1 STUDY SUMMARY

Title	Standardized sTudy with Almotriptan in eaRly Treatment of migraine.
Short Title	START
Protocol Number	M/31416/51
Phase	Clinical study phase 4
Methodology	Open observational cohort study
Study Duration	Actual study periods:
	Initiated (first screening): 15/April/2008
	Finalized (last patient last visit): 23/March/2009
Study Centres Objectives	Multi-center, international study: 63
	France: 19
	Italy: 24 Spain: 20
	To describe the effectiveness of Almotriptan in treating acute migraine attacks
	when pain is mild and in the first hour of pain in everyday primary care clinical
	practice.
Number of Subjects	Number of subjects (planned and analyzed):
	Planned: 800
	Randomized: 501
	Completed study: 436
	Evaluated for safety: 456
	Evaluated for ITT: 454
	Evaluated PP: 303
Diagnosis and Main Inclusion Criteria	Following SPC conditions and study requirements, male or female of 18 to 65
	years old with a minimum of one year of migraine history (see ¡Error! No se
	encuentra el origen de la referencia.) of moderate or severe intensity and with a frequency of 2 to 6 attacks per month for the past 3 months.
	Substance Name: Almotriptan (LAS31416)
Study Product, Dose, Route, Regimen	Administration route: Oral
	Dosage form: Tablets
	Dose and regimen: 12.5 mg, 1 tablet during the migraine attack.
Duration of	Every patient could treat up to three (3) migraine attacks during the two
administration	months follow-up period.
Reference	None
therapy	
	Main effectiveness endpoint:
Criteria for evaluation	2 h Pain Free
	Secondary effectiveness endpoints:
	Sustained Pain Free
	SNAE (Sustained pain free and No Adverse Events)
	24 h relapse
	Second tablet / rescue medication use
	 Associated symptoms presence evolution: Nausea, Vomiting,
	Photophobia, Phonophobia. Basal - 2h - 24h
	 Migraine attack duration
	Time loss (functional disability)
	Other accordant and naints:
	Other secondary endpoints: Patients' satisfaction: Basal – At each attack
	 Patients satisfaction. Basal – At each attack Consistency of response to treatment between attacks (2 h
	PF in 2/3 attacks)
	Reported AEs
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Statistical
Methodology

Descriptive tables and listings were produced, showing the endpoint scores for the study population and the different pre-defined study sub-populations, differentiating patients depending on their medication history or concomitant medication, migraine triggers, stress degree and migraine functional impact. Data from both ITT and PP populations were displayed.

A comparison was performed to measure the possible influence of the secondary objective of a limited educational intervention on the early intake of the treatment.