

Supplementary Material

Optimal Dose of Erenumab for Preventive Treatment of Episodic Migraine: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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S1. Full electronic search strategy

(((((“Migraine”) OR “Migraine Disorders”) OR “Migraine without Aura”) OR “Migraine with Aura”)AND ((((((Erenumab) OR AMG334) AND (randomized controlled trial OR controlled clinical trial OR randomized OR placebo OR clinical trials as topic OR randomly OR trial) NOT (animals NOT humans).

S2. Bayesian ranking results of network meta-analysis

Treatment	Rank of possibility (%) (The first sensitivity analysis)		
	1	2	3
The reduction of MMD from baseline			
Erenmab 140 mg	<u>96</u>	4	0
Erenmab 70 mg	4	96	0
Placebo	0	0	<u>100</u>
The reduction of MSMD from baseline			
Erenmab 140 mg	<u>100</u>	0	0
Erenmab 70 mg	0	100	0
Placebo	0	0	<u>100</u>
The rate of patients achieving ≥50% reduction in MMD			
Erenmab 140 mg	<u>98</u>	2	0
Erenmab 70 mg	2	98	0
Placebo	0	0	<u>100</u>
The reduction of MPFID-EA from baseline			
Erenumab 140 mg	<u>96</u>	4	0
Erenumab 70 mg	4	96	0
Placebo	0	0	<u>100</u>
The reduction of MPFID-PI from baseline			
Erenumab 140 mg	<u>97</u>	3	0
Erenumab 70 mg	3	97	0

Placebo	0	0	<u>100</u>
The frequency of AE			
Erenumab 140 mg	6	35	<u>59</u>
Erenumab 70 mg	5	55	40
Placebo	<u>89</u>	10	1
The frequency of SAE			
Erenumab 140 mg	16	26	<u>58</u>
Erenumab 70 mg	30	41	29
Placebo	<u>54</u>	33	13

The number in each cell represents the posterior probability of the row-defining treatment being ranked at the column-defining position. The numbers with biggest probability of ranking first and last are in bold and underscored.

MMD=Monthly Migraine Days; **MSMD**=Monthly Acute Migraine-Specific Medication Treatment Days; **MPFID-EA**=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Everyday Activities; **MPFID-PI**=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Physical Impairment; **AE**=Adverse Events; **SAE**=Serious Adverse Events.

S3. Node-splitting analysis of inconsistency

Outcome	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Network effect	P value
MMD	0.24 [-1.09, 1.44]	0.5 [-1.79, 2.78]	0.36 [-0.32, 0.99]	0.79
MSMD	0.28 [-0.93, 1.31]	1.06 [-1, 2.97]	0.46 [-0.32, 1.14]	0.33
50% Responds	-0.21 [-0.88, 0.51]	-0.35 [-1.6, 0.93]	-0.27 [-0.63, 0.11]	0.79
MPFID-EA	0.39 [-4.71, 5.49]	2.88 [-4.43, 10.31]	1 [-1.99, 4.28]	0.45
MPFID-PI	0.74 [-3.72, 5.29]	2.2 [-4.42, 8.78]	1.09 [-1.41, 3.77]	0.61
AE	0.06 [-0.3, 0.43]	-0.14 [-0.84, 0.56]	0.02 [-0.28, 0.32]	0.59
SAE	0.27 [-1.48, 1.99]	-0.85 [-4.98, 2.99]	0.16 [-1.17, 1.53]	0.58

MMD=Monthly Migraine Days; **MSMD**=Monthly Acute Migraine-Specific Medication Treatment Days; **MPFID-EA**=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Everyday Activities; **MPFID-PI**=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Physical Impairment; **AE**=Adverse Events; **SAE**=Serious Adverse Events.

S4. Comparisons of the fit of fixed and random models using deviance information criteria (DIC)

Outcome	Model	DIC	Accepted Model
MMD	Random	19.2647045	Fixed
	Fixed	17.628238	
MSMD	Random	23.2069084	Random
	Fixed	25.5114377	
50% Responds	Random	18.3565065	Fixed
	Fixed	16.5591554	
MPFID-EA	Random	13.6663505	Fixed
	Fixed	13.5668407	
MPFID-PI	Random	12.518146	Fixed
	Fixed	11.0484003	
AE	Random	18.5301946	Fixed
	Fixed	17.3593887	

SAE	Random	20.714574	Fixed
	Fixed	19.7241294	

The DIC is a Bayesian model evaluation criterion that measures model fit adjusted with complexity of the model; smaller DIC values correspond to more preferable models.

