Monoclonal antibodies against the CGRP receptor exert a differential effect at the level of the caudal trigeminal nucleus and at the level of the somatosensory cortex in migraine patients.

Francesco Casillo



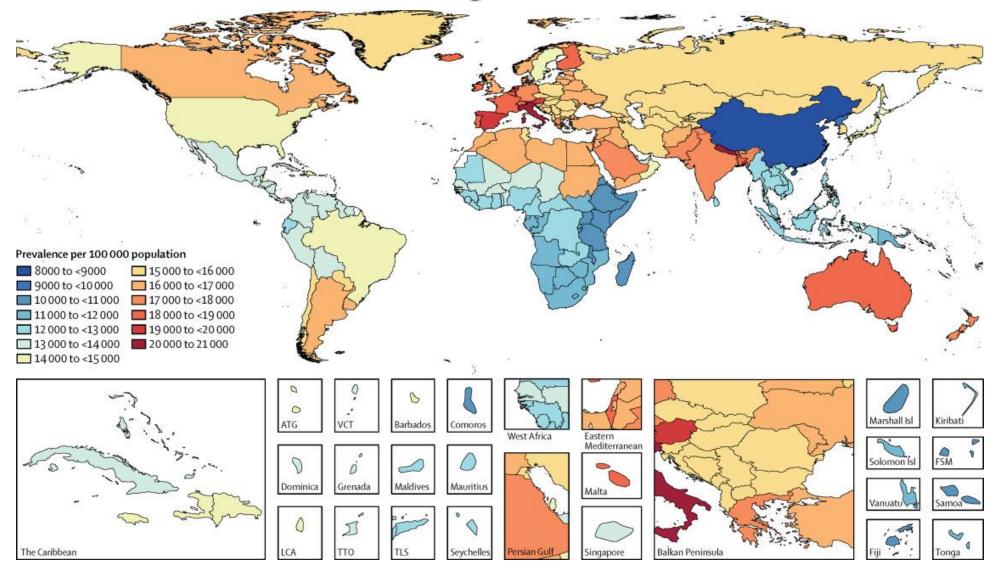


Sapienza University of Rome Polo Pontino, Department of Medico-Surgical Sciences and Biotechnologies, Latina, Italy

DISCLOSURES

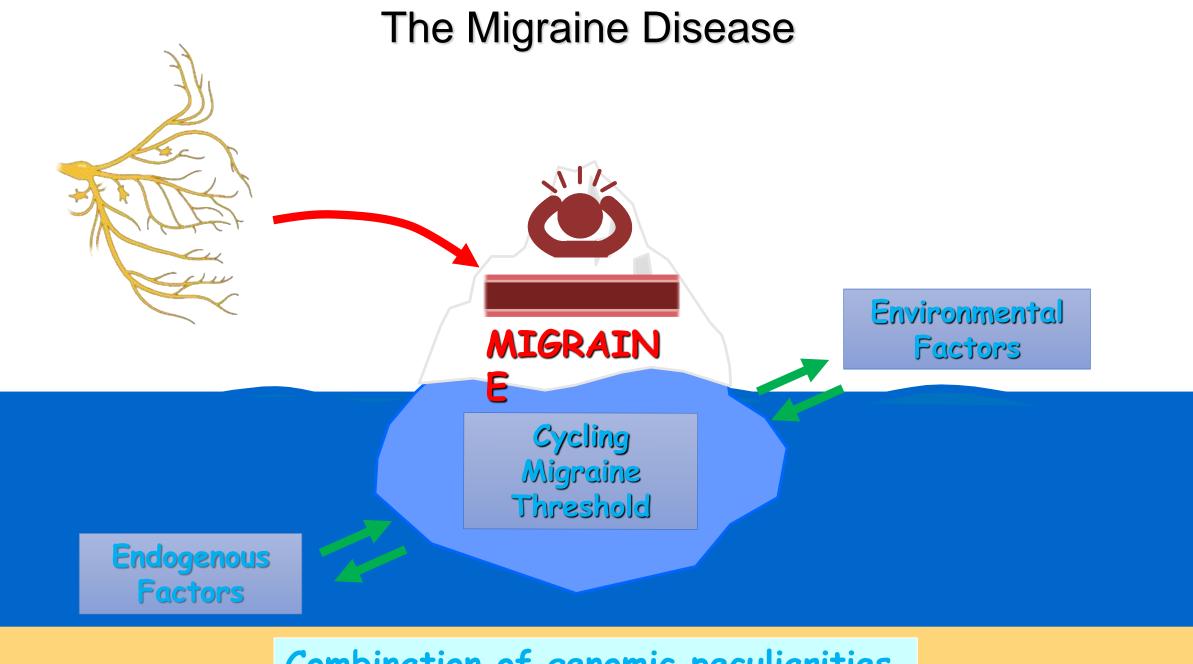
No Disclosures

Migraine



THE LANCET: ARTICLES VOLUME 17, ISSUE 11, P954-976, NOVEMBER 01, 2018

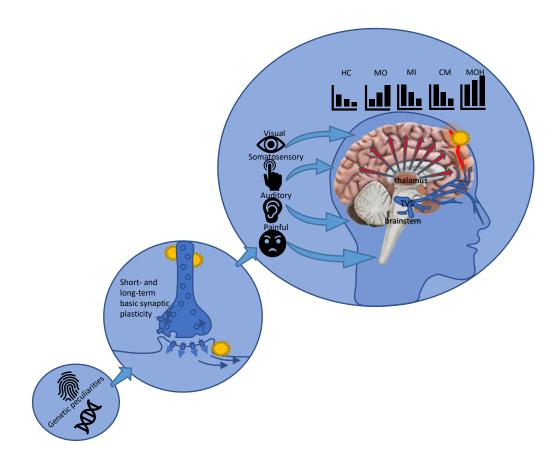
Global, regional, and national burden of migraine and tension-type headache, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016



