

Migraine Preventive treatment uses and needs in a headache center from Latin America

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Objective:

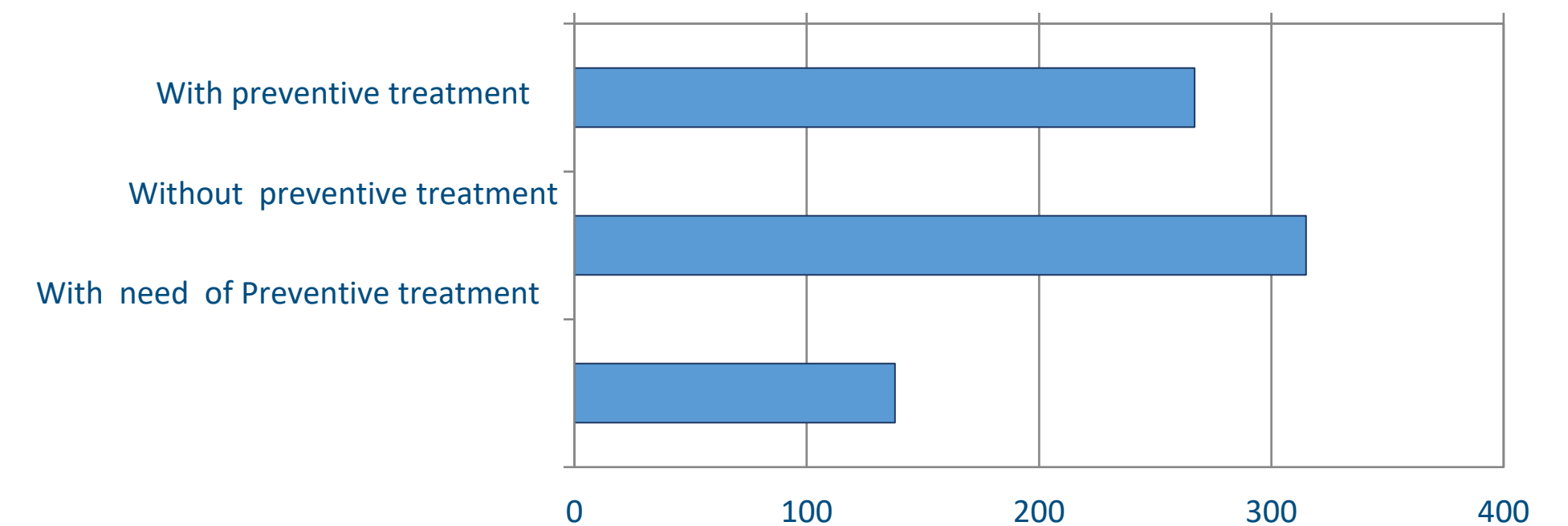
The objective of this work is to evaluate the use of preventive treatment in migraine patients at a headache clinic in Argentina. Determine how many patients needed a preventive treatment and the percentage who had failure to at least 2 preventive treatments. CGRP monoclonal antibodies were not available in Argentina at the time of this study.

Methods:

Transversal study. We evaluate adult patients with migraine (ICHD-III) at a headache clinic in Buenos Aires for 30 consecutive days through a survey. Diagnoses, actual use of preventive treatment, number of patients with indication of preventive treatment and patients who failed at least 2 preventive treatments. Study approved by the institution's ethics committee.

Results:

602 patients with migraine diagnosis. 20 were excluded . 582 patients were analyzed. 88% women, mean age 41 years. Diagnoses: high frequency episodic migraine (17%), chronic migraine (30%), overuse headache (13%), migraine with aura (10%). 216 (46%) patients use preventive treatment. Topiramate (42%), amitriptyline (25%), valproic acid (8%), botulinum toxin (8%), beta blockers (5%), venlafaxine (4%), flunarizine and others (3%). From the group without preventive treatment (315 patients), 138 (44%) needed one and 52% had used it before. 16.5% had failure to at least 2 preventive treatments.



Conclusion:

We have a high proportion (30%) of patients with chronic migraine because we are a specialized center. Topiramate were the most used preventive treatment. We could evaluate that most of our population received or needed preventive treatment (70%) and 16.5% could benefit with new preventive treatment as CGRP monoclonal antibody.

Bibliography

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