

# EMHA Access to Care survey findings in Germany



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“Access to Care III” survey consisted on 39 items distributed in 4 dimensions and reached 3,397 total answers (601 from Germany)



### Survey content

The “Access to Care III” survey consists on 39 items distributed in 4 dimensions:

- **SECTION I: ABOUT YOURSELF:** 7 items to obtain socio-demographic data.
- **SECTION II: ABOUT YOUR MIGRAINE:** 6 items focused on patient’s migraine.
- **SECTION III: ABOUT YOUR ACCESS TO CARE:**
  - Access to healthcare professionals: 10 items
  - Access to treatments: 11 items
  - Impact on patient’s life: 3 items
- **SECTION IV: SOURCES OF INFORMATION:** 2 items focused on identifying the main sources of information used by patients for general disease information and migraine treatment.



### Languages

Survey was launched in 12 languages: Brazilian, Czech, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latvian, Norwegian, Portuguese and Spanish.



### Launch

Survey was launched on March 24th in 10 languages. Latvian and Brazilian were launched later, on April 8th and April 27th, respectively.



### Time on life

Survey was available for migraine patients all along 12 weeks (from March to June 14th).



### Response rate

The average response rate has remained homogeneous and considerable high all along the survey (around 65% of respondents)



### Total answers

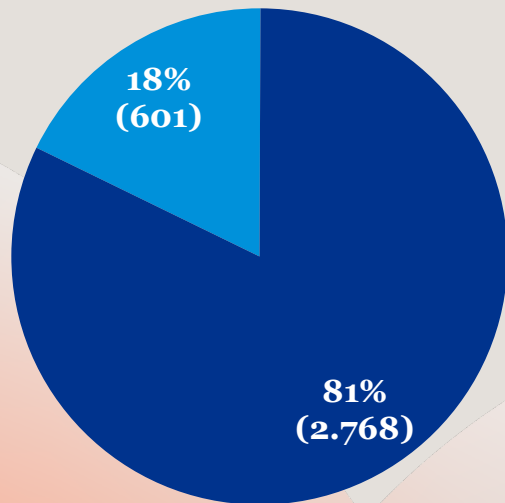
Since the launch of the survey in March, we have reached a total number of 3,397 answers (601 from Germany).



Data used for the analysis in Germany (18% of total responses) evidences that vast majority of respondents are women between 25 and 59 years old...

### Sociodemographic data

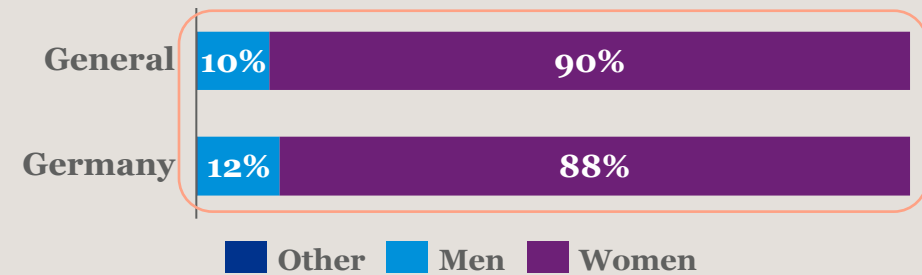
- At June 14<sup>th</sup> 2021, **3397 answered surveys** have been obtained by migraine patients from **41 different countries** (question 1.1).
- 18% of the responses** corresponded to **German migraine patients**.



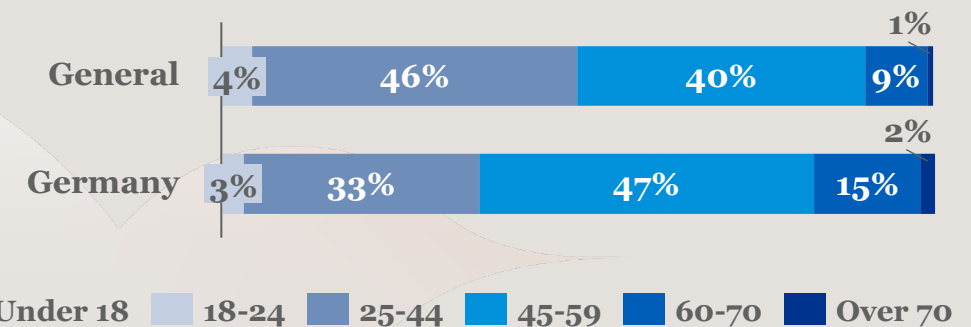
Germany Other countries



#### Split by gender (question 1.2).



#### Range of ages (question 1.3).



\*Sample size for question 1.1: 3370 respondents; sample size for question 1.2: 3354 respondents (599 in Germany); sample size for question 1.3: 3354 respondents (599 in Germany).