Combination of genomic peculiarities

(Ligthart et al. 2011; Sàndor et al. 2002)

Pathophysiological model of Migraine



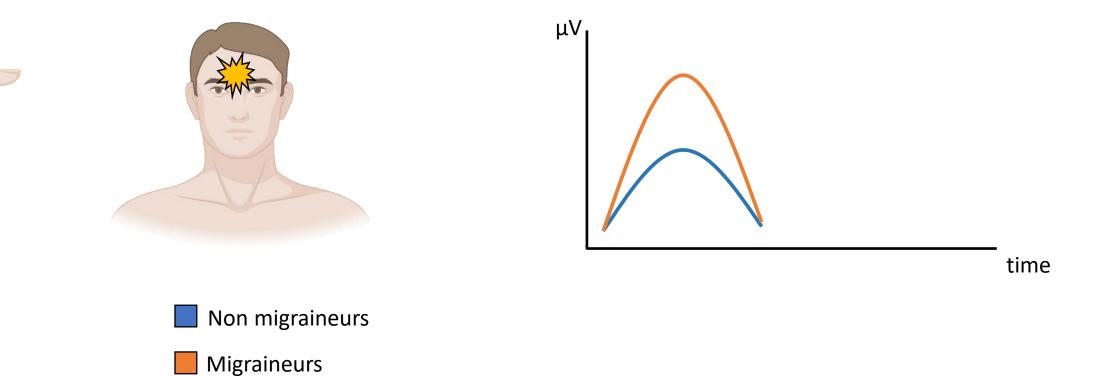
Sensitization

Habituation

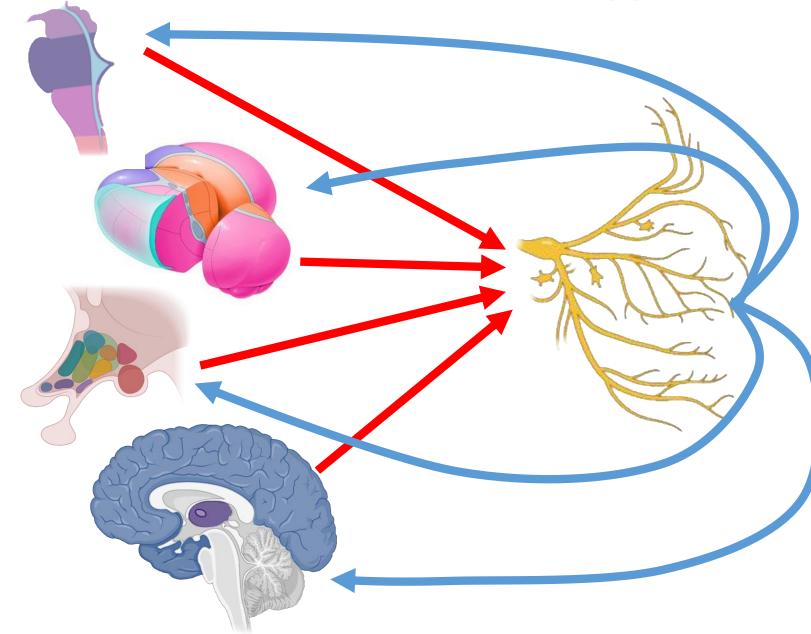
Coppola & Ambrosini, Handbook of Neurology, in press

Sensitization

Sensitization is defined as an increase in response as a result of stimulation.



How it happens

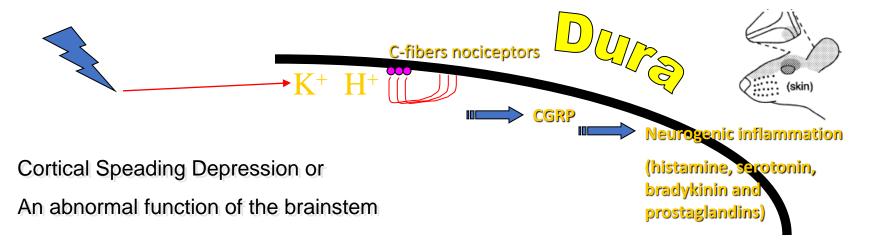


> Some experimental evidences point towards sequential sensitization of firstorder ➢or, more probable, via an indirect activation of pain modulatory structures in the brainstem and the forebrain (Lambert et al., 2011; Goadsby and Akerman, 2012).

Role in migraine cycle

Sensitization of trigeminovascular neurons conveys the pulsating quality of pain

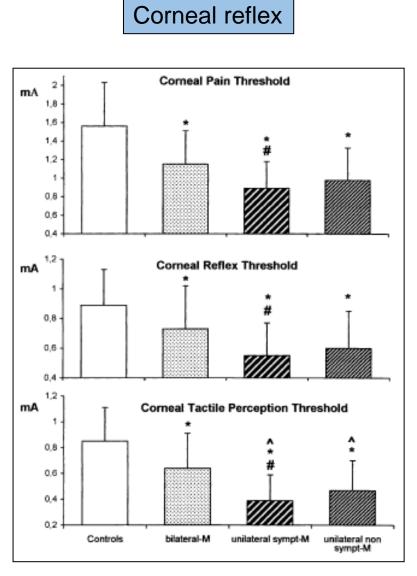
The induction of headache after electrical stimulation of the dura in awake patients gave the first demonstration that activating peripheral sensory fibers that innervate the dura could play a critical role in migraine.



• When meningeal nociceptive receptors are sensitised they become responsive to imperceptible rhythmic fluctuations in intracranial pressure (pulsation) produced by normal arterial pulsation.

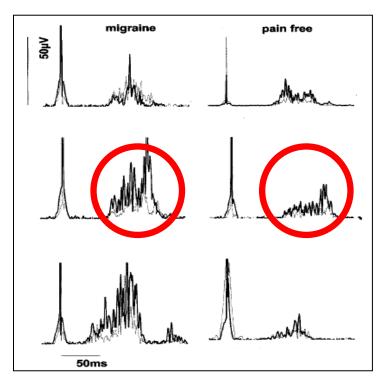
• This mechanical hypersensitivity may mediate the pulsating quality of the headache and its worsening during coughing, bending over, or other physical activities that increase intracranial pressure.

