

Botulinum Toxin Injections for Chronic Migraine in Pregnancy: Experience from Hull Headache Clinic Over 9 Years.

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Short report

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Abstract

Objective:

To report the pregnancy outcomes on patients with Chronic Migraine exposed to OnabotulinumtoxinA from Hull Headache Clinic.

Background:

Migraines are common in women of reproductive age and those with Chronic Migraine have a major impact on their activities of daily living and health-related quality of life. Apart from low dose amitriptyline and beta-blockers all other prophylactic agents have proven teratogenic effects. OnabotulinumtoxinA is approved as preventive treatment for adult patients with Chronic Migraine, although its impact on pregnancy is unknown.

Methods:

We prospectively collected data for efficacy and safety on all patients treated with OnabotulinumtoxinA at the Hull Headache Clinic. The toxin is administered as per PREEMPT paradigm. Female patients of reproductive age group receiving OnabotulinumtoxinA are given advice on contraception and the unknown impact of the toxin on pregnancy. They are asked to report pregnancy when they are appraised on the risk/benefit of treatment continuation. All patients are consented for access to their medical records and pregnancy outcome and those who wished to continue are asked to sign a disclaimer. Pregnancy outcome data was collected on all patients for the mode of delivery, birth weight and congenital malformation and any other unexpected outcomes.

Results:

Over 9 years period 45 patients reported pregnancy while receiving OnabotulinumtoxinA. All patients had received OnabotulinumtoxinA within three months prior to the date of conception. 32 patients wished to continue treatment during pregnancy while the remaining 13 stopped treatment. Apart from 1 miscarriage in the treatment group, all patients had full term healthy babies of normal birth weight and no congenital malformations.

Conclusion:

We report our experience of 45 patients exposed to OnabotulinumtoxinA during pregnancy. Although the numbers are small, there was no impact of the toxin was found on the pregnancy outcomes.

Introduction

Migraines are common in women of reproductive age and its control often deteriorates in pregnancy. Moreover, there is limited evidence demonstrating safety and efficacy of the oral preventative agents in pregnancy with only amitriptyline and low propranolol deemed suitable for use (1). Topiramate and sodium valproate, on the other hand, have well established teratogenic effects as shown by the pregnancy register in epilepsy (2). Some women or clinicians may therefore choose to discontinue or avoid preventative medication during this time.

OnabotulinumtoxinA has been the established treatment for chronic migraine in the UK where 3 or more oral preventative agents have failed (3). Its use in pregnancy has not been fully evaluated with only one case report in the literature (4). In the current study, we report our experience of 45 pregnant patients receiving OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox) for chronic migraine from a tertiary centre (Hull) in the UK.

Methods

The current study was performed in a single headache centre (Hull) in the United Kingdom. Subjects were recruited and treated over 9 years between 2010 to 2019. A total of 972 patients received treatment for Chronic Migraine (CM). 99% (N = 957) patients had failed three oral preventive treatment as per NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) guidelines. 82% (N = 797) of the cohort were females.

All patients receiving Botox for CM received prospective follow up and women of reproductive age were informed about the uncertain impact of OnabotulinumtoxinA on pregnancy and were given advice on contraception. Patients receiving OnabotulinumtoxinA who reported pregnancy were given an informed discussion about the limited understanding of its impact on pregnancy and any teratogenicity that it may cause. Patients who wished to continue were asked to sign a consent form and a disclaimer. All patients signed consent for our access to their medical records for pregnancy outcomes (modes of delivery and fetal abnormalities etc).

Patients continuing OnabotulinumtoxinA injections followed the original 12 weekly cycles of injections. Headache diaries were completed before and after treatment as means of monitoring the therapeutic response to OnabotulinumtoxinA to determine if the treatment were to continue or stop. All pregnant patients, including those who did not wish to continue treatment was followed up 3 monthly with their headache diaries. No alternate prophylaxis was given to those who chose to stop Botox.

