# Eptinezumab for the acute treatment of status migraine

| Submission date   | Recruitment status  Not yet recruiting                                   | [X] Prospectively registered    |  |  |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 31/10/2025        |  | ☐ Protocol                      |  |  |
| Registration date | Overall study status Ongoing  Condition category Nervous System Diseases | Statistical analysis plan       |  |  |
| 04/11/2025        |  | Results                         |  |  |
| Last Edited       |  | Individual participant data     |  |  |
| 04/11/2025        |  | [X] Record updated in last year |  |  |

# Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Migraine are a frequent reason for emergency department (ED) visits due to the significant disability they cause and the associated symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, dehydration, and hypersensitivity to light and sound. The current standard of care in Quebec hospitals includes intravenous hydration and administration of an intravenous antiemetic, usually metoclopramide, a non-specific migraine treatment that often causes side effects, including drowsiness, dizziness, and akathisia. As a result, patients often spend several hours in the ED before experiencing relief; few patients report complete relief at discharge, and one in four return for unresolved or recurrent migraine.

The recent introduction of monoclonal antibodies targeting the calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) represents a major advancement in migraine management. This is the first class of medications specifically designed for the disease. Four anti-CGRP agents are currently approved and publicly reimbursed in Quebec for migraine prevention: galcanezumab, fremanezumab, atogepant, and eptinezumab. Eptinezumab is the only preventive agent that has also demonstrated a rapid onset of action in clinical trials. However, its effectiveness has not yet been studied for treating severe and prolonged migraine attacks in patients presenting to the emergency department.

The study hypothesis is that the dual action of eptinezumab, both acute and preventive, could significantly improve migraine relief and associated symptoms in the ED. It is also anticipated that there will be a reduction in the frequency of migraine attacks during the three months following the emergency visit, due to eptinezumab's previously demonstrated preventive effect.

# Who can participate?

Adults aged 18 years and over who have at least 4 migraine days per month.

# What does the study involve?

This is a prospective, interventional, single-center study to evaluate the effectiveness of eptinezumab for the treatment of status migrainosus when administered in the ED of a community hospital (St. Mary's Hospital). All patients will be offered follow-up at the tertiary headache center of the Montreal University Health Center (CHUM). A telephone follow-up will

be done 1 week after discharge from the ED to increase study retention and monitor for drug adverse events.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating? Benefits and risks not provided at time of registration

Where is the study run from?

All patients will be followed up at the tertiary headache center of the Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM).

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? August 2025 to January 2027. The study recruitment period is planned to run from January 2026 until July 2026.

Who is funding the study? H. Lundbeck A/S, Denmark

Who is the main contact?
Marzieh Eghtesadi, marzieh.eghtesadi.med@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

# Contact information

# Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal investigator

#### Contact name

Dr Marzieh Eghtesadi

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# Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

#### Protocol serial number

Nil known

# Study information

## Scientific Title

Eptinezumab for the acute treatment of status migrainosus in the emergency department of a community hospital

# **Acronym**

**ED-RELIEF** 

# **Study objectives**

To evaluate the effectiveness of eptinezumab for the acute treatment of status migrainosus in the emergency department.

# Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

# Ethics approval(s)

approved 30/07/2025, Research Center of the Montreal University Health Center (CHUM - Pavillon R 900, rue St-Denis, Montreal, H2X 0A9, Canada; +1-514-890-8000; soutien.rc. chum@ssss.gouv.qc.ca), ref: MP-02-2026-13088

# Study design

Interventional single-center prospective unblinded study

# Primary study design

Interventional

# Study type(s)

Efficacy

# Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Migraine

## **Interventions**

Patients presenting to the Emergency Department at St. Mary's Hospital with a migraine attack lasting more than 72 hours will receive a single 300 mg intravenous dose of eptinezumab over 30 minutes. Criteria related to acute migraine relief will be assessed using the Questionnaire to be completed by the ED physician, administered by emergency physicians. Patients will be advised to document their migraine frequency using the Canadian Migraine Tracker and evaluated 12 weeks after the infusion at the tertiary headache clinic of the Montreal University Health Center for the study's secondary outcomes related to eptinezumab's preventative effect, so that it may be represcribed by the physician if beneficial to the patient after completing a provincial reimbursement formulary.