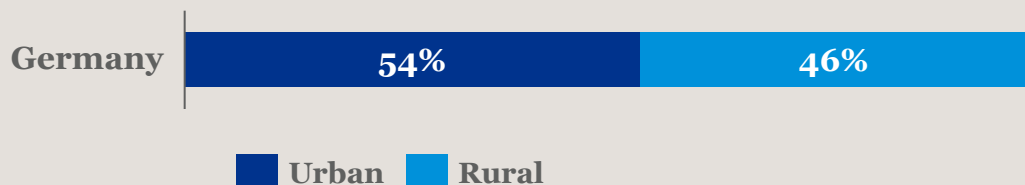


... from both urban and rural areas of residence, actively working and with similar family annual income as the rest of EU countries

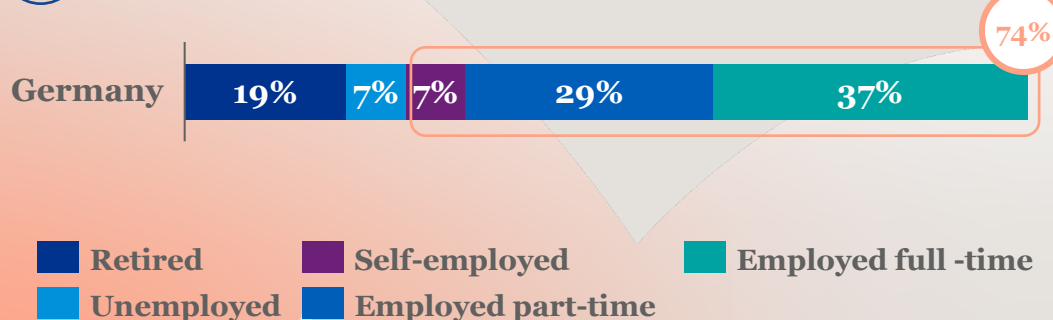
### Sociodemographic data



#### Area of residence (question 1.4).

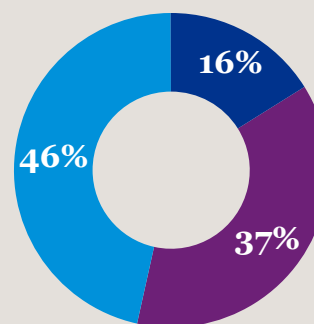


#### Employment status (question 1.6).

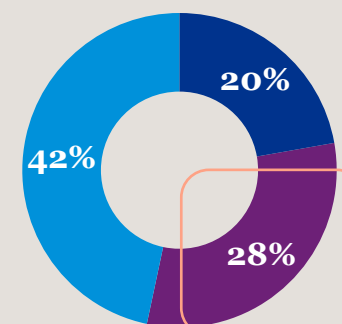


#### Range of family annual income per country (question 1.5 and 1.1.).

##### General



##### Germany

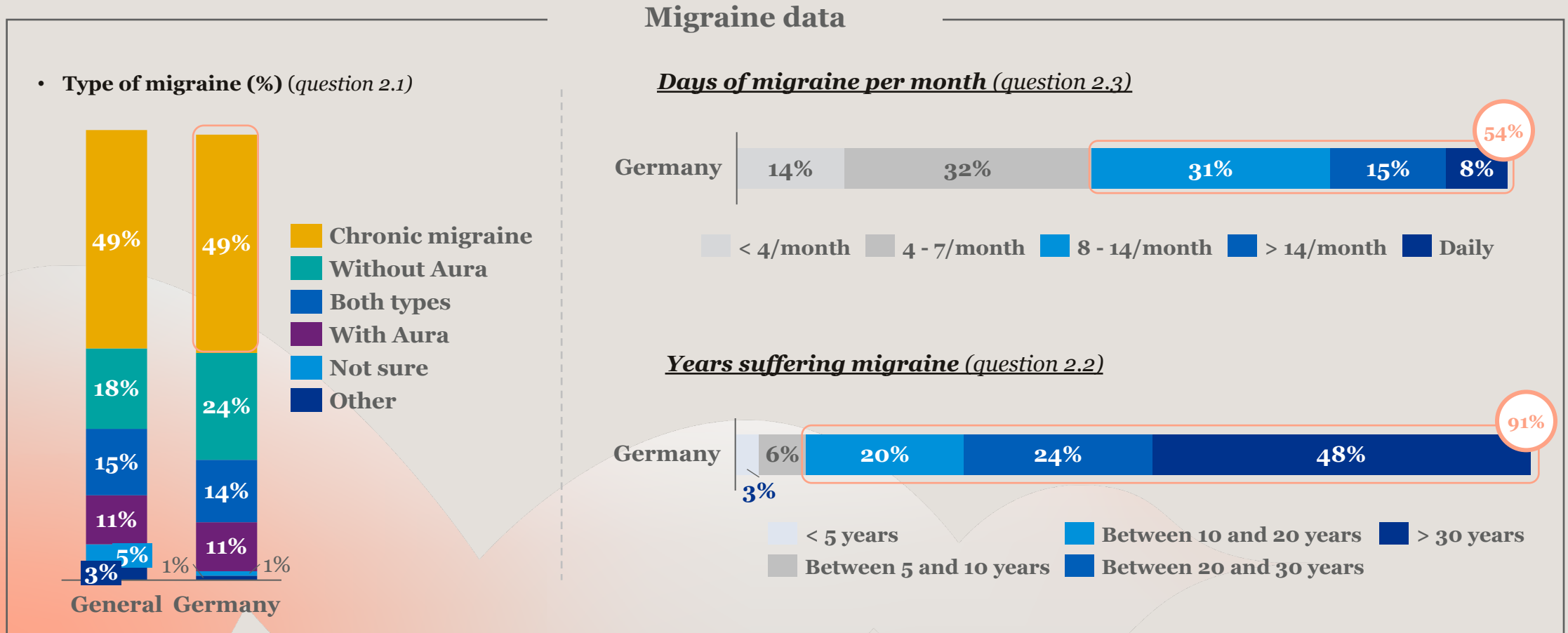


■ < 40K €/year ■ > 40K €/year ■ I prefer not to say

