



Poster #: 010

# I-BEAM: Impact and Burden of Episodic Acute Migraine – A Patient Experience Study

**J. Ailani<sup>1\*</sup>; S. Ray<sup>2</sup>; S.B. Shrewsbury<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Georgetown University, Washington, DC; <sup>2</sup>Impel NeuroPharma, Seattle, WA

\*Presenting Author  
Corresponding Author

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### DISCLOSURES

- **Dr. Ailani** reports grant received/grants pending from The American Migraine Foundation, Allergan, Lilly, and Biohaven Pharmaceuticals; consulting fees or honorarium from Allergan, Lilly, Amgen, Teva Pharmaceuticals, Biohaven Pharmaceuticals, Zosano Pharma, Impel NeuroPharma, Inc, Satsuma Pharmaceuticals, Revance, and Alder Biopharmaceuticals; payment for lectures (including service on speakers bureaus) from Allergan, Amgen, Teva Pharmaceuticals, and Lilly.
- **Drs. Ray** and **Shrewsbury** are full-time employees and stockholders of Impel NeuroPharma.

**FUNDING** This study was sponsored by Impel NeuroPharma.

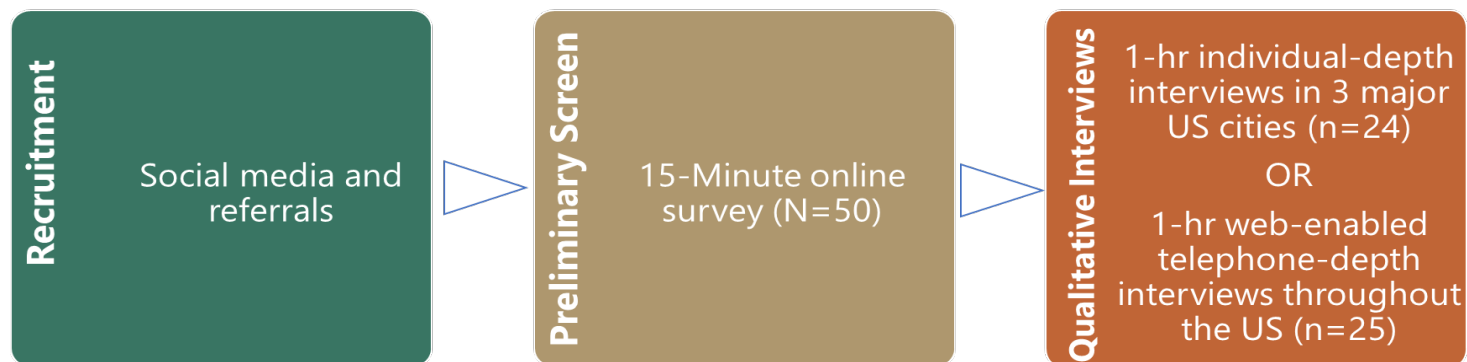
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## Study Objectives and Design

**The objective of this study was to better understand**

- The effect of episodic migraine on the daily lives of individuals with migraine
- Typical pathways and barriers to diagnosis and treatment
- Levels of satisfaction with current treatments and the nature and extent of unmet needs

## Study Design



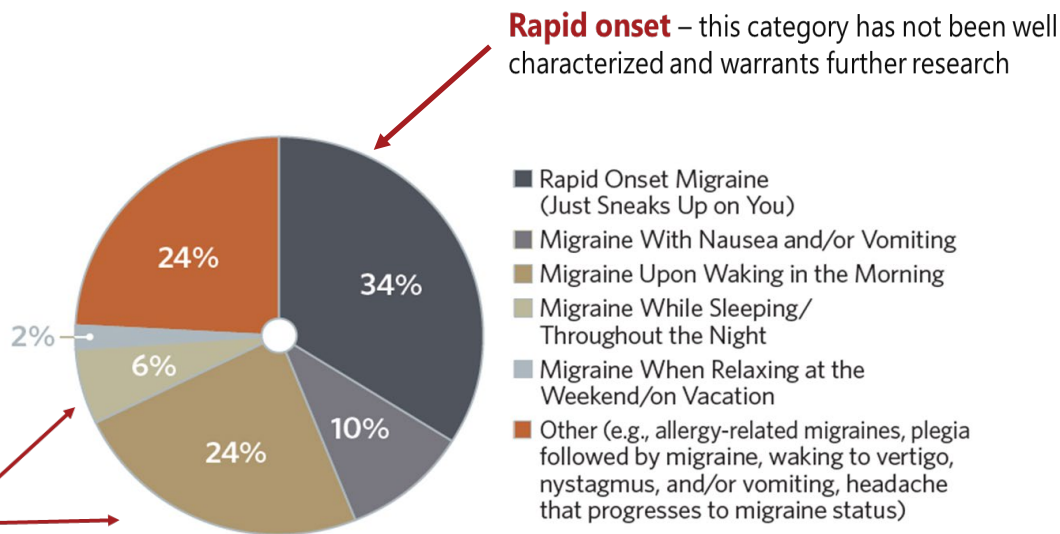
## Results: Baseline Demographic and Disease Characteristics

