

Real World Objectively Measured Productivity Losses of Employees with Migraines and the Use of Calcitonin Gene-Related Peptide Inhibitors (CGRPis) in United States Employees

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Background

- Persons with Migraine (PwM) headaches have increased workplace absences.
- Calcitonin gene-related peptide inhibitors (CGRPi):
 - Aim to reduce the impact of migraines
 - Often require prior authorization based on a diagnosis (Dx) and migraine frequency
 - Are given to people with higher frequency of migraines for prevention
- We explored US employees' annual PwM diagnoses, CGRPi use, prescription costs, and short-term disability (STD) utilization.

Objectives

- To characterize migraine diagnoses, prescriptions and short-term disability (STD) claims of employees with migraines and those initiating a CGRPi between 2017 to 2022.

Study Population

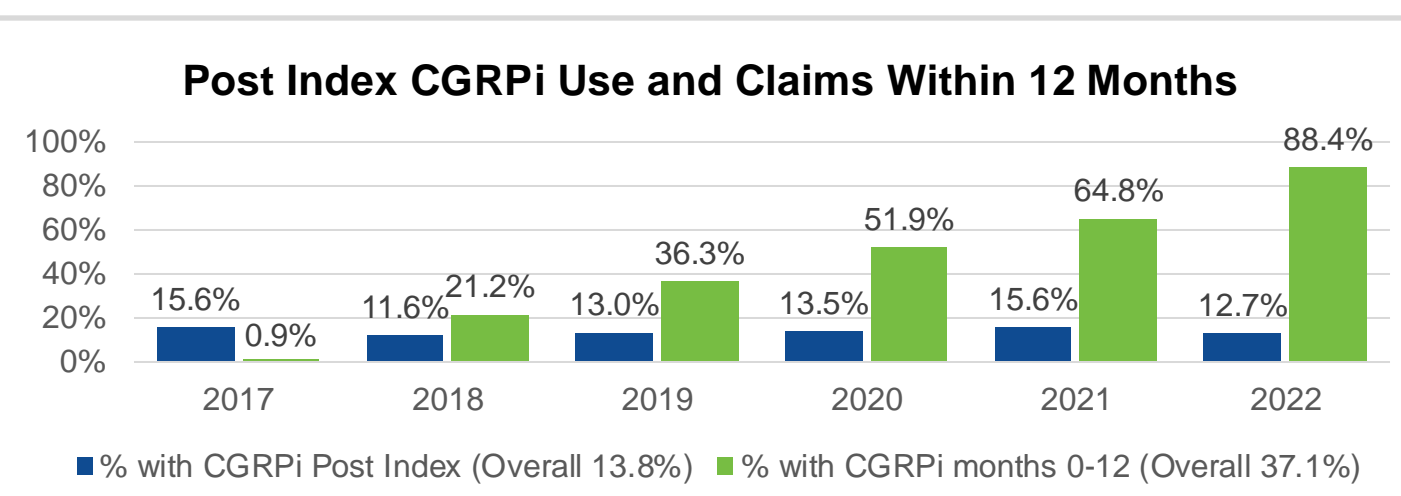
- US employees within the Workpartners Research Reference Database (RRDb) from 2001 to present, covering all US states:
 - Medical and pharmaceutical claims for over 5.5 million employees and dependents with enhanced employee demographics (including race and marital status) and job-related information (salary, job-type, full/part-time)
 - Absence durations and payments for employees using STD=1.3 million, Long-term Disability=1.2 million, and Workers' Compensation=2.8 million
- Workpartners RRDb has been used for research on the impact on:
 - Employees with Bipolar disorder,^{1,2} rheumatoid arthritis,³ cancer,⁴ diabetes,⁵ eye disorders,^{5,6} and multiple sclerosis⁷
 - Caregivers of major depressive disorder with and without suicidal ideation,⁸ pediatric asthma,⁹ epilepsy,¹⁰ cancer¹¹ and multiple sclerosis¹²
- See online supplemental materials for additional RRDb information.

