

Two randomized migraine studies of galcanezumab

Effects on patient functioning and disability

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Abstract

Objective

To evaluate changes from baseline in patient-reported outcomes for measures of functioning and disability among patients with migraine treated with galcanezumab or placebo.

Methods

Patients with episodic migraine (4–14 monthly migraine headache days) were treated with either galcanezumab (Evaluation of LY2951742 in the Prevention of Episodic Migraine [EVOLVE]-1: 120 mg n = 210, 240 mg n = 208; EVOLVE-2: 120 mg n = 226, 240 mg n = 220) or placebo (EVOLVE-1 n = 425; EVOLVE-2 n = 450) during 6 months of treatment. Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire v2.1 (MSQy2.1) measured the effect of migraine on patient functioning (physical and emotional) in 3 domains, and the Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS) quantified headache-related disability associated with missed or reduced productivity at work or home and social events. Both were collected at baseline and during the treatment period (MSQy2.1 = monthly; MIDAS = months 3 and 6 only).

Results

Differences in MSQy2.1 total score least squares (LS) mean change from baseline (month 4–6) for galcanezumab (120 and 240 mg, respectively) were superior to placebo (EVOLVE-1 = 7.3 and 6.7 [both $p < 0.001$]; EVOLVE-2 = 8.5 and 7.3 [both $p < 0.001$]). Differences were similar for all domain scores ($p < 0.001$ for both galcanezumab doses compared with placebo), were observed as early as month 1, and were sustained for 6 months for most domains. Differences of MIDAS LS mean change from baseline (month 6) for galcanezumab (120 and 240 mg, respectively) compared with placebo were: EVOLVE-1 = -6.3 ($p < 0.001$) and -5.2 ($p = 0.002$); EVOLVE-2 = -9.2 and -8.2 (both $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions

Patients with episodic migraine treated with galcanezumab reported significant and clinically meaningful improvements in daily functioning and decreased disability compared with patients who received placebo.

Classification of evidence

This study provides Class II evidence that for patients with migraine, galcanezumab (120 mg or 240 mg) given once monthly improved functioning and reduced disability.

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Parts of this work were reported at the American Headache Society congress in 2017 as well as in primary clinical reports published in *JAMA Neurology*¹⁰ and *Cephalalgia*.¹¹

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Glossary

DALY = disability-adjusted life-years; **EF** = Emotional Function; **EVOLVE** = Evaluation of LY2951742 in the Prevention of Episodic Migraine; **HRQoL** = health-related quality of life; **ICHD-3 beta** = International Classification of Headache Disorders–3 beta; **IP** = investigational product; **ITT** = intent-to-treat; **LS** = least squares; **MHD** = migraine headache days; **MID** = minimally important differences; **MIDAS** = Migraine Disability Assessment; **MSQv2.1** = Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire version 2.1; **RFP** = Role Function–Preventive; **RFR** = Role Function–Restrictive.

Migraine is a neurologic disease that is associated with notable disability globally, ranking second for disability-adjusted life-years (DALY), according to the WHO.¹ People with migraine also experience diminished health-related quality of life (HRQoL), which affects the physical, emotional, and social aspects of daily living.^{2–5} Preventive treatments for migraine should improve HRQoL and reduce headache-related disability.

Most migraine prevention clinical studies focus on reductions in monthly migraine days or responder rates as primary efficacy measures. The benefits of preventive treatment on HRQoL and disability may go unmeasured. These types of measures are particularly important because they assess the potential benefits of treatment in patient-centered functional terms and, likewise, capture burdens imposed by medication-related side effects.^{2,6} Three-quarters of people with migraine have a reduced ability to function during an attack.⁷

For many oral migraine preventive medications, dose is titrated over weeks, and early discontinuation due to lack of efficacy, poor tolerability, or both is common.^{8,9}

This article reports data from 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 studies (Evaluation of LY2951742 in the Prevention of Episodic Migraine [EVOLVE]–1 and EVOLVE-2) with 2 different dose regimens of galcanezumab (120 and 240 mg), a monoclonal antibody against calcitonin gene-related peptide used in the preventive treatment of episodic migraine. Incorporated into the study protocols, Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire v2.1 (MSQv2.1) and Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS) instruments were used to measure patient functioning and disability, respectively, during treatment.

