

# EMHA Access to Care survey findings in Greece



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“Access to Care III” survey consisted on 39 items distributed in 4 dimensions and reached 3,397 total answers (324 from Greece)



### 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)



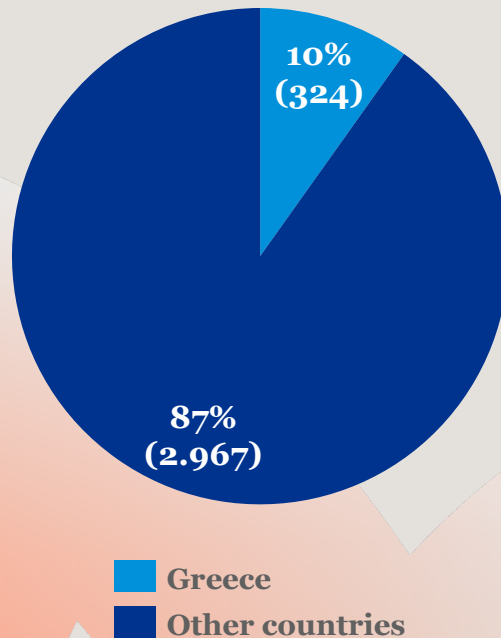
### Total answers

Since the launch of the survey in March, we have reached a total number of 3,397 answers (324 from Greece).

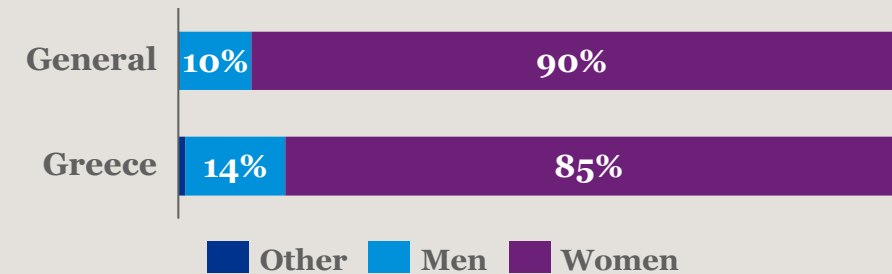
Data used for the analysis in Greece (10% of total responses) evidences that vast majority of respondents are women between 25 and 59 years old...

### Sociodemographic data

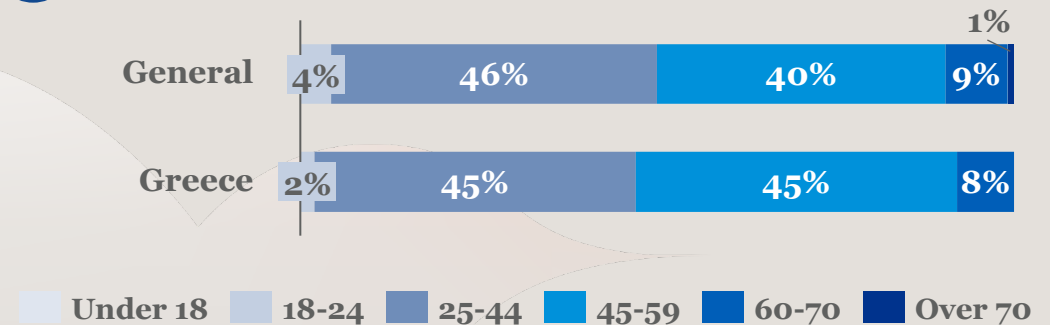
- At June 14<sup>th</sup> 2021, **3397 answered surveys** have been obtained by migraine patients from **41 different countries** (question 1.1).
- 10% of the responses** corresponded to **Greek migraine patients**.



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



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



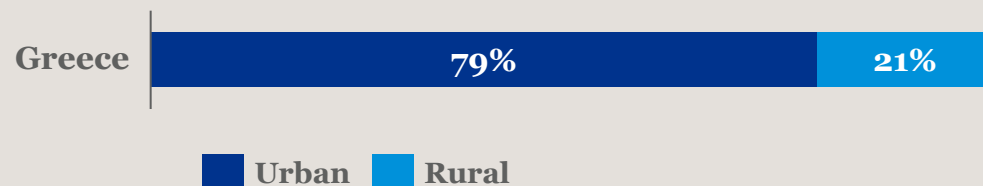
\*Sample size for question 1.1: 3370 respondents; sample size for question 1.2: 3354 respondents (324 in Greece); sample size for question 1.3: 3354 respondents (324 in Greece).

