

Influence of accompanying symptoms on chronization of migraine

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Introduction: Chronization of the headache (HA) significantly impairs the quality of life. Thus, the patients with chronic migraine compared with patients with episodic migraine, the quality of life is lower and they forced to take much more analgesic drugs. Therefore, the important task is detection of predictors of chronic migraine. Objective: Identify the predictors of chronic migraine in patients with episodic migraine. Materials and methods: The study involved 40 patients, 34 women and 9 men aged from 21 to 52 years, the average age - 37.5 ± 18.2 years, suffering from migraine (criteria for the International Classification of Headache, 2013). All patients completed the following questionnaires: a diary of symptoms, accompanying headache (RHRS, 2009), an express questionnaire of vertigo, a pain questionnaire "PainDETECT". Results: Among the symptoms associated with HA, a high specific gravity of neck muscle tension was detected in 20 (66.7%) cases, imbalance in 19 (47.5%), sleepiness in 18 (60.0%) cases, vertigo in 30 (75.0%) cases. A high specific gravity of position-dependent system vertigo was found in 15 out of 30 cases (50%) and kinesia - 18 cases out of 25 (60%) ($p < 0,05$). Analysis of the indicators of the PainDETECT questionnaire revealed that 28 (70%) patients had a high probability of neuropathic pain component ($p < 0,05$). Conclusion: The aggregate of painful and non-painful phenomena, such as vertigo, associated with HA, could have a significant impact on the perception of pain. These results point to a high risk of developing chronic migraine in patients with a migraine-associated vertigo.