Methods

Study design

Details of these studies' designs have been described earlier.^{10,11} Briefly, the design was identical for both studies and consisted of 4 periods: initial screening and washout (3–45 days); a prospective lead-in or baseline period for determining the frequency of migraine headache days (MHD) or probable migraine headache (30–40 days); a double-blind treatment period (months 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6); and a 4-month posttreatment (washout) period (months 7, 8, 9, 10). Study treatments (galcanezumab 120 or 240 mg or placebo;

randomization ratio was 1:1:2, respectively) were administered monthly during office visits by subcutaneous injection during the double-blind treatment period. Patients used an electronic hand-held diary device to record their headache information, such as pain severity and duration, other related symptoms, and acute medication use. Participants made diary entries every day during the baseline, treatment, and post-treatment periods; patients were also permitted to take specified acute migraine medications during these periods.

Diagnosis

The patient population consisted of male and female patients aged 18–65 years previously diagnosed with migraine with or without aura per the International Classification of Headache Disorders–3 beta (ICHD-3 beta)¹² criteria for at least 1 year prior, and had migraine onset before age 50 years. Patients were enrolled only if they had a frequency of 4–14 MHD, including probable MHD, and at least 2 migraine attacks per month during the lead-in period. Patients with a history of ≥ 15 headache days per month on average during the last 3 months due to migraine, probable migraine, or any other headache, or who were suspected of having chronic migraine as defined per ICHD-3 beta, were excluded.

Outcome measures

The MSQv2.1 is a self-administered health status instrument developed to address physical and emotional limitations of specific concern to people with migraine.^{13,14} It assesses the effect of migraine on work or daily activities, relationships with family and friends, leisure time, productivity, concentration, energy, tiredness, and feelings.^{13,14} The instrument consists of 14 items spanning 3 domains and each dimension is scored independently: (1) Role Function–Restrictive (RFR); (2) Role Function–Preventive (RFP); and (3) Emotional Function (EF). The RFR domain has 7 items that measure the degree to which migraine limits the performance of usual activities, RFP has 4 items that measure the degree to which migraine interrupts or stops the performance of usual activities, and EF has 3 items addressing feelings of frustration and helplessness due to migraine.^{13,14} Participants rated the items on a standard 6-point ordered-categorical scale; answer choices ranged from “none of the time” to “all of the time.”¹³ The MSQv2.1 domains and total raw scores were transformed to ranges of 0–100, with 100 indicating the best functional health status and a positive change in scores reflecting functional improvement. The transformation process allowed each rating to reflect the percentage of the total possible score.^{15,16} The MSQv2.1 covers a 4-week recall period and is

considered reliable, valid, and sensitive to changes in migraine effects.^{13,14} It has been used in numerous clinical studies,^{13,17–21} and has been highly recommended by the NIH as an instrument for headache studies.²² Minimally important differences (MID) from baseline (individual-level, within-group) have been established for MSQy2.1 scale scores (RFR = +10.9; RFP = +8.3; EF = +12.2).^{18,23}

The Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS) test was designed to quantify headache-related disability over a 3-month period.²⁴ This instrument consists of 5 items that reflect the number of days reported as missing work, or with reduced productivity at work or home, or missing social events. A higher value is indicative of greater disability and scores range from 0 to 270.^{24,25} Categorical grades have been defined for MIDAS.⁷ Grade I = little or no disability (scores of 0–5); grade II = mild disability (scores of 6–10); grade III = moderate disability (scores of 11–20); and grade IV = severe disability (scores of 21 or greater). This instrument is considered valid and highly reliable, and correlates well with clinical judgment regarding the need for medical care.^{24,25}

Data relative to MSQy2.1 were collected monthly during the double-blind treatment period in both studies while MIDAS data were collected at months 3 and 6 only.

Data analysis

The primary outcome for each study was overall mean change from baseline in the number of monthly MHD.^{10,11} Secondary outcomes, the focus of this article, included mean change from baseline on the MSQy2.1 scale (baseline to average of months 4–6), and mean change from baseline on the MIDAS scale (baseline to month 6). MIDAS response was defined as an improvement of at least 50% from baseline at month 6 in the total score.

Changes from baseline to each postbaseline visit for MSQy2.1 and MIDAS were analyzed using the mixed model repeated measures analysis method (covariates included treatment, region, month, treatment-by-month interaction, baseline value, baseline-by-month interaction, and baseline MHD [<8 vs ≥ 8] category). The MSQy2.1 RFR domain was prespecified as the key secondary objective to adjust for multiple testing^{10,11}; no multiplicity adjustments were made for other MSQy2.1 domains or MIDAS scores.

The percentages of patients reaching an MSQy2.1 MID over the mean of months 4–6 were analyzed. The percentages of patients reaching a MIDAS total score response of at least 50% improvement from baseline were calculated. The percentages of patients reaching MIDAS response and reaching MSQy2.1 MID at each postbaseline visit were analyzed with a pseudo-likelihood-based generalized linear mixed models repeated measures approach. Contrasts were used to test for differences in outcomes between treatment groups at each month as well as overall across all months. Statistical tests comparing outcomes between groups assumed a null hypothesis

of no difference in outcomes among groups. All *p* values shown are 2-sided unless otherwise specifically indicated.

