Newly Discovered Migraine Drug

British scientists have invented a new drug that could eventually cure migraines - if taken the proper amount of dosage. The drug is called Fremanezumab and it could benefit over ten thousand British citizens who have had extremely painful migraines. However, the drug is only prescribed to people who have had at least three given treatments in the past.

Over three decades, Fremanezumab is on the NHS ready to battle a protein in the user’s body called calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP). This specific protein is responsible for the chronic pain and nausea you experience when you have migraines, other symptoms of chronical migraines are dizziness and headaches. CGRP also causes the blood vessels connected to your nerve endings in your head to swell -what ends up a headache. For the drug to combat all the CGRP, it is full of antibodies which will prevent this process from repeating itself over again. With this information Dr Mark Weatherall -President of the British association for the study of headaches said this: “It’s fantastic news. Anyone who looks after people with chronic migraines understands just how deliberating this neurological disorder can be”.

This drug is the first drug discovered in 20 years after the Triptans. A medicinal drug that eased the agony of a chronic migraine but it did not prevent future attacks so it could not be possibly classified as a cure for the constant migraines that over eight million people – seventy five percent of the individuals experiences it are women. It was made in nineteen-ninety-seven. However, it did help enough for Professor Peter Goadsby of Kings College London, Study leader said: “This is an enormous breakthrough for patients with migraines. At last, a migraine specific treatment to prevent attacks is available on the NHS.”

Fremanezumab could be self-injected at home once every three months to once every month. The amount of dosage you take every month depends on how extreme the symptoms are. But if you were to take the drug once every month and the frequency on attacks do not fall below at least thirty percent after twelve weeks of dosage, the treatment of Fremanezuman must discontinue.