Methods

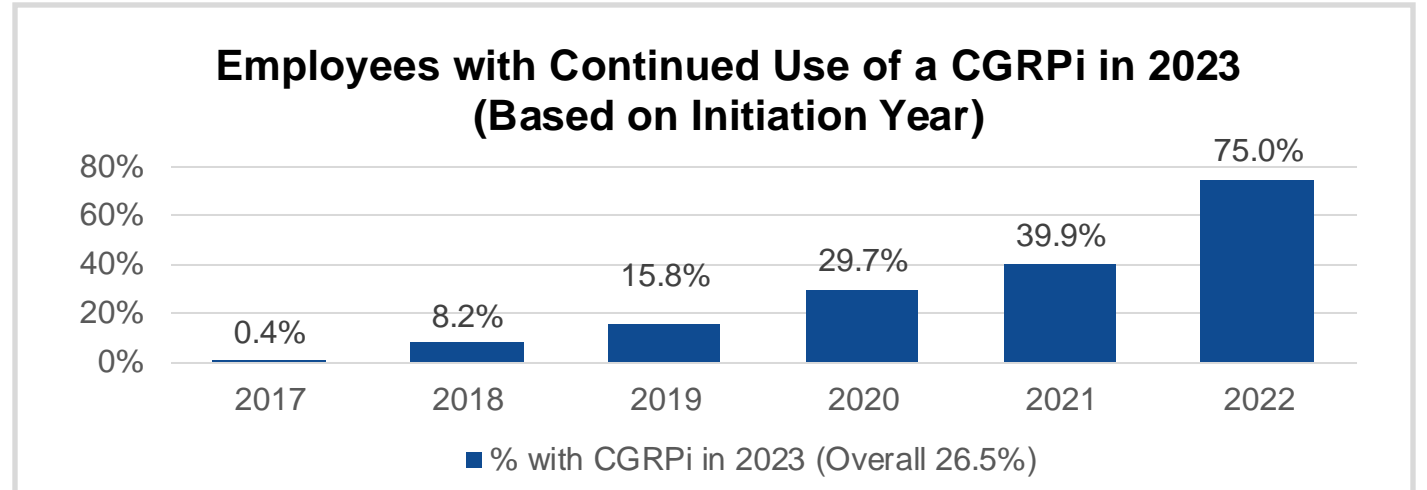
- Retrospective analysis of WorkPartners' RRDb of employees.
- All subjects received an initial migraine Dx (ICD-10 G43.x) between 2017 and 2022.
- All employees had ≥1 year eligibility post-Dx with continuous data into 2023.
- Persons with Migraine (PwM) were reported based on their initial Dx year.
- Outcomes included:
 - Direct (plan plus employee medical and prescription) costs
 - Indirect costs (inflation adjusted to December 2023) and lost days due to STD claims (with a migraine Dx) anytime following their index date
 - Initial and use of CGRPi in 2023

Results

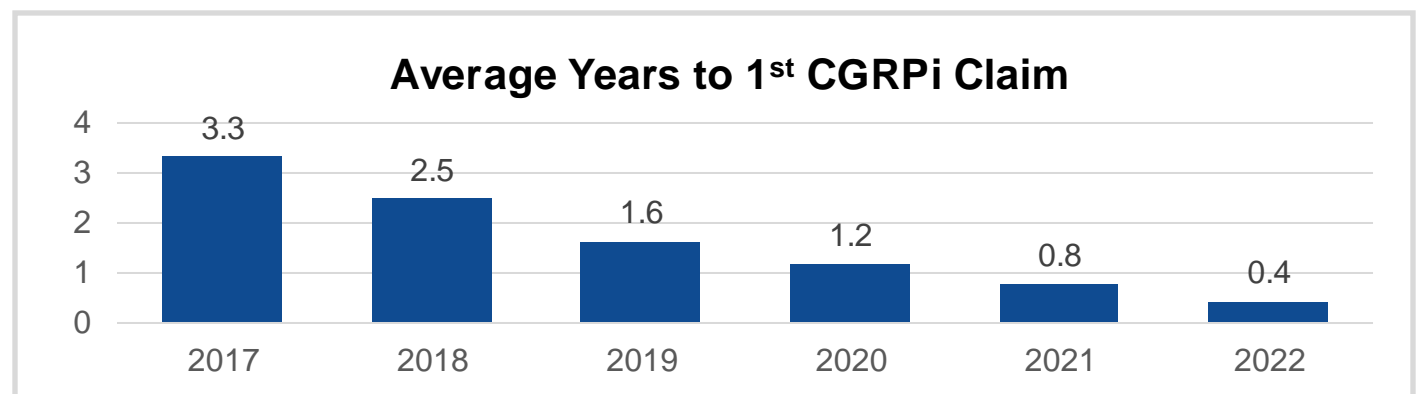
- 16,588 Persons with Migraine (PwM) were identified with:
 - ≥77.9% females in each year and
 - An average of 13.8% had CGRPi claims
- Overall migraine Short-term Disability claims anytime post-index Dx annually decreased from 2.4% to 0.7%.
- Of the persons with migraines on a CGRPi, the percentage of members from 2017 – 2022.