Demographic Characteristic		N=50
<b>Female, n (%)</b>		49 (98%)
<b>Race/Ethnicity, n (%)</b>	White	37 (74%)
	Black	9 (18%)
	Hispanic	3 (6%)
	Other	1 (2%)
<b>Mean age, years (SD)</b>		36.8 (8.8)
<b>Age group, years, n (%)</b>	20–39	31 (62%)
	40–55	19 (38%)
<b>Education level</b>	High school/some college	24%
	College degree	43%
	Graduate degree	33%
<b>Area of residence</b>	Suburbs	63%
	City	29%
	Rural	8%
<b>Household income</b>	≤\$100,000	28%
	>\$100,000	64%

Disease Characteristic	% Reporting	
<b>Average number of migraine attacks per month</b>	1–2	22
	3–5	56
	5–12	22
<b>Average migraine days per month</b>	2–3	28%
	4–8	46%
	9–15	26%

## Results: Types of Migraine Reported

The most frequently reported types of migraine are:



**Early morning\*** (30%)

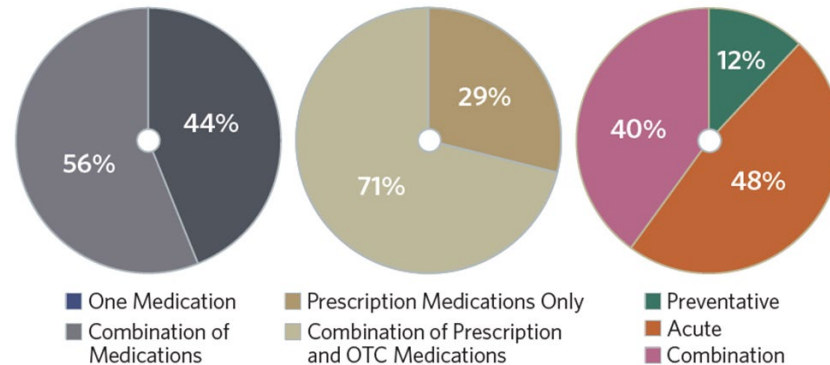
\*Between 1 AM and 9AM.