How to study Sensitization

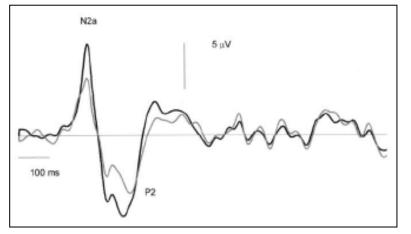


Blink reflex

Laser evoked potentials



(Kaube et al., Neurology 2002)

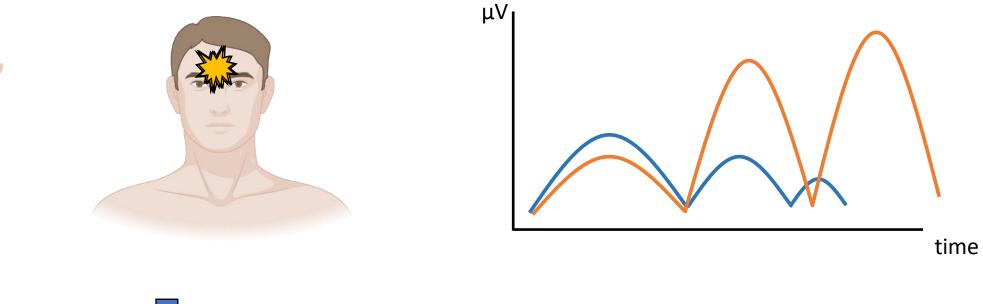


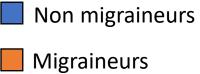
⁽de Tommaso et al., Neurosci Lett 2002 Valeriani et al., Pain 2005)

(Sandrini et al., Neurosci Lett 2002)

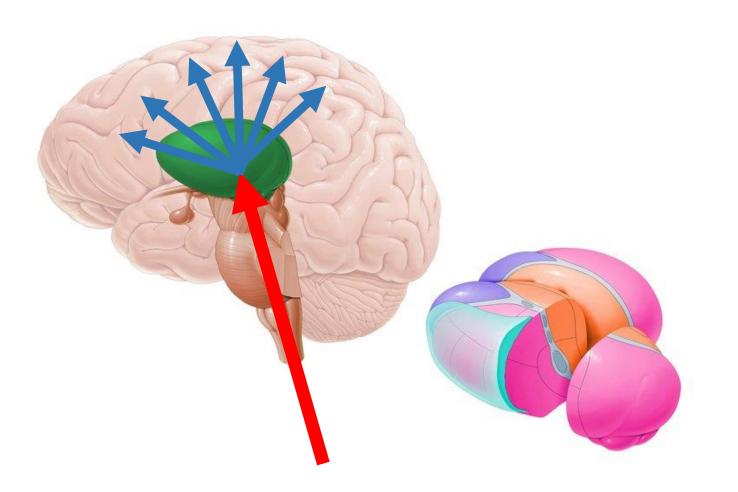
Habituation

Habituation is defined as "a response decrement as a result of repeated stimulation"





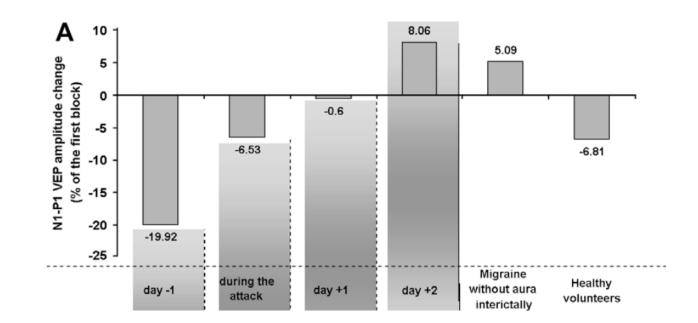
How it happens



An abnormal rhythmic activity between thalamus and cortex, namely thalamocortical dysrhythmia, may be the pathophysiological mechanism subtending abnormal information processing in migraine.

Probably a
 genetically
 determined property of
 the brain in migraineurs
 between attacks.

Role in migraine cycle

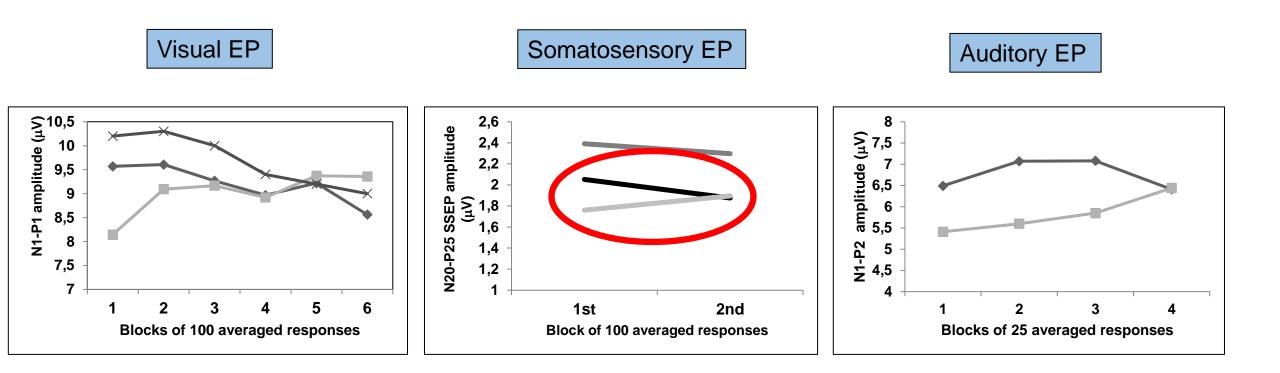


• Sequential recordings have shown that during the days preceding the attack there is an habituation deficit.