\*Sample size for question 1.4: 3363 respondents (599 in Germany); sample size for question 1.6: 3266 respondents (584 in Germany); sample size for question 1.5: 3338 respondents (594 in Germany).



## Main indicators related to type of migraine evidence that respondents are, in average, patients suffering from severe migraine for many years



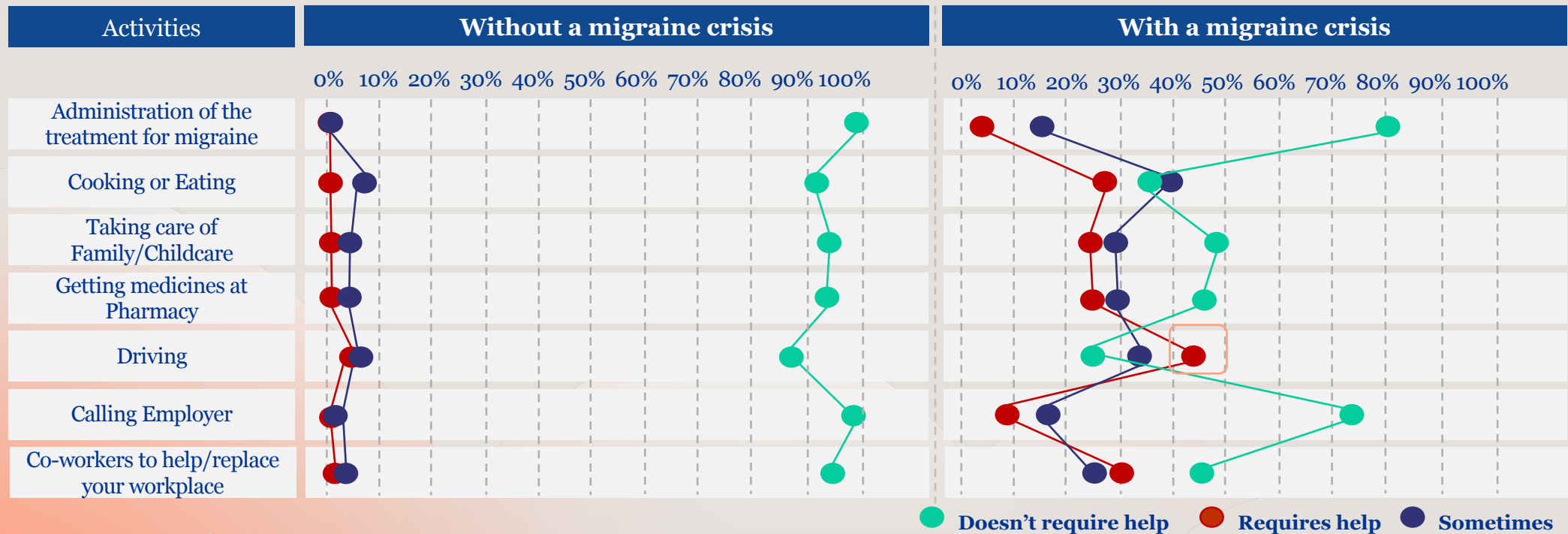
\*Sample size for question 2.1: 2831 respondents (552 in Germany); sample size for question 2.3: 2831 respondents (552 in Germany); sample size for question 2.2: 2832 respondents (552 in Germany).



