Patient Adherence to and Persistence on Migraine Prevention Therapies



of patients with migraine currently use preventive therapies^{1,2}

40% of migraine patients may benefit from migraine preventive therapy

Patient adherence to and persistence on preventive therapy may be affected by ^{3,4}



Efficacy



Pharmacogenomics



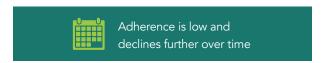
Safety & Tolerability



Data from >30 published studies show poor adherence to and persistence on migraine preventive drugs. This can adversely affect treatment outcomes^{5,6,7}

Proportion of Patients Adherent





Proportion of Patients Persistent





Persistence worsens as patients cycle through multiple drug options

There is a need for preventive therapy that treats the cause of migraine and reduces the associated treatment burden⁸⁻¹¹



Goals of migraine preventive therapy:

- Reduce headache frequency, severity, intensity
- Restore function/limit disability
- Prevent progression

Measures of efficacy:

- Change in migraine or headache days per month (relative to baseline)
- Percentage of patients with >50% decrease

Progression of disease and burden over time —

Which factors affect patient decisions on the use of migraine preventive therapy?¹²



Risk-Benefit Drug Considerations

- Expectation of beneficial effects
- Fear of side-effects or dependence
- Ease of administration



Perceived Burden of Migraine

- Frequency and severity of attacks
- Ability to cope with attacks
- Effectiveness of attack treatments



Degree of Autonomy

- Ability to care for self and others
- Availability of information
- Fear of becoming a 'chronic patient'



History of Other Interventions

- Behavioral or dietary changes
- Complementary treatments



1. Lipton RB et al. Neurology 2007;68:343–349; 2. VanderPluym J et al. Headache 2016;56:1335–1343; 3. Mitsikostas DD, Rapoport AM. BMC Med 2015;13:279; 4. Di Lorenzo C et al. J Headache Pain 2012;13:571–580; 5. Hepp Z et al. J Manag Care Pharm 2014;20:22–33; 6. Hepp Z et al. Cephalalgia 2015;35:478–488; 7. Hepp Z et al. Cephalalgia 2017;37:470–485; 8. Bigal ME. Discov Med 2009;8:145–150; 9. Buse DC et al. Mayo Clin Proc 2009;8:4422–435; 10. Bigal ME. Med Gen Med 2006;8:31; 11. Silberstein SD. Clin Pharmacol Ther 2013;93:78–85; 12. Dekker Fet al. BMC Fam Pract 2012;13:13.