• Within the 12–24 h that immediately precede the attack, i.e. at a time point when premonitory symptoms may occur, the pattern of evoked potentials normalizes.

Coppola et al, Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 92(2), 249–259.

How to study Habituation



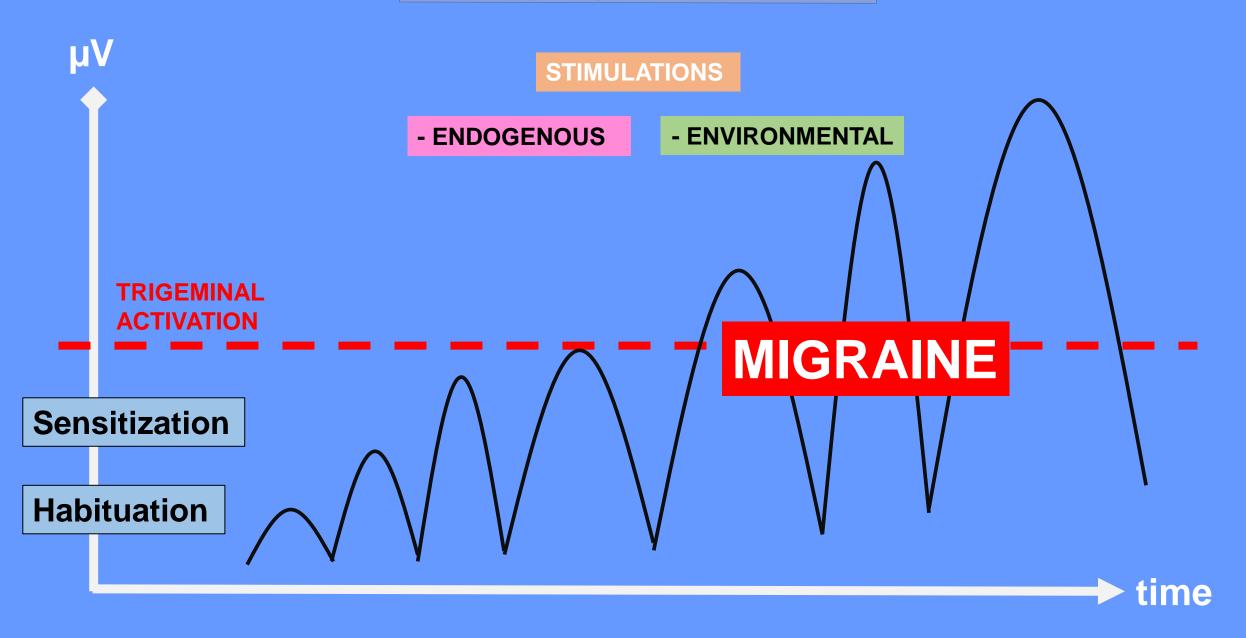
Coppola et al., 2005, 2007, 2010, 2013; Ambrosini et al., 2001, de Tommaso et al., 2008

The Migraine Disease Visual Somatosen **O** Painful Shortand longterm basic synaptic Environmental plasticity MIGRAIN Factors F Cycling Migraine Threshold Endogenous Factors

Combination of genomic peculiarities

(Ligthart et al. 2011; Sàndor et al. 2002)

Cycling Migraine Threshold



Do we need new migraine treatments?

Unmet needs exist with:

Ē.

EP?

Acute therapies

- Ineffective in 1 out of 4 patients¹
- Possible side-effects, CIs and MOH²

Preventive therapies

- Ineffective in 1 out of 2 patients
 (9 out of 10 in CM)³
- Frequent, intolerable side-effects and CIs^{3,4}
- Poor compliance (50% discontinue after 2 months)³

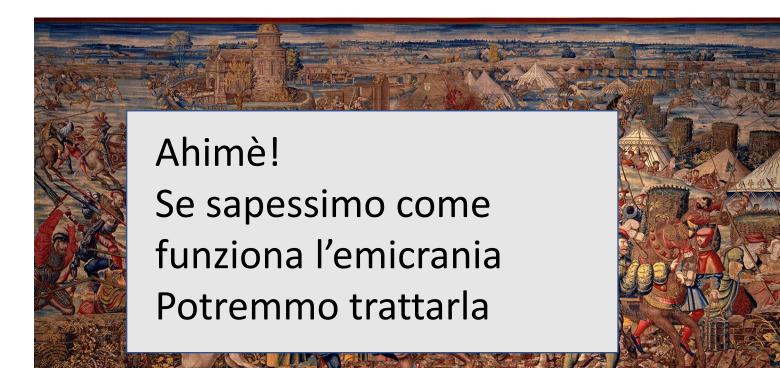
We urgently need effective new therapeutic options with favourable safety profiles to improve patient adherence

Anti-CGRP mAbs are a mechanism-specific migraine-targeted therapy⁵

Cameron C, et al. Headache. 2015;55:221–35. 2. Thorlund K, et al. Cephalalgia 2017;37:965–78.
 Hepp Z, et al. Cephalalgia 2017;37:470–85. 4. Silberstein S. Continuum (Minneap Minn) 2015;21:973–89.
 Tso AR, et al. Curr Treat Options Neurol 2017;19:27.

CI, contraindications; CM, chronic migraine; MOH, medication overuse headache.

