## TITLE: Electrical Neuromodulation and the Treatment of Primary Headache

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Neuromodulation is a therapeutic alteration of nervous system activity by means of a device, either electrical or pharmacological. In the past, the most commonly employed neuromodulation devices have required invasive procedures. For example, vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) has required surgical implantation in the neck; the morbidity associated with this procedure, coupled with the cost of the device; have limited the potential for frequent use.<sup>1</sup>

Due to a recent shift towards developing less invasive stimulation methods, the field of neuromodulation is experiencing tremendous growth and a number of new devices have emerged. <sup>23456</sup> Although some evidence for their efficacy is currently available, randomized, placebo or sham-controlled data, assessing the therapeutic potential of these neuromodulation devices, is very limited. This makes it difficult for clinicians to integrate these techniques into their treatment paradigm.

A novel neurostimulation technology (utilizing the gammaCore device) for primary headache disorders, consists of a proprietary electrode configuration and signal that allows vagal nerve stimulation (nVNS) to be delivered to the cervical branch of the vagus nerve transcutaneously in a non-invasive approach. The device is portable and offers the possibility to control the stimulation, which lasts 90 seconds per treatment.

GammaCore therapy has been initially studied in a number of open-label clinical trials. One cluster headache study reported 13 of the 14 patients having a mean estimated subjective improvement of 60% from baseline. The treatment will be studied in multiple randomized clinical studies in 2013, examining its safety and efficacy. It will be evaluated both for migraine and cluster headache, both as a preventive and acute treatment. The combined expected enrollment in the United States and Europe will exceed 400 patients. Should the data from these studies be as positive as the early open-label results, this will represent an important and exciting new treatment option.

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<sup>2.</sup> Jenkins, B. and S.J. Tepper, Neurostimulation for primary headache disorders: part 2, review of central neurostimulators for primary headache, overall therapeutic efficacy, safety, cost, patient selection, and future research in headache neuromodulation. Headache, 2011. 51(9): p. 1408-18.

**<sup>3</sup>**. Saper, J.R., et al., Occipital nerve stimulation for the treatment of intractable chronic migraine headache: ONSTIM feasibility study. Cephalalgia, 2011. 31(3): p.271-85.

**<sup>4.</sup>** Reed, K.L., et al., Combined occipital and supraorbital neurostimulation for the treatment of chronic migraine headaches: initial experience. Cephalalgia, 2010. 30(3): p. 260-71.

<sup>5.</sup> Leone, M., et al., Deep brain stimulation in trigeminal autonomic cephalalgias. Neurotherapeutics, 2010. 7(2): p. 220-8.

**<sup>6</sup>**. Starr, P.A., et al., Chronic stimulation of the posterior hypothalamic region for cluster headache: technique and 1-year results in four patients. J Neurosurg, 2007. 106(6): p. 999-1005.

<sup>7.</sup> Goadsby, et al., Non-invasive Vagus Nerve Stimulation (nVNS) for Acute Treatment of Migraine: An Open-label Pilot Study, to be presented at the 2013 AAN Meeting, San Diego, CA, March 20 2013.

**<sup>8.</sup>** Nesbitt, et al., Non-invasive vagus nerve stimulation for the treatment of cluster headache: a case series. The Journal of Headache and Pain 2013, 1(Suppl 1):P231