

Erenumab-aoee (AIMOVIG) for Chronic Migraine Prevention

Criteria for Use

July 2025

VA Pharmacy Benefits Management Services and National Formulary Committee

The following recommendations are based on medical evidence, clinician input, and expert opinion. The content of the document is dynamic and will be revised as new information becomes available. The purpose of this document is to assist practitioners in clinical decision-making, to standardize and improve the quality of patient care, and to promote cost-effective drug prescribing. THE CLINICIAN SHOULD USE THIS GUIDANCE AND INTERPRET IT IN THE CLINICAL CONTEXT OF THE INDIVIDUAL PATIENT. INDIVIDUAL CASES THAT ARE EXCEPTIONS TO THE EXCLUSION AND INCLUSION CRITERIA SHOULD BE ADJUDICATED AT THE LOCAL FACILITY ACCORDING TO THE POLICY AND PROCEDURES OF ITS P&T COMMITTEE AND PHARMACY SERVICES.

The Product Information should be consulted for detailed prescribing information.

Exclusion Criteria

If the answer to **ANY** item below is met, then the patient should **NOT** receive erenumab.

- Patient has uncontrolled hypertension
- Patient has a history of Raynaud's phenomenon with ischemia (e.g., history of digital ulcers, tissue necrosis, or other critical ischemia)¹
- Concurrent preventive therapy with another calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) targeting agent (including other CGRP-targeting monoclonal antibodies and gepants)
- Patient with diagnosis of hemiplegic migraine or tension headache

Inclusion Criteria

All of the following must be fulfilled to receive erenumab for chronic migraine.

- Treatment initiated by a VA/VA Community Care neurologist or locally designated headache expert^{2,3}
- Chronic Migraine defined as at least 15 headache days per month with at least 8 migraine days per month
- Contraindication, intolerance, or lack of therapeutic response after at least 12 weeks each of a therapeutic dose of at least 2 of the following: beta blocker, topiramate, divalproex, and ACE inhibitor or ARB⁴

Additional Inclusion Criteria

Select if applicable:

- If using a combination of a CGRP-targeted monoclonal antibody for preventive therapy and CGRP receptor antagonist (gepant) for abortive therapy, patient has been evaluated and counseled on risks of concomitant therapy⁵

Footnotes:

¹ Erenumab should be discontinued if signs or symptoms of Raynaud's phenomenon develop. All patients with a history of Raynaud's phenomenon should be monitored for and informed about the possibility of recurrence and worsening.

²A locally designated headache expert should be performing a comprehensive headache assessment including evaluation for medication overuse headache, other secondary headache types, adherence to prior headache therapies, and features that require urgent/emergent evaluation. Also, the patient's headache history should be reviewed to identify triggers, effective acute treatment, and nonpharmacologic interventions. A board certification in headache medicine is not required to meet this criterion.

³Patients started on erenumab must have a scheduled blood pressure check 2-4 weeks after initiation of therapy.

⁴ACE: Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme; ARB: Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker. If a patient has received a botulinum toxin and demonstrated no response, this may be considered as **one** of the required prevention medication trials. Therapeutic doses for oral preventive agents are as follows: beta blocker (e.g., metoprolol 50-100 mg BID, propranolol 20-80 mg BID), topiramate 50-200 mg BID, divalproex 500-1000 mg daily, ACE inhibitor or ARB (e.g., lisinopril 20 mg daily, enalapril 10 mg daily, telmisartan 80 mg daily). Divalproex is not recommended in patients who can become pregnant.

⁵Safety evidence of concomitant CGRP acting agents is limited. Patients may be prone to CGRP-related adverse events. CGRP is involved in many pathophysiologic pathways including vasodilation and GI motor-stimulation and prosecretory effects. Alternative therapies may benefit patients at high risk for adverse outcomes from this combination (like high risk for ischemic events, severe constipation, etc.).

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