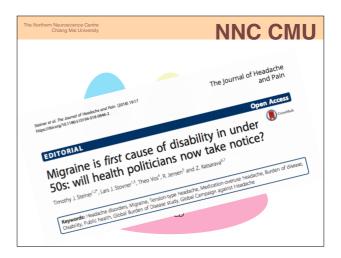
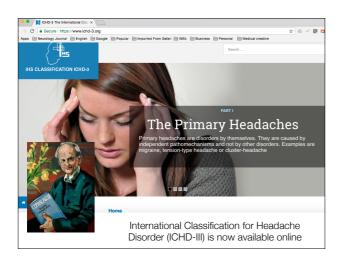


Emerging Therapy in Primary Headache

Surat Tanprawate, MD, FRCP(T), MSc(Lond.)

Director of Chiang Mai Headache Study Group Chaing Mai University





Emerging & Trends

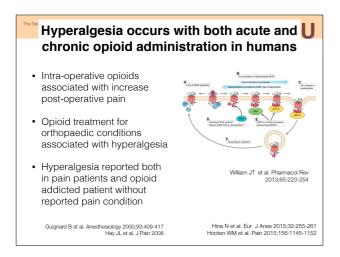
- Emerging Novel therapy
- Not very new, but current trends
- Not new for the world, but new for us

Apply into the clinical practice!

Chronic Migraine, Medication Overuse Headache and Emerging Therapy in Thailand

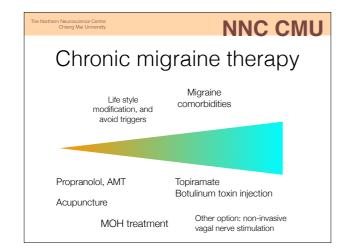
NNC CMU MOH (ICHD-III) Diagnostic criteria: • Headache occurring on ≥15 days/month (depended on medication) in a patient with a pre-existing headache disorder • Regular overuse for >3 months of one or more drugs that can be taken for acute and/or symptomatic treatment of headache • Not better accounted for by another ICHD-3 diagnosis.

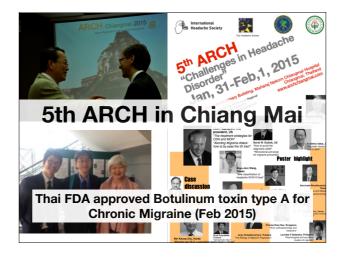
ICHD-III (2018)

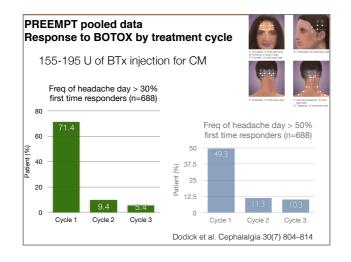


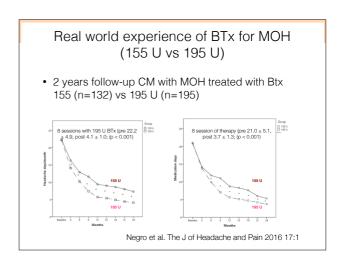
Opioid use is associated with reduced efficacy of other migraine therapies • Recent prior opioid associated with significantly reduced efficacy of the migraine-specific acute therapy rizatriptan

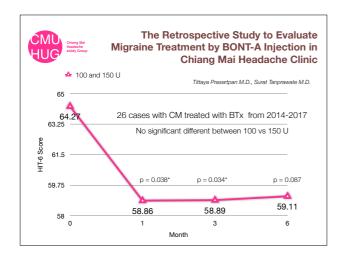
Ho TW et al. Headache 2009:49:395-403





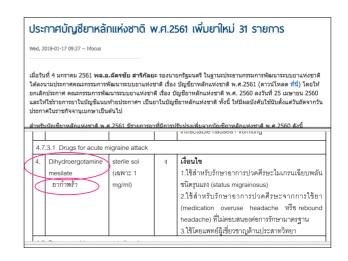










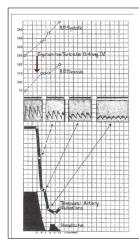




The Northern Nauroscience Certire Chiang Mat University ยากำพร้า คือ...