Analyses (SAS software version 9.4, SAS Institute, Cary, NC) included all intent-to-treat (ITT) patients who were randomized and received at least one dose of investigational product (IP).

Primary research question

Does treatment with galcanezumab for prevention of migraine significantly improve patient functioning and decrease patient disability? These 2 phase 3 clinical trials provide Class II evidence that galcanezumab increases patients' MSQy2.1 scores and decreases MIDAS scores.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

These studies are registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02614183 and NCT02614196). Appropriate institutional review boards at each study site reviewed and approved the study protocols, and all trials were conducted according to Good Clinical Practice and the Declaration of Helsinki. Patients provided written informed consent before initiating study procedures.

Data availability statement

The studies were registered at ClinicalTrials.gov and those data are available using the following identifiers: NCT02614183; NCT02614196.

Results

Patients

Baseline demographics and disease burden are shown in table 1.

EVOLVE-1

A total of 1,671 patients with episodic migraine entered the study; 862 were randomized to treatments. A total of 858 randomized patients received at least one dose of IP and were included in the ITT population (120 mg *n* = 213, 240 mg *n* = 212, placebo *n* = 433). Overall, 703 patients (81.9% [703/858]) with episodic migraine completed treatment.

EVOLVE-2

A total of 1,696 patients entered the study; 922 were randomized to treatments. A total of 915 randomized patients received at least one dose of IP and were included in the ITT population (120 mg *n* = 231, 240 mg *n* = 223, placebo *n* = 461). Overall, 785 patients (85.1% [785/922]) completed treatment. In both studies, the most common reason for screen failure was not meeting enrollment criteria based on migraine headache information collected in the electronic patient-reported diary during lead-in.

Mean baseline MSQy2.1 total scores were significantly different between galcanezumab and placebo for EVOLVE-1,

Table 1 Baseline demographics and disease burden

	EVOLVE-1			EVOLVE-2		
	Placebo, n = 433	Galcanezumab		Placebo, n = 461	Galcanezumab	
		120 mg, n = 213	240 mg, n = 212		120 mg, n = 231	240 mg, n = 223
Age, y, mean (SD)	41.3 (11.4)	40.9 (11.9)	39.1 (11.5)	42.3 (11.3)	40.9 (11.2)	41.9 (10.8)
Sex (female), %	83.6	85.0	82.6	85.3	85.3	85.7
Race (white), %	82.2	79.3	77.8	70.5	71.9	68.2
MSQv2.1 ^a	N = 431	N = 212	N = 208	N = 456	N = 231	N = 222
Total, mean (SD)	59.6 (16.1)	56.9 (16.7) ^b	54.6 (17.8) ^c	58.0 (16.7)	59.6 (15.3)	58.0 (16.8)
RFR, mean (SD)	52.9 (15.4)	51.4 (16.2)	48.8 (16.8) ^b	51.4 (15.7)	52.5 (14.8)	51.7 (16.3)
RFP, mean (SD)	69.0 (17.9)	65.6 (19.3) ^b	64.4 (20.1) ^b	66.9 (19.0)	69.4 (18.9)	67.0 (20.1)
EF, mean (SD)	62.5 (24.0)	57.1 (24.6) ^b	55.3 (25.4) ^c	61.7 (25.1)	63.4 (22.2)	60.7 (23.3)
MIDAS	N = 431	N = 212	N = 208	N = 456	N = 231	N = 222
Total, mean (SD)	31.8 (27.3)	32.9 (28.2)	36.1 (27.8)	34.3 (31.0)	30.9 (27.9)	32.8 (28.8)
No. of days missed work or school	2.7 (4.1)	2.7 (3.8)	3.3 (5.5)	2.8 (5.9)	2.1 (3.9)	2.8 (4.6)
No. of days reduced productivity	7.4 (9.0)	6.9 (8.0)	8.3 (9.5)	8.3 (10.0)	7.3 (8.2)	8.7 (9.7)
No. of days missed household work	9.2 (8.9)	9.5 (9.1)	10.4 (9.4)	9.2 (9.5)	8.6 (9.7)	8.5 (9.1)
No. of days reduced productivity	8.0 (7.7)	8.8 (9.3)	8.9 (8.4)	8.3 (9.1)	8.3 (9.4)	8.0 (9.3)
No. of days missed family/social	4.6 (5.6)	5.0 (6.6)	5.2 (5.0)	5.6 (7.4)	4.6 (6.8)	4.8 (5.4)

Abbreviations: EF = emotional function; EVOLVE = Evaluation of LY2951742 in the Prevention of Episodic Migraine; MIDAS = Migraine Disability Assessment; MSQv2.1 = Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire version 2.1; RFP = Role Function–Preventive; RFR = Role Function–Restrictive.

