

Prophylactic onabotulinumtoxinA in patients with chronic migraine and comorbid depression: An open-label, multicenter, pilot study of efficacy, safety and effect on headache-related disability, depression, and anxiety

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Background: Chronic migraine is associated with significant headache-related disability and psychiatric comorbidity. OnabotulinumtoxinA (BOTOX®) is effective and well tolerated in the prophylactic treatment of chronic migraine. This study aimed to provide preliminary data on the efficacy and safety of prophylactic onabotulinumtoxinA in patients with chronic migraine and comorbid depressive symptoms.

Methods: This was a prospective, open-label, multicenter pilot study. Eligible patients met International Classification of Headache Disorders 2nd edition Revision criteria for chronic migraine and had associated depressive symptoms, including Patient Health Questionnaire depression module scores of 5–19. Eligible participants received 155 units of onabotulinumtoxinA, according to the PREEMPT protocol, at baseline and week 12. Assessments included headache frequency, the Headache Impact Test™, the Migraine Disability Assessment, the Beck Depression Inventory®-II, the nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire depression module, and the seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder questionnaire. Adverse events were also monitored.

Results: Overall, 32 participants received treatment. At week 24, there were statistically significant mean (standard deviation [SD]) improvements relative to baseline in the number of headache/migraine-free days (+8.2 [5.8]) ($P < 0.0001$) and in the number of headache/migraine days (−8.2 [5.8]) ($P < 0.0001$) per 30-day period. In addition, there were significant improvements in Headache Impact Test scores (−6.3 [6.9]) ($P = 0.0001$) and Migraine Disability Assessment scores (−44.2 [67.5]) ($P = 0.0058$). From baseline to week 24, statistically significant improvements were also seen in Beck Depression Inventory-II (−7.9 [6.0]) ($P < 0.0001$), Patient Health Questionnaire depression module (−4.3 [4.7]) ($P < 0.0001$), and Generalized Anxiety Disorder questionnaire (−3.5 [5.0]) ($P = 0.0002$) scores. No serious adverse events were reported. Adverse events considered related to treatment occurred in 30% of patients and were mild or moderate.

Conclusion: Prophylactic onabotulinumtoxinA was well tolerated in patients with chronic migraine and comorbid depression, and was effective in reducing headache frequency, impact, and related disability, which led to statistically significant improvements in depression and anxiety symptoms.

Keywords: comorbid anxiety, headache-related disability, migraine prophylaxis

Introduction

Chronic migraine (CM) is a distinct migraine subtype described in the third edition of the *International Classification of Headache Disorders*, requiring a diagnosis of

migraine and headache on ≥ 15 days per month for at least 3 months where on at least 8 days per month, the headaches meet the criteria for migraine or respond to migraine-specific treatment.¹ Estimates of CM prevalence range from 0.9%–2.2% in the general population;^{2,3} in headache centers it is the most common form of chronic daily headache.⁴ CM significantly interferes with activities of daily living, limiting daily activity and causing substantial loss of productive time, and is associated with both depression and anxiety.^{3,5–13}

Because headaches occur more days than not, CM is usually treated with preventive medications that are intended to reduce headache days per month, improve function, and reduce the need for acute medications, which may be associated with medication overuse.^{7,14–19} The only Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved preventive treatment for CM is onabotulinumtoxinA (BOTOX®; Allergan, Inc. Irvine, CA, USA). Other treatments, including topiramate, divalproex sodium, antihypertensive agents (eg, beta blockers, calcium channel blockers) and antidepressants (eg, amitriptyline, nortriptyline), are used “off-label” in CM prevention. Pooled data from two double-blind, randomized trials (PREEMPT) demonstrate that onabotulinumtoxinA is effective in reducing the number of headache days per month and headache impact, as well as in improving health-related quality of life.^{20,21}

Psychiatric comorbidities, such as depression and anxiety, occur in about one-third of individuals with CM and at significantly elevated rates compared with episodic migraine, in population studies.^{8,10,22–24} We hypothesized that prophylactic treatment of CM with onabotulinumtoxinA would reduce headache frequency and impact and thereby lead to an improvement in depression and anxiety symptoms in patients with these psychiatric comorbidities. We therefore carried out this open-label, multicenter, pilot study of prophylactic onabotulinumtoxinA in patients with CM and comorbid depression to assess its efficacy and safety in this patient population and to evaluate its potential for reducing depression/anxiety as a consequence of a reduction in headache frequency and headache-related disability.