คณะกรรมการยาได้นิยามคำว่า "ยากำพร้า" ไว้ว่า

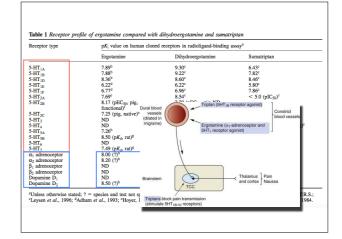
 "ยาที่มีความจำเป็นต้องใช้เพื่อวินิจฉัย บรรเทา บำบัด ป้องกัน หรือรักษาโรคที่พบได้น้อย หรือโรคที่เป็นอันตราย ร้ายแรง หรือโรคที่ก่อให้เกิดความทุพพลภาพอย่างต่อเนื่อง หรือยาที่มีอัตราการใช้ต่ำ โดยไม่มียาอื่นมาใช้ทดแทนได้ และมีปัญหาการขาดแคลน"



Ergotamine and the headache response

"the most acceptable explanation of the headache- ending effect:
--cranial arterial walls which are painfully stretched and dilated
--Narrow through the vasoconstrictor action of ergot"

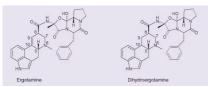
Fig 1.—One of the famous pictures from the paper by Graham and Wolff, 1938. Relation between pulsation amplitude of the temporal arrey and the headache intensity following the administration of ergotamine tartrate. Representative records of the photographic record are inserted. The initial temporal artery amplitude was taken as 95%.



The Northern Neuroscience Centre Chiang Mai University

NNC CMU

Dihydroergotamine (D.H.E.)



IV or IM or Nasal 0.5, 1 mL Indication: acute treatment of migraine, episodic cluster headache, refractory migraine, MOH 1 mL iv up to 3 mL in 24 hours Half-Life: 10 hours (compare to 2 hrs for ergotamine) Onset: < 5 min Duration: 8 hours

Repetitive intravenous dihydroergotamine as therapy for intractable migraine Article abstract—For patients with chronic intractable headache, we compared a new treatment and straditional one. Fifty-free patients (36 dependent on ergotamine, analgesics, diazepam, or corticosteroids) were given IV dishydroergotamine (IDHE) and metolopramide every 8 hours. Fifty-four age- and sex-matched patients (38 drug dependent) were given diazepam intravenously every 8 hours. Forty-nine of the 55 DHE-treated patients became headache-free within 48 hours, and 39 of them sustained benefits in a mean follow-up of 16 months. In contrast, 7 diazepam-treated patients became free of headache within 3 to 6 days, and 31 had improved somewhat in 10 days. Repetitive IV DHE helps to terminate cycles of intractable migraine.

NEUROLOGY 1986;36:995-997



Neil H. Raskin, MD UCSF Medical Center Neil H. Raskin, MD

- Raskin NH, first studied DHE to terminate chronic continuous migraine
- 109 chronic headache (included rebound headache) patients, 55 with DHE and 54 with IV diazepam

The Northern Neuro Chiano Table 1. Results of treatment



	55 DHE- treated patients	54 diazepam- treated patients
Headache-free	49 within 48 hours	7 within 3-6 days
>50% improved	0	31 within 10 days
No substantial	6	16

Table 2. Long-term results

	55 DHE- treated patients*	54 diazepam- treated patients
Headache-free	17	5
Occasional headaches (<monthly)< td=""><td>19</td><td>10</td></monthly)<>	19	10
Headache 1-2 × monthly	9	10
Headache > weekly	4	15
Constant headache	6	14
• Kendall's tau = $0.35 (p < 0.001)$.		Raskin NH (1