# When patients suffer an attack, migraine is a disabling disease affecting daily activities such as driving

## Migraine data

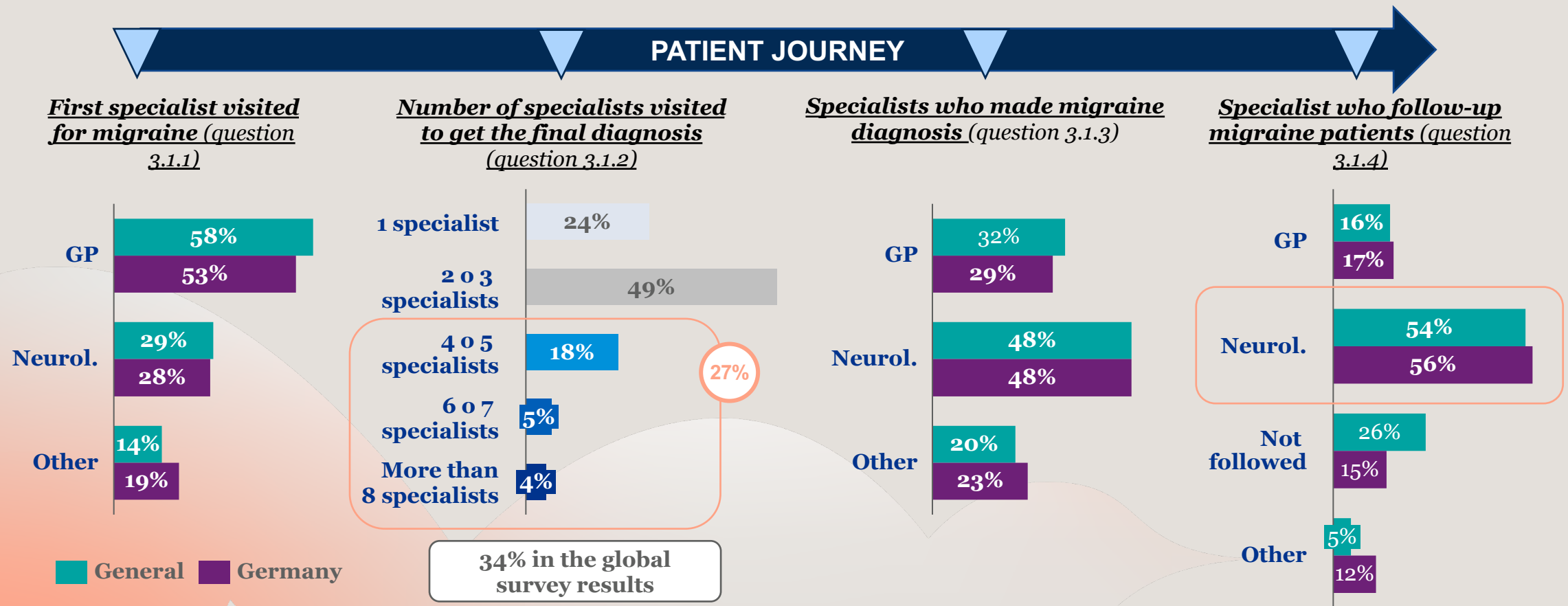
***Help needed with migraine attack and without migraine attack, Germany results (question 2.4 and question 2.5)***



\*Sample size for question 2.4: 552 respondents in Germany; sample size for question 2.5: 552 respondents in Germany.



GP's weight is important mainly in the 1st visit, but neurologist is the most common specialist diagnosing migraine patients after 1 to 3 more specialist visits



\*Sample size for question 3.1.1: 549 respondents in Germany; sample size for question 3.1.2: 546 respondents in Germany; sample size for question 3.1.3: 548 respondents in Germany; sample size for question 3.1.4: 545 respondents in Germany.