.. from high urban areas of residence, actively working and with much lower family annual income in comparison to the rest of EU countries

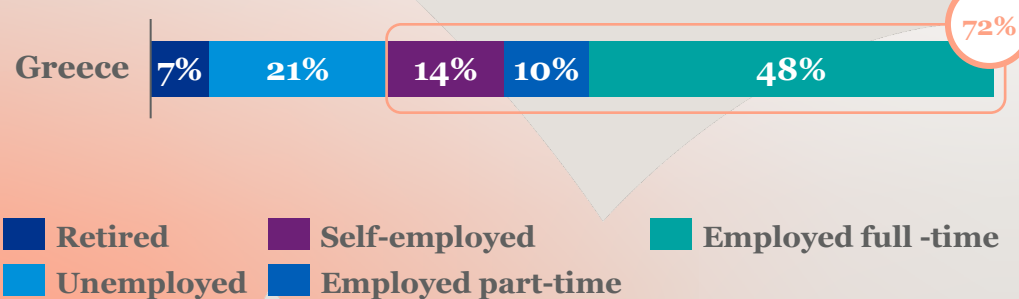
### Sociodemographic data



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



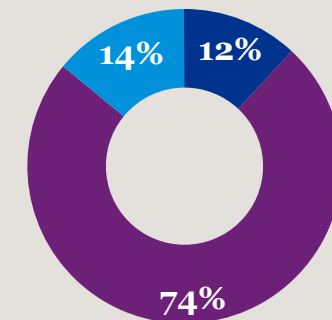
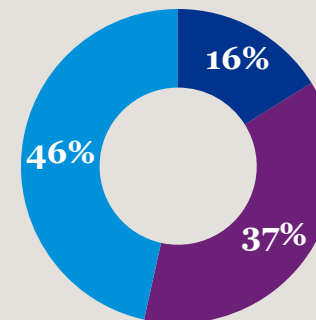
#### Employment status (question 1.6).