## Results: Treatment Patterns

**96% of participants took a prescription medication for their migraines**

### Patient Behavior Patterns

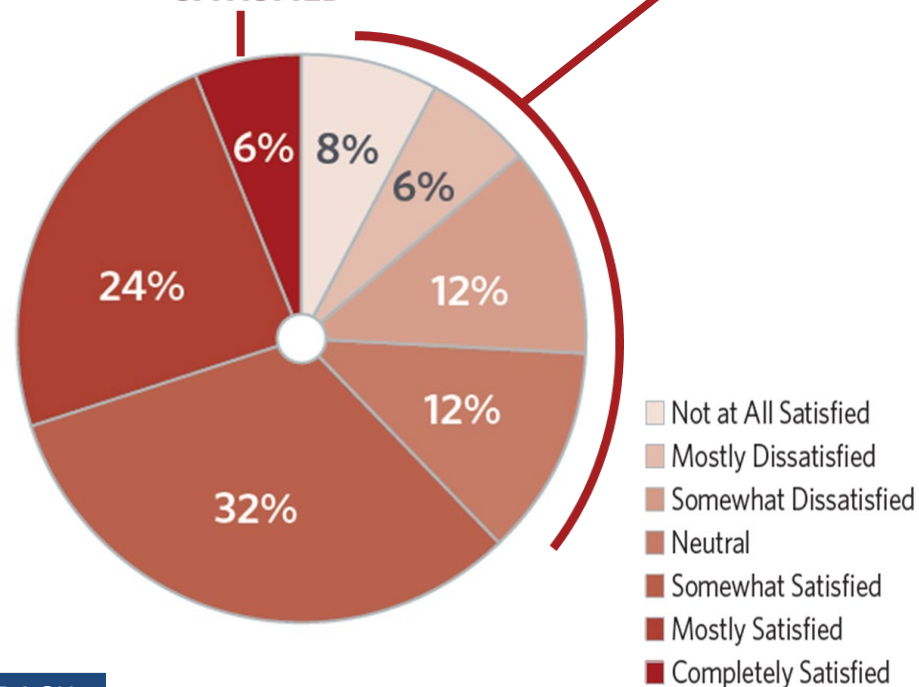
- Those who use a combination of prescription medications typically use a preventative daily and an acute when needed
- Some used OTC meds for lower severity migraines and reserve Rx meds for more painful migraines or busier days
- Others use OTC meds as a first step to diminish pain or symptoms before taking prescribed meds
- 58% of participants who use acute prescription medications are reluctant to use them unless “absolutely necessary”
- 64% of participants reported that nausea and/or vomiting prevented them from taking their prescription migraine medication



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## Results: Treatment Satisfaction

**ONLY 6% WERE COMPLETELY SATISFIED**



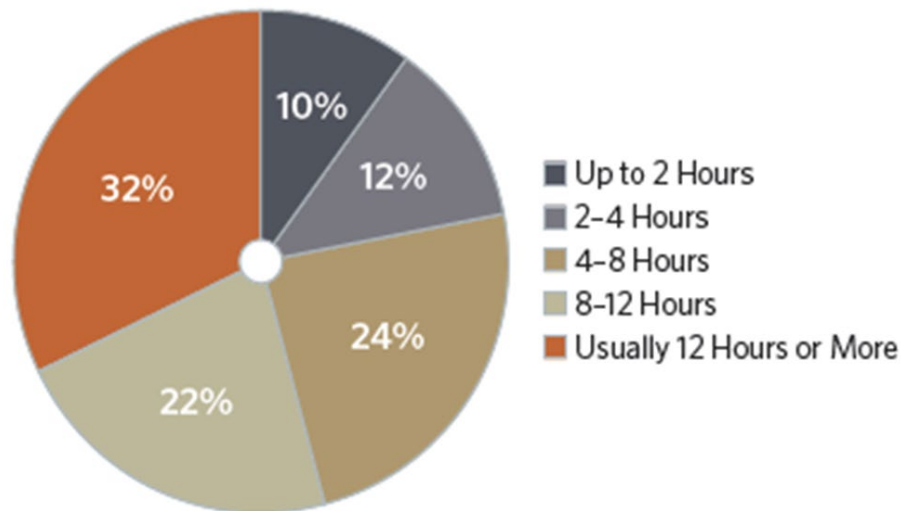
- **72%** rated their satisfaction with “Pain Free Achievement” as **somewhat dissatisfied or worse**
- Some also stated that they suffer “**rebound**” **migraine** after taking their medications
- **40%** of participants expressed **dissatisfaction** with the **time it takes to receive relief** from their medication
- **64%** have **switched medications** at least once, and up to 5 times in the past 3 years
  - 56% switched due to lack of efficacy
  - 13% switched due to side effects

## Results: Duration of Relief

**68% of participants reported headache relief lasting  $\leq 12$  hours**

- About 50% of participants said that they are only sometimes able to resume their normal daily activities after taking their medication
- Most are unable to fully function for the remainder of the day due to side effects or incomplete relief – resulting in absenteeism or presenteeism in the workplace

