

MIGRAINE: ITS MECHANISMS AND MODERN APPROACH TO TREATMENT

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Key words: migraine, anti-CGRP.

Relevance: 15% of people suffer from migraine worldwide [3]. Migraine is one of main causes of inability to work and to live normal social life [2].

Objectives: to study the efficiency of anti-calcitonin gene-related peptide (anti-CGRP) medications in treating migraines.

Materials and methods: analysis regarding actual treatment of migraine of literature published in the last 5 years from UpToDate and NCBI databases.

Results: migraine is a neurological disease characterized by severe headache, aura, light sensitivity, nausea and vomiting [1]. Its pharmacologic treatment is administered according to the severity of the attacks, the presence of associated general weakness and other individual factors of the patient [1]. Unfortunately, painkillers and other commonly used drugs are ineffective for some patients. For them anti-calcitonin gene-related peptide (anti-CGRP) medication is a new emerging treatment [2]. The mechanism underlying migraine depends on the properties of peptide to induce vasodilatation and inflammation in the trigeminovascular system [2]. An excessive amount of CGRP defines severity of migraine attack [2]. So using antibodies against that peptide or blocking its receptor decreases and eases migraine attacks. Human monoclonal antibodies acting as CGRP antagonists, such as Erenumab, Eptinezumab, Galcanezumab, and Fremanezumab, are an opportunity for acute migraine treatment [2]. According to literature, efficacy of the presented drugs is over 50% [2].

Conclusion: anti-CGRP medication is a modern effective method of treating migraine, especially in cases when prior preventive treatment failed.

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