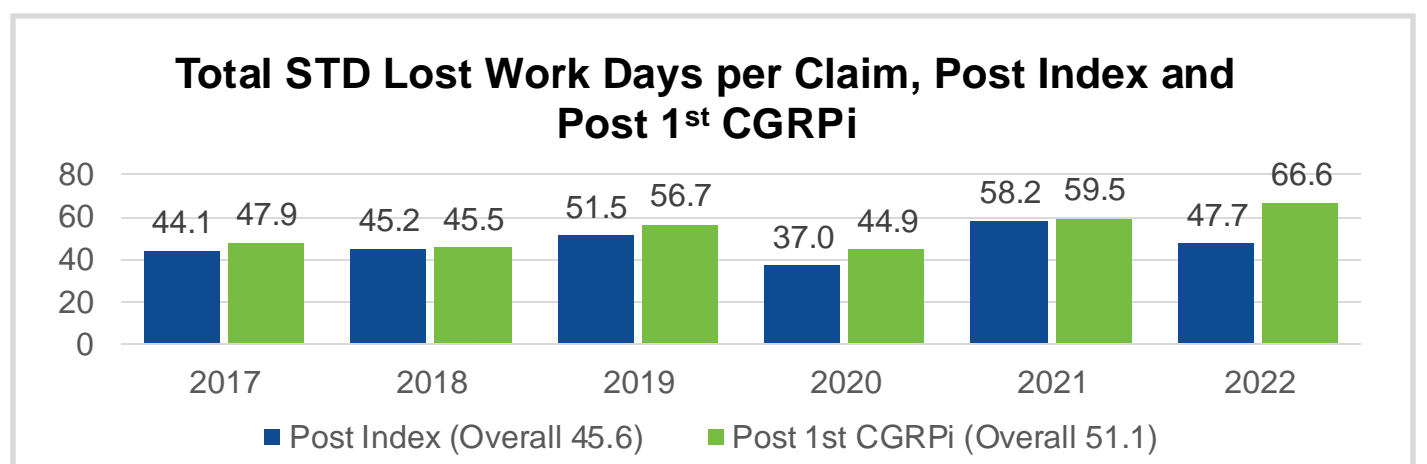
Results (cont.)



- Mean time until the first CGRPi claim has decreased, suggesting that access to these drugs have improved



- The percent of employees with STD claims overall:
 - Post-index was 1.4% and decreased from 2.4% to 0.7%
 - Post-CGRPi was 2.7% and decreased from 3.7% to 1.4% before a slight increase in 2022
- STD leave durations and costs are higher for those with a CGRPi, which may indicate a more severe disease state.
- Overall migraine STD claims anytime post-index Dx annually:
 - Mean claim durations ranged from 37.0 to 58.2 lost days/claim
 - Mean costs/claim ranged from \$6,368 to \$12,370



Conclusions

- The rate at which people are put on a calcitonin gene-related peptide inhibitor (CGRPi) has increased significantly since their inception.
- Access to CGRPis has improved despite their high cost and prior authorization requirements.
- Persons with migraine headaches and frequent headaches may open Short-term Disability (STD) claims, however the claims per employee appear to be decreasing with time.

References

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