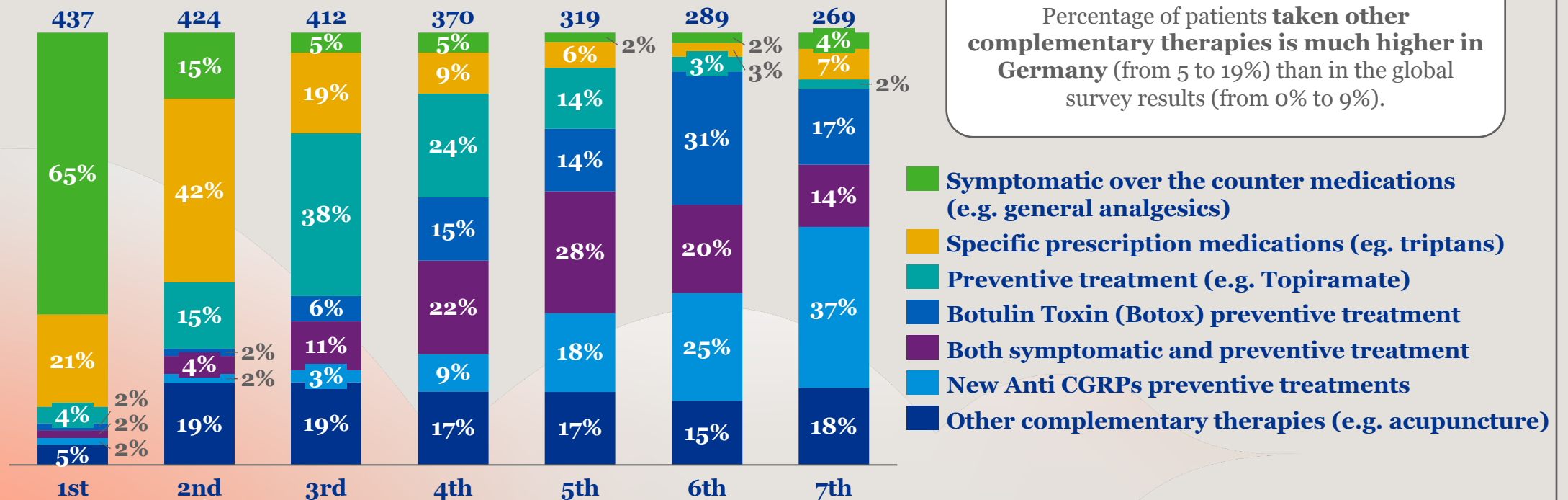




Based on interviewees input, general analgesics are the first treatment received since migraine diagnosis and new anti-CGRPs are the last ones

### Access to treatment data

**Treatments taken since diagnosis in Germany** (question 3.2.2 b).

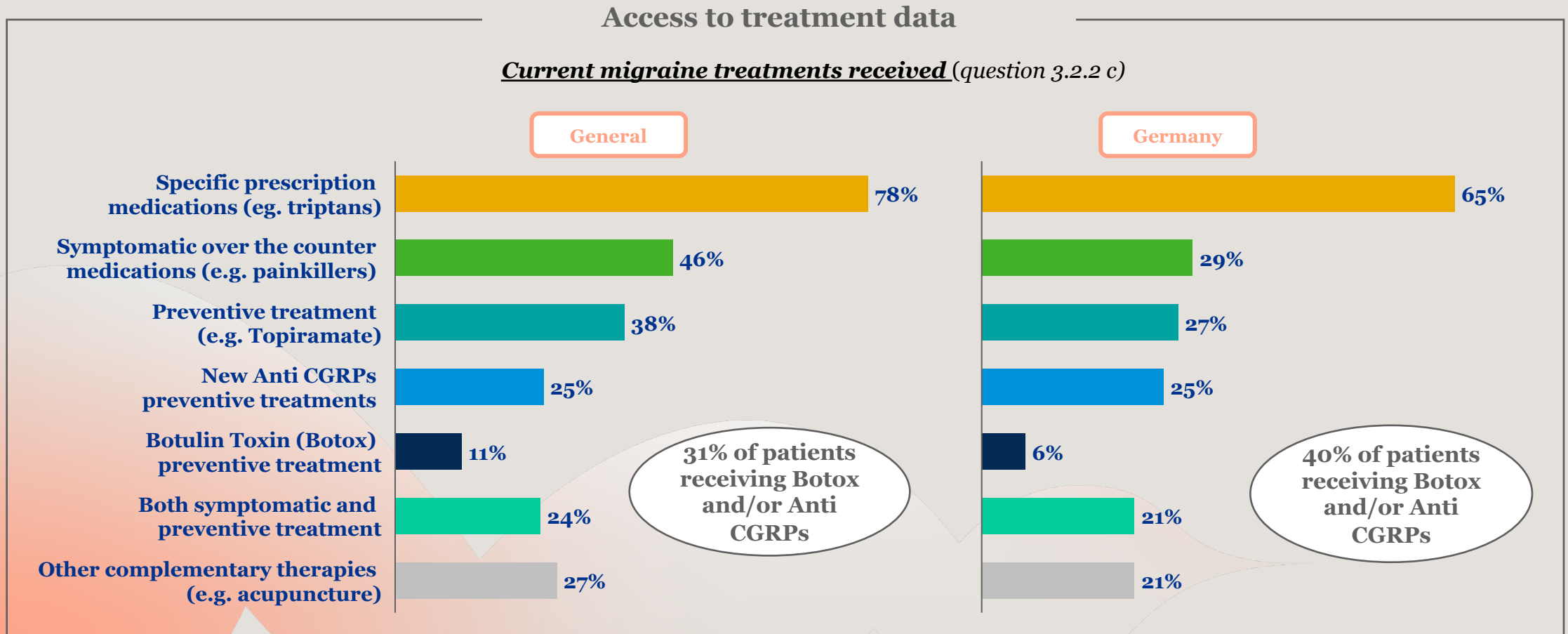


\*Sample size for question 3.2.2 b: 455 respondents in Germany.