Results

During the period 2010–2019, 45 patients were exposed to Botox for migraine during pregnancy. The patient disposition is illustrated in Fig. 1. Of the 45 patients were exposed, 32 patients willingly consented for further injections to continue. The demography (Table 1), number of cycles before pregnancy (Table 2) and possible date of conception in relation to Botox therapy (Table 3) is given.

Patient Demographics

Table 1
Patient Demographics: Characteristics of pregnant patients
exposed to OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox).

	All (N = 45)	Continue Botox (N = 32)	Stopped Botox (N = 13)
Age	30.9 (19–42)	29.8 (19–36)	33.3 (21–42)
Migraine Onset	14.4 (8–23)	14.5 (8–23)	14.2 (8–23)
CM Duration	3.7 (0.5–10)	3.6 (0.5–10)	3.8 (1–8)

Table 2
No of cycles received before pregnancy.

No of Cycles	All Patients (N = 45)	Continued Botox (N = 32)	Stopped Botox (N = 13)
1	5	5	0
2	9	5	4
3	9	5	4
4	5	5	0
5	8	6	2
6	3	2	1
7	3	2	1
8	2	1	1
9	1	1	0

Table 3
Last injection before conception
(weeks).

No of weeks	No of Patients
2	3
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	9
7	7
8	9
9	2
10	3

Headache outcomes

The 32 cases who consented to receive OnabotulinumtoxinA continued to show a good treatment response. Of those who discontinued treatment, 11/13 relapsed and of these, 9/13 consented to go back on treatment after pregnancy whereas 2/13 decided to try oral prophylaxis. Two patients remained in remission during and after pregnancy.

Pregnancy outcomes

All patients were exposed to OnabotulinumtoxinA within three months of conceiving. Of the 32 cases consented to continue the treatment during pregnancy, 1 patient had a miscarriage and remaining delivered full term of which there were 2 forceps and 3 caesareans. The two forceps were elected due to previous assisted deliveries. The caesareans were also elective one of which was breach and the other two were planned because of previous difficult vaginal delivery. All 32 were live births with no congenital abnormalities with an average birth weight of 7.3 lbs (range 5.9–8.2).

Those who stopped were all full term deliveries of which there were 1 forceps assisted and two caesareans planned due to difficult previous vaginal deliveries. The average birth weight was 7.5 lbs (range 6.2–7.8).

Discussion

OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox) in chronic migraine has been approved by the NICE in the UK based on evidence from the PREEMPT studies (5). However, none of the patients in the original trials were reported to be pregnant and so the efficacy and safety of OnabotulinumtoxinA in this population remains unknown. A US survey in 2006 of physicians using Botulinum toxin for all indications found that only 12/396 (3%) had any experience of use in pregnant patients (6). Of the 12 physicians, 1 declared they were 'very comfortable', 5 'somewhat

comfortable' and the rest presumably 'uncomfortable' with the procedure. Currently in the UK, the advice from the Medicine and Healthcare product Regulatory Agency (MHRA) is that Botulinum Toxin 'should not be used in pregnancy unless clearly necessary' (7). Similarly, in the US, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) lists Botulinum Toxin as category C meaning risk is not ruled out but patient benefits may warrant use of the drug in pregnancy (8).

In the present study, the 32 patients who remained on treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA through pregnancy continued to show a good response whilst 11/13 who withdrew from treatment showed a relapse in their condition. One patient had a miscarriage (1/32) but the rest had normal vaginal or planned forceps or caesarean deliveries. It is hard to determine the true miscarriage rate in the general population due to reporting bias but the NHS estimated 1 in 8 known pregnancies will miscarry (9) and a 17% miscarriage rate was estimated in one US study (10). Of the 33 live births, there were no fetal malformations identified, compared to a UK average prevalence rate of 2% (11). Patients who continued to have OnabotulinumtoxinA would have received injections in the second or third trimesters.