# Intervention Type

Drug

#### Phase

Phase IV

# Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Eptinezumab (Vypeti)

# Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Percentage of patients reporting pain relief from status migrainosus [measured using] at T+120 (120 minutes post-infusion)
- 2. Percentage of patients reporting the absence of their most bothersome associated symptom of status migrainosus [measured using] at T+120
- 1. Percentage of patients reporting pain relief from status migrainosus measured using a four-point intensity scale at T+120 (120 minutes post-infusion)
- 2. Percentage of patients reporting the absence of their most bothersome associated symptom of status migrainosus measured using a yes/no questionnaire at T+120

# Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Percentage of patients reporting complete pain freedom measured using a four-point intensity scale at T+120
- 2. Perceived improvement measured using the Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC) scale at T+120
- 3. Percentage of patients receiving a rescue migraine treatment measured using the patient's chart in the pharmacological profile section between T+120 and medical discharge from ED
- 4. Number of patients requiring a neurology consultation in the emergency department measured using the patient's chart in the medical observations section at one timepoint
- 5. Percentage of patients reporting a ≥50% reduction from baseline in the number of monthly migraine days (MMDs) measured using the application Canadian Migraine Tracker by the Canadian Headache Society, averaged over Weeks 1 through 12
- 6. Perceived improvement measured using the Patient Global Impression of Change (PGIC) scale at 12 weeks following eptinezumab infusion
- 7. Migraine interictal burden score measured using the Migraine Interictal Burden Scale (MIBS-4) questionnaire at baseline and 12 weeks following eptinezumab infusion
- 8. Number of patients returning to the emergency department for migraine within 12 weeks following eptinezumab infusion, measured using data collected from patient medical records at one timepoint

# Completion date

01/01/2027

# **Eligibility**

# Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Adults over 18 years of age
- 2. At least 4 monthly migraine days
- 3. Who present to the emergency department with a migraine attack lasting more than 72 hours

# Participant type(s)

Patient

# Healthy volunteers allowed

No

# Age group

Mixed

# Lower age limit

18 years

# Upper age limit

99 years

#### Sex

Αll

# Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Contraindications to eptinezumab as per the product monograph
- 2. Current pregnancy, breastfeeding, or planned pregnancy within the next 5 months
- 3. Preventive treatment received within the past year: onabotulinumtoxinA or another anti-CGRP agent
- 4. Uncontrolled cardiovascular risk factors or active cardiovascular disease (ischemic heart disease, angina, recent stroke)
- 5. Raynaud's disease

# Date of first enrolment

01/01/2026

## Date of final enrolment

01/07/2026

# Locations

# Countries of recruitment

Canada

# Study participating centre Montreal University Health Center

1000, rue St-Denis Montreal Canada H2X 0C1

# Study participating centre St Mary's Hospital

3830 Av. Lacombe Montreal Canada H3T 0A2

# Sponsor information

# Organisation

Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/0410a8y51

# Funder(s)

# Funder type

Industry

#### **Funder Name**

H. Lundbeck A/S

# Alternative Name(s)

Lundbeck

# **Funding Body Type**

Private sector organisation

# **Funding Body Subtype**

For-profit companies (industry)

## Location

Denmark

# **Results and Publications**

# Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study will be published as a supplement to the results publication.

# IPD sharing plan summary

Published as a supplement to the results publication

# Study outputs

| Output type                   | Details                       | Date created | Date added | Peer reviewed? | Patient-facing? |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Other files                   |                               |              | 04/11/2025 | No             | No              |
| Participant information sheet | Participant information sheet | 11/11/2025   | 11/11/2025 | No             | Yes             |