^a Total and each domain's raw dimension scores were transformed to a 0- to 100-point scale.

^b $p < 0.05$ Compared with placebo.

^c $p < 0.001$ Compared with placebo.

but did not differ for EVOLVE-2 (table 1). Baseline scores for MIDAS did not differ significantly between groups.

HRQoL and daily functioning: MSQv2.1

EVOLVE-1

After multiplicity adjustment, there was a significantly greater least squares (LS) mean change from baseline relative to placebo ($p < 0.001$) on the RFR domain score in both the galcanezumab 120 mg and 240 mg treatment groups (table 2). Similarly, both galcanezumab doses demonstrated superiority in other domains of MSQv2.1 (table 2). MSQ responses, taken monthly during treatment, demonstrated that galcanezumab significantly ($p < 0.001$) improved RFR (with multiplicity adjustment) scores beginning at month 1, compared with placebo (figure 1A). Galcanezumab treatment produced a greater proportion of patients who met the established MID criteria at month 6 for MSQv2.1 domains compared to treatment with placebo. For each domain, these data represent the percentage of patients in each treatment group (120 mg, 240 mg, placebo, respectively) that met the criteria \pm standard error, and level of significance for the 120- or 240-mg treatment group compared with placebo. RFR: 89.3% \pm 0.02% ($p = 0.004$); 90.7% \pm 0.02% ($p = 0.001$);

79.7% \pm 0.02%. RFP: 85.4% \pm 0.03% ($p = 0.003$); 82.0% \pm 0.03% ($p = 0.037$); 72.7% \pm 0.03%. EF: 83.2% \pm 0.04% ($p = 0.012$); 85.8% \pm 0.04% ($p = 0.003$); 69.4% \pm 0.04.

EVOLVE-2

Both doses of galcanezumab improved daily functioning as measured in each domain of the MSQv2.1 (table 2). Both galcanezumab 120 mg and 240 mg significantly ($p < 0.001$) increased the LS means and difference vs placebo on the RFR (with multiplicity adjustment), RFP, and EF domains, as well as the total score averaged over months 4–6. Moreover, both treatment groups of galcanezumab showed significant improvements ($p < 0.001$) in RFR scores (with multiplicity adjustment) when assessed monthly during treatment (months 1–6) beginning at month 1 compared with placebo (figure 1b). As shown in EVOLVE-1, the proportion of patients who met the established MID criteria at month 6 for MSQv2.1 domains was greater with galcanezumab than with placebo, and the differences for all MSQv2.1 domains and both galcanezumab treatment groups compared with placebo were significant. Data are reported here in the same format as above in EVOLVE-1. RFR: 90.6% \pm 0.02% ($p < 0.001$); 87.6% \pm 0.02% ($p < 0.001$); 74.5% \pm 0.02%. RFP: 82.5% \pm 0.03% ($p < 0.001$); 79.4% \pm 0.03% ($p = 0.004$);

