



MIGRAINE AND OTHER HEADACHE SYNDROMES IN BRAZIL: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE LAST DECADE

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Introduction/Objective

Migraine (CID G43) is a prevalent neurological condition, with subcategories including migraine without aura, migraine with aura, migrainous malaise, complicated migraine, other forms of migraine and migraine without specification. Headache syndromes (CID G44) cover different conditions characterized by headaches, such as cluster headache, tension headache, vascular headache, chronic post-traumatic headache and drug-induced headache. This study analyzed the epidemiology of hospitalizations, deaths and case-fatality rates in individuals with migraine or other headache syndromes in Brazil from January 2015 to November 2024.

Methods

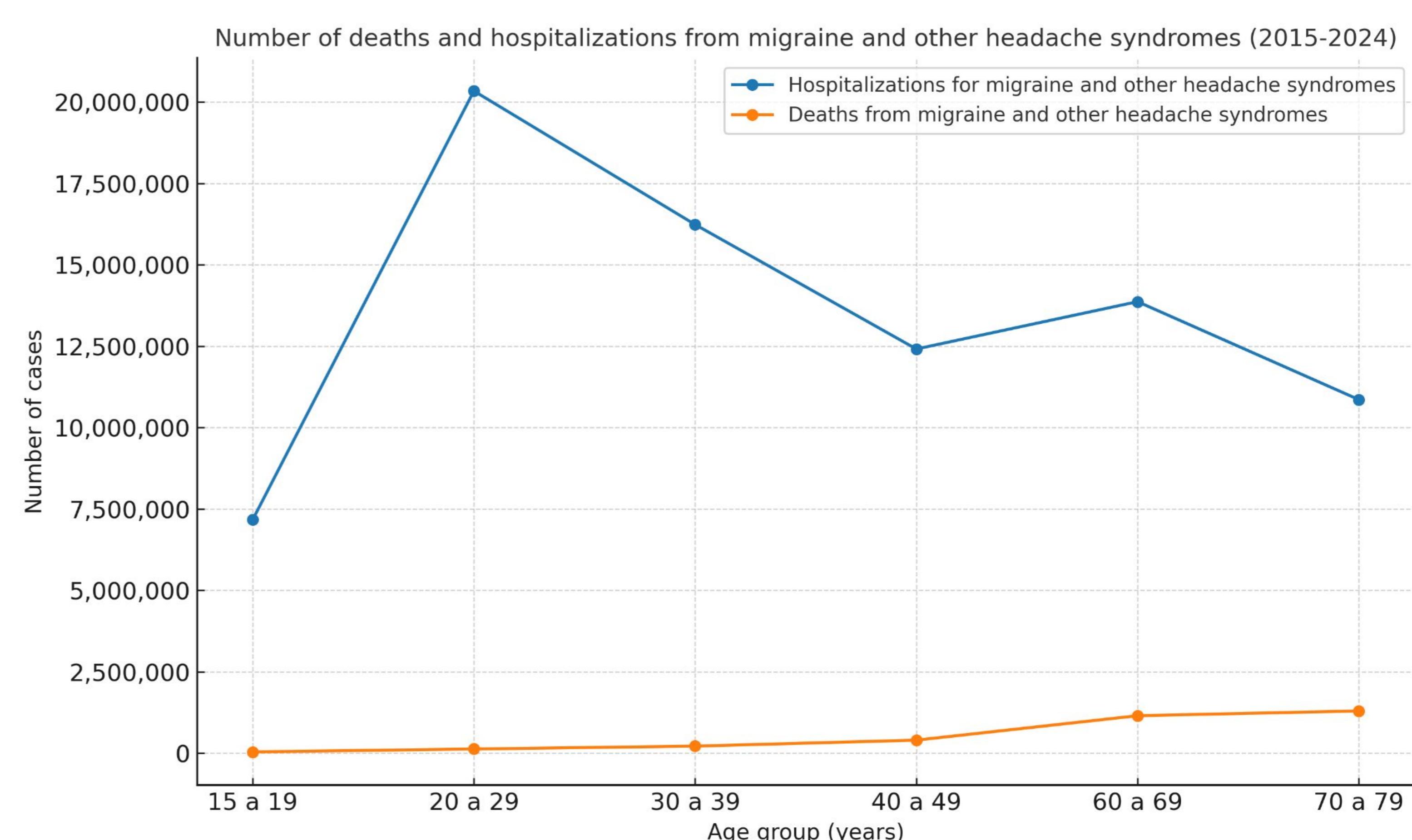
This is an observational, cross-sectional study based on the analysis of secondary data extracted from the Tabnet system, available from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), considering the variables regions and federation units, age groups, race/color, gender, number of hospitalizations, average length of stay, number of deaths and lethality rate. As this is secondary and non-identifiable information, the research was conducted in accordance with Resolution nº 510/2016 and did not require submission to an ethics committee.

Results

Of the total 104,248,232 hospitalizations recorded, the Southeast accounted for the majority of the cases (40%), especially the state of São Paulo (52%). The age group most affected was 20 to 29 years old (19.5%), with a predominance of females (60%) and brown people (41.5%).

Results

Urgency care was the majority (77.5%), followed by elective care (21.6%). The overall average hospital stay was 5.3 days. There were 5,400,145 deaths and, similarly to hospitalizations, the Southeast region and the state of São Paulo had the highest rates (47.18% and 0.24%, respectively), with the highest lethality coming from urgency care (92.24%). Deaths were more frequent among individuals aged over 60 (71.69%), males (53.45%) and white people (38.1%). The overall fatality rate was 5%, with the Southeast region (6%) and the state of Rio de Janeiro (8%) standing out.



Conclusion

Thus, although most of the hospitalizations in question are concentrated in women aged between 20 and 29, there was a significant incidence of deaths in men over 60, with urgency care as the main service. These data indicate the need for educational actions aimed at strengthening ways of preventing the mentioned alterations, which would guarantee a significant reduction in urgency cases.