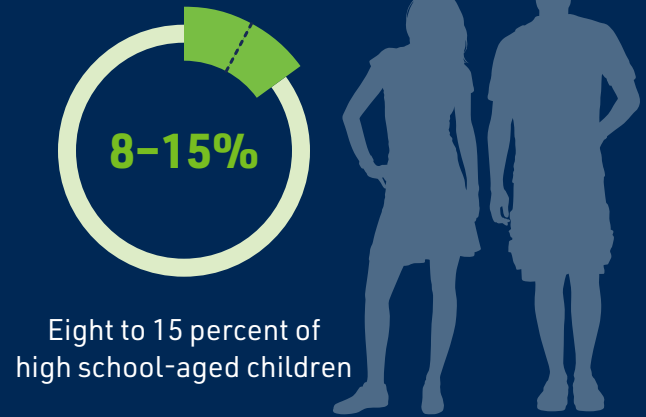
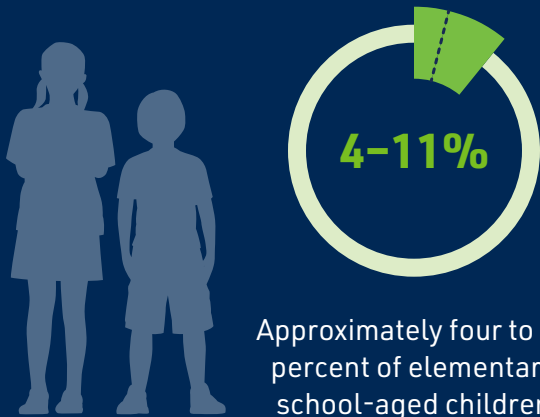


PEDIATRIC MIGRAINE STUDY

MIGRAINE

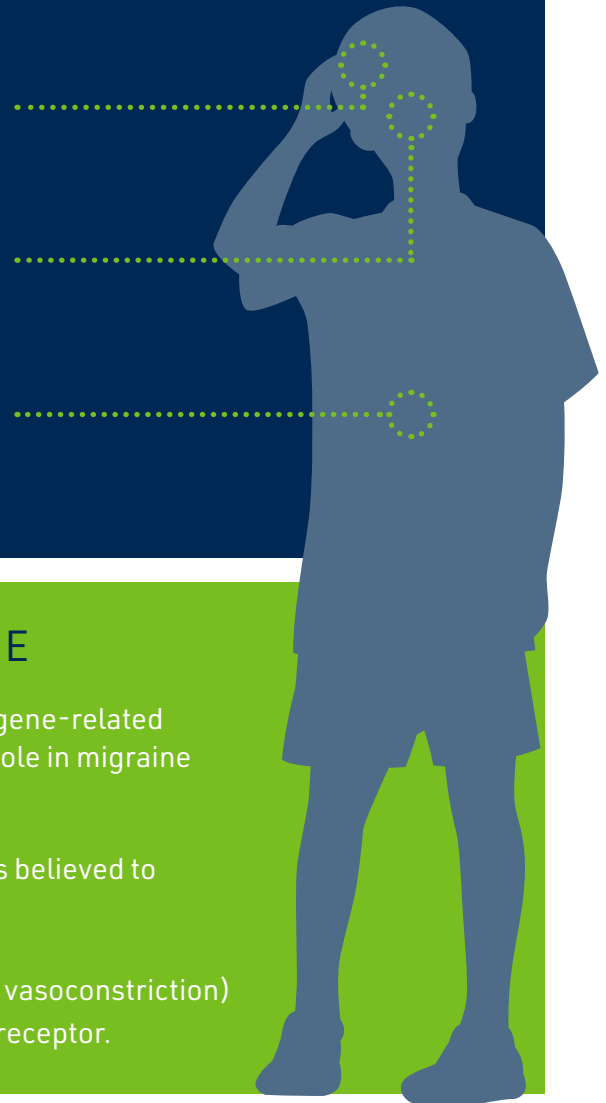
Migraine is a debilitating neurological disease that occurs in:



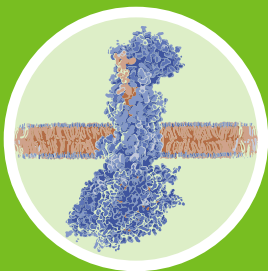
In young children, usually those under 15 years of age, migraine attacks may be bilateral (both sides of the head) or unilateral (one side of the head), and may be non-throbbing.

Children with migraine tend to avoid light (photophobia), noise (phonophobia), strong odors, and movement.

The child may look ill and pale, may feel dizzy, have blurred vision, and fever. Nausea and vomiting are frequent, particularly in young children (defined as 7 years of age).



CGRP AND MIGRAINE



The activity of a molecule called calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) is thought to play a causal role in migraine by surging during a migraine attack.

Treatment with a CGRP receptor antagonist is believed to relieve migraine by:

- blocking neurogenic inflammation
- decreasing artery dilation (without active vasoconstriction)
- inhibiting pain transmission on the CGRP receptor.

THE STUDY

This Phase 3 study will test the effectiveness and safety of rimegepant compared to placebo for the acute treatment of migraine in the pediatric population. Eligible participants will be randomly assigned to receive rimegepant or placebo.

PARTICIPANT STUDY CRITERIA



Between the ages of 6 to 17



Have at least 1 migraine each month



Ability to distinguish between migraine and other types of headaches



Have at least a 6-month history of migraine



Weigh \geq 88 lbs at the screening visit



Participation in this study will last approximately 19 weeks.



There will be approximately 1,200 study participants.



The study will include up to 4 study visits to the study center.

For more information or to find a study center near you, visit [PediatricMigraineStudy.com](https://www.PediatricMigraineStudy.com)