Table 2 Changes in patient functioning and disability scores during treatment

	EVOLVE-1			EVOLVE-2		
	Placebo, n = 425	Galcanezumab		Placebo, n = 450	Galcanezumab	
		120 mg, n = 210	240 mg, n = 208		120 mg, n = 226	240 mg, n = 220
MSQv2.1 total (average of months 4–6)						
LS mean change (SE)	21.5 (1.0)	28.9 (1.3) ^b	28.2 (1.3) ^b	16.6 (0.9)	25.0 (1.1) ^b	23.9 (1.1) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	7.3 (1.2) ^b	6.7 (1.3) ^b	—	8.5 (1.2) ^b	7.3 (1.2) ^b
95% CI	—	4.9, 9.8	4.3, 9.2	—	6.1, 10.8	5.0, 9.6
RFR (average of months 4–6)						
LS mean change (SE)	24.7 (1.1)	32.4 (1.3) ^b	32.1 (1.3) ^b	19.7 (0.9)	28.5 (1.2) ^b	27.0 (1.2) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	7.7 (1.3) ^b	7.4 (1.3) ^b	—	8.8 (1.3) ^b	7.4 (1.3) ^b
95% CI	—	5.2, 10.3	4.8, 10.0	—	6.3, 11.3	4.9, 9.9
RFP (average of months 4–6)						
LS mean change (SE)	17.1 (0.9)	22.7 (1.2) ^b	21.8 (1.2) ^b	12.3 (0.8)	20.1 (1.0) ^b	18.9 (1.1) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	5.6 (1.1) ^b	4.7 (1.2) ^b	—	7.8 (1.1) ^b	6.7 (1.1) ^b
95% CI	—	3.3, 7.8	2.4, 7.0	—	5.6, 10.1	4.4, 8.9
EF (average of months 4–6)						
LS mean change (SE)	20.7 (1.3)	29.0 (1.5) ^b	27.9 (1.6) ^b	15.6 (1.0)	24.1 (1.3) ^b	23.4 (1.3) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	8.3 (1.5) ^b	7.2 (1.5) ^b	—	8.5 (1.4) ^b	7.8 (1.4) ^b
95% CI	—	5.3, 11.3	4.1, 10.2	—	5.8, 11.2	5.1, 10.6
MIDAS total (month 6)						
LS mean change (SE)	-14.9 (1.4) ^b	-21.2 (1.7) ^b	-20.1 (1.7) ^b	-12.0 (1.3) ^b	-21.2 (1.6) ^b	-20.2 (1.6) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	-6.3 (1.6) ^b	-5.2 (1.6) ^a	—	-9.2 (1.8) ^b	-8.2 (1.8) ^b
95% CI	—	-9.5, -3.1	-8.4, -2.0	—	-12.6, -5.7	-11.7, -4.7
MIDAS no. of days missed work or school (month 6)						
LS mean change (SE)	-1.0 (0.3) ^b	-1.5 (0.3) ^b	-1.6 (0.3) ^b	-0.8 (0.2) ^b	-1.7 (0.3) ^b	-1.7 (0.3) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	-0.5 (0.3)	-0.6 (0.3)	—	-0.9 (0.3) ^a	-0.9 (0.3) ^a
95% CI	—	-1.1, 0.1	-1.2, 0.1	—	-1.5, -0.4	-1.5, -0.3
MIDAS no. of days reduced productivity at work or school (month 6)						
LS mean change (SE)	-3.3 (0.4) ^b	-4.8 (0.5) ^b	-5.1 (0.5) ^b	-3.1 (0.4) ^b	-4.9 (0.4) ^b	-5.2 (0.4) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	-1.5 (0.5) ^a	-1.7 (0.5) ^b	—	-1.9 (0.5) ^b	-2.1 (0.5) ^b
95% CI	—	-2.5, -0.5	-2.7, -0.7	—	-2.8, -0.9	-3.0, -1.1
MIDAS no. of days missed household work (month 6)						
LS mean change (SE)	-4.5 (0.4) ^b	-6.2 (0.5) ^b	-6.1 (0.5) ^b	-3.4 (0.4) ^b	-5.9 (0.5) ^b	-5.6 (0.5) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	-1.7 (0.5) ^b	-1.6 (0.5) ^a	—	-2.5 (0.6) ^b	-2.2 (0.6) ^b
95% CI	—	-2.7, -0.8	-2.6, -0.7	—	-3.6, -1.4	-3.3, -1.1
MIDAS no. of days reduced productivity in household work (month 6)						
LS mean change (SE)	-4.4 (0.4) ^b	-5.8 (0.5) ^b	-5.2 (0.5) ^b	-3.3 (0.3) ^b	-5.5 (0.4) ^b	-5.4 (0.4) ^b

Continued

Table 2 Changes in patient functioning and disability scores during treatment (continued)

	EVOLVE-1			EVOLVE-2		
	Placebo, n = 425	Galcanezumab		Placebo, n = 450	Galcanezumab	
		120 mg, n = 210	240 mg, n = 208		120 mg, n = 226	240 mg, n = 220
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	-1.4 (0.6) ^a	-0.8 (0.6)	—	-2.2 (0.4) ^b	-2.0 (0.4) ^b
95% CI	—	-2.5, -0.3	-1.9, 0.3	—	-3.0, -1.3	-2.9, -1.2
MIDAS no. of days missed family/social (month 6)						
LS mean change (SE)	-2.4 (0.3) ^b	-3.5 (0.3) ^b	-2.6 (0.4) ^b	-1.7 (0.3) ^b	-3.6 (0.4) ^b	-3.0 (0.4) ^b
Diff vs placebo (SE)	—	-1.1 (0.3) ^a	-0.2 (0.4)	—	-1.9 (0.5) ^b	-1.2 (0.5) ^a
95% CI	—	-1.8, -0.4	-0.9, 0.5	—	-2.8, -0.9	-2.2, -0.3

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; Diff = difference; EF = emotional function; EVOLVE = Evaluation of LY2951742 in the Prevention of Episodic Migraine; LS = least squares; MIDAS = Migraine Disability Assessment; MSQv2.1 = Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire v2.1; RFP = Role Function–Preventive; RFR = Role Function–Restrictive.