Methods

Study design and treatment

This was a prospective, open-label, multicenter, pilot study to gather preliminary data on the efficacy and safety of treatment with onabotulinumtoxinA, given at baseline and at week 12, in the prophylactic treatment of CM with comorbid depressive disorders. The study comprised a screening visit (week –4) followed by a 4-week screening phase, a baseline visit (day 0),

and two follow-up visits (week 12 and week 24). Follow-up telephone calls were conducted at 4-week intervals. The study was carried out in compliance with the International Conference on Harmonisation guideline for Good Clinical Practice and the current revision of the Declaration of Helsinki, and the study protocol and informed consent forms were approved by an Institutional Review Board at each site prior to study initiation. All participants provided written informed consent prior to treatment.

All participants received onabotulinumtoxinA injections at day 0 (baseline) and at week 12 according to the PREEMPT 2 protocol, as previously reported.²⁵ Briefly, study injections were administered, by the principal investigator at each site, as 31 fixed-site, fixed-dose, intramuscular (IM) injections (minimum total dose 155 U) across seven specific head/neck muscle areas. A “follow the pain” strategy with additional dosing was allowed at the investigator’s discretion (maximum total dose 195 U).²⁵

The potency units of onabotulinumtoxinA (BOTOX®) for injection are specific to the preparation utilized. They are not interchangeable with other preparations of botulinum toxin products, and therefore, units of biological activity of onabotulinumtoxinA cannot be compared nor converted into units of any other botulinum toxin product.

Participants

Eligible participants were men and women aged 18 years or older meeting diagnostic criteria for CM according to the *International Classification of Headache Disorders* 2nd edition Revision,²⁶ with history of a mood disorder due to a general medical condition (frequent and severe migraine) and depressive features or depressive episodes/disorders described in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) Fourth Edition Text Revision²⁷ for >6 months, as well as one or both of the following at screening (self-assessment): nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) depression module score of 5–19; seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) questionnaire score ≥ 10 . Principal exclusion criteria were: diagnosis of another headache disorder according to the classifications in sections 3 to 14 of the *International Classification of Headache Disorders* 2nd edition;²⁸ history or current diagnosis of psychosis, unstable cyclic mood disorders, bipolar disorder, or suicidal ideation; pregnancy or breast feeding; previous use of any botulinum toxin type A for treatment of any headache (at any time) or nonheadache indication (in the past year); or use of prophylactic medication for headache within 28 days prior to the screening visit. Patients using antidepressants

were eligible provided that they had taken a stable dose for >90 days. Use of barbiturates was not permitted at any time during the study. Patients were permitted to use other analgesics on no more than 10 days per month, in order to exclude patients with “medication overuse” headache.

Outcome measures

During the study, participants were evaluated by a physician at week -4, day 0, week 12, and week 24, and by a psychologist at week -4 and week 24 if required. Participants recorded headache characteristics using consecutive monthly headache diaries that were completed throughout the entire study period. The headache efficacy measures were mean change from baseline, at weeks 12 and 24, in number of headache- or migraine-free days, number of headache/migraine days, and intensity of headaches/migraines (reported as the average value for the three consecutive 30-day periods preceding the assessment). A “headache day” was defined as a day (00:00 to 23:59) with ≥ 4 continuous hours of headache recorded in the patient’s diary. Intensity of headache pain was scored by patients as follows: 1= mild, 3= moderate, or 5= severe. Headache pain was also assessed using a visual analog scale (VAS) at day 0, and weeks 12 and 24, with scores ranging from 0= no pain to 10= most severe pain.¹⁴

