

Supplementary Material

Effectiveness of Galcanezumab and Traditional Oral Migraine Preventive Medications: Interim 3-Month Japan Subgroup Findings from the TRIUMPH Study

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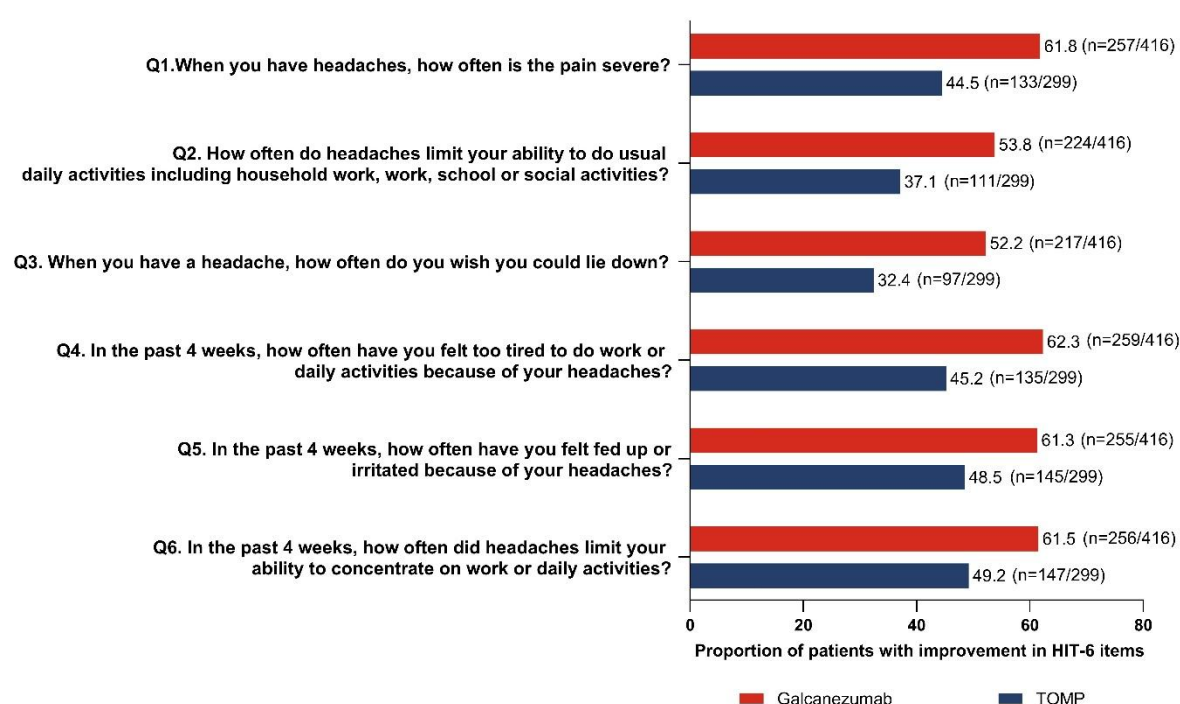
Supplementary Material Table S1. Drugs included under traditional oral migraine preventive medications

Drug class	Proportion of patients (N=377), n (%)
Calcium channel blockers	236 (62.6)
Anticonvulsants	64 (17.0)
Tricyclic antidepressants	54 (14.3)
Beta-blockers	20 (5.3)
Angiotensin II receptor antagonists	3 (0.8)

Abbreviations: n, number of patients in each category; N, total number of patients on traditional oral migraine preventive medication.

Notes: Calcium channel blockers included lomerizine, flunarizine, verapamil, cinnarizine, and amlodipine. Anticonvulsants included topiramate, gabapentin, valproate sodium/valproic acid/divalproex sodium, zonisamide, pregabalin, and carbamazepine. Tricyclic antidepressants included amitriptyline, nortriptyline, protriptyline, and opipramol. Beta-blockers included propranolol, metoprolol, atenolol, and nadolol. Angiotensin II receptor antagonists included candesartan and losartan.