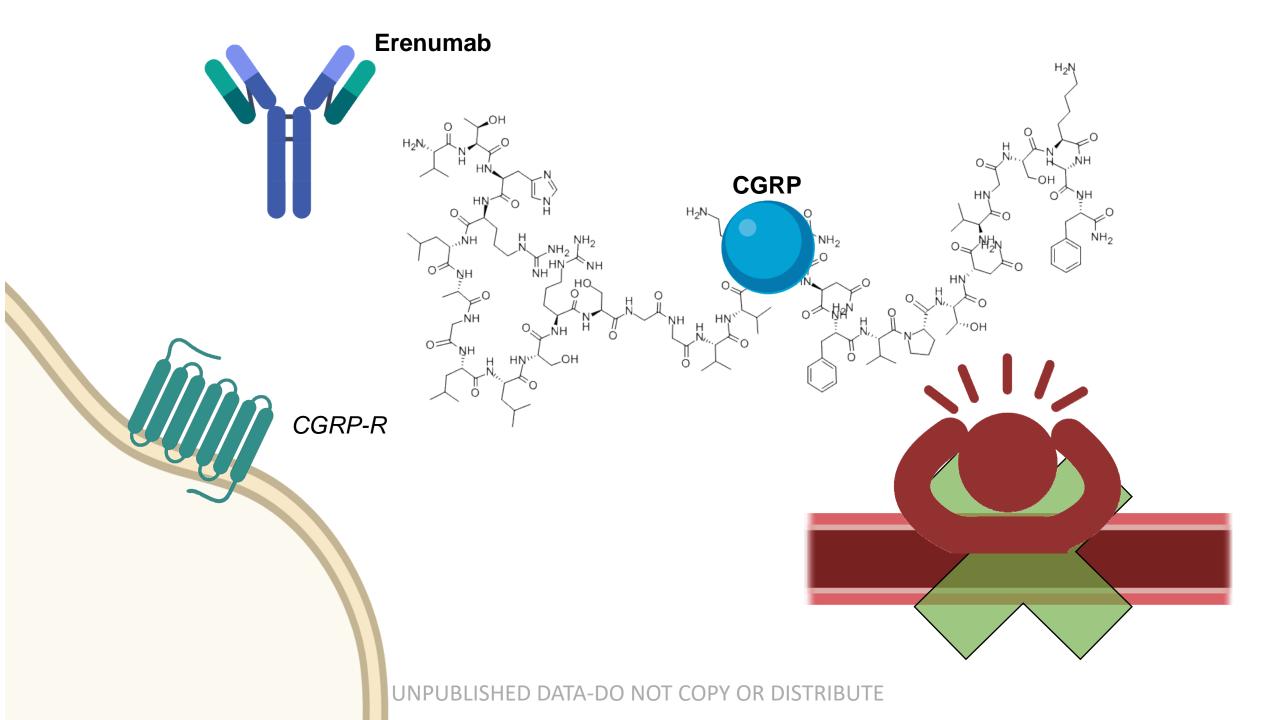
Neurophysiology may be useful to study brain changes related to a specific treatment

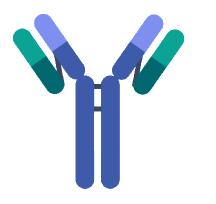


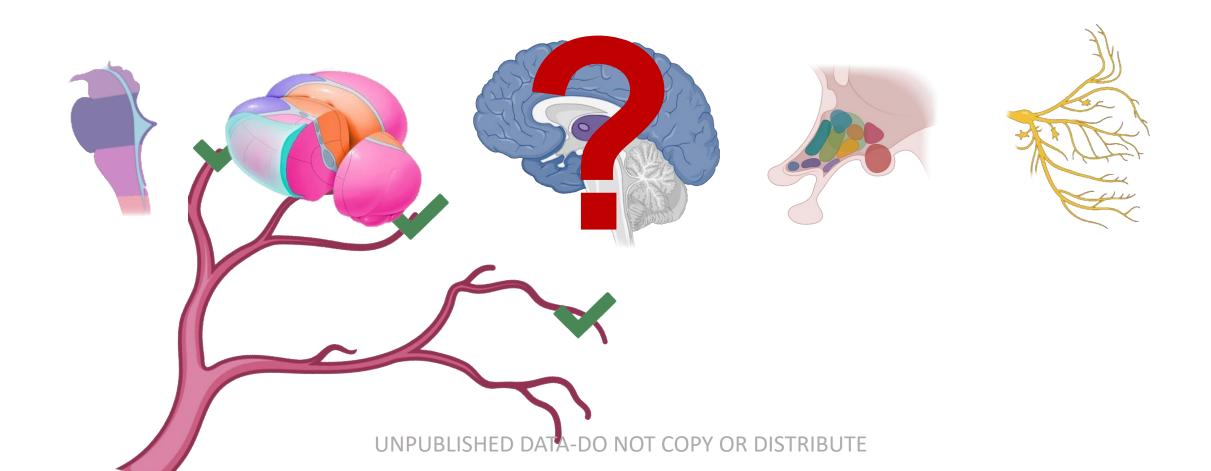
(FR) «Hélas ! I(a Palice estImort,ril est mortédevant Pavie ;cHélas ! s'ilFn'estoit pasfmort,fil seroitfencore enfvie.»N

