

SC117. Pillars of diagnosis and treatment of migraine: Information from primary care physicians in Colombia.

Joe Munoz Cerón^{1,2}, Loren Gallo¹

- 1.- Hospital MEDERI – Universidad del Rosario, Colombia.
- 2.- Fundación Universitaria Sanitas – Clínica, Colombia.

Introduction

Migraine is highly prevalent and disabling condition and most of the patients are faced at the primary care level. To the best of our knowledge in Colombia there is no information with respect to the knowledge of migraine at this level of attention. The group of work considered that using the ICHD criteria, being familiar with respect to the guidelines to start preventive treatment, restrict analgesics and not to use opioids along with taking into account comorbidities represent the basic pillars to approach to migraine sufferers.

Objective

To determine the proportion of primary care (PCs) physicians who use these pillars of diagnosis and treatment for the clinical practice of migraine in Colombia.

Materials and methods

Cross sectional study. By means of an online semi-structured questionnaire labor active PCs from all over the Colombian territory were interviewed. The group included general practitioners, pediatricians, gynecologists, internists and family medicine specialists.

Results

347 PCs were interviewed from all the regions in Colombia, 65,5% women, the range of 20-30 years was the most frequent representing 55,8% of the sample, Andina region was the most representative accounting for 90,9% of the participants, 19 participants were excluded. 22,5 % of the subjects use ICHD 3 criteria always or most of the times, 36,9 % and 75,0% are familiar with the Colombian recommendations guidelines to start preventive therapy and limit the excessive use of analgesics respectively, 62,2% always recommends no to use opioids for acute attacks and 69,2% take into account comorbidities as part of the clinical approach. 80.9% of the subjects consider using red flags as part of the tools to differentiate primary vs non-primary etiologies. We did not find significant differences when specialties, time of exercise, age and area of work were compared.

Conclusion

This study suggests limited knowledge of migraine at the primary care in Colombia, these results are comparable with similar studies around the world.