

Investigation of the prevalence of migraine type headaches in epileptic patients from October to March 1400 in the Neurology Clinic of Alavi Hospital

Abstract

Background: Epilepsy and migraine are two common neurological diseases related to the CNS

According to this issue, in this study, we identified patients with epilepsy and entered them into the study, and by taking a history and completing a questionnaire under the supervision of a neurologist, we collected the raw data and subjected it to statistical analysis and evaluation

Aim: In this study, it has been tried to identify the patients with epilepsy first, and to evaluate the prevalence of migraine type headaches and its characteristics in epileptic patients by taking a history and completing a questionnaire

Materials and methods: In this study, we selected 500 patients with epilepsy and exclusion criteria, and we evaluated them in terms of migraine and its characteristics by taking a history and completing a questionnaire

Results: In the current study, out of 500 epileptic patients participating in the study, 146 patients (29.2%) had migraine type headaches. The gender distribution of the participants is 235 (47%) men and 265 (53%) women. Among the 146 patients with epilepsy, 90 (61.6%) were women and 56 (38.4%) were men, and with a statistically significant ratio, the prevalence of migraine headaches in women with epilepsy is higher than in men. (P-value = 0.013)

In terms of age, in our study, the age group of 20 to 30 years had the highest percentage of participants with a frequency of 36.8%, and with a statistically significant ratio, there is a significant relationship between the prevalence of migraine headaches and age group (P-value=0.01), and the age group of 50 to 60 years had the highest prevalence with a frequency of 42.4%. According to the characteristics of migraine headaches in people with epilepsy, we classified the patients into two categories: migraine with aura and migraine without aura, 52.1% of patients had migraine without aura and 30.8% of patients had migraine with aura, and 17.1% of patients experienced both migraine with aura and migraine without aura

Due to the relationship between the occurrence of seizures and headache in 33 people (22.6%) of migraine patients, the headaches are temporally related to the occurrence of seizures (periictal) and 113 people (77.4%) of the patients expressed headaches between seizure attacks, which are not temporally related to the occurrence of seizure attacks. Among the patients with peri-ictal headaches, 87.6% of patients reported the occurrence of migraine headaches with and without seizure occurrence

Conclusion: The result of our study showed that people with epilepsy are at a significantly higher risk of migraine than the general population

Keywords: epilepsy, migraine, aura