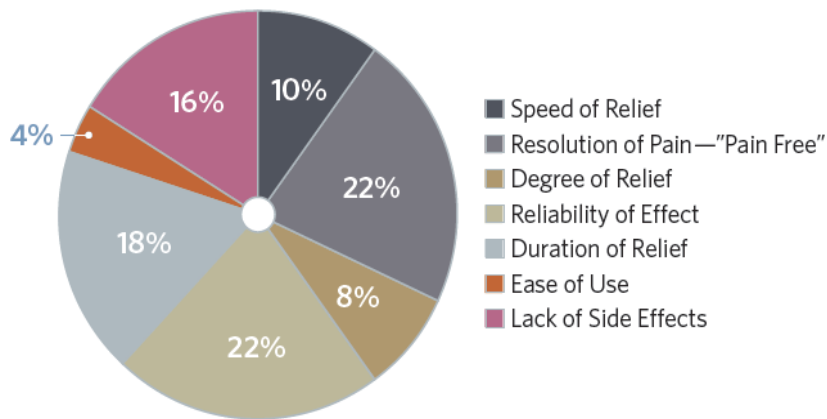
Average Length of Time Relief Lasts





## Results: Unmet Needs

### Participant Views on What is Most Lacking From Current Medication

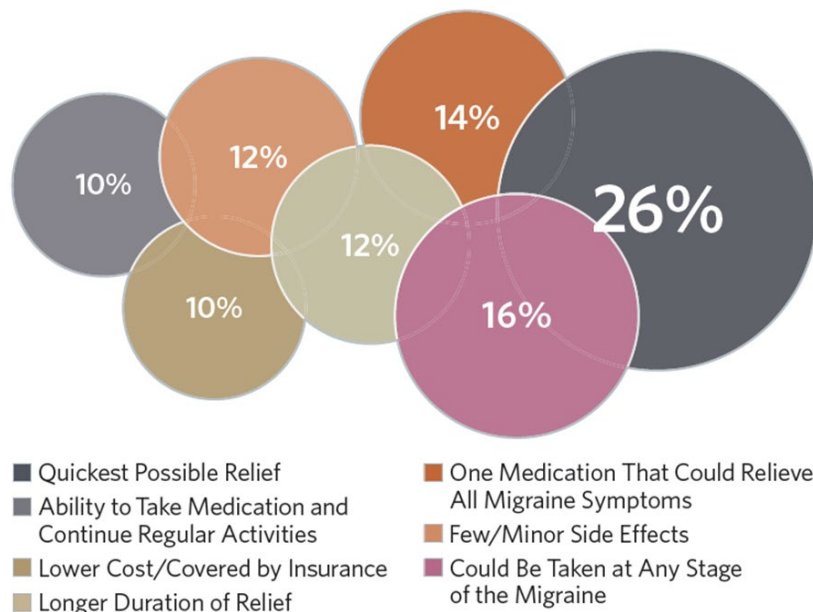


- Survey participants felt that speed of relief (22%), reliability of effect (22%) and duration of effect (18%) were lacking with their current acute treatments
- **30% of participants sought emergency medical attention for their migraines during the last year, despite access to standard of care**

## Results: Characteristics of Ideal Migraine Treatment

- Participants stated that the features of an ideal acute migraine medication included:
  - Fast acting (15–30 min)
  - Long lasting (12–24 hours)
  - Providing complete or near-complete relief
  - Able to be taken any time during migraine
  - Few or no side effects, although participants were willing to accept minor side effects as a trade-off for increased speed and efficacy
  - One medication to relieve all symptoms

### Medication Features of Most Interest to Participants



## Typical Migraine Experience

- The social, societal, and economic burden of episodic migraine significantly impacts the daily lives and livelihoods of patients with migraine
- The typical migraine sufferer has tried many different treatments, medications, and remedies over the course of their journey with the disease, mainly with incomplete levels of satisfaction
- The two most common types of migraines are rapid-onset migraine and early morning migraine
- Most participants would be open to trying a new treatment in the hopes that it would be quicker, more effective, and more consistently relieve their symptoms

## Unmet Needs

- Participants described their ideal medication to be fast acting (15–30 mins), long lasting (12–24 hours) and providing complete or near complete relief and would prefer a medication that they could take any time during the migraine with few or no side effects
- Patients are looking for a medication that can be taken any time during the migraine