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

General

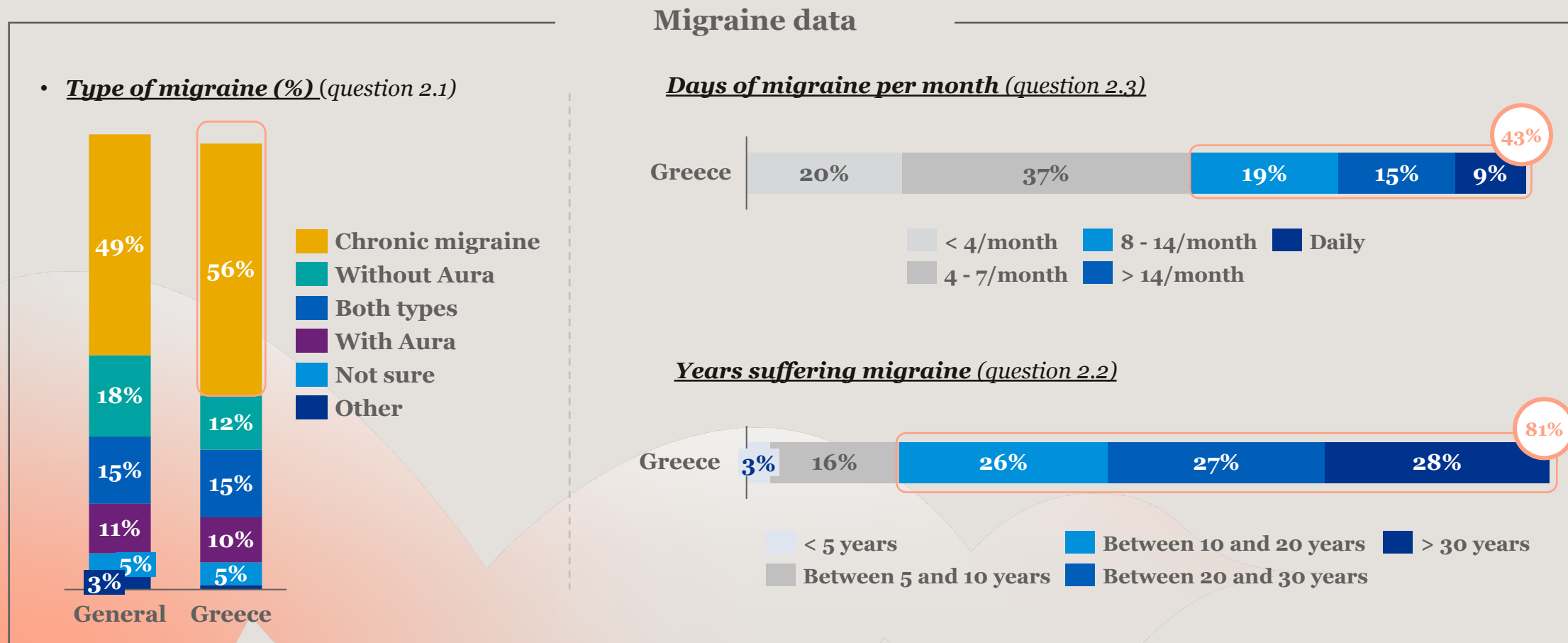
Greece



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

\*Sample size for question 1.4: 3363 respondents (323 in Greece); sample size for question 1.6: 3266 respondents (321 in Greece); sample size for question 1.5: 3338 respondents (321 in Greece).

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

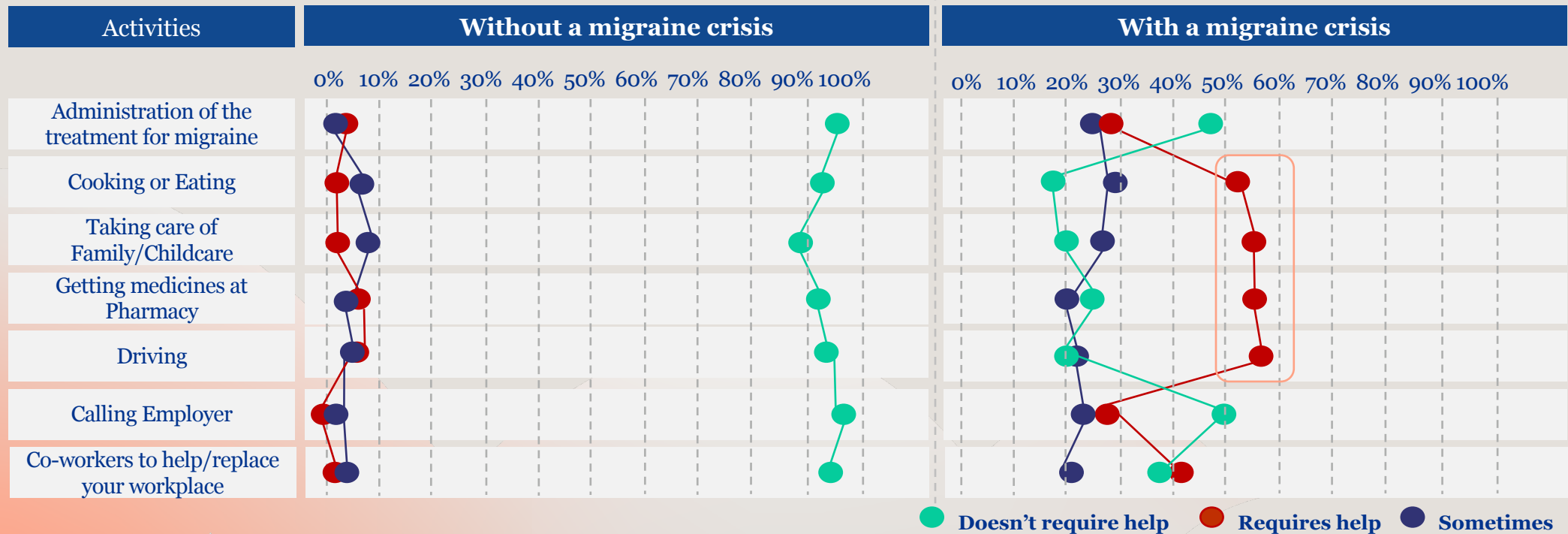


\*Sample size for question 2.1: 2831 respondents (227 in Greece); sample size for question 2.3: 2831 respondents (226 in Greece); sample size for question 2.2: 2832 respondents (227 in Greece).

