

STEPS

New Drug Reviews

Lasmiditan (Reyvow) for the Treatment of Acute Migraine

Cara Marshall, MD, and John Torro, MD, Lawrence Family Medicine Residency, Lawrence, Massachusetts

Lasmiditan (Reyvow) is a 5-HT1F receptor agonist labeled for the treatment of acute migraine with or without aura in adults.

Safety

Lasmiditan may cause impairment and sleepiness due to central nervous system depression. Patients should be advised not to drive for at least eight hours after taking lasmiditan, or longer if they still feel impaired. Combining the medication with other central nervous system depressive agents requires caution.¹ Less common severe adverse effects include serotonin syndrome, which occurred in two out of 4,878 patients in initial trials, and bradycardia (average reduction of 10 beats per minute), which was more pronounced in combination with propranolol (average reduction of 19 beats per minute).^{1,2} Some patients (about 1%) may experience hallucinations or euphoria, and there is a potential for abuse; as a result, lasmiditan is a controlled substance (schedule V).¹ Lasmiditan has not been studied in pregnant or breastfeeding patients.

Tolerability

The most common adverse effects include dizziness (up to 15%), paresthesia (up to 9%), somnolence (up to 7%), and fatigue (up to 6%), which are dose-dependent and appear to decrease with subsequent use.² Dizziness was more common in patients older than 65 years.¹ Over three to

Drug	Dosage	Dose form	Cost*
Lasmiditan (Reyvow)	50 mg, 100 mg, or 200 mg taken once in a 24-hour period as needed	Tablet	\$83 per tablet

*—Estimated lowest GoodRx price for one tablet. Actual cost will vary with insurance and by region. Information obtained at <https://www.goodrx.com> (accessed November 4, 2020; zip code: 66211).

12 months of study, about 11% to 14% of patients discontinued lasmiditan because of adverse effects, with higher rates of discontinuation at higher doses.¹

Effectiveness

In two studies that included a total of 3,981 patients 18 years and older with a history of three to eight migraine attacks per month, a significantly greater number of patients were pain free two hours after taking lasmiditan vs. placebo (30% to 36% vs. 20%, respectively; number needed to treat [NNT] = 6 to 10).³ These two studies also evaluated the effectiveness of lasmiditan for acute treatment of migraine attack in patients taking daily preventive medication (n = 698). In these patients, all three dosages of lasmiditan produced a significantly higher number who were pain free at two hours compared with placebo (24% to 30% vs. 12%, respectively; NNT = 5 to 8).³ In patients who do not respond to the initial dose, a second dose does not provide additional likelihood of benefit compared with placebo.⁴

In a study of 1,978 patients with severe migraine-related disability receiving a daily preventive treatment, about one-half experienced a 50% reduction in disability scores over 12 months of treatment with lasmiditan as needed.⁵ Lasmiditan has not been studied as a preventive treatment for migraine. The effectiveness of lasmiditan has not been compared with other acute migraine treatments.

STEPS new drug reviews cover Safety, Tolerability, Effectiveness, Price, and Simplicity. Each independent review is provided by authors who have no financial association with the drug manufacturer.

This series is coordinated by Allen F. Shaughnessy, PharmD, MMEdEd, assistant medical editor.

A collection of STEPS published in *AFP* is available at <https://www.aafp.org/afp/steps>.

Author disclosure: No relevant financial affiliations.

STEPS

Price

Lasmiditan costs approximately \$83 per tablet. This is significantly more expensive than many other oral migraine abortive treatments.

Simplicity

Lasmiditan should be taken as a single dose of 50 mg, 100 mg, or 200 mg per day as needed. The manufacturer does not specify a starting dose, but response rates have been shown to be similar with all doses. Dosing should not be repeated within 24 hours, and patients should not drive for eight hours after taking a dose.

Bottom Line

Lasmiditan is a costly alternative to other more extensively studied medications for acute migraine. It should be reserved for those patients who lack relief with other available agents or who cannot tolerate other abortive medications.

Address correspondence to Cara Marshall, MD, at cmarshall@glfhc.org. Reprints are not available from the authors.

References

1. Daily Med. Drug label information: Reyvow—lasmiditan tablet. Accessed June 30, 2020. <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/drugInfo.cfm?setid=aea3358c-ff41-4490-9e6d-c7bf7b3de13f>
2. Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. Summary review. Application number: 211280. Accessed June 30, 2020. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2019/211280Orig1s000SumR.pdf
3. Loo LS, Ailani J, Schim J, et al. Efficacy and safety of lasmiditan in patients using concomitant migraine preventive medications: findings from SAMURAI and SPARTAN, two randomized phase 3 trials. *J Headache Pain*. 2019;20(1):84.
4. Loo LS, Plato BM, Turner IM, et al. Effect of a rescue or recurrence dose of lasmiditan on efficacy and safety in the acute treatment of migraine: findings from the phase 3 trials (SAMURAI and SPARTAN). *BMC Neurol*. 2019;19(1):191.
5. Lipton RB, Lombard L, Ruff DD, et al. Trajectory of migraine-related disability following long-term treatment with lasmiditan: results of the GLADIATOR study. *J Headache Pain*. 2020;21(1):20. ■

FMX On Demand

Because learning doesn't stop.

This year's Family Medicine Experience (FMX) may have ended, but you can experience it anytime, anywhere.

- Watch recorded sessions led by family medicine experts.
- Earn up to 155 enduring CME credits.
- Get two years of online access.
- Download audio files and slides.
- Add the USB upgrade to learn on the go.

Buy it today: fmx.ondemand.org

