





Non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation (nVNS) for the preventive treatment of episodic migraine: The multicentre, double-blind, randomised, sham-controlled PREMIUM trial

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Abstract

Introduction: Non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation (nVNS; gammaCore[®]) has the potential to prevent migraine days in patients with migraine on the basis of mechanistic rationale and pilot clinical data.

Methods: This multicentre study included a 4-week run-in period, a 12-week double-blind period of randomised treatment with nVNS or sham, and a 24-week open-label period of nVNS. Patients were to administer two 120-second stimulations bilaterally to the neck three times daily (6–8 hours apart).

Results: Of 477 enrolled patients, 332 comprised the intent-to-treat (ITT) population. Mean reductions in migraine days per month (primary outcome) were 2.26 for nVNS (n = 165; baseline, 7.9 days) and 1.80 for sham (n = 167; baseline, 8.1 days) (p = 0.15). Results were similar across other outcomes. Upon observation of suboptimal adherence rates, post hoc analysis of patients with ≥ 67% adherence per month demonstrated significant differences between nVNS (n = 138) and sham (n = 140) for outcomes including reduction in migraine days (2.27 vs. 1.53; p = 0.043); therapeutic gains were greater in patients with aura than in those without aura. Most nVNS device-related adverse events were mild and transient, with application site discomfort being the most common.

Conclusions: Preventive nVNS treatment in episodic migraine was not superior to sham stimulation in the ITT population. The “sham” device inadvertently provided a level of active vagus nerve stimulation. Post hoc analysis showed significant effects of nVNS in treatment-adherent patients.

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Introduction

Several alternative and emerging therapies provide an opportunity to improve care for patients with migraine by addressing poor tolerability, adherence, and persistence with standard preventive migraine medications (1–3). Non-invasive neuromodulation therapies and injectable monoclonal antibody medications targeting calcitonin gene-related peptide or its receptor are effective and well tolerated for migraine prevention (4–10). The new preventive medications, including the calcitonin gene-related peptide monoclonal antibodies, are not effective for all patients and are currently not recommended for patients under the age of 18 years, pregnant patients, and older adults. There continues to be a need for additional effective, tolerable, and safe treatment options that can be used without concern about potential adverse interactions with existing or emerging treatments (11,12).

Non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation (nVNS; gammaCore[®]; electroCore, Inc., Basking Ridge, NJ, USA) is a neuromodulation therapy with Class I evidence for the acute treatment of migraine attacks for patients with episodic migraine (13). nVNS has also shown preliminary efficacy for migraine prevention in a small double-blind study of a chronic migraine population ($n = 59$) and in open-label studies of patients with chronic migraine or treatment-refractory episodic migraine ($n = 20$) and a menstrually related migraine population ($n = 51$) (7,14,15). The efficacy of nVNS in these and other primary headache studies combined with its established tolerability and safety profile suggest that nVNS could represent a valuable addition to available migraine prevention treatments (12,16,17). Objectives of the current study were to evaluate the efficacy, tolerability, and safety of nVNS for the preventive treatment of episodic migraine.

Methods

Study design

The PREMIUM trial (NCT02378844) was a phase 3, prospective, multicentre, randomised, double-blind, parallel-group, sham-controlled study conducted from 1 June 2015 through 21 November 2017 at 22 European sites. The study included a 4-week run-in period of no study treatment, a 12-week double-blind period of

randomly assigned nVNS or sham stimulation, and a 24-week open-label period of nVNS. All investigators obtained approval from their local independent ethics committee, and all patients provided written informed consent before participating.

Patients

Patients were 18 to 75 years of age with a diagnosis of migraine with or without aura according to International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition (beta version) criteria (18). The age of migraine onset was <50 years, and patients had experienced 5–12 migraine days per month in the past 4 months, with at least two migraines lasting more than 4 hours. Complete inclusion and exclusion criteria for study participation are provided in Supplemental Table 1.

Those who met any of the following criteria were excluded: Chronic migraine diagnosis; previous diagnosis of medication overuse headache that had reverted to episodic migraine in the past 6 months; medical condition requiring oral/injectable steroids; history of secondary headache, aneurysm, intracranial haemorrhage, brain tumours, significant head trauma, substance abuse, addiction, syncope, or seizure; structural abnormality, pain, or metal cervical spine hardware implantation near the treatment site; another significant pain disorder; cardiovascular/cerebrovascular disease; abnormal electrocardiogram; previous migraine prevention surgery, cervical vagotomy, or electrical or neurostimulator device implantation; uncontrolled hypertension; psychiatric/cognitive disorders; pregnancy; botulinum toxin injections in the past 6 months; head or neck nerve blocks in the past 2 months; failure of at least three classes of migraine prevention drugs; opioid use (more than 2 days per month); marijuana use (more than twice per month); simple analgesic or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug use (more than 15 days per month); or triptan, ergot, or combined analgesic use (more than 10 days per month).