Headache-related disability and health-related quality of life were assessed at day 0, week 12, and week 24, using the six-item Headache Impact Test (HIT-6),²⁹ the Migraine Disability Assessment (MIDAS),³⁰ and the Short Form (36) Health Survey questionnaire Version 2 (SF-36®) (QualityMetric Inc., Lincoln, RI, USA). Each HIT-6 question was scored as never (6 points), rarely (8 points), sometimes (10 points), very often (11 points), or always (13 points), with questions 4–6 relating to the past 4 weeks, for a total score of 36–78 (≥ 60 = severe impact, 56–59= substantial impact, 50–55= some impact, and ≤ 49 = little to no impact). The MIDAS score was obtained by combining the scores (number of days) for each of five questions relating to the impact of all headaches over the past 3 months, with headache-related disability graded as follows: grade I= little or no disability (score 0–5), grade II= mild disability (6–10), grade III= moderate disability (11–20), grade IV= severe disability (≥ 21). The SF-36 comprises eight scales relating to two summary measures (physical component and mental component summary scores). Each scale is scored between 0= poor quality of life and 100= good quality of life.

Depression and anxiety symptoms were assessed at day 0, week 12, and week 24, using the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II),³¹ the PHQ-9,³² and the GAD-7³³ questionnaire.

The PHQ-9 and the GAD-7 were also assessed at screening (week -4). The BDI-II is a 21-item, self-report questionnaire used to evaluate severity of depression, based on the past 2 weeks. Cumulative scores (range 0–63) determine the level of depression: 0–13= minimal, 14–19= mild, 20–28= moderate, 29–63= severe. The PHQ-9 consists of nine questions evaluating the frequency of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks, which are scored as follows: 0= never, 1= on several days, 2= on more than half of days, 3= nearly every day. Cumulative scores (range 0–27) determine level of depression: 0–4= minimal, 5–9= mild, 10–14= moderate, 15–19= moderately severe, ≥ 20 = severe. The GAD-7 is a seven-item questionnaire used to evaluate the frequency of anxious symptomatology over the past 2 weeks. Each question is scored as: 0= not at all, 1= on several days, 2= on more than half the days, 3= nearly every day. Cumulative scores (range 0–21) determine level of anxiety: 0–4= minimal; 5–9= mild; 10–14= moderate; ≥ 15 = severe. For this study, an additional question was included in both the PHQ-9 and the GAD-7, as question 10 and question 8, respectively, to evaluate the impact of depression and anxiety on occupational disability: “If you checked off any problems, how difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?” Patients could select the following answers: 0= not at all, 1= somewhat difficult, 2= very difficult, or 3= extremely difficult; cumulative scores were also calculated to determine mean change from baseline.

For the safety assessment, subjects were monitored by investigators for adverse events (AEs) and changes in vital signs throughout the study period.

Statistical analysis

This pilot study was intended to facilitate the design of future treatment trials for persons with CM and depressive symptoms. Formal sample size calculations were not possible. We targeted enrollment of approximately 30 patients to facilitate the planning of future studies. All patients who received treatment were included in the efficacy analyses. Statistical analysis was carried out using SAS® 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Analysis of AEs included subjects with at least one postbaseline visit or who reported AEs. Continuous data were summarized using descriptive statistics, and categorical data were summarized using frequencies. Unless otherwise stated, statistical analysis of change from baseline was performed using the paired *t*-test for headache outcomes, the HIT-6, the MIDAS, the SF-36, and the BDI-II, and using the Wilcoxon

Table 1 Patient characteristics at screening

Characteristic	Patients (n=32)
Age in years, mean (SD)	42.4 (12.4)
Range	19–66
Women, n (%)	28 (87.5)
Race and ethnicity, n (%)	
Caucasian	25 (78.1)
Black	1 (3.1)
Hispanic	6 (18.8)
PHQ-9, mean (SD)	10.56 (4.17)
GAD-7, mean (SD)	8.25 (5.66)