The No

DHE infusion Protocol



· Admission

- Check any complication medicine (triptans, 5-HT1B/1D receptor agonists to be discontinued)
- Vital sign recording: HR, BP, RR, T, O2 sat, upon admission and then prior to each DHE dose

· Baseline

- EKG, Weight, Lab (CBC, Electrolyte, Glucose, Mg, PO4, PT/PTT, INR, UPT (for woman)
- · Potential side effects/adverse events
 - N/V, leg cramp, limb pain, chest discomfort, abdominal cramp, diarrhea, paranthesia
 - Cardiovascular effects: vasospasms, tachycardia, bradycardia, hypertension

Contraindication

PAD, CAD, CVD, Uncontrolled HT, liver and renal impairment, pregnancy

DHE infusion Protocol

- u
- Dose: DHE iv (> 16 y.o. or wt. >50)
- Pretreat with Ondansetron 4 mg iv q 8 hrs, 30 min before each DHE infusion
- · DHE infusion Day
 - D1: First dose: 0.5 mg in 100 mL of NSS over 1 hour. If well tolerated, escalate dosing as follows:
 - Second dose, 8 hours later: 0.75 mg in 250 mL of NSS over 1 hour
 - D2-5: 3rd and subsequent doses: 1 mg in 250 mL NSS over 1 hour q 8 hrs for 10 doses with the goal cumulative total dosage of 11.25 mg(+/- 1mg)

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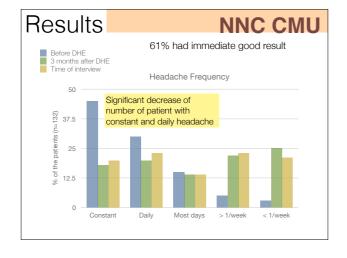
Long-term follow-up study repetitive DHE infusion in CDH and MOH

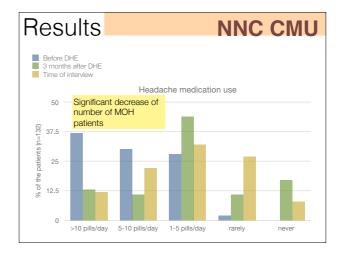
- •174 inpatients overused ergotamine, analgesics and triptans Inpatient repetitive IV DHE protocol (1991-1996; interviewed on 1996)
- •Follow-up: intensity, frequency, acute medication use

DHE protocol consists of (Raskin protocol)

- (1) cessation of all analgesic and ergot medications
- (2) 10 to 20 mg of metoclopramide IV thirty minutes prior to each DHE dose (3) 0.5 to 1.0 mg of DHE through saline infusion over twenty minutes with the times of DHE administration are standardized at 0730h, 1200h, 1800h, 2400h.

Pringsheim T and Howse D Can. J. Neurol. Sci 1998; 25: 146-150











Neuromodulator

FDA approved Neurostimulator for migraine

Transcranial magnetic stimulator (eNeura TMS)
Transcutaneous supraorbital neurostmulation (tSNS) (CEFALY)
Non-invasive vagal nerve stimulator (nVNS, gammaCore)





CLINICAL CORRESPONDENCE

Vagal nerve stimulation aborts migraine in patient with intractable epilepsy

RM Sadler, RA Purdy & S Rahey¹

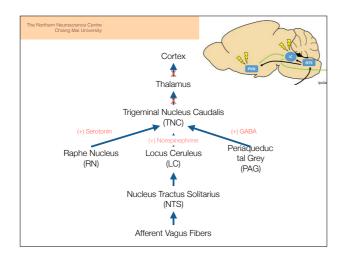
Division of Neurology, QEII Health Sciences Center and Professor Dalhousie University, and *Di Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

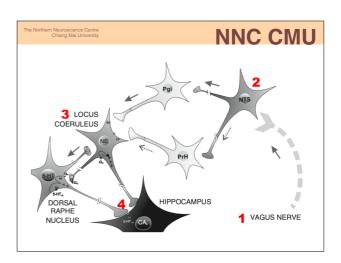
"42 years-old young man with intractable seizures and migraine who underwent vagal nerve stimulation (VNS) as a treatment for his seizure disorder without success but with a rather striking reduction in his migraine attacks."