Use of preventive migraine treatments at or within 30 days before baseline was not permitted. Patients were required to refrain from initiating or changing the type, dosage, or frequency of any medications for other indications that were determined to potentially interfere with the study. Those who proceeded to the double-blind period were reassessed for entry criteria.

Randomisation and blinding

After the run-in period, patients were randomly assigned to receive nVNS or a sham control device (allocation, 1:1) under variable block sizes of 4 and 6, where 4 was chosen about 60% of the time and 6 was chosen about 40% of the time. Randomisation was stratified by study site according to independent third party-generated randomisation schedules. At each site, participants' information was entered into the Merge eClinical OS™ interactive web response system, which provided a sequential patient randomisation number and corresponding device serial number. A third-party distributor issued the devices to the sites. A sponsor designee provided a copy of the randomisation schemes to the unblinded trainer at each study centre. The unblinded trainer opened the box and used the study device to provide training. The training was specific to each subject's assigned randomised treatment group and was aimed at instructing the subject to use the device to activate the vagus nerve most efficiently (rather than to achieve a maximal current/stimulation level). After training was complete, the unblinded trainer provided the device to the subject. The subjects, investigators, and study coordinators remained blinded to treatment assignments throughout the double-blind period.

Interventions

The nVNS device (Figure 1) produces a proprietary low-voltage electrical signal comprising a 5-kHz sine wave burst lasting for 1 ms (five sine waves, each lasting 200 μ s), with such bursts repeated once every 40 ms (25 Hz), generating a 24-V peak voltage and 60-mA peak output current. The sham device is identical to the active nVNS device in appearance, weight, visual and audible feedback, user application, and control,



Figure 1. The nVNS device.

Note: A previous model of the nVNS device was used by patients in the PREMIUM trial. Image provided courtesy of electroCore, Inc. nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation.

but produces a low-frequency (0.1 Hz) biphasic direct current signal (amplitude, 0.0–28 V peak to peak \pm 10% through 15 k Ω \pm 10%) that was intended to be physically perceived without actual stimulation of the vagus nerve or contraction of muscle.

Preventive treatment protocol

Patients were instructed to administer preventive migraine treatment with their study device using two consecutive bilateral stimulations per treatment. These two stimulations were administered three times per day (TID): Upon waking and at 6–8 hours after the first and second daily treatments. Acute migraine medication was permitted if needed, but preventive migraine medication was not permitted until the open-label period.

Study procedures

Patients gained access to an electronic diary at the start of the run-in period, which was used to record migraine and headache attacks, medication(s) taken for the attacks, adverse events (AEs), and use of the study device throughout the trial. An unblinded trainer instructed the patients on correct study device use at the site before they started home use in the double-blind period; this training was revisited during each study visit.

Study outcomes

The primary efficacy outcome was the mean reduction in number of migraine days from the 4-week run-in period (baseline) to the last 4 weeks of the 12-week double-blind period. Reductions in the number of headache days and acute medication days during the same time period were evaluated as secondary outcomes. For efficacy analysis, 'migraine day' was defined as a migraine headache occurring in a 24-hour period, and a 'headache day' was defined as any headache occurring in a single calendar day. Other secondary outcomes included \geq 50% responder rates for migraine, headache, and acute medication days, with a 'responder' defined as a patient who recorded a reduction of at least 50% from baseline to the last 4 weeks of the double-blind period, and migraine and headache day reductions in the open-label period. Blinding effectiveness was evaluated after the first week of the double-blind period and at completion by asking patients to indicate which treatment they thought they had received (active stimulation, sham, or don't know). Device perceptions were determined from patient responses for satisfaction (1, extremely satisfied; 5, not at all satisfied) and ease of use (1, very easy;

4, very difficult). The tolerability and safety of nVNS was assessed using rates of AEs, adverse device effects (ADEs), including those considered serious, and study discontinuations due to AEs.

Statistical methods

A sample size of 320 patients (160 per treatment arm) was determined to provide 90% power to demonstrate statistical significance for the primary outcome, assuming a treatment difference of 1 migraine day, a common standard deviation of 2.5, a type I error of 5%, and an attrition rate of 15% in the double-blind period.

For each 4-week interval, statistics were summarised descriptively by period and by treatment group for both continuous variables (means and 95% confidence intervals [CIs]) and categorical variables (frequency counts, percentages, and 95% CIs). Available data for patients who discontinued from the study were included in the analysis as far as possible. Partially completed data (e.g. 2 weeks of data) for the 4-week run-in period or the last 4 weeks of the 12-week double-blind period were adjusted to reflect an estimated number of days with the outcome of interest per 28-day interval. The adjustment was made using the formula $\frac{28}{x} * y$, where x is the number of days with observed data per 28 days and y is the number of observed days with the outcome of interest. If fewer than 21 days of data were observed in the run-in period, the run-in value was not calculated and was considered missing. If fewer than 70 days of data were observed in the double-blind period, the month 3 value was imputed to no change between treatment periods.