Abbreviations: GAD-7, seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder questionnaire; PHQ-9, nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire depression module; SD, standard deviation.

signed-rank test for pain (VAS), the PHQ-9, and the GAD-7. All statistical tests were two-sided, and a P -value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

The authors had full access to the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Results

Demographic characteristics and disposition

Of 66 patients screened, 32 were eligible for inclusion in the study, which was conducted at three headache clinics in Canada and the United States between December 2007 and April 2009. The majority of subjects were women and Caucasian (Table 1). At screening, on average, patients were experiencing moderate depression as measured by the PHQ-9 and mild anxiety as measured by the GAD-7. Eight subjects discontinued prior to week 24 (lack of efficacy [$n=4$]; lost to follow up [$n=2$]; and withdrew consent [$n=2$]).

Headache, headache disability, and health-related quality of life outcomes

At week 24, a statistically significant increase from baseline in the number of headache/migraine-free days was seen, along with a statistically significant reduction from baseline in the number of headache/migraine days (both $P < 0.0001$) (Table 2). There was no significant change from baseline in intensity of headache/migraine pain at week 24 (Table 2). A statistically significant reduction in pain score (VAS) was observed from baseline to week 24 ($P < 0.0001$). At baseline, the mean total HIT-6 score was ~ 65 , indicating severe headache impact. The reduction from baseline in mean total HIT-6 score was statistically significant at week 24 ($P = 0.0001$), resulting in a mean total score below the severe impact threshold at week 24 (Table 2). There was also a statistically significant change from baseline in mean total MIDAS score at week 24, indicating a reduction in migraine-related disability ($P = 0.0058$) (Table 2).

Statistically significant changes from baseline to week 24 were observed for the total SF-36 score, the physical and mental component summary scores, and for all eight SF-36 scales (Table 3).

Assessment of psychiatric comorbidities

At baseline, on average, patients were experiencing mild depression as measured by the BDI-II and the PHQ-9, and mild anxiety as measured by GAD-7 (Figure 1). Mean (standard deviation [SD]) changes from baseline in BDI-II and PHQ-9 scores were statistically significant at week 12 (-4.0 [8.7]) [$P = 0.0166$] and -1.9 [5.3] [$P = 0.0168$], respectively) and week 24 (-7.9 [6.0] and -4.3 [4.7], respectively [both $P < 0.0001$]), indicating a reduction in depressive symptoms (Figure 1). For the GAD-7, changes from baseline were

Table 2 Changes in headache outcomes, pain, and headache-related disability

Measure	Mean (SD)			P-value
	Baseline (n=32)	Week 24 (n=26)	Change from baseline to week 24 (n=25)	
Headache- or migraine-free days per 30-day period	13.2 (5.5) ^b	21.6 (5.4) ^c	8.2 (5.8)	<0.0001
Days with headache/migraine per 30-day period	16.8 (5.5) ^b	8.4 (5.4) ^c	-8.2 (5.8)	<0.0001
Intensity of headache/migraine pain per 30-day period ^a	2.1 (0.4) ^b	1.9 (0.4) ^{c,d}	-0.2 (0.4) ^e	0.0732
Pain score (VAS)	6.2 (1.5)	3.8 (2.8) ^b	-2.5 (2.5)	<0.0001
Total HIT-6 score	65.3 (4.0)	59.2 (7.1) ^b	-6.3 (6.9)	0.0001
Total MIDAS score	73.2 (58.2) ^a	27.2 (37.6) ^d	-44.2 (67.5) ^e	0.0058

Notes: ^aPatients scored headache pain intensity as: 1= mild, 3= moderate, or 5= severe; ^bdata are missing for one patient; ^caverage value for the three consecutive 30-day periods preceding the assessment; ^ddata are missing for two patients; ^edata are missing for three patients.