When patients suffer an attack, migraine is a disabling disease affecting daily activities, such as driving and cooking or eating

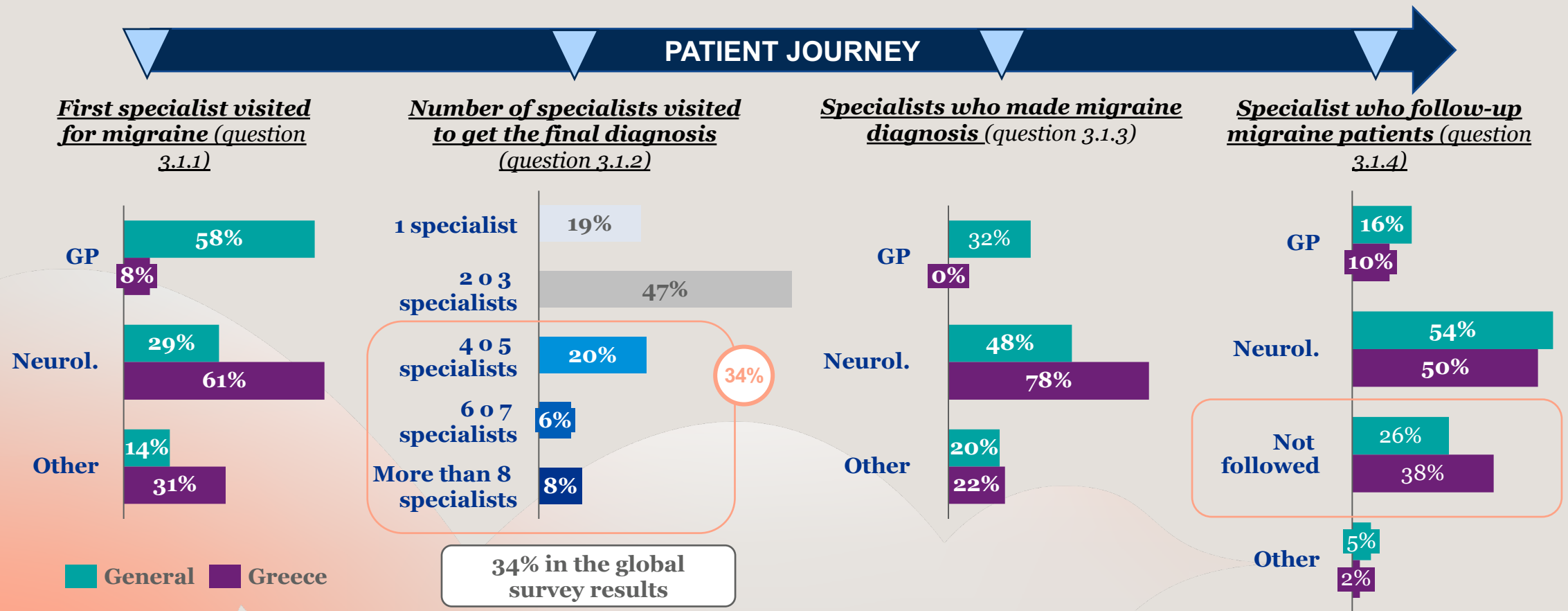
### Migraine data

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



\*Sample size for question 2.4: 225 respondents in Greece; sample size for question 2.5: 220 respondents in Greece.

GP's weight is important mainly in the 1st visit, but neurologist is the most common specialist diagnosing migraine patients after 2 or more specialist visits

