

EPO-0412 | Impact of trialing multiple triptans on work productivity and indirect costs in employed individuals with migraine: CaMEIO-I study findings

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Background and aims: Individuals with migraine may experience suboptimal efficacy or adverse events with triptans, potentially contributing further to disease burden, particularly among working populations. CaMEIO-I, a multi-country, cross-sectional, observational survey study, assessed the burden of migraine internationally. This analysis evaluates the impact of the number of triptans trialed on work productivity loss and annual indirect costs, among employed individuals with migraine.

Methods: This post hoc analysis included employed adults with complete Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) data from CaMEIO-I, stratified by number of triptans trialed: current user (0), 1, 2, and ≥ 3 . Median work impairment and indirect costs were measured via WPAI. Indirect costs were estimated in respondents' local currency, scaled using country-specific working weeks, and adjusted for inflation to October 2025 values.

Results: Here, data from US ($n=565$), UK ($n=506$), and Germany ($n=571$) are reported; results for all six countries are in the complete analysis. Median WPAI: overall work productivity impairment ranged from 50.0–85.8%, increasing with the number of triptans trialed (Figure 1). Parallel trends were observed in median annual indirect costs. Those who trialed ≥ 3 triptans generally demonstrated the highest indirect costs: \$32,927 (US), £18,964 (UK), and €24,716 (Germany). Across all countries, indirect cost generally increased across response strata, with most countries showing the greatest cost burden among individuals who trialed ≥ 3 triptans (Figure 2).

Conclusion: Insights from the CaMEIO-I study suggest that among employed individuals with migraine, trialing multiple triptans is associated with increases in both work productivity loss and indirect costs, across multiple countries.

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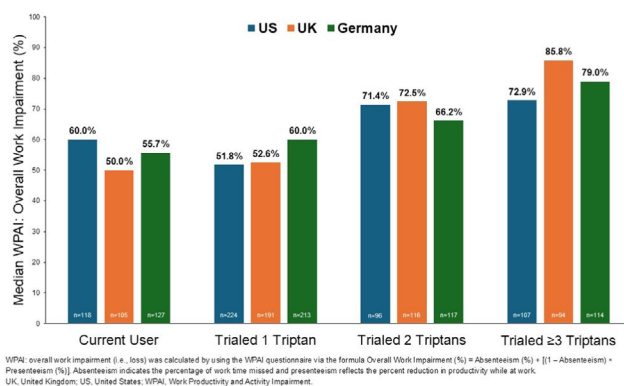


FIGURE 1 Median WPAI: Overall Work Productivity Loss by Number of Triptans Trialed in the US, UK, and Germany.

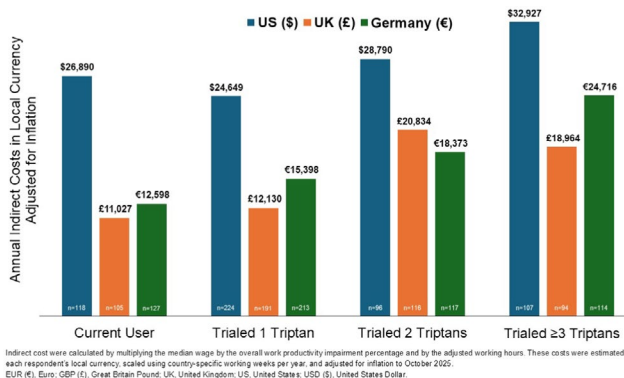


FIGURE 2 Median Annual Indirect Costs by Number of Triptans Trialed in the US, UK, and Germany Adjusted for Inflation (USD/GBP/EUR).

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EPO-0413 | Familial hemiplegic migraine and treatment with CGRP-mabs – A swiss cohort study

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Background and aims: Familial Hemiplegic Migraine (FHM) is a rare hereditary migraine subtype characterized by motor aura with potentially severe neurological manifestations. Treatment is mostly based on standard migraine therapies, as FHM is usually excluded from clinical trials and existing evidence mainly consists of case reports and series. We present a single-center cohort study to evaluate disease course and treatment, focusing on calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)-based therapies.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed a cohort of 13 patients with FHM ($N=11$) or probable FHM ($N=2$) treated at