^a $p < 0.05$

^b $p < 0.001$.

66.5% ± 0.03%. EF: 78.1% ± 0.04% ($p = 0.002$); 79.3% ± 0.04% ($p = 0.001$); 62.3% ± 0.03%.

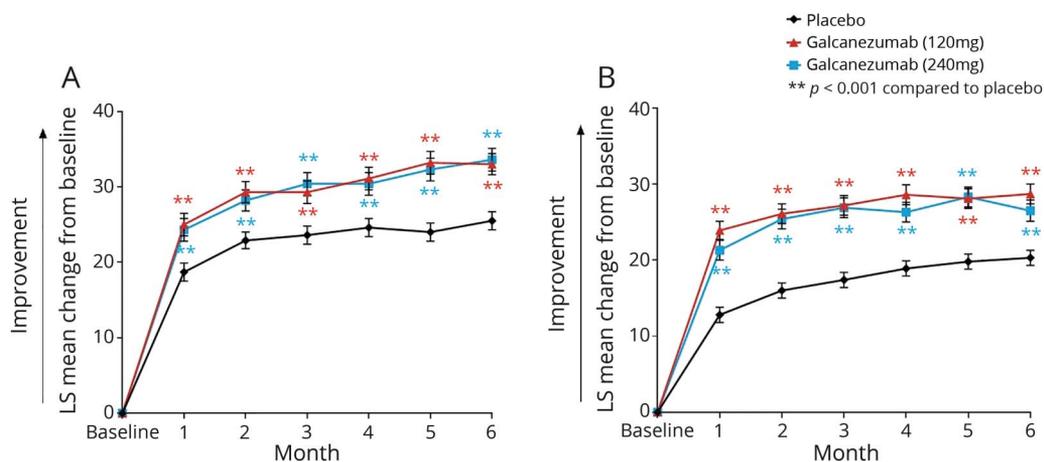
Disability: MIDAS

EVOLVE-1

Mean baseline MIDAS total score overall was 33.2, which represented the total number of days migraine limited activity during the previous 3-month period, and reflected severe disability. For MIDAS total score, the percentage of patients meeting the definition of 50% response at month 6 (model estimated rate) was significantly greater in both the

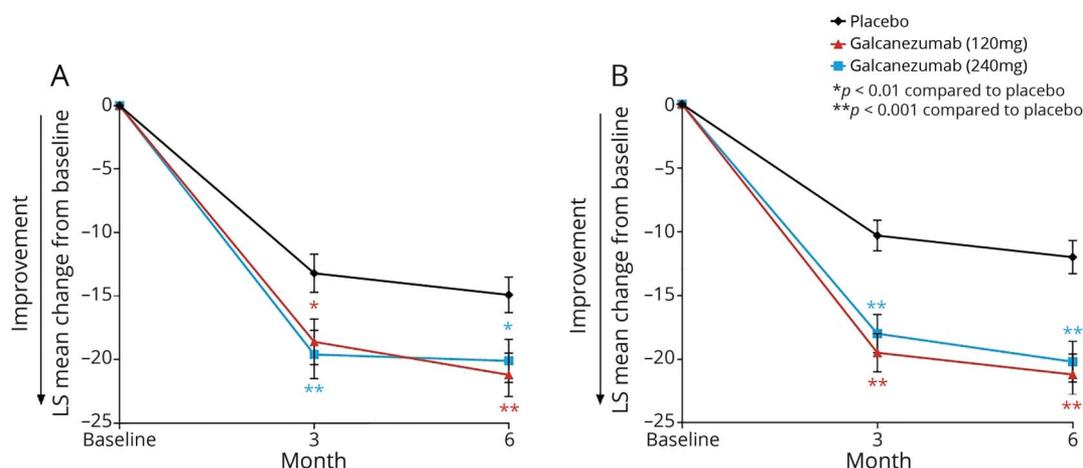
galcanezumab 120 and 240 mg treatment groups (80.3% and 76.2%, respectively; each $p < 0.001$) compared with placebo (54.8%). Galcanezumab treatment significantly improved individual item scores of the MIDAS ($p < 0.001$) (table 2). Exceptions that were not significantly improved included the following (difference vs placebo only): number of days missed for work or school (120 and 240 mg); number of days with reduced productivity in household work (240 mg); and number of days missed for family/social activities (240 mg). Treatment with galcanezumab significantly improved ($p < 0.01$) MIDAS total LS mean change from baseline scores compared with placebo at months 3 and 6 (figure 2A).