The primary efficacy analysis set was the 'intent-to-treat (ITT) population', defined as enrolled patients who received ≥ 1 treatment in the double-blind period. Upon observation of suboptimal rates of adherence to the TID treatment protocol in the ITT population, a 'modified intent-to-treat (mITT) population' was defined as those with $\geq 67\%$ adherence per month for evaluation in a post hoc analysis, which was not adjusted to control for type I error. The electronic database did not measure daily adherence, and the $\geq 67\%$ per month threshold was selected on the basis of reports regarding the nVNS mechanisms of action (19), which suggest benefits lasting up to 6–8 hours, and for practical reasons (i.e. 67% is equivalent to two of the recommended three treatments per day). For continuous and categorical variables, p -values were derived from linear regression (analysis of covariance models) and logistic regression, respectively, adjusted for treatment group, centre, presence/absence of aura, and number of migraine/headache/acute medication

days in the run-in period. Two-sided p -values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Responses to blinding effectiveness questions for each treatment group were used to calculate the Bang blinding index (20). This measure assesses the success of blinding in clinical trials using an interval from -1 to 1 , with -1 indicating incorrect guessing, 0 indicating perfect blinding, and 1 indicating complete lack of blinding (20). Safety analyses were conducted on the 'safety population', defined as all enrolled participants. Data were analysed using SAS[®] 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Patients

Of 477 patients enrolled in the PREMIUM study, 341 were randomly assigned to receive nVNS ($n=169$) or sham ($n=172$) in the 12-week double-blind period (Figure 2). A total of 332 patients comprised the ITT population (nVNS, $n=165$; sham, $n=167$). Two hundred and sixty-nine patients entered the open-label period (nVNS, $n=138$; sham, $n=131$), with 187 patients completing the study (nVNS, $n=100$; sham, $n=87$). Demographics and baseline characteristics were well balanced among the nVNS and sham groups (Table 1) and are representative of those from other studies of the prevention of episodic migraine (4,5,8,10).

Patients were not fully adherent to the TID treatment protocol, but most (83.6% [138/165]) in the nVNS group and 83.8% ([140/167] in the sham group) demonstrated adherence of at least 67% per month (Supplemental Table 2).

Migraine days

The mean reduction in number of migraine days per month (primary endpoint) was -2.26 days (95% CI: $-2.81, -1.72$; baseline: 7.9 migraine days) in the nVNS group and -1.80 days (95% CI: $-2.32, -1.27$; baseline: 8.1 migraine days) in the sham group ($p=0.15$) (Figures 3 and 4). The percentage of patients with a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in number of migraine days was 31.9% (95% CI: 23.4%, 41.8%) in the nVNS group and 25.0% (95% CI: 17.8%, 34.0%) in the sham group (absolute difference, 6.9%; odds ratio [95% CI], 1.40 [0.85, 2.32]; $p=0.19$). A prespecified subgroup analysis of patients with and without aura demonstrated no significant differences between treatment groups, but therapeutic gains with nVNS were higher in patients with aura (nVNS, -2.83 days; sham, -1.41 days; $p=0.061$) than in those without aura (nVNS, -2.22 days; sham, -1.71 days; $p=0.15$) (Figure 3(b)).