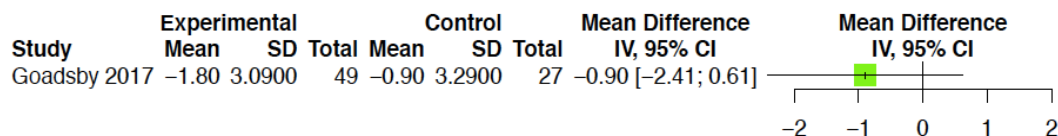
MMD=Monthly Migraine Days; MSMD=Monthly Acute Migraine-Specific Medication Treatment Days; MPFID-EA=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Everyday Activities; MPFID-PI=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Physical Impairment; AE=Adverse Events; SAE=Serious Adverse Events.

S5. Convergence diagnostics

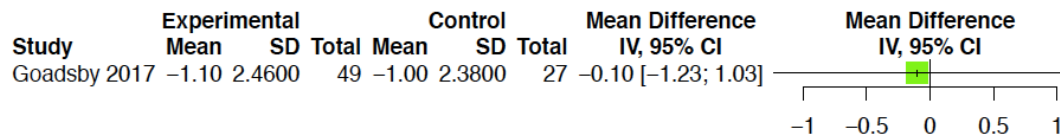
Outcome	Convergence
MMD	1.000212031
MSMD	1.000144947
50% Responds	1.000041676
MPFID-EA	1.000310727
MPFID-PI	1.000257072
AE	1.000050375
SAE	1.000377173

MMD=Monthly Migraine Days; MSMD=Monthly Acute Migraine-Specific Medication Treatment Days; MPFID-EA=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Everyday Activities; MPFID-PI=Migraine Physical Function Impact Diary-Physical Impairment; AE=Adverse Events; SAE=Serious Adverse Events.

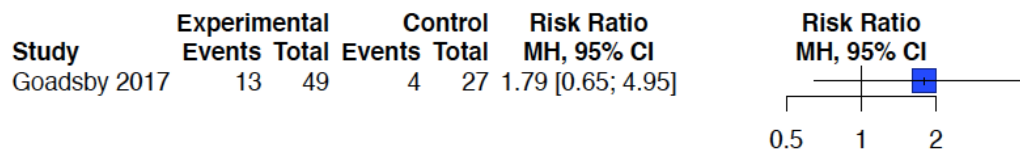
S6. Forest plot of monthly migraine days; 70mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



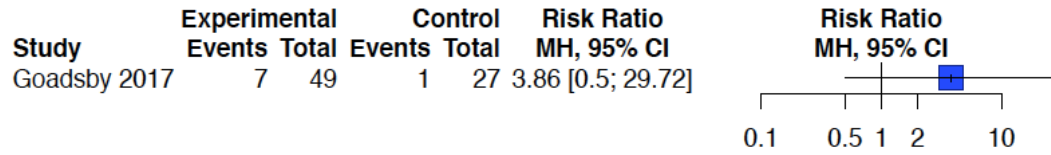
S7. Forest plot of monthly acute migraine-specific medication treatment days; 70mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



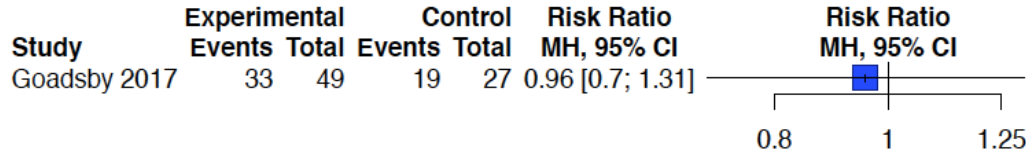
S8. Forest plot of 50% response rate; 70mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



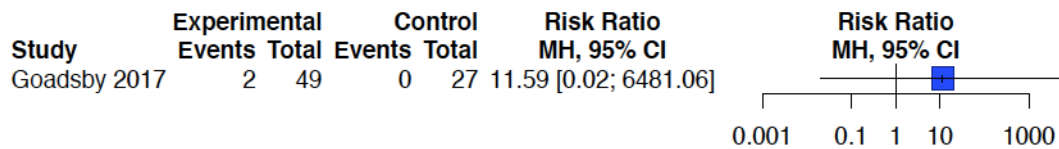
S9. Forest plot of 75% response rate; 70mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



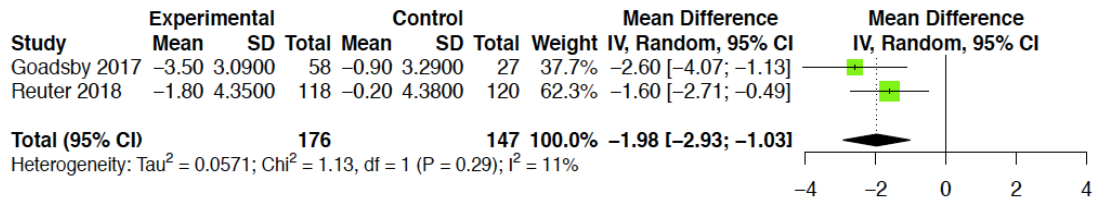
S10. Forest plot of adverse events; 70mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