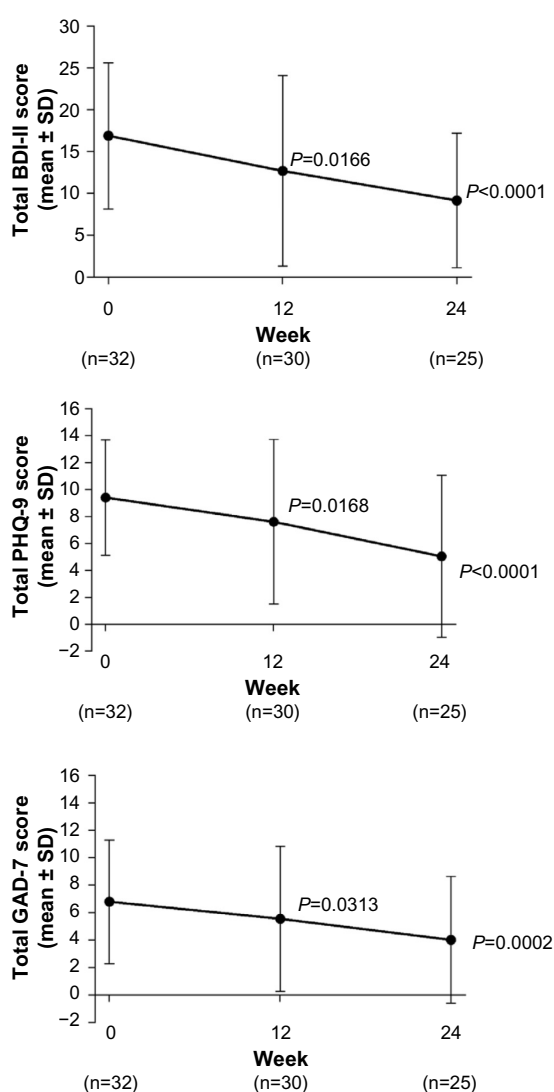
Abbreviations: HIT-6, Headache Impact Test; MIDAS, Migraine Disability Assessment; SD, standard deviation; VAS, visual analog scale.

Table 3 Changes in health-related quality of life assessed using SF-36® Version 2.0

Scale	Mean (SD)			P-value
	Baseline (n=32)	Week 24 (n=25)	Change from baseline to week 24 (n=25)	
SF-36 Physical Health summary score	56.4 (18.9)	69.9 (22.3)	13.1 (14.8)	0.0002
Scale 1: physical functioning	77.7 (21.4)	82.8 (22.8)	5.6 (17.6)	0.0074 ^a
Scale 2: role-physical	53.5 (25.7)	74.3 (25.8)	20.6 (19.1)	<0.0001
Scale 3: bodily pain	38.8 (19.6)	59.2 (22.3)	19.1 (19.8)	<0.0001
Scale 4: general health	55.7 (20.2)	63.1 (25.5)	7.2 (15.7)	0.0305
SF-36 Mental Health summary score	55.3 (18.0)	72.8 (20.4)	17.1 (14.8)	<0.0001
Scale 5: vitality	37.9 (17.3)	56.5 (22.8)	17.5 (21.2)	0.0004
Scale 6: social functioning	55.1 (22.6)	74.5 (25.9)	18.0 (23.7)	0.0009
Scale 7: role-emotional	67.3 (26.6)	85.3 (21.6)	17.8 (18.8)	<0.0001
Scale 8: mental health	60.8 (19.0)	75.0 (18.9)	15.0 (10.9)	<0.0001
Total SF-36 score	55.8 (17.8)	71.4 (20.8)	15.1 (13.9)	<0.0001

Notes: ^aAnalyzed using Wilcoxon signed-rank method. Higher scores correspond with better functioning on the SF-36.

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; SF-36, Short Form (36) Health Survey.

**Figure 1** Changes from baseline in depression and anxiety scores.

Note: P-values shown are for mean change versus baseline.