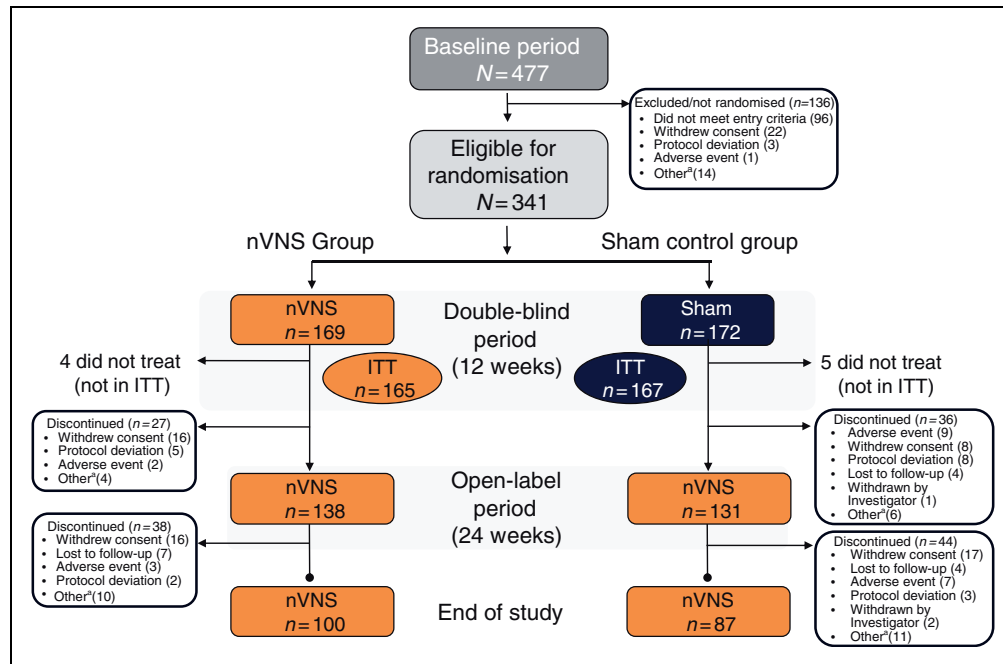


Figure 2. Patient disposition.

^aOther reasons for discontinuation included inability to fulfill visits because of illness, travel, or family commitments, subject decision, and noncompliance with study procedures.

ITT: intent-to-treat; nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation.

Table 1. Demographics and patient characteristics.

Characteristic ^a	nVNS (n = 165)	Sham (n = 167)
Age, years	43.5 ± 11.1	41.4 ± 12.3
Age at migraine onset, years	19.6 ± 9.6	19.4 ± 9.8
Female, n (%)	142 (86.1)	138 (82.6)
Caucasian, n (%)	160 (97.0)	154 (92.2)
Migraine type, n (%)		
Migraine with aura ^b	36 (21.8)	42 (25.1)
Migraine without aura ^b	129 (78.2)	125 (74.9)
Migraine days in the last 4 weeks, n	7.9 ± 2.2	8.1 ± 2.0
Headache days in the last 4 weeks, n	8.9 ± 2.6	9.1 ± 2.6
Acute migraine medication use per month, d	6.8 ± 2.7	7.0 ± 2.8

^aData are mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated and are from the ITT population.

^bPresence/absence of aura was based on diagnosis provided in subject medical history at enrolment.

ITT: intent-to-treat; nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation; SD: standard deviation.

Headache days

Mean reductions in the number of headache days were -2.73 days (95% CI: $-3.37, -2.09$; baseline: 8.9 headache days) for the nVNS group and -2.11 days (95%

CI: $-2.74, -1.49$; baseline: 9.1 headache days) for the sham group ($p=0.10$) (Figure 5). Headache $\geq 50\%$ responder rates were 28.5% (95% CI: 20.3%, 38.6%) and 25.6% (95% CI: 18.0%, 35.0%) in the nVNS and sham groups, respectively (absolute difference, 2.9%; odds ratio [95% CI], 1.16 [0.69, 1.95]; $p=0.57$).

Acute medication days

Reductions in the number of acute medication days were -1.90 days (95% CI: $-2.47, -1.32$; baseline: 6.8 acute medication days) in the nVNS group and -1.35 days (95% CI: $-1.91, -0.79$; baseline: 7.0 acute medication days) in the sham group ($p=0.11$). The $\geq 50\%$ responder rate for acute medication days was 30.9% (95% CI: 22.2%, 41.3%) with nVNS use and 23.1% (95% CI 15.9%, 32.3%) with sham use (absolute difference, 7.8%; odds ratio [95% CI], 1.49 [0.87, 2.54]; $p=0.14$).

Modified intent-to-treat population (mITT)

Upon observation of suboptimal rates of adherence to treatment (Supplemental Table 2), a post hoc analysis of patients who were $\geq 67\%$ adherent was performed. Significant therapeutic gains were observed with nVNS compared with sham for the reduction in migraine days, headache days, and acute medication days

