## Welcome to our Guide to Aimovig Side Effects

First of all, don’t panic. You do not have to live in terror of the adverse effects of Aimovig. With proper precautions and follow-up, it’s likely you will be able to use the drug without any problems. - In this article, we’ll look at what side effects are associated with Aimovig, how to recognize if you are experiencing an adverse effect, and how to prevent side effects from occurring. - Remember that each person will respond to Aimovig differently, and not everyone will experience side effects. - Stay vigilant, and if you do experience any of these side effects, seek medical attention right away. You don’t want to make a small adverse effect into a big problem.

# Aimovig Side Effects: What You Need to Know

Aimovig is a new drug for the treatment of migraine. It’s an injectable medicine called a calcitonin gene-related peptide receptor antagonist, or CGRP antagonist. In other words, it’s a new type of drug that blocks the activity of a chemical messenger in your body called Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP). Aimovig is one of the first drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat migraine with self-limited duration, which means it attacks only migraine headaches and not all headaches in general. Here we will look at what side effects are associated with Aimovig as well as its potential risks and safety concerns.

## What are the side effects of Aimovig?

There are a number of potential side effects associated with the use of Aimovig, some of which may be quite serious. Some of the common side effects include: - Headache - This is the most common side effect associated with the use of Aimovig. It’s considered an adverse side effect, but is to be expected if you’re actually treating migraine. It’s also expected to be temporary. - Allergic reaction - Skin rash and itching, hives, swelling, difficulty breathing, chest pain, and urination issues are possible allergic reactions. - Swelling - In rare cases, users have reported an increase in swelling, especially of the face, eyelid, hands, or feet. - Infection - As with any injection, there is a small risk of infection at the injection site. - Changes in your blood pressure - Aimovig has been known to cause a slight increase in blood pressure. - Nosebleeds - This has been reported as a possible side effect for some users. - Inability to urinate - This is a very rare side effect, but it’s recommended that you seek immediate medical attention if you are unable to urinate.

## How does Aimovig work?

Aimovig works by blocking the activity of a chemical messenger called Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP). CGRP is a chemical that increases in your body during migraine and cluster headache attacks. CGRP is believed to be one of the main migraine triggers. - With the use of Aimovig, the concentration of CGRP in the blood is lowered and migraine attacks are reduced in frequency and intensity. - Aimovig is one of the first drugs approved by the FDA to treat migraine with self-limited duration, which means it attacks only migraine headaches and not all headaches in general. - Aimovig is not a preventative treatment and does not reduce the number of migraines you experience overall. It simply treats the symptoms of migraine once it has happened.

## Is Aimovig safe?

Aimovig is considered safe for most people, but it does have some risks. Some of the major concerns with the drug include: - The risk of an allergic reaction is very high with the use of Aimovig. If you experience any of the signs of anaphylaxis (a severe allergic reaction), you should seek immediate medical attention. - Changes in your blood pressure. Aimovig has been reported to cause a slight increase in blood pressure, so it is recommended that you monitor your blood pressure regularly if you decide to take the drug. - The risk of infection at the injection site is relatively low but possible.

## Common side effects of Aimovig

Most side effects associated with the use of Aimovig are mild, and will likely subside once you stop taking the drug. Some of the common side effects that have been reported in clinical studies and postmarketing surveillance include: - Headache - The most common side effect associated with the use of Aimovig is headache. This is to be expected, as the drug is intended to reduce the number of migraine attacks you experience. - Skin rash - In rare cases, users have reported experiencing skin rash. - Swelling - In rare cases, users have reported experiencing swelling of the face and hands. - Nausea - Some users have experienced nausea as a side effect. - Injection site reaction - Some users have experienced redness at the injection site.

## How to know if you’re experiencing an adverse effect from Aimogig?

Like we just mentioned, the majority of side effects associated with the use of Aimovig are mild and subside once you stop taking the drug. However, if you notice any of the following signs or symptoms, it’s important to seek medical attention right away. - Serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) - This can occur at any time while using Aimovig and is a rare but serious side effect of the drug. - Changes in your blood pressure - If you notice that your blood pressure has become elevated, or you have developed high blood pressure, seek medical attention right away. - Inability to urinate - If you notice that you are unable to urinate, seek immediate medical attention. - Any swelling - If you notice that your face, hands, or feet have begun to swell, seek medical attention right away.

## Conclusion

Aimovig is a new migraine treatment that’s administered as an injection. Aimovig blocks the activity of a chemical messenger called calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP). CGRP is believed to be one of the main migraine triggers. The drug has been approved by the FDA for the treatment of migraine with self-limited duration. It is important to note that Aimovig does not prevent migraine. The drug simply treats migraine attacks once they have happened. Although Aimovig is considered safe, it does have some risks. Some of the major concerns with the drug include the risk of an allergic reaction, changes in blood pressure, and the risk of infection at the injection site.