Figure 1 Galcanezumab treatment improves Role Function–Restrictive domain scores of the Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire



Least squares (LS) mean change from baseline ± standard error for migraine-specific quality of life (MSQ) questionnaire scores for the Role Function–Restrictive (RFR) domain are shown for Evaluation of LY2951742 in the Prevention of Episodic Migraine (EVOLVE)-1 (A) and EVOLVE-2 (B). MSQ scores were collected monthly for patients treated with placebo (black diamonds), 120 mg galcanezumab (red triangles), and 240 mg galcanezumab (blue squares). In both trials, patients treated with either dose of galcanezumab had significantly higher scores compared to placebo as early as 1 month after starting treatment.

Figure 2 Galcanezumab treatment improves total score for Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS)



Least squares (LS) mean changes from baseline \pm standard error for the MIDAS total score are shown for Evaluation of LY2951742 in the Prevention of Episodic Migraine (EVOLVE)-1 (A) and EVOLVE-2 (B). MIDAS scores were collected at baseline and at months 3 and 6 for patients treated with placebo (black diamonds), 120 mg galcanezumab (red triangles), and 240 mg galcanezumab (blue squares). In both trials, patients treated with either dose of galcanezumab showed significantly improved MIDAS scores in comparison to patients treated with placebo.

EVOLVE-2

Mean baseline MIDAS total score overall was 33.0, which again reflected severe disability. For MIDAS total score, the percentage of patients meeting the definition of 50% response at month 6 (model estimated rate) was statistically greater in both the galcanezumab 120 and 240 mg treatment groups (73.0% and 77.1%, respectively; each $p < 0.001$) compared with placebo (55.6%). Galcanezumab treatment significantly improved all individual item scores of MIDAS ($p < 0.05$) (table 2). Both galcanezumab doses significantly ($p < 0.001$) improved MIDAS total scores at month 6 compared with placebo (figure 2b).

Discussion

Measures of HRQoL and measures of disability are related in that high levels of disability are typically accompanied by low HRQoL scores.²⁶ Conversely, when effective treatment interventions are used, disability decreases, and HRQoL scores increase.²⁶ This distinct interaction between a person's health and the way in which they live and function on a daily basis²⁶ is becoming increasingly relevant to clinicians who treat people with migraine.

Both of these studies compared 2 doses of galcanezumab with placebo in the preventive treatment of episodic migraine. Prior publications^{10,11} showed significant reductions in monthly MHD with corresponding significant increases in 50% responder rates, and low discontinuation rates with evidence of safety and tolerability for both doses of galcanezumab vs placebo. We extended prior analyses and demonstrated significant improvements in HRQoL as measured by the MSQv.2.1, in addition to significant reductions in migraine-related disability (MIDAS).

At baseline, patients reported MSQv.2.1 scores of less than 60%, which indicated considerable functional impairment due to migraine on daily activities over the last 4 weeks. After 6 months of galcanezumab treatment, patients' MSQv.2.1 total scores in both studies increased by 23.0–28.9 points, with consistent significant improvements greater than those seen with placebo for the total score and all 3 domain scores. Galcanezumab-treated patients reported significantly improved MSQv.2.1 outcomes compared with patients using placebo, beginning at month 1 and lasting for the duration of the study. On average (months 4–6), patients exceeded approximately 80% of the total score possible for the MSQv.2.1, indicating substantial increases in functional capabilities related to work or daily activities, relationships with family and friends, leisure time, productivity, concentration, energy, tiredness, and emotional well-being. These results were consistent across all 3 domains of MSQv.2.1. In the galcanezumab treatment groups, 80% or more of patients achieved previously defined MIDAs after 6 months of treatment. These results indicate that galcanezumab reduced the effect of migraine to restrict, prevent, and emotionally impair patient functioning, beginning at month 1. A fairly high proportion of placebo patients also met these thresholds, indicating the need to develop and apply responder thresholds using methods deemed acceptable per the Food and Drug Administration PRO Guidance.²⁷ Such analyses have been completed and reported for the RFR domain for the galcanezumab double-blind randomized phase 3 clinical trials²⁸; however, thresholds for the other 2 domains are still in development.

Baseline MIDAS Total scores indicated that study participants were severely disabled due to migraine. There were significantly greater reductions in MIDAS Total score among patients treated with galcanezumab, with grade-level changes

from severe to borderline mild/moderate disability after 3 and 6 months of treatment. Survey areas with consistent statistically significant reductions greater than those seen with placebo included productivity at work or school and days of missed household work. Nearly consistent results were observed for the number of days with reduced productivity in household work and days of missed family or social activities. There were greater numerical reductions in days missed at work or school and, given that patients with migraine tend to work through their attacks,⁵ the lack of statistical differences for this particular item was not unexpected. A reduction of 50% in the MIDAS total score was defined a priori to indicate response, and generally exceeds the threshold of a clinically meaningful change of at least 5 points. More than 70% of patients in the galcanezumab treatment groups met this responder definition, which was nearly 20% more than that observed for the placebo treatment group. Total MIDAS scores correlate with clinical judgment of pain intensity, disability, and the level of urgency for treatment in patients with migraine. In these 2 clinical trials, galcanezumab-treated patients experienced shifts from severe to nearly mild disability grades in MIDAS, indicating that treatment needs were being addressed.⁷