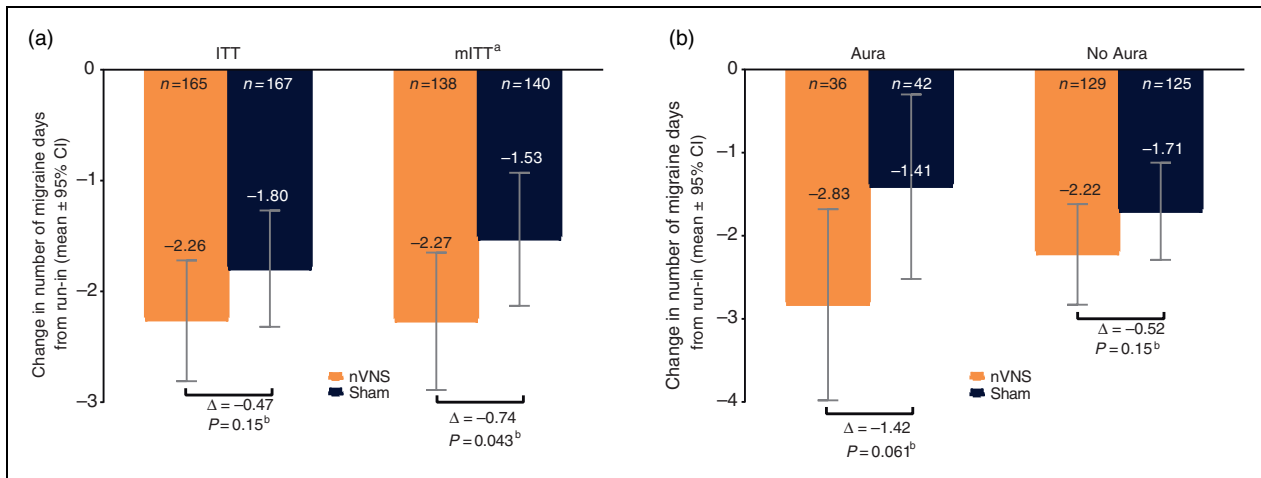


Figure 3. Changes in number of migraine days in the double-blind period in (a) the ITT and mITT populations and (b) subjects with aura and without aura (ITT population).

^aPost hoc analysis.

^bThe nVNS and sham groups were compared using ANCOVA models; *p*-values were derived from linear regression adjusted for treatment group, centre, presence/absence of aura (based on diagnosis provided in subject medical history at enrolment), and number of migraine days in the run-in period.

ANCOVA: analysis of covariance; CI: confidence interval; ITT: intent-to-treat; mITT: modified intent-to-treat; nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation.

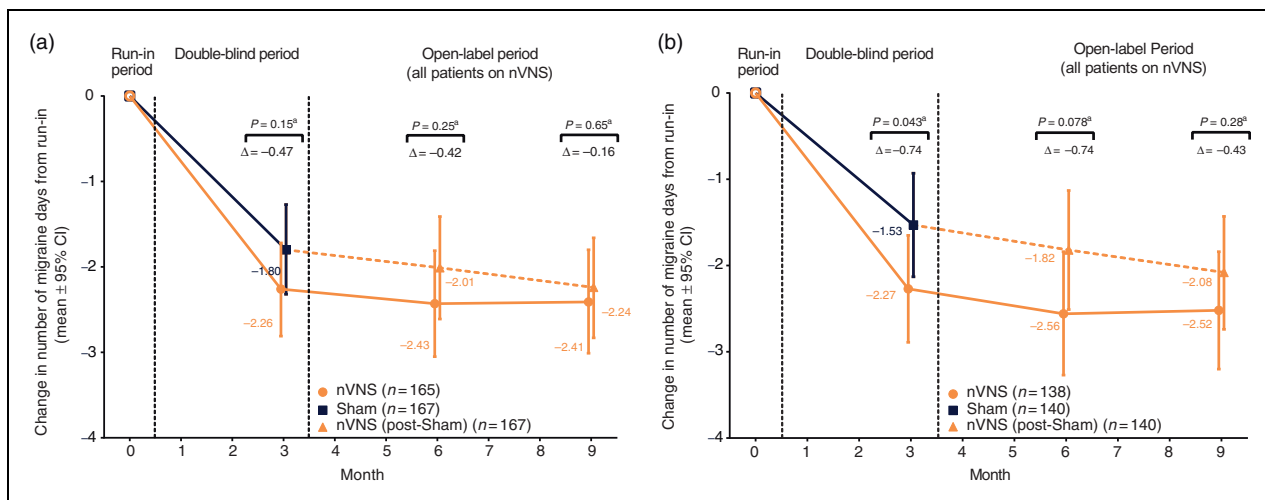


Figure 4. Changes in number of migraine days over time in (a) the ITT population and (b) the mITT population.

^aThe nVNS and sham groups were compared using ANCOVA models; *p*-values were derived from linear regression adjusted for treatment group, centre, presence/absence of aura (based on diagnosis provided in subject medical history at enrolment), and number of migraine days in the run-in period.

ANCOVA: analysis of covariance; CI: confidence interval; ITT: intent-to-treat; mITT: modified intent-to-treat; nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation.

(Figure 3(a), Table 2). Therapeutic gains for migraine days were more pronounced in the aura subgroup (nVNS, -2.96 days; sham, -1.38 days; $p = 0.055$) than in the no aura subgroup (nVNS, -2.29 days; sham, -1.47 days; $p = 0.049$). Additional data for the

mITT population are available in Supplemental Table 3 and Figures 4(b) and 5(b).