When assessing current treatment, we observe that triptans are widely used, and innovation (Botox and/or Anti-CGRPs) reaches 40% of patients in Germany



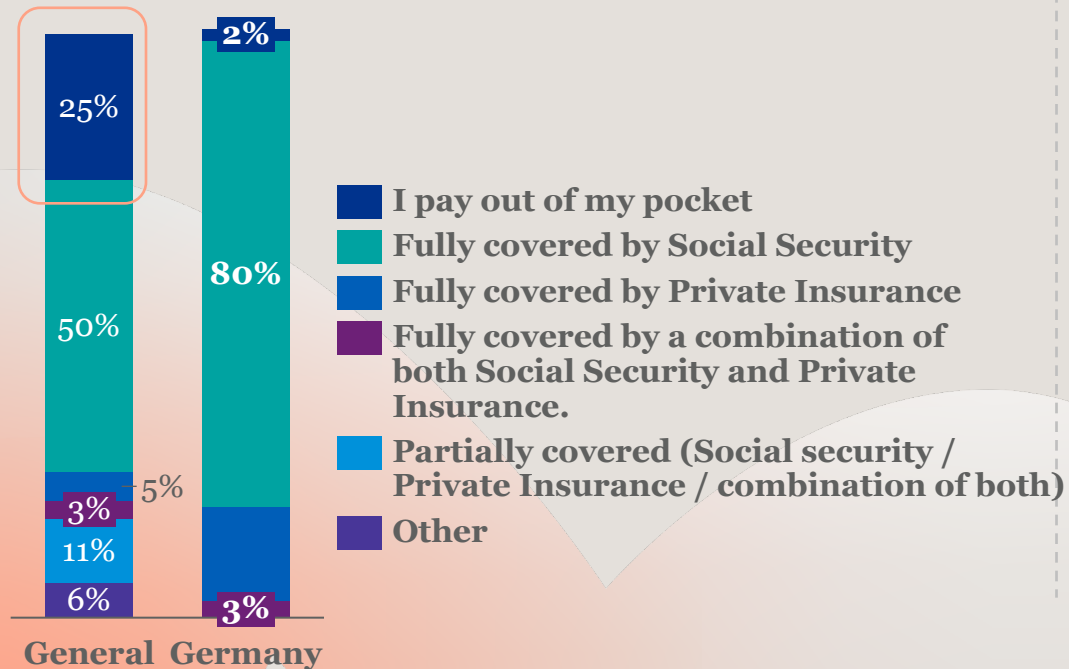
\*Sample size for question 3.2.2 c: 2228 respondents in the global survey and 458 respondents in Germany.



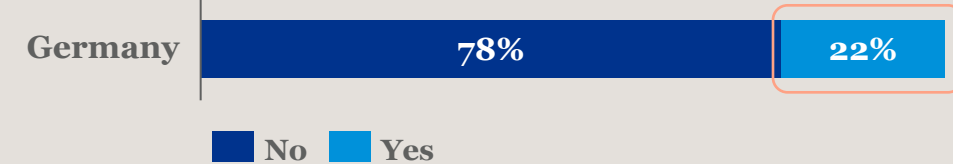
As in Germany treatments are generally covered by Social Security, just 22% of patients asked for a treatment change due to its cost

### Access to treatment data

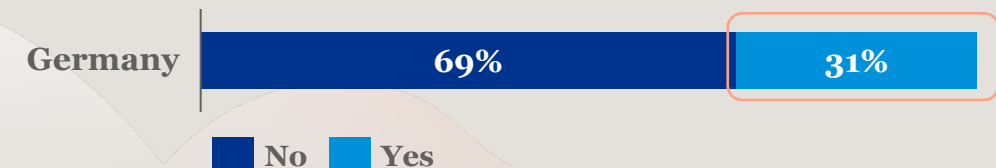
#### Who pays for your Anti-CGRP treatment (question 3.2.3 a).