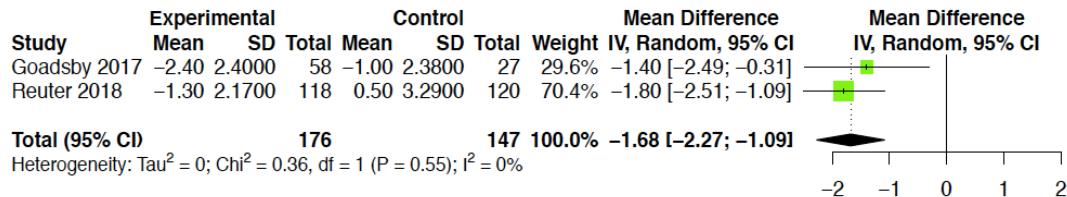
S11. Forest plot of serious adverse events; 70mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



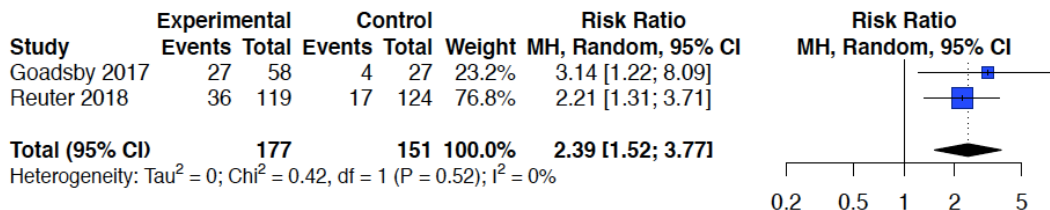
S12. Forest plot of monthly migraine days; 140mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



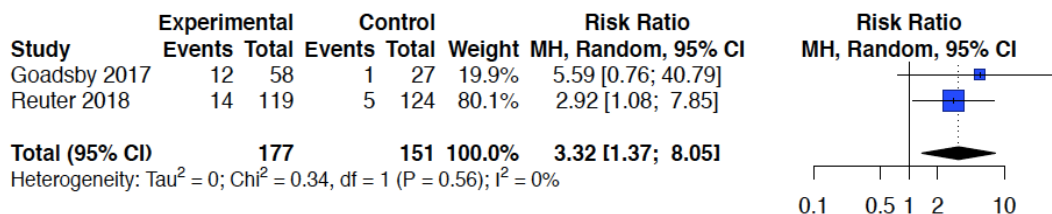
S13. Forest plot of monthly acute migraine-specific medication treatment days; 140mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



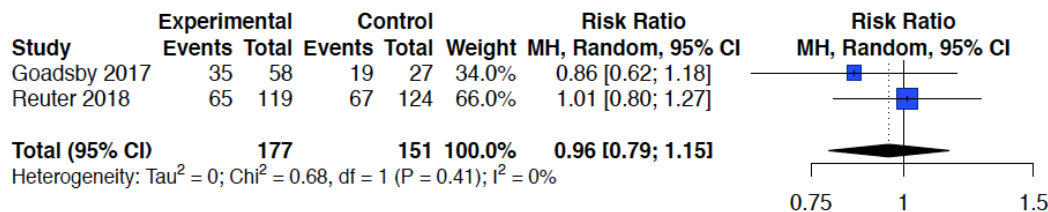
S14. Forest plot of 50% response rate; 140mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



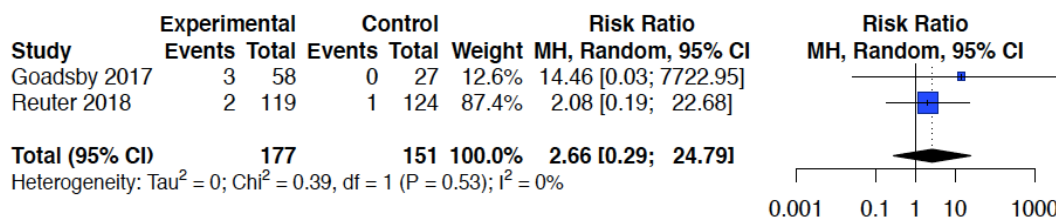
S15. Forest plot of 75% response rate; 140mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



S16. Forest plot of adverse events; 140mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval



S17. Forest plot of serious adverse events; 140mg erenumab versus placebo; CI, confidence interval





PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	1
ABSTRACT			2
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	2
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	3
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	3
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	3
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	3
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	3
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	3
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	3
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	3-4
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	3-4
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	4
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	4
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis.	4



PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	4
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	4
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	5
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	5
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	5
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	5-6
Synthesis of results	21	Present the main results of the review. If meta-analyses are done, include for each, confidence intervals and measures of consistency	5-6
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	4
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	5-6
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	7
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	9
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	9
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	10

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(6): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

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