R. Allan Purdy Dalhousie University, Canada

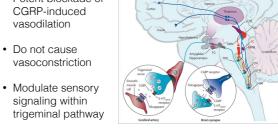
Cephalalgia, 2002, 22, 482-484





The Northern Neuroscience Centre Chiang Mai University **NNC CMU** VNS procedure Implantable Vagus Nerve Portable Vagus Nerve Stimulation Stimulation (VNS, GammaCore)

CGRP Receptor Antagonists · Potent blockade of CGRP-induced vasodilation



NNC CMU

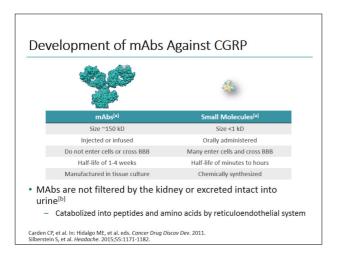
CGPR antagonist

NNC CMU PRESTO (PRospectivE Study of nVNS for the Acute

Treatment Of Migraine)

243 patients with episodic Migraine(120 device vs 123 sham)

- $\bullet\,$ 12.7% of patients who used gammaCore were pain-free after 30 minutes (compared to 4.2% control)
- 21% were pain-free after 60 minutes (compared to 10% in the control)
- 30% were pain-free after 120 minutes (compared to 19.7% control)
- 41% had mild or no pain after 120 minutes (compared to 27.6% control)

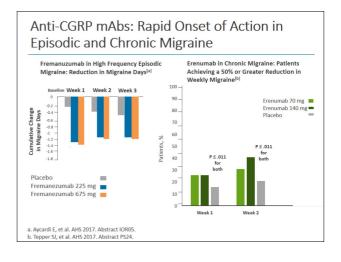


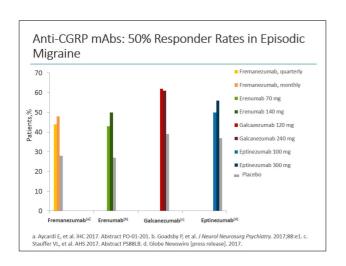
The Small Molecule CGRP Receptor Antagonists: Gepants

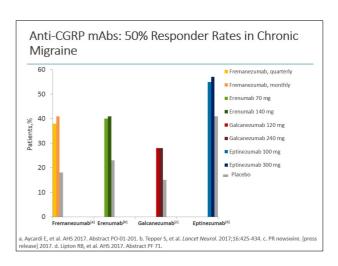
- Acute Treatment of Migraine:
 - Six "gepants" found to be effective in acute migraine treatment: BI44370 TA, MK-3207, olcegepant, telcagepant, rimegepant, and ubrogepant^[a]
- Preventive Treatment of Migraine:
 - Telcagepant and MK-3207 were effective in acute treatment of migraine but when dosed for prevention were associated with elevated transaminase levels in some patients^[a]
- New Gepants in Clinical Development:
 - Ubrogepant in phase 3 trial for acute treatment of episodic migraine^[b]
 - Rimegepant in phase 3 trials in acute treatment of migraine^[c]
 - Atogepant in phase 2/3 trial in episodic migraine prevention^[d]
 - BHV-3500 to be evaluated for migraine prevention^[c]

a. Diener HC, et al. *Lancet Neurol*. 2015;14:1010-1022. b. ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT02867709. c. US Security and Exchange Commission Website. d. ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT02848326.

mAbs Targeting the CGRP Pathway CGRP mAbs Migraine State Episodic and chronic Frenumab CGRP receptor Episodic and chronic 1 SC dose monthly 1 SC dose monthly or every CGRP peptide or ligand Episodic and chronic Galcanezumab CGRP peptide or ligand Episodic and chronic 1 SC dose monthly Giamberardino MA, et al. Intern Emerg Med. 2016;11:1045-1057.







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