Blinding. At 1 week into the double-blind period, patients' guesses for the treatment they thought they

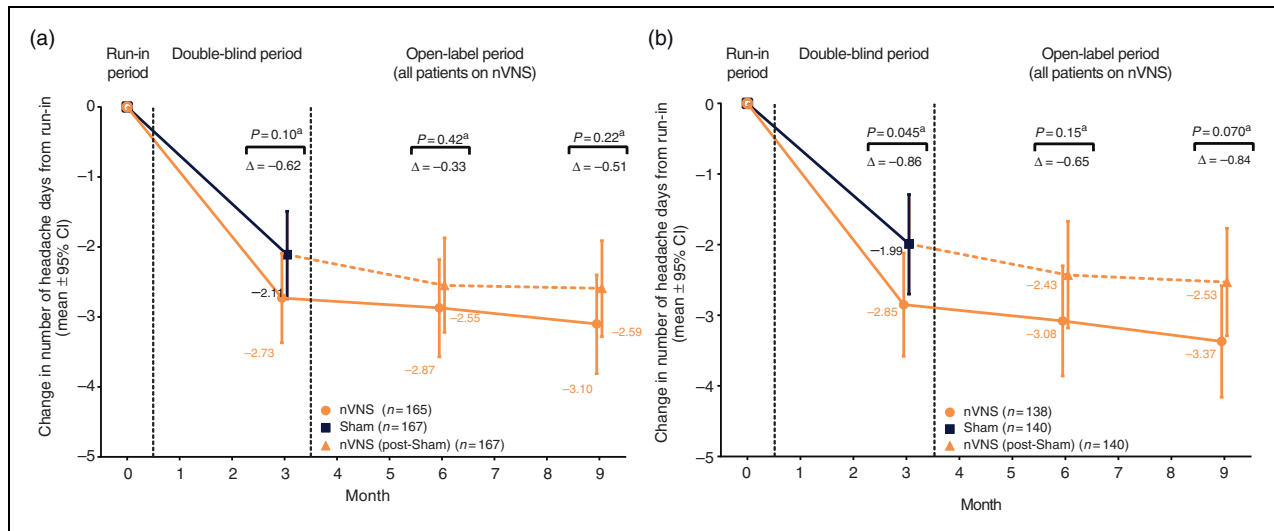


Figure 5. Changes in number of headache days over time for (a) the ITT population and (b) the mITT population.

^aThe nVNS and sham groups were compared using ANCOVA models; *p*-values were derived from linear regression adjusted for treatment group, centre, presence/absence of aura (based on diagnosis provided in subject medical history at enrolment), and number of migraine days in the run-in period.

ANCOVA: analysis of covariance; CI: confidence interval; ITT: intent-to-treat; nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation.

had received were higher in the ‘don’t know’ category (nVNS, 43.6%; sham, 51.5%) than in the ‘active stimulation’ (nVNS, 33.3%; sham, 29.3%) or ‘sham’ (nVNS, 9.7%; sham, 10.8%) category. Bang blinding index estimates for nVNS (0.27; 95% CI: 0.20, 0.35) and sham (−0.20; 95% CI: −0.28, −0.13) indicated that both groups more commonly thought they were receiving active rather than sham treatment. Blinding was successful at the end of the double-blind period, as demonstrated by well-balanced guesses among categories (*active stimulation*: nVNS, 33.9%; sham, 26.9%; *sham*: nVNS, 29.1%; sham, 27.5%; *don’t know*: nVNS, 21.8%; sham, 24.6%) and blinding estimates of 0.06 (95% CI: −0.05, 0.16) for nVNS and 0.01 (95% CI: −0.09, 0.11) for sham, where zero was within the 95% CI.

Open-label period

Treatment responses to nVNS during the double-blind period were maintained with further nVNS treatment during the open-label period for migraine and headache days (Figures 3(b) and 4).

Device perceptions

The percentages of patients who were at least a little satisfied with their treatment at the end of the double-blind period were similar between the nVNS group (77.5%) and the sham group (73.5%). At the end of the open-label period, patient satisfaction remained

consistent for those who continued receiving nVNS (78.2%) and increased for double-blind sham subjects after they switched to open-label nVNS (85.4%). Most patients in each treatment group (nVNS, 95%; sham, 93%) reported that their device was somewhat or very easy to use.

Tolerability and safety

Preventive nVNS therapy was well tolerated and safe (Table 3). Across all study periods, the most common ADEs were rash, pain, erythema, discomfort at the application site, and dizziness. No serious ADEs were reported during the study.

Discussion

In this large, randomised, double-blind, sham-controlled trial, nVNS was not superior to sham stimulation in the ITT population, with migraine reductions of −2.26 days with nVNS and −1.80 days with sham (*p* = 0.15). To better understand the role of adherence in the findings of this neutral study, we conducted a post hoc analysis of patients who were ≥ 67% adherent. In the mITT population, nVNS demonstrated statistically significant benefits versus sham in the prevention of migraine, headache, and acute medication days. Adverse events were mostly mild and transient.