Supplementary Material Figure S1.

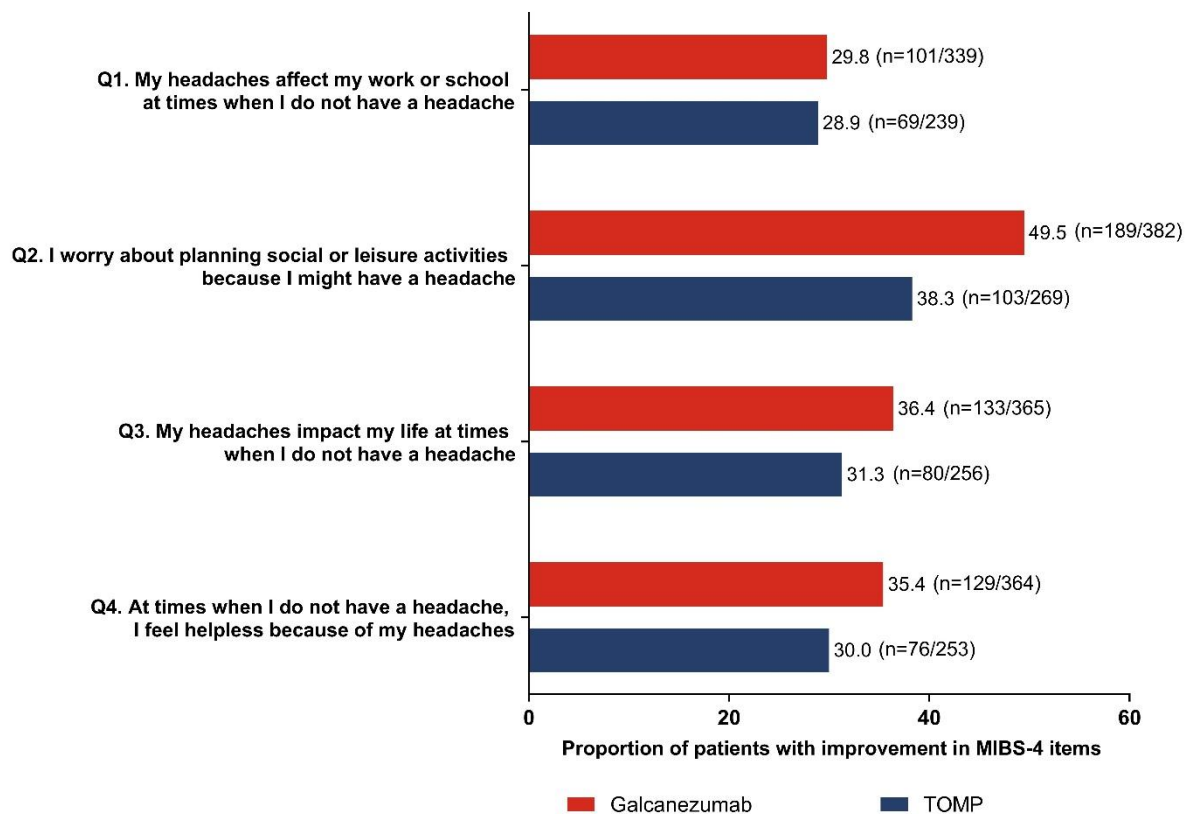


Proportion of patients with improvement in individual HIT-6 items at 3 months from baseline

Abbreviations: HIT-6, Headache Impact Test-6; n, number of patients in each category; TOMP, traditional oral migraine preventive medication.

Note: For individual item scores, improvement on an item was defined as reporting a lower frequency of that item at 3 months relative to baseline.

Supplementary Material Figure S2.



Proportion of patients with improvement in individual MIBS-4 items at 3 months from baseline

Abbreviations: MIBS-4, Migraine Interictal Burden Scale-4; n, number of patients in each category; TOMP, traditional oral migraine preventive medication.

Note: For individual item scores, improvement on an item was defined as reporting a lower frequency of that item at 3 months relative to baseline.