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1.1 hrs). ALD403 was well-tolerated with no serious related adverse events reported.

Conclusion: In this *post hoc* analysis, on the first full day (24 hours) after administration of a single IV infusion, reductions in both the proportion of patients experiencing a migraine and the number of migraine hours experienced on that day were greater relative to baseline for patients receiving ALD403 (eptinezumab) compared to those receiving placebo. These observations suggest an early onset of migraine preventive efficacy, which may be related to IV administration, the unique pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic attributes of ALD403 (eptinezumab), the specific mechanism of action, or some combination of these attributes.

Disclosure of Interest

P. Goadsby Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, J. Smith Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, D. Dodick Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, R. Lipton Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, S. Silberstein Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, R. Cady Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals, J. Hirman Conflict with: Alder BioPharmaceuticals

Neuromodulation for Headache

EP-01-020

Effect of cathodal transcranial direct current stimulation of the primary motor and sensory cortex on migraine

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Objectives: Transcranial direct current stimulation is a novel technological method that has been used in the scope of pain related diseases like migraine-as a prevalent and high burden disease extensively. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of cathodal transcranial direct current stimulation (c-tDCS) over the right primary motor (M_1) and sensory (S_1) areas of the cortex on decreasing the intensity, duration, and frequency of pain in migraineurs.

Methods: This study was based on a randomized, double-blind, and sham-controlled design, and it tested 15 seasons (every week three seasons; over 5 consecutive weeks) of c-tDCS (20 min/1000μA) on forty-five migraineurs (diagnosed according to the IHCD-II) into two experimental (nm = 1 5; ns = 15) and a control group (nc = 15).

Image:

Results: The results of a series of one-way ANOVA, c-tDCS showed significant ($p < 0.05$) reductions in all hypothesized aspects of pain in both experimental groups compared to the control one.

Conclusion: Therefore, it seems that c-tDCS can be used as a technological method in the treatment of migraine both therapeutically and prophylactically.

Disclosure of Interest

None Declared

Neuromodulation for Headache

EP-01-021

sTMS Blocks Cortical Spreading Depression by Suppressing Spontaneous Cortical Neuronal Firing and by Increasing the Threshold of Activation of the Occipital Cortex

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Objectives: Single-pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation (sTMS) is a non-invasive neuromodulation technique that has been shown to be a successful acute and preventative treatment for migraine patients with and without aura. *In vivo*, sTMS has been previously shown to block cortical spreading depression (CSD) and thalamic neuronal activity.