Patients in our study were refractory Migraineurs with the vast majority tried and failed at least three oral preventive agents with many having tried more than 5–6 class of drugs. Hence, they were keen to continue their treatment with OnabotulinumtoxinA in spite of uncertain impact of the drug on pregnancy. None of the patient were overusing painkillers as those with previous excessive analgesic consumption were asked to reduce the intake of painkillers prior to commencing OnabotulinumtoxinA and were not on any other concomitant medications.

To our knowledge, there is only 1 case report in the literature of OnabotulinumtoxinA treatment for chronic migraine during pregnancy (4). In this US study, a 26-year-old migraineur was treated with OnabotulinumtoxinA but later chose to discontinue this because of the unknown risks in pregnancy. Her migraines worsened but then treatment resumed from 18 weeks gestation with good effect. Fetal movements were noted to be normal throughout and there was no interuterine growth restriction. The delivery was a planned caesarean section at 39 weeks because of breech presentation and the infant had an uneventful birth. The authors reviewed the child at 6.5 years and noted no complications to development.

Safety considerations are of paramount importance for all treatments in pregnancy. Botulinum toxin exerts its effects by inhibiting nerve terminal exocytosis and by doing so causes neuromuscular blockade. Although there are reports that diffusion of Botulinum toxin after local injection does occur (12), in rabbits, injections of radioactive Botulinum toxin into the eyelids did not lead to spread to distant structures in the body, including the eye (13). Moreover, Botulinum toxin is a relatively large molecule of 150 kDa and is therefore unlikely to cross the placenta passively, although active transport cannot be excluded (14). Therefore, at least in theory, one might speculate that Botulinum toxin injections should not have a significant effect on the uterus nor the fetus during pregnancy.

The challenge in conducting trials in pregnancy means that evidence is commonly derived from animal studies or observational studies at best. Animal studies have demonstrated that Botulinum toxin injections are associated with reduced fetal body weight and skeletal ossification as well as abortions, early deliveries and maternal deaths (15). Such findings have not been confirmed in humans. A 24-year retrospective study of the Allergan global safety database reviewed 574 OnabotulinumtoxinA treatments in pregnancy (16). Overall the

prevalence of fetal defects was comparable in both the toxin treated and general populations. It is important to note that the toxin treated group was a heterogeneous population, with a large variety of indications and therefore differences in the sites and doses of toxins injected. This relatively large study did include 22 patients treated for migraine, however the specific outcomes of these pregnancies were not stated and overall results came from pooled data across the different indications (16). It is also worthy to note that 96% of all cases exposed to Botulinum toxin in this study occurred either prior to conception or during the first trimester and so the effects of injections in the second and third trimester remain largely unknown. Brin et al in the Allergan study also noted some cases of maternal botulism in the literature which did not report adverse effects on the pregnancy nor the fetus despite significant clinical neuromuscular weakness in the mother (17)(18)(19).

Conclusion

The current study reports our experience of OnabotulinumtoxinA for chronic migraine in 45 pregnancies. There were no significant adverse effects in our cohort of patients. However, the numbers are small to draw a conclusion of safety and therefore, it is important to set up a toxin pregnancy register like the one in epilepsy. A similar foreseeable challenge is the evaluation of Botulinum toxin injections in lactation, particularly if more patients consent to have treatment through their pregnancies in the future.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study protocols were reviewed and approved by the appropriate institutional review board for each of the study sites. The studies were conducted according to Good Clinical Practice and the Declaration of Helsinki guidelines. Patients provided written informed consent before undergoing study procedures.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

Fayyaz Ahmed has received honorarium for being on the advisory board of Allergan, Novartis, TEVA, Eli Lilly, Electrocore, Eneura paid to the charitable organisations i.e., British Association for the Study of Headache (BASH), Migraine Trust (MT) and Anglo-Dutch Migraine Association (ADMA).

Ho-Tin Wong and Modar Khalil have no competing interests to declare.

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Authors' contributions

Fayyaz Ahmed conceptualised and set the study design, Data was collected by Fayyaz Ahmed, Modar Khalil, and Fayyaz Ahmed, and Modar Khalil analysed and interpreted the data. All authors contributed in the drafting and revision of the manuscript.