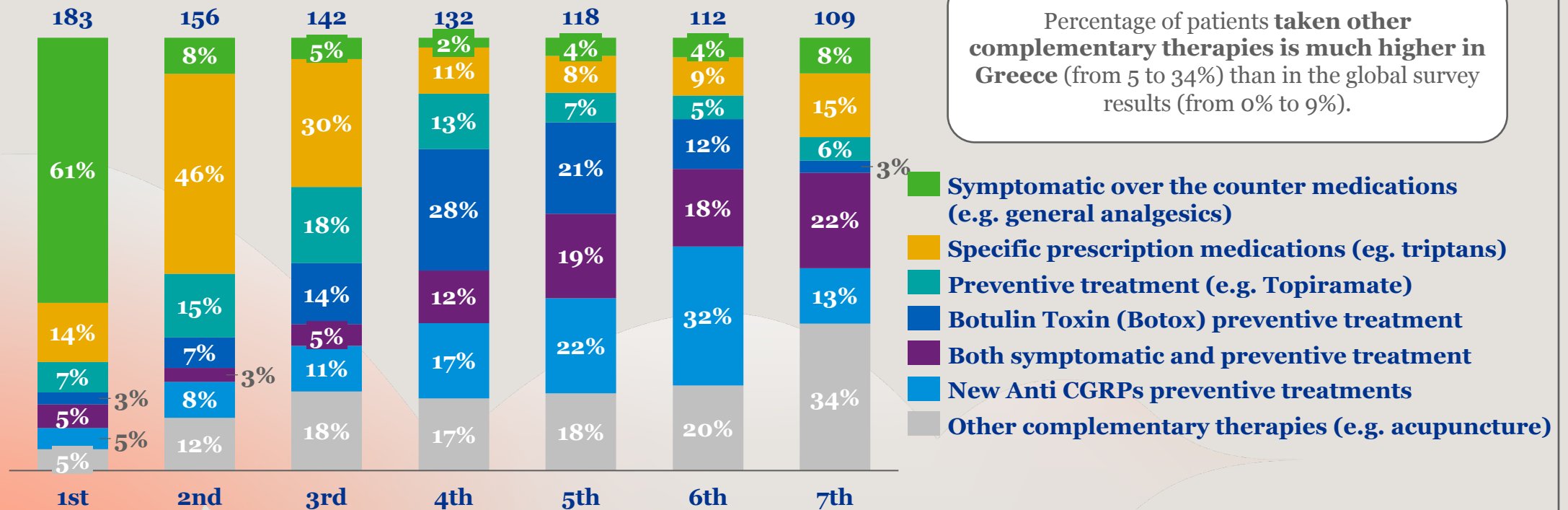


\*Sample size for question 3.1.1: 225 respondents; sample size for question 3.1.2: 226 respondents; sample size for question 3.1.3: 227 respondents; sample size for question 3.1.4: 226 respondents.

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

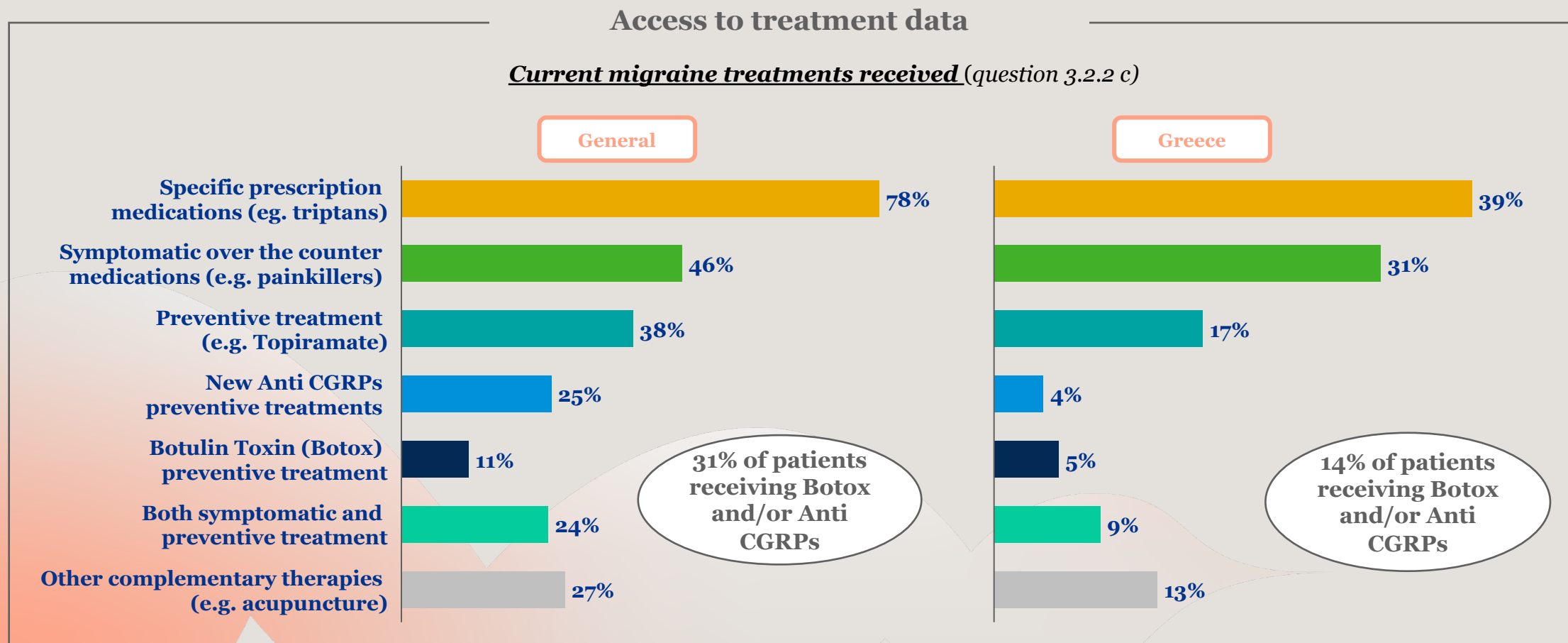
***Treatments taken since diagnosis in Greece*** (question 3.2.2 b).