#### Ask for a change of the treatment due to its cost (question 3.2.2)



#### Impact of cost of treatment on finances (question 3.3.3)



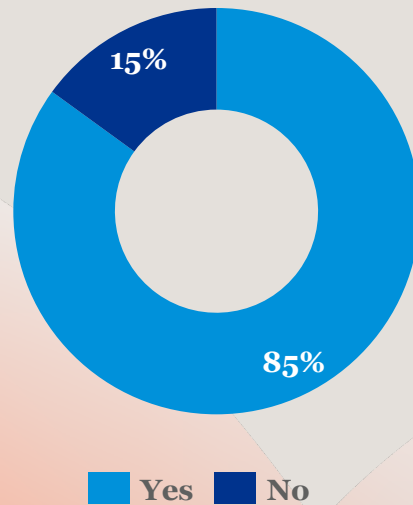
\*Sample size for question 3.2.3 a: 430 respondents in general and 116 respondents in Germany; Sample size for question 3.2.2 a in Germany: 481 respondents; Sample size for question 3.3.3 in Germany: 486 respondents.



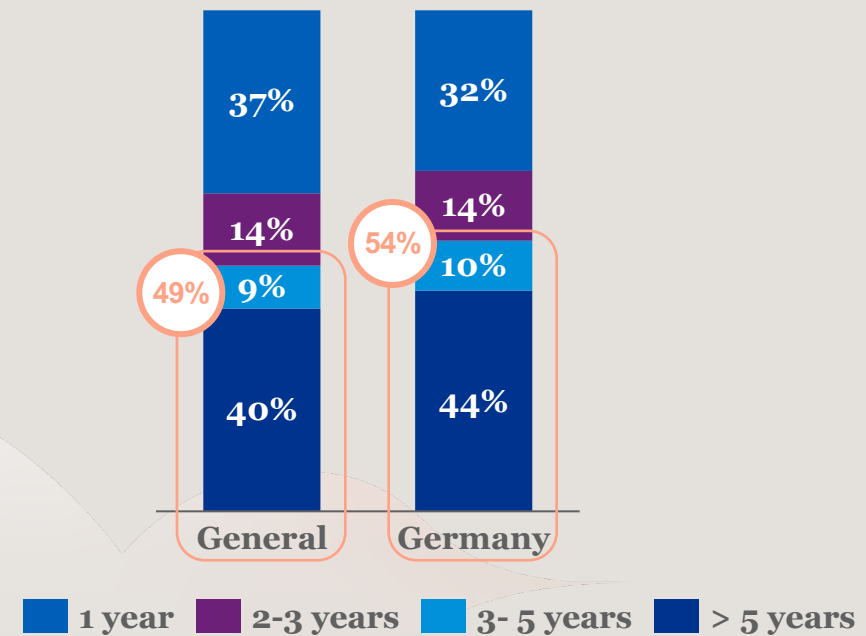
# Up to 85% of patients are treated but time since diagnosis to treatment evidence difficulties to access to migraine treatments

## Access to treatment data

**Migraine patients treated in Germany** (question 3.2.1).



**Years since diagnosis to receive migraine treatment** (question 3.2.2 a)



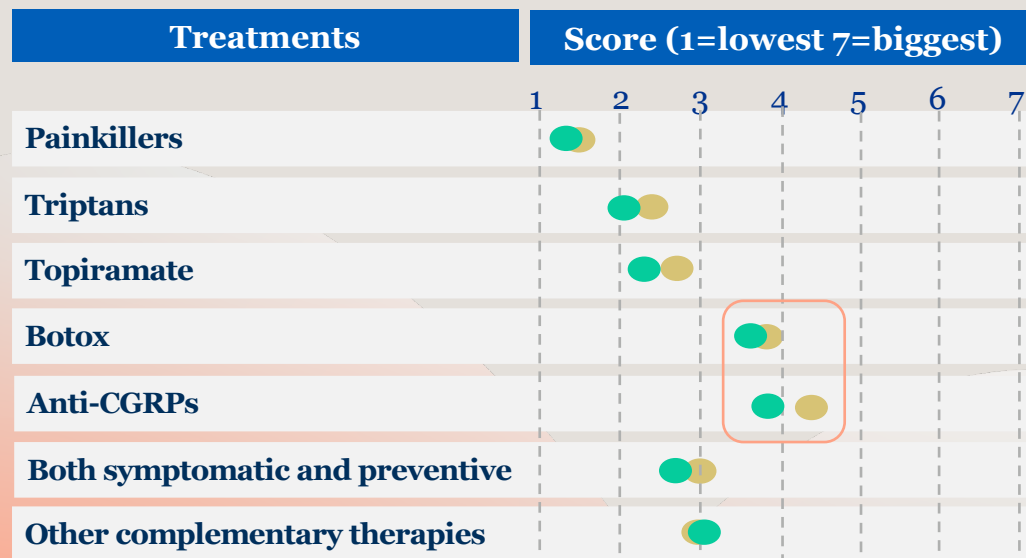
\*Sample size for question 3.2.1 in Germany: 543 respondents; sample size for question 3.2.2 a: 1.951 patients (444 in Germany).



