

The evaluation of relationship between Multiple Schlerosis & Migrain headache in patients visiting Alavi Hospital

Abstract

Introduction: Each person experiences headaches in his/her life. Some studies shows Migraine and MS have a significant relationship. In these patients there can be a variety of clinical symptoms such as muscle weakness, sensory loss, ataxia, optic neuritis. Optic neuritis in MS is a relatively common symptom that can cause blurred vision, headaches (especially frontal ones) and painful eye movements. Headache is a clinical symptom that makes people visit neurologists. There are several diagnoses for headaches including migraine. In this study, we evaluated the possibility of a significant relationship between migraine and MS.

Materials and Methods: 134 MS patients and 134 sex and age matched controls included this Case_Control study. Their information about MS and migraine collected and analyzed by SPSSv21.

Results: Mean age of cases in this study was 41.5 ± 9.4 years. %73.13 of patients were female. In MS patients with chronic headaches, 36 people (%42.9) and in Controls 22 people (%38.6) had migraine. In this study it was found that people with MS, experience more migraine attacks compared to controls (OR=3 & P=0.05). Further investigation showed that, unlike aura type, migraine without aura had a significant relation with the MS (OR=1.94 & P=0.04).

Conclusion: Finally it seems that there is a positive association between MS and migraine. The relationship between migraine without aura and MS is obvious, but the relation between aura type and MS is not clear. Also, it seems that the number of migraine attacks in patients with MS is significantly more than controls.

Keywords: Migraines, MS, headache