicating a moderate to very severe impact of migraine on their partners and adolescent children

### Conclusions

- ✓ This initial analysis of baseline data exposes a high burden of migraine in patients seeking to initiate erenumab treatment
- ✓ Nevertheless, more than half of the patients suffered from episodic migraine, highlighting a broad range of patients initiating erenumab
- ✓ Subsequent data from this study will evaluate the effects of erenumab in the real-world setting

