

<b>Reference:</b>	FOI.12835.23
<b>Subject:</b>	Funding and delivery of Botox and anti-CGRP monoclonal antibody treatments for migraine
<b>Date of Request:</b>	9 October 2023

**Requested:**

We are seeking to understand the funding and delivery of Botox and anti-CGRP monoclonal antibody treatments (Ajoovy, Aimovig, Emgality, Vyepti, Vydura & Aquipta) for migraine. Could you please answer the following:

1. Does the trust commission/fund Botox treatment for migraine (Y/N)?
2. Does the trust commission/fund anti-CGRP treatments for migraine (Y/N)?
3. Does the trust actively provide Botox/anti-CGRP treatments for migraine as opposed to sending patients to another trust (Y/N)? In case the trust does not provide these treatments, please provide the name of the trust to which you refer migraine patients for these treatments?
4. In case the trust actively provides Botox/anti-CGRP treatments for migraine but does not commission/fund them, then please provide the name(s) of the other NHS organisations that commission/fund these treatments at your trust.
5. How many patients have been treated with the following drugs in the past 4 months:
  - Atogepant (Aquipta) – any disease
  - Erenumab (Aimovig) - any disease
  - Eptinezumab (Vyepti) – any disease
  - Fremanezumab (Ajoovy) - any disease
  - Galcanezumab (Emgality) - any disease
  - Rimegepant (Vydura) – any disease
  - Botulinum Toxin (i.e., Botox, Dysport, Xeomin) - migraine ONLY

**Response:**

1. Hywel Dda University Health Board (UHB) can confirm that it does commission/fund Botox treatment for migraine.
2. The UHB can confirm that it does commission/fund anti-CGRP treatments for migraine.
3. The UHB can confirm that it does provide Botox/anti-CGRP treatments for migraine.
4. Not applicable
5. Hywel Dda University Health Board (UHB) is unable to provide you with all of the information requested, as it is estimated that the cost of answering your request would exceed the “appropriate limit” as stated in the Freedom of Information and Data Protection (Appropriate Limit and Fees) Regulations 2004. The “appropriate limit” represents the estimated cost of one person spending 18 hours (or 2½ working days) in determining whether the UHB holds the information, and locating, retrieving and extracting the information.

In order to provide you with the number of patients who receive Botox treatment for migraines, the UHB would need to undertake a manual trawl of all of the identified

prescriptions and cross reference with the patient's medical record, to identify the reason for treatment.

The UHB is therefore applying an exemption under Section 12 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FoIA), which provides an exemption from a public authority's obligation to comply with a request for information where the cost of compliance is estimated to exceed the appropriate limit.

However, under section 16 of the FoIA, the UHB has a duty to provide advice and assistance. Therefore, the UHB has provided the number of patients who receive Botox treatment for all indications.

The table overleaf provides the number of patients treated with the named medications, during the period from 1 June 2023 to 30 September 2023.

Medication	Number
Atogepant	0
Erenumab	*
Eptinezumab	0
Fremanezumab	48
Galcanezumab	*
Rimegepant	0
Botulinum Toxin	118

Where the figure in the table has been replaced with an asterisk, the UHB is unable to provide you with the exact number of patients due to the low numbers of cases (5 and under), as there is a potential risk of identifying individuals if this was disclosed. The UHB is therefore withholding this detail under Section 40(2) of the FoIA. This information is protected by the Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018/General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) 2016, as its disclosure would constitute unfair and unlawful processing and would be contrary to the principles and articles 6 and 9 of the GDPR. This exemption is absolute and therefore there is no requirement to apply the public interest test.

In reaching this decision, the Data Protection Act 2018/General Data Protection Regulations 2016 define personal data as data which relates to a living individual who can be identified solely from that data or from that data and other information which is in the possession of the data controller.