Findings from previous clinical and mechanistic studies provide the rationale for evaluating nVNS for migraine prevention. Migraine/headache day

Table 2. Efficacy outcomes (mITT population^a).

Outcome	nVNS (n = 138)	Sham (n = 140)
Reduction in migraine days ^b		
Mean (95% CI)	−2.27 (−2.89, −1.65)	−1.53 (−2.13, −0.93)
Difference (95% CI)		−0.74 (−1.45, −0.02)
p-value		0.043
Migraine ≥ 50% responder rate ^c		
% (95% CI)	33.6 (23.7, 45.1)	23.4 (15.7, 33.5)
Odds ratio (95% CI)		1.65 (0.95, 2.87)
p-value		0.074
Reduction in headache days ^b		
Mean (95% CI)	−2.85 (−3.58, −2.12)	−1.99 (−2.70, −1.29)
Difference (95% CI)		−0.86 (−1.70, −0.02)
p-value		0.045
Headache ≥ 50% responder rate ^c		
% (95% CI)	31.5 (21.9, 43.1)	25.9 (17.5, 36.5)
Odds ratio (95% CI)		1.32 (0.75, 2.32)
p-value		0.34
Reduction in acute medication days ^b		
Mean (95% CI)	−1.94 (−2.60, −1.28)	−1.14 (−1.77, −0.50)
Difference (95% CI)		−0.80 (−1.56, −0.04)
p-value		0.039
Acute medication ≥ 50% responder rate ^{c,d}		
% (95% CI)	34.4 (24.5, 45.9)	25.1 (16.9, 35.5)
Odds ratio (95% CI)		1.57 (0.88, 2.79)
p-value		0.13

^aPost hoc analysis.

^bResults are from linear regression adjusted for treatment group, centre, presence/absence of aura (based on diagnosis provided in subject medical history at enrolment), and number of migraine days in the run-in period.

^cResults are from logistic regression adjusted for treatment group, centre, presence/absence of aura (based on diagnosis provided in subject medical history at enrolment), and number of migraine days in the run-in period.

^dnVNS, n = 134; sham, n = 134.

CI: confidence interval; mITT: modified intent-to-treat; nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation.

reductions with nVNS were previously reported in a smaller randomised, double-blind, sham-controlled study of chronic migraine and an open-label study of menstrual and menstrually related migraine (7,14). The mechanism of action of nVNS in migraine is probably multifactorial. In the current study, therapeutic gains with nVNS were greater for patients with aura than for those without aura, which is consistent with the reported effects of nVNS on cortical spreading depression (CSD), a common mechanistic target of preventive migraine treatments and the underlying triggering event of migraine with aura (21,22). In adult rats, nVNS has been found to suppress CSD (22), which suggests that nVNS benefits in patients who have migraine with aura might be related to the suppression of CSD. In the PREMIUM study, the presence/absence of migraine with aura was based on the diagnosis provided in each subject's medical history at the time of enrolment. Considering that patients typically do not experience

aura with every attack, the occurrence of aura might be underrepresented in subjects' existing diagnoses. The consideration and use of alternative definitions to categorize subjects as experiencing migraine with aura (e.g. the documentation of ≥1 attack with symptoms consistent with aura during a study) might allow for a more robust understanding of the effect of nVNS on subjects with aura as well as the effects of nVNS specifically on attacks with aura.

The effect of nVNS on CSD may be complemented by other acute mechanisms, including the inhibition of dural-intracranial evoked trigeminocervical neuronal responses (23,24). Taken together, the preventive and acute mechanistic effects may provide a greater synergistic effect. More recently, nVNS was shown to exert a significant bilateral inhibitory effect on parasympathetic functions within the trigeminal autonomic reflex (25). This effect has been shown to relieve symptoms of migraine and the trigeminal autonomic cephalalgias

Table 3. AE summary.

AEs and ADEs ^a	Double-blind period		Open-label period (n = 269)
	nVNS (n = 169)	Sham (n = 172)	
Subjects with ≥ 1 AE	74 (43.8)	91 (52.9)	118 (43.9)
Subjects with ≥ 1 SAE	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	2 (0.7)
Subjects with ≥ 1 ADE	31 (18.3)	57 (33.1)	29 (10.8)
Subjects with ≥ 1 AE leading to discontinuation	2 (1.2)	9 (5.2)	10 (3.7)
All study periods			
Most common AEs and ADEs ^a	nVNS (n = 169)	Sham (n = 172)	
AEs			
Nasopharyngitis	29 (17.2)	17 (9.9)	
Influenza	16 (9.5)	12 (7.0)	
Application site pain	6 (3.6)	10 (5.8)	
Oropharyngeal pain	9 (5.3)	7 (4.1)	
Dizziness	8 (4.7)	4 (2.3)	
ADEs			
Application site rash	1 (0.6)	12 (7.0)	
Application site pain	5 (3.0)	10 (5.8)	
Application site erythema	3 (1.8)	8 (4.7)	
Application site discomfort	7 (4.1)	5 (2.9)	
Dizziness	5 (3.0)	3 (1.7)	

^aData are n (%) of patients with the event and are from the safety population.