\*Sample size for question 3.2.2 b: 191 respondents in Greece.



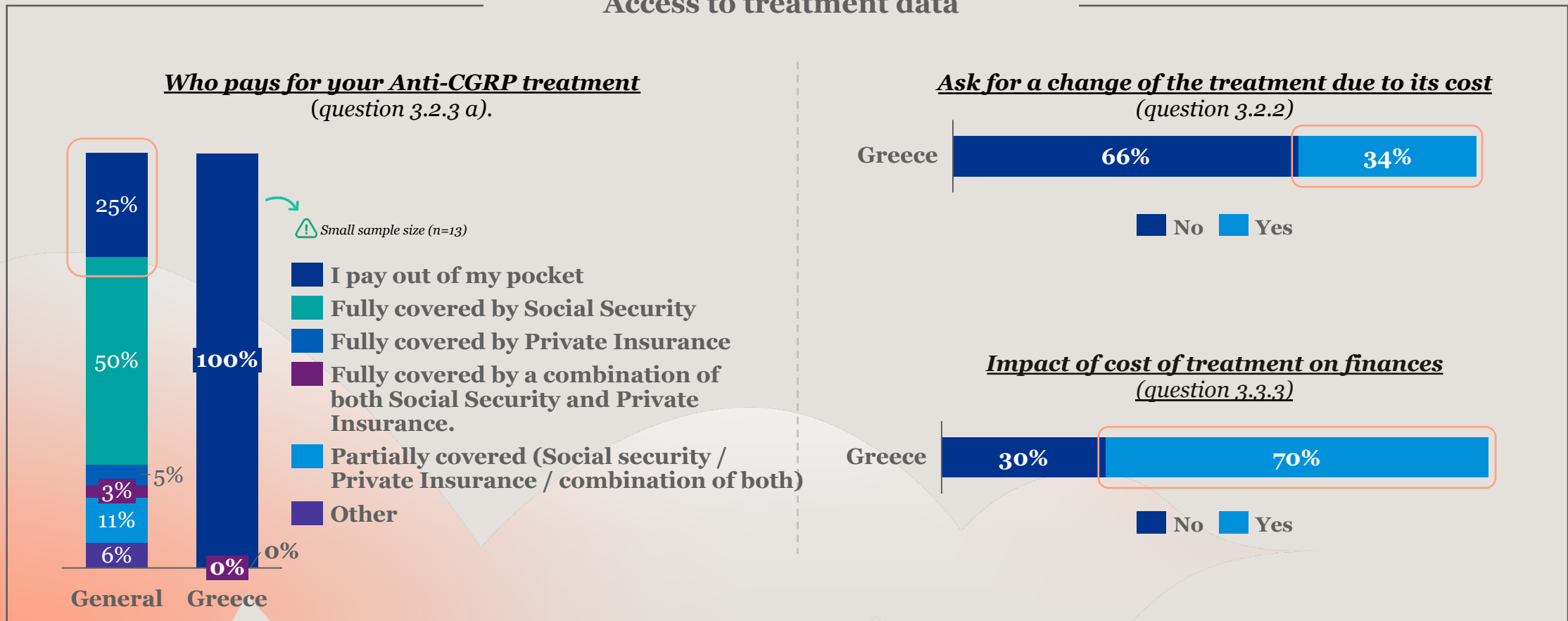
When assessing current treatment, we observe that triptans are widely used, and innovation (Botox and /or Anti-CGRPs) reaches 14% of patients in Greece



\*Sample size for question 3.2.2 c: 2228 respondents in the global survey and 126 respondents in Greece.