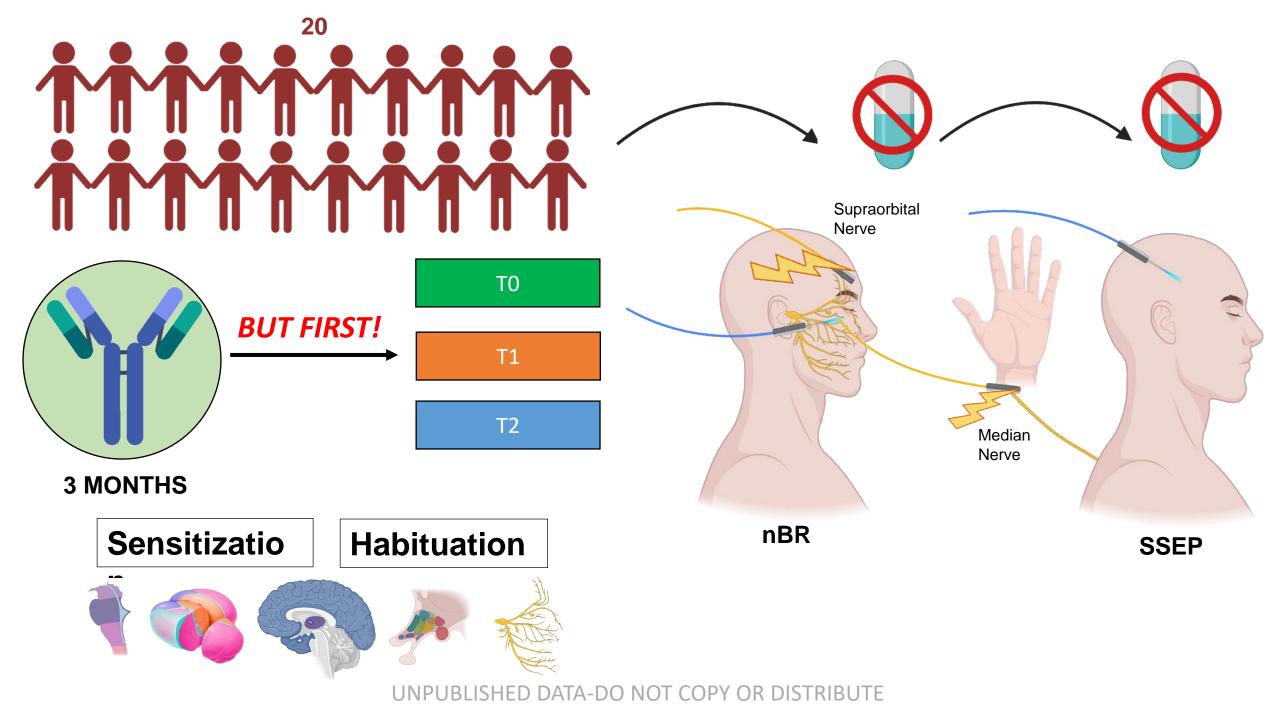
(IT) «Ahimè!
La Palice è
morto,
è morto
davanti a
Pavia;
Ahimè! se non
fosse morto,
sarebbe
ancora in
vita.»