Abbreviations: BDI-II, Beck Depression Inventory-II; GAD-7, seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder questionnaire; PHQ-9, nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire depression module; SD, standard deviation.

statistically significant at week 12 (-1.3 [5.6] [$P=0.0313$]) and week 24 (-3.5 [5.0] [$P=0.0002$]), indicating a reduction in anxiety symptoms (Figure 1).

The proportion of subjects who reported that their depression had made their work, domestic chores, and interaction with others “extremely difficult” decreased from 6.3% at baseline to 0% at week 24 and “very difficult” from 18.8% at baseline to 13.0% at week 24. The proportion reporting no interference with their activities (“not at all”) increased from 15.6% at baseline to 52.2% at week 24 (Figure 2A). The proportion of patients who reported that their anxiety had made their work, domestic chores, and interaction with others “somewhat difficult” decreased from 77.4% at baseline to 50.0% at week 24, and the percentage reporting no interference with their activities (“not at all”) increased from 12.9% at baseline to 38.9% at week 24 (Figure 2A). There was no change in the proportion of subjects reporting “very difficult” from baseline to week 24.

As shown in Figure 2B, there was a statistically significant reduction from baseline to week 24 in the overall score for the added PHQ-9 question 10 (interference with daily activities, as stated above) and a numerical reduction (not significant) in overall score for the added GAD-7 question 8 (interference with daily activities).

Safety

Overall, 15 of 30 (50%) subjects assessed for safety experienced AEs. No serious AEs were reported at any time during the study period. AEs considered definitely or probably related to the study treatment occurred in nine of the 30 patients (30%), but these were considered mild or moderate and were fully resolved after a short time. They included cervical muscle pain, eyelid ptosis, injection site bruising,