ADE: adverse device effect; AE: adverse event; nVNS: non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation; SAE: serious adverse event.

and could complement the previous mechanistic findings (25–27).

Study limitations

This study had three notable limitations: a) the vagal activity of the sham device, b) the use of bilateral stimulations, and c) suboptimal subject adherence to the TID treatment regimen. Subsequent to the PREMIUM trial, another study revealed parasympathetic activity caused by the sham device used in this study, indicating vagal activation and representing a key limitation of the current study (28). The vagal activity of the sham device likely decreased the therapeutic gain seen in this study. This is also consistent with the finding that the group that received sham treatment during the double-blind phase had little additional improvement during active nVNS therapy during the open-label phase (see Figure 4(a) and Figure 5).

Determining optimal dosing for neuromodulatory devices is challenging. For nVNS, several stimulation paradigms – including right-side, bilateral, and ipsilateral-to-pain stimulations and varying numbers of stimulations – have been evaluated in multiple studies of primary headache (7,13,29–31). The PREMIUM study called for bilateral stimulations

(once per side). In subsequent research by de Moraes et al. (32) presented at the 12th European Headache Federation Congress, the effect of two unilateral stimulations on CSD suppression was greater than the effect of several other stimulation paradigms, including the treatment paradigm used in this study. This suggests that the use of bilateral stimulations could have also mitigated the overall efficacy reported in this study. The inability of some patients to use nVNS consistently was likely due to its TID treatment protocol.

Adherence to the TID treatment regimen was directly examined in a post hoc analysis of the mITT population and appears to be a factor in the success of nVNS for migraine prevention. nVNS may therefore be particularly attractive for use by patients who are highly motivated to consistently treat on a TID basis because of overall headache burden and/or more convenient times of stimulation during the day (i.e. morning, noon, and before bed) (2,7). An additional randomised controlled trial of nVNS for migraine prevention that is currently under way in the United States (NCT03716505) addresses the limitations identified in this study through the use of an inactive sham device and unilateral stimulations (ipsilateral to the pain) in patients with a greater headache burden.

Application of findings

Results of the PREMIUM study demonstrate a favourable risk-benefit ratio for nVNS in the prevention of migraine, as the apparent benefits of the therapy outweigh the minimal risks. Efficacy findings from this study are comparable to those reported in other studies of non-invasive neuromodulation therapies (6,7,9). The International Headache Society–recommended primary outcome for the reduction in migraine days from run-in to 3 months was -2.26 days with nVNS and -2.06 days with supraorbital transcutaneous stimulation (6,33). The clinical benefit of nVNS in this study, which may have been understated because of the partially active effects of the sham device (28), complements the good tolerability and safety profile of nVNS.

The proven benefits of nVNS in the acute treatment of migraine attacks (13) could be complemented by preventive nVNS use. In a previous open-label pilot study of 20 patients with migraine who received preventive and acute nVNS therapy for 3 months, the reduction in headache days per month was -5.8 days (15), which compares favourably with the headache day reduction

in this study (-2.7 days) in which patients received preventive nVNS only. These clinical data are consistent with the mechanistic evidence supporting the potential synergy of acute and preventive nVNS treatment in migraine (15,22–24,34). The ability of nVNS to provide acute and preventive benefits would represent a novel clinical option, as pharmacologic migraine therapies are indicated only as either preventive or acute treatment.

Conclusions

Preventive effects of nVNS in episodic migraine were not superior to sham stimulation (ITT). The “sham” device used in this study, however, produced a level of active vagus nerve stimulation (28) that likely affected the therapeutic gain observed in the study. A post hoc analysis demonstrated some significant effects of nVNS for patients with $\geq 67\%$ adherence to treatment. nVNS may have clinical utility in migraine prevention, which will be defined further in a second study that addresses the key limitations of this study by using an inactive sham device, unilateral stimulation, and patients with a higher headache burden.

Clinical implications

- nVNS was not superior to sham stimulation in patients with episodic migraine.
- Therapeutic difference was greater in patients with aura than in those without aura.
- Significant benefits were observed for migraine, headache, and acute medication reductions for those with $\geq 67\%$ adherence with treatment (post hoc, mITT).
- The sham treatment activated the vagus nerve, demonstrated by unexpected inhibitory effects on the trigeminal autonomic reflex (28). This likely decreased the therapeutic gain observed in this study.
- nVNS was further established as a well tolerated and safe therapy for primary headache.

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