Although 70% patients reported to have impact on their finances due to migraine treatment costs, just 34% asked for a treatment change

### Access to treatment data

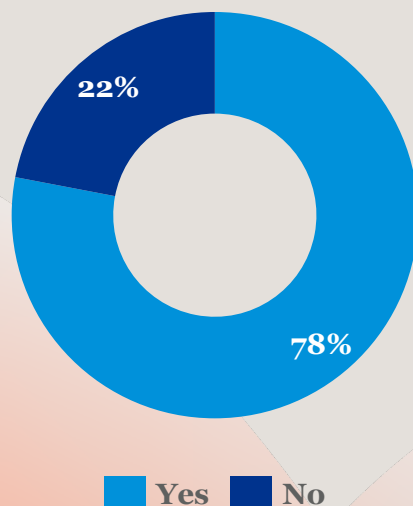


\*Sample size for question 3.2.3 a: 430 respondents in general and 13 respondents in Greece; Sample size for question 3.2.2 a in Greece: 214 respondents; Sample size for question 3.3.3 in Greece: 219.

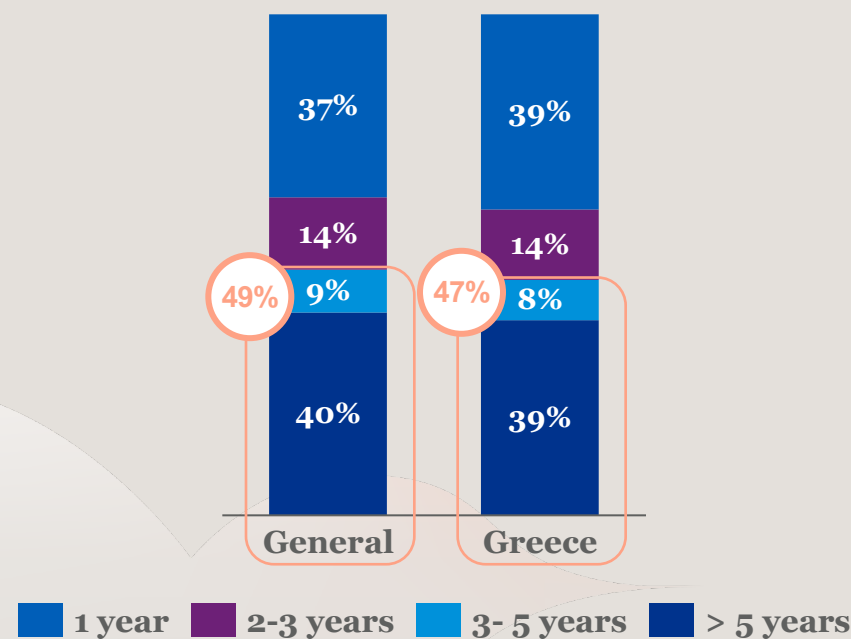
## Almost 80% of patients are treated but time since diagnosis to treatment evidence difficulties to access to migraine treatments

### Access to treatment data

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



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

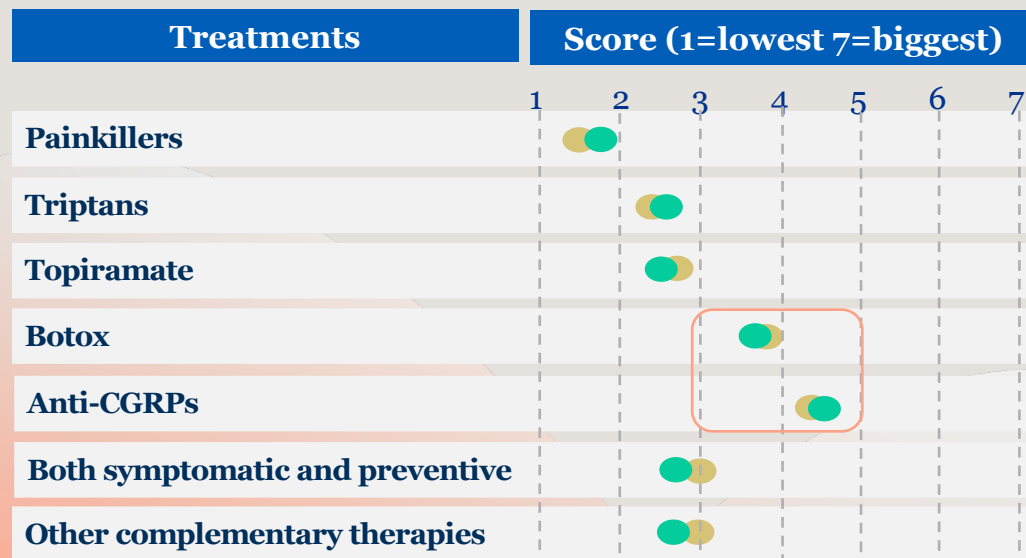


\*Sample size for question 3.2.1 in Greece: 225 respondents; sample size for question 3.2.2 a: 1.951 patients (183 in Greece).