A successful preventive therapy for migraine must improve a patient's ability to function across all areas of their life, as well as reduce MHD with minimal or no adverse effects. As previously noted, migraine ranks second in DALY globally,¹ with high indirect costs attributed to reduced productivity. Patients report that migraine impairs daily functioning in multiple areas of their lives^{3,29–31} and even moderate migraine attacks can disturb patients' normal activities.³ According to patient reports, work difficulties are mostly due to decreased efficiency and restriction in time devoted to work.⁴ Patients also tended to miss other activities, such as family, social, and leisure activities, even more than school and work.⁵ These results for EVOLVE-1 and -2 demonstrated that galcanezumab treatment improved patient functioning across multiple areas of life. As measured by the MSQ, the amount of time that migraine restricted, prevented, or emotionally impaired patients in usual daily activities such as work and social events was significantly decreased.

Previous studies showed that migraine preventive treatments from various drug classes improved patient functioning and reduced disability.^{18,32,33} Comparisons between studies are limited by differences in methodologies. In the EVOLVE-1 and -2 trials, significant improvements in MSQv2.1 compared with placebo were observed early for galcanezumab (month 1). In a pooled analysis of 3 clinical studies of topiramate, which requires 4 weeks of dose titration up to 100 mg/d, MSQv2.1 responses were not collected before 8 weeks.¹⁷ In a clinical study comparing topiramate and amitriptyline, MIDAS score reductions averaged 12 and 14 points after 6 months.³² The average decrease observed with galcanezumab in EVOLVE-1 and -2 was of greater magnitude (–20 points). A recent clinical trial of erenumab demonstrated significant reductions in

MIDAS scores after 3 months of treatment, although a modified version of MIDAS was used.³³ Overall, these studies showed that galcanezumab treatment yielded improvements in patient functioning and reductions in disability associated with migraine that were consistent with other migraine preventive treatments. Continued research is needed to observe the clinical implications of achieving improvements as early as 1 month after initiating treatment.

Studies have shown that migraine-preventive medications improve workplace efficiency, decrease missed workdays, improve HRQoL, and reduce activity limitations.^{4,34} Data from these 2 studies showed significant and clinically meaningful reductions in functional impairment and disability when patients were treated with galcanezumab and thus suggest the potential to increase work productivity.

There are limitations to this research. Whether these findings can be applied to the broader general episodic migraine population is not known, but the baseline characteristics of these clinical study patients were similar to those described elsewhere.⁵ Furthermore, galcanezumab was tested as a monotherapy and the HRQoL outcomes when used concurrently with other preventive medications are not yet known. The occurrence of migraine headaches per month tends to vary over time for patients³⁵ and an adequate time on treatment is needed to observe changes in patient functioning; therefore, the average of months 4–6 was used as the endpoint for the MSQ, to increase accuracy and to allow for a more stable endpoint estimate. However, these studies were designed with a 1-month prospective baseline period and it was not feasible to capture an average over multiple months at baseline, to account for potential variability prior to randomization.

These results provide important evidence for clinicians and health care policy makers that, beyond decreasing the number of MHD, galcanezumab improved patients' health-related quality of life scores and improved disability scores in a rapid and sustained fashion.

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J. Ford is a full-time employee of Eli Lilly and Company and minority owner of company stock. D. Ayer is a full-time employee of Eli Lilly and Company and minority owner of company stock. Q. Zhang was previously a full-time employee of Eli Lilly and Company and is a minority owner of company stock. Q. Zhang is now a full-time employee of Sanofi. J. Carter was previously a full-time employee of Eli Lilly and Company and is a minority owner of company stock. J.N. Carter is

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David W. Ayer, PhD	Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis	Author	Study design, interpretation of the data, wrote the initial draft of the manuscript, and revised the manuscript for content
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Appendix (continued)

Name	Location	Role	Contribution
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Elizabeth Leroux, MD	University of Calgary	Author	Contributed to creating the manuscript and revising it for intellectual content
Vladimir Skljarevski, MD	Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis	Author	Study design, interpretation of the data, and revised the manuscript for content
Sheena K. Aurora, MD	Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis	Author	Contributed to creating and revising the manuscript for content
Antje Tockhorn-Heidenreich, MSc	Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis	Author	Contributed to creating and revising the manuscript for content
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