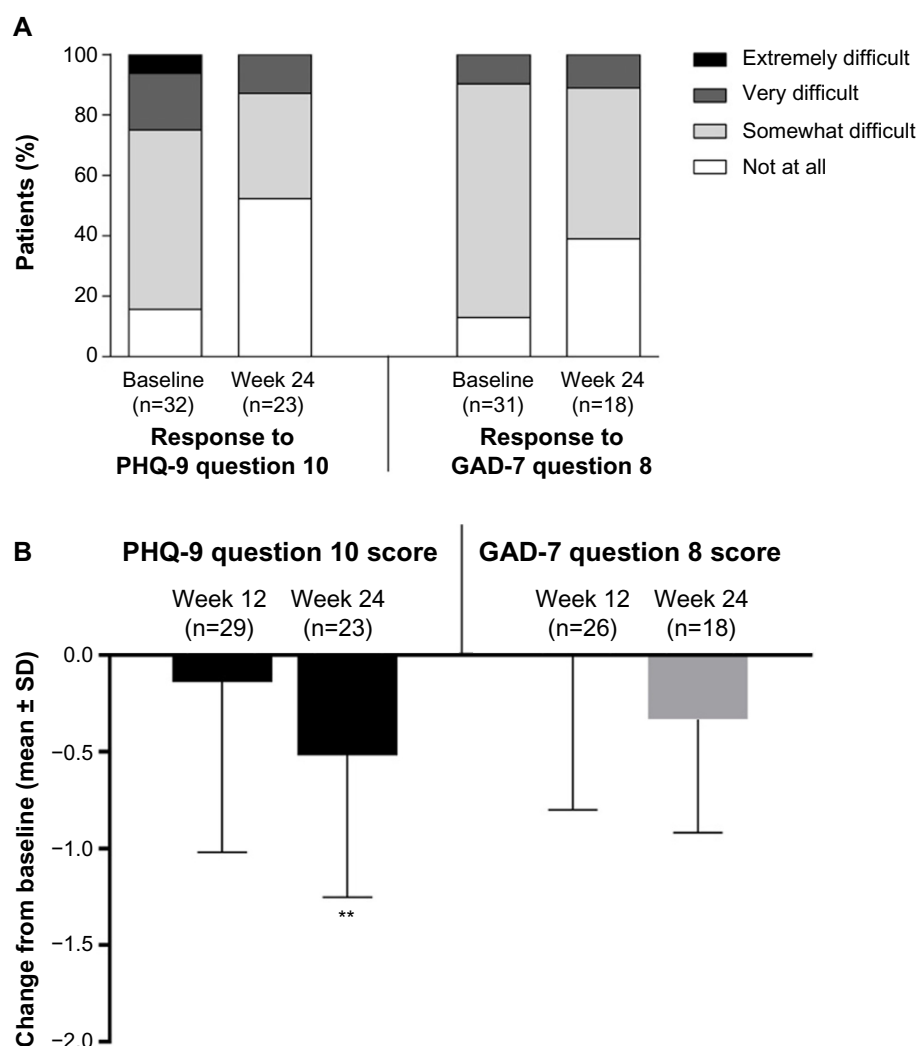


Figure 2 Changes in impact and disability associated with depression and anxiety: patient responses (A) and change from baseline in total score (B).

Notes: The PHQ-9 question 10/GAD-7 question 8 was "If you checked off any problems, how difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?" ** $P=0.0054$ vs baseline.

Abbreviations: GAD-7, seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder questionnaire; PHQ-9, nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire depression module; SD, standard deviation.

syncope due to injection, unable to move forehead, stiffness in forehead, stiffness in neck, neck tenderness, sensation of weight on neck, constant headache, and tenderness in shoulders. There were no statistically significant changes in vital signs from baseline to week 24.

Conclusion

In this open-label pilot study, treatment of patients with CM and depressive symptoms was associated with statistically significant reductions, from baseline to week 24, in number of headache days, headache pain score (VAS), headache impact (HIT-6), and headache-related disability (MIDAS). In addition, there were statistically significant improvements in depression symptoms (BDI-II and PHQ-9) and anxiety symptoms (GAD-7). Furthermore, improvements from baseline to week 24 were seen in the effects of depression

and anxiety on patients' self-reported ability to work and interact with others, and in mental health and overall general health (SF-36). These results support our hypothesis that, in patients with CM and comorbid depression, treatment with onabotulinumtoxinA would be associated with reductions in headache frequency and impact as well as symptoms of depression and anxiety.

Our study population, recruited from three headache specialty care centers, was broadly representative of the CM patient population seen in clinical practice. Participants had mild to moderate depression and mild anxiety at study entry. To our knowledge, this is the first study to assess the effect of prophylactic onabotulinumtoxinA on comorbid depression and anxiety in patients with CM as this was not assessed in the PREEMPT trials. These comorbidities are associated with increased rates of progression from episodic to CM.^{11,34}

A proportion of patients with CM and comorbid depression/anxiety symptoms may fulfill the DSM-5[®] diagnostic criteria for a depressive disorder due to another medical condition rather than a primary depressive disorder. Our findings support the hypothesis that in patients with CM and depression/anxiety, treatment with onabotulinumtoxinA is associated with a reduction in the frequency and impact of migraine attacks and an improvement in the symptoms of depression/anxiety. Larger, blinded, randomized trials are needed to expand upon the findings from this pilot study.

There are several limitations to this pilot study. The sample size was modest, and we did not include a contemporaneous control group. Placebo rates are high in migraine prophylaxis studies,³⁵ including the PREEMPT program, which evaluated onabotulinumtoxinA as a treatment for CM. Placebo rates may be higher and more variable in studies that use parenteral medications and in studies that evaluate preventive medications.³⁶ Additionally, there was no assessment of acute pain medication use during the study.

The mechanism leading to a reduction in both headache outcomes and in measures of depression and anxiety remains to be determined. In this uncontrolled study, a direct therapeutic effect of onabotulinumtoxinA on mood is possible, as are placebo effects on headache and mood. Perhaps onabotulinumtoxinA treatment leads to a reduction in headache, which in turn leads to improvements in depression and anxiety.

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Disclosure

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