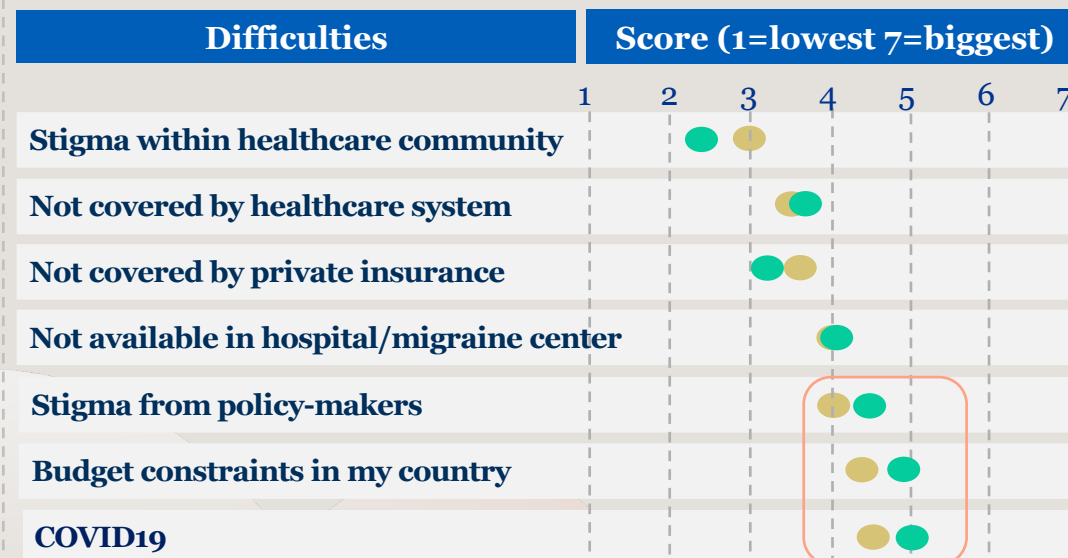
## Anti-CGRPs & Botox are reported as the most difficult treatment to obtain, and main difficulties are due to COVID-19 and budget constraints

### 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 ● Greece

\*Sample size for question 3.2.5: 196 respondents in Greece; sample size for question 3.2.4: 174 respondents in Greece.

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

### Main conclusions

- 1 Majority of respondents are **women between 25 and 59 years** old, actively working and with **low family incomes** in comparison to the total survey results (**74%** reported family annual incomes below 40K€ vs. 37% in the general analysis).
- 2 56% of respondents reported suffer **chronic migraine in Greece**. Main indicators related to the type of migraine evidence that respondents are, in average, **patients suffering from severe migraine** (43% with more than 8 days of migraine/month) **for many years** (81% 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**, as well as **getting medicines at pharmacy** and **taking care of family or children**.
- 4 **First visited specialist is the Neurologist in Greece** (61%). The main specialist who made **the diagnosis and the current follow up is also the Neurologist** (78% and 50% respectively). It is worth noting that **almost 40% of respondents are not being followed by any HCP in Greece**.
- 5 Only about 80% of patients are treated, **and time since diagnosis to treatment evidences difficulties to access to migraine treatments** (47% needed more than 3 years since diagnosis in Greece 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 (39% in Greece), and the least used anti CGRPs (4% in Greece).
- 7 Moreover, **polymedication is highly frequent** and multiple drug combinations have been reported, being specific prescription mediations (e.g. triptans) together with Anti CGRPs and/or painkillers, topiramate the main received.
- 8 Finally, **Botox and Anti-CGRPs have been identified as the most difficulties treatments to get access** in Greece and the main reasons for this difficulties reported have been: stigma from policy-makers, budget constrains in the country and COVID-19.

Thank you