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Not applicable.

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Figures

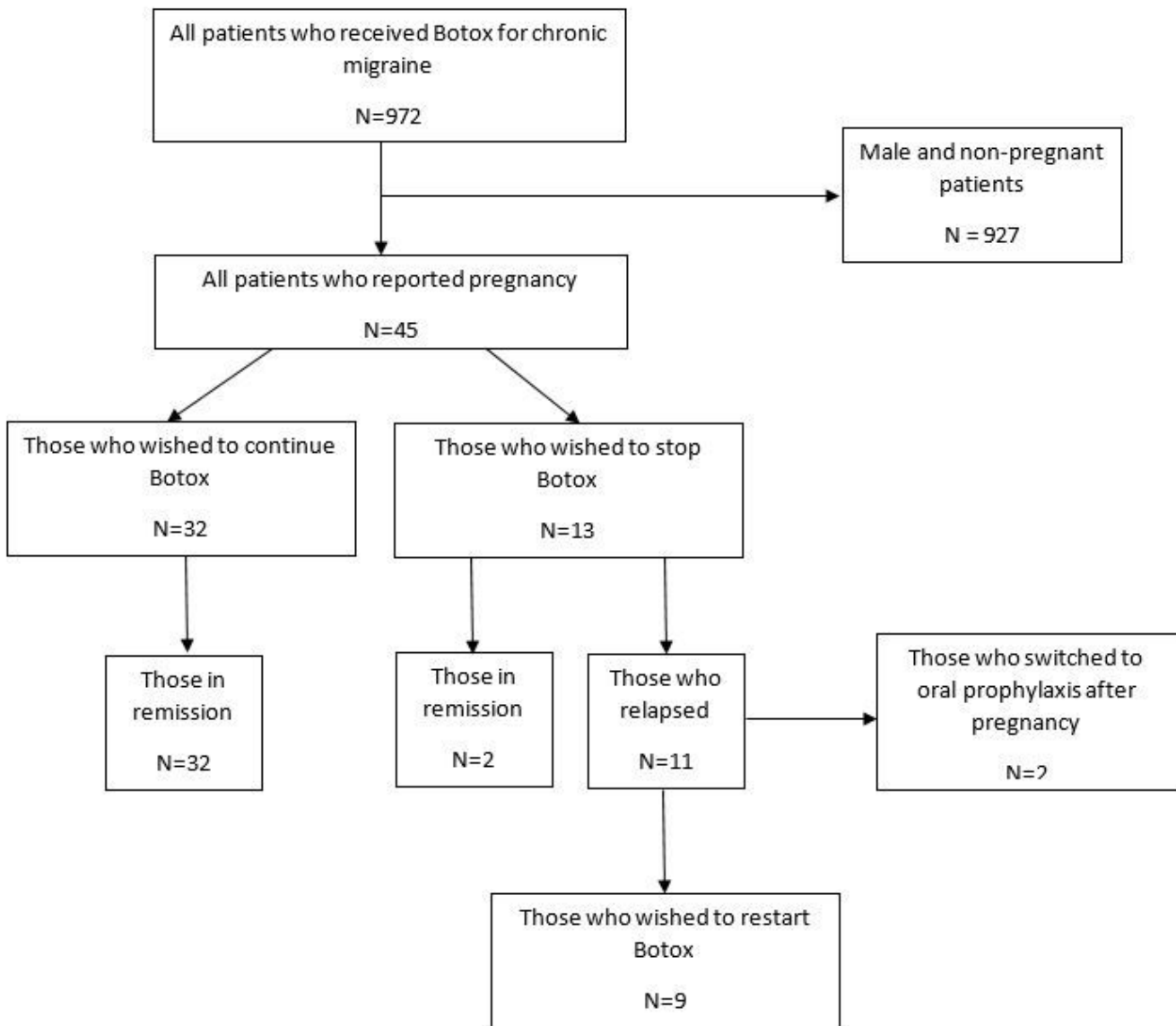


Figure 1

Patient Disposition.