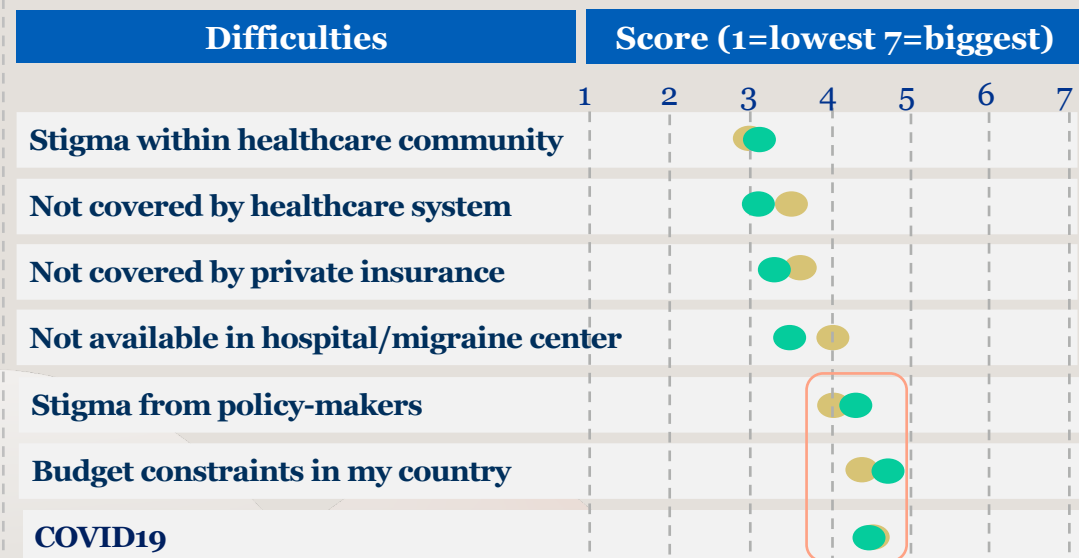
## Anti-CGRPs & Botox are reported as the most difficult treatment to obtain, and main difficulties are that are due to country budget constraints and COVID19

### Access to treatment data

#### Difficulties to get access to each migraine treatment (question 3.2.5)



#### Difficulties to get access to specific migraine treatments (question 3.2.4)



● Global survey results ● Germany

\*Sample size for question 3.2.5: 466 respondents in Germany; sample size for question 3.2.4: 405 respondents in Germany.

## Summary of the “Access to Care III” survey results for Germany

### Main conclusions

- 1 Majority of respondents are **women between 25 and 59 years** old, actively working and with **higher family incomes** in comparison to the total survey results (28% reported family annual incomes below 40K€ vs. 37% in the general analysis).
- 2 49% of respondents reported to suffer **chronic migraine in Germany**. Main indicators related to the type of migraine evidence that respondents are, in average, **patients suffering from mild-severe migraine** (54% with more than 8 days of migraine/month) **for many years** (91% respondents suffer migraine for more than 10 years).
- 3 Patients reported that migraine affects their daily activities when suffering attacks, being **driving the more critical**.
- 4 **First visited specialist is the G.P in Germany** (53%). The main specialist who made **the diagnosis is the Neurologist** (48%), who is also responsible for the **current follow up** (56%). It is worth noting that only 27% of patients still have to visit more than 4 specialists **to get the final diagnosis** (vs. 34% in the global analysis).
- 5 Although 85% of patients are treated, **time since diagnosis to treatment still evidences difficulties to access to migraine treatments** (54% needed more than 3 years since diagnosis in Germany and 49% in global results).
- 6 Since diagnosis, the **first treatments received are general analgesics followed by triptans**. The **last prescribed are Anti CGRPs**. Currently, the main treatments used are triptans (65% in Germany), and the least used Botox (6% in Germany).
- 7 Moreover, **polymedication is highly frequent** and multiple drug combinations have been reported, being specific prescription mediations (e.g. triptans) together with anti-CGRPs, topiramate or painkillers the main received. However, innovative treatments such as **Botox and anti-CGRPs reach up to 40% of patients in Germany** (vs. 31% in the global analysis).
- 8 Although innovative treatment reach an important percentage of patients, **Botox and Anti-CGRPs had been identified as the most difficulties treatments to get access** in Germany and the main reasons for this difficulties reported had been: budget constraints in the country, the COVID19 situation and stigma between policy-makers.

Thank you