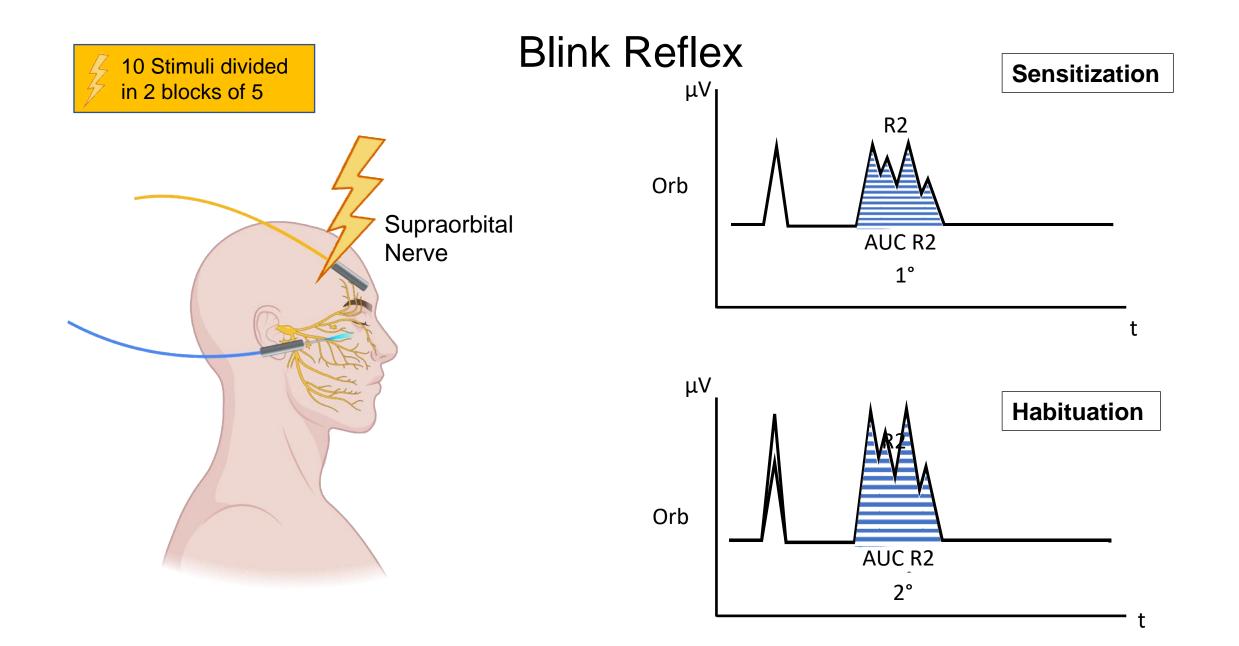
Pavia 1525

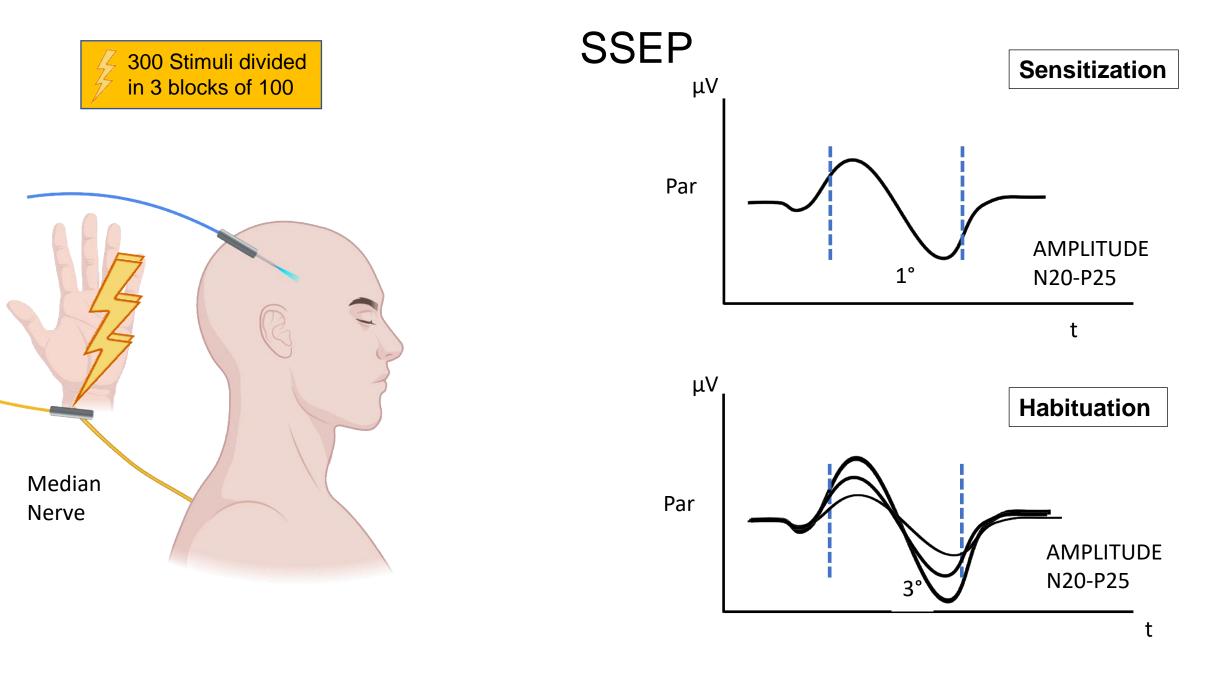




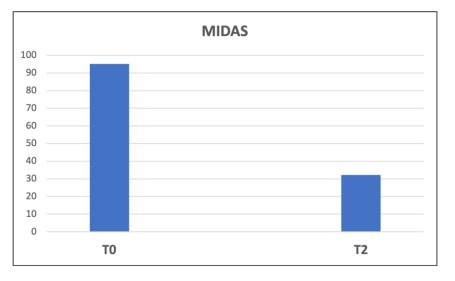


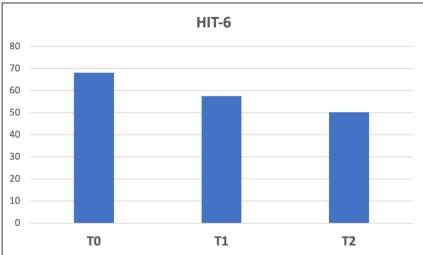


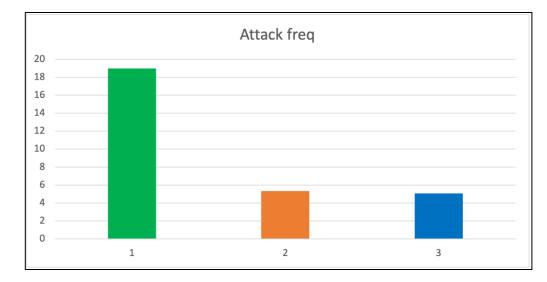


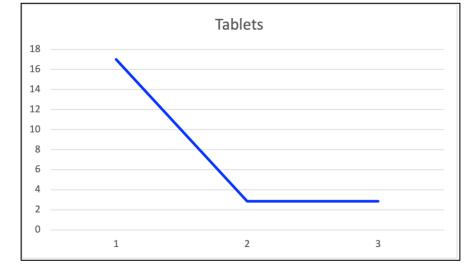


Effects of Erenumab on migraine severity

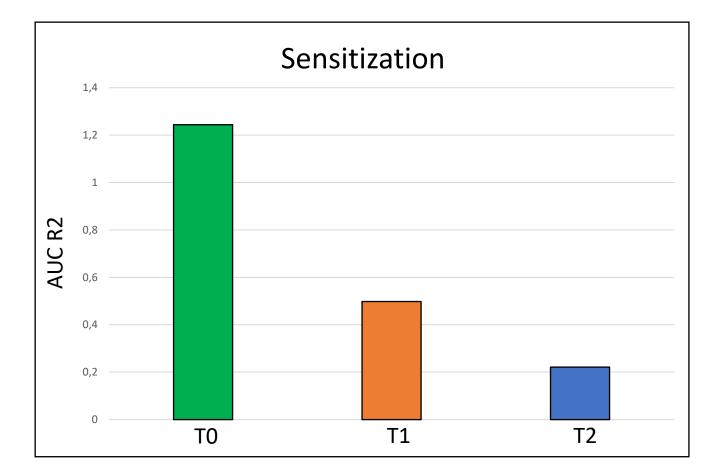






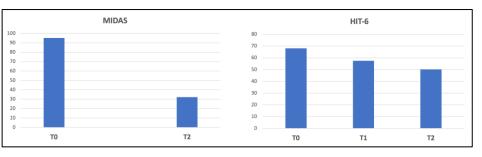


Blink reflex

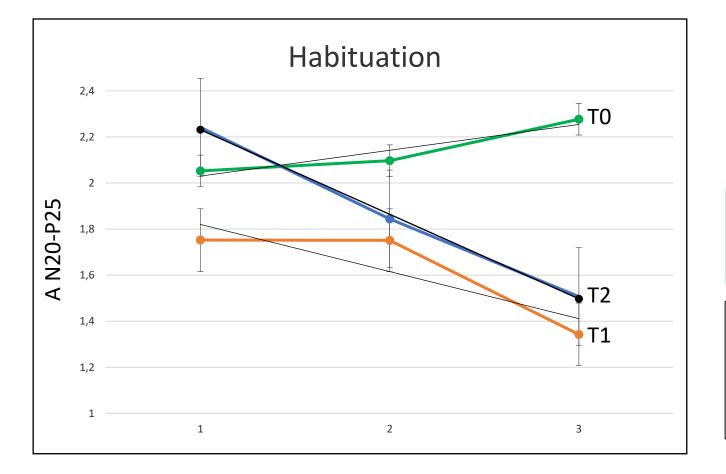


Reduction of sensitization: nBR AUC was significantly reduced at T1, but not at T2 (p = 0.04).

Reduction of the mean monthly headache days, severity of headache (0-10), and the mean monthly tablet intake (all p=<0.001).

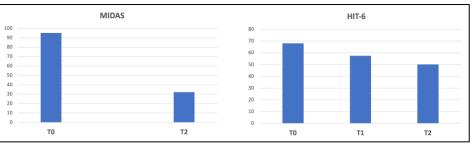


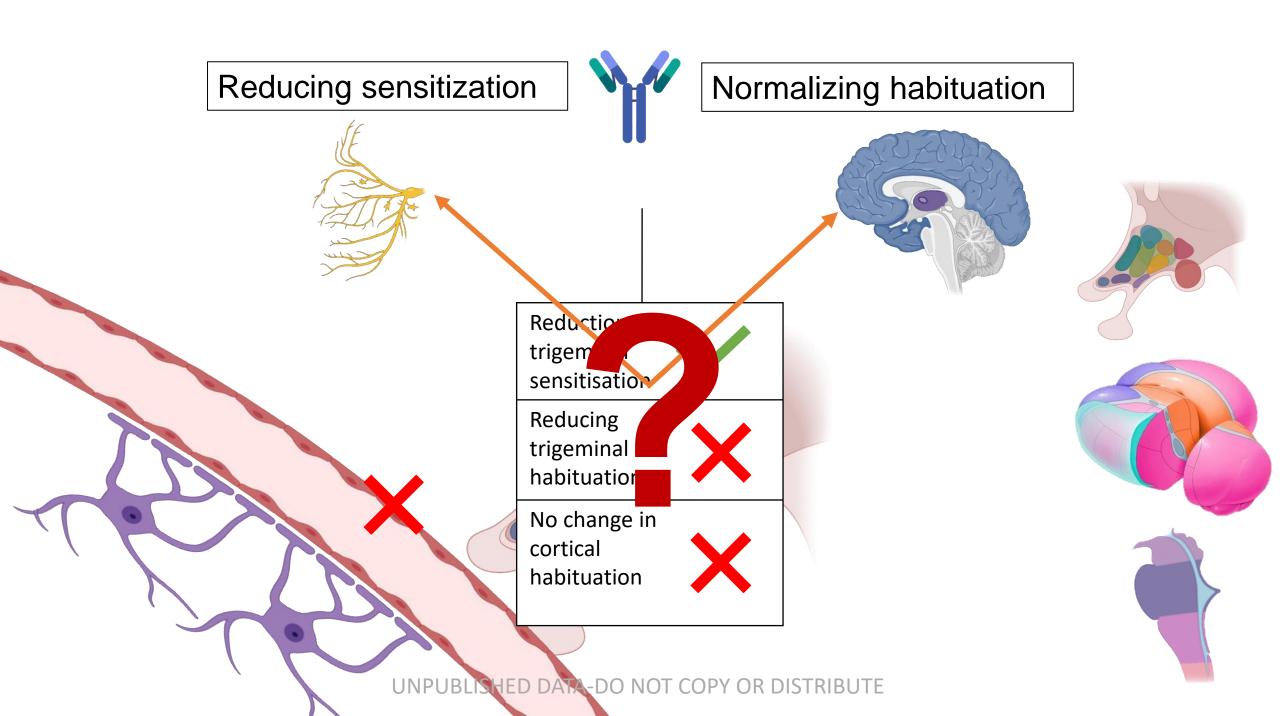
SSEP



Normalization of habituation: significant increase in delayed SSEP amplitude decrement (habituation) (slope baseline = +0.103, T1 = -0.167, T2 = -0.229, p <0.05).

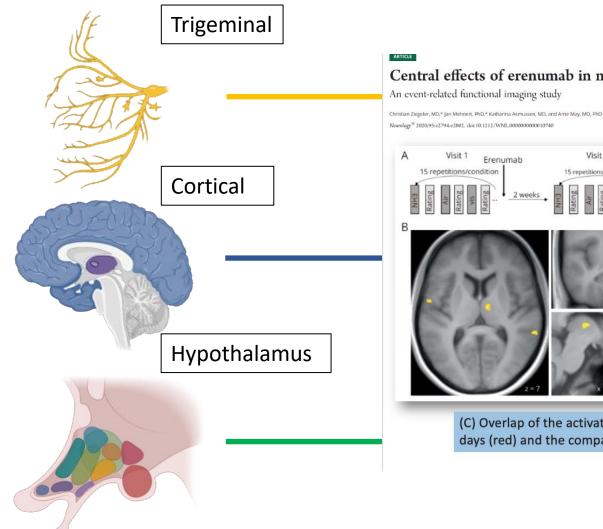
Reduction of the mean monthly headache days, severity of headache (0-10), and the mean monthly tablet intake (all p=<0.001).





• We showed for the first time the cortical and trigeminal effects of erenumab.

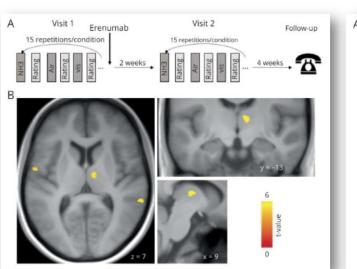


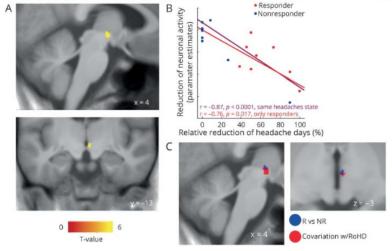


ARTICLE Central effects of erenumab in migraine patients An event-related functional imaging study

> Correspondence Dr. May

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(C) Overlap of the activation in the hypothalamus for the covariation with decrease of monthly headache days (red) and the comparison of responders and nonresponders.