

PROFILING MIGRAINE IN A LOW-RESOURCE TERTIARY HOSPITAL

ONE-YEAR OVERVIEW OF PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES

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Objective

Migraine represents a substantial cause of global disability, especially among working-age adults, exerting a greater burden in low- and middle-income countries where access to effective treatment remains limited. This study aims to evaluate the clinical profile of migraine patients at Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital in 2024, focusing on demographic patterns and the distribution of preventive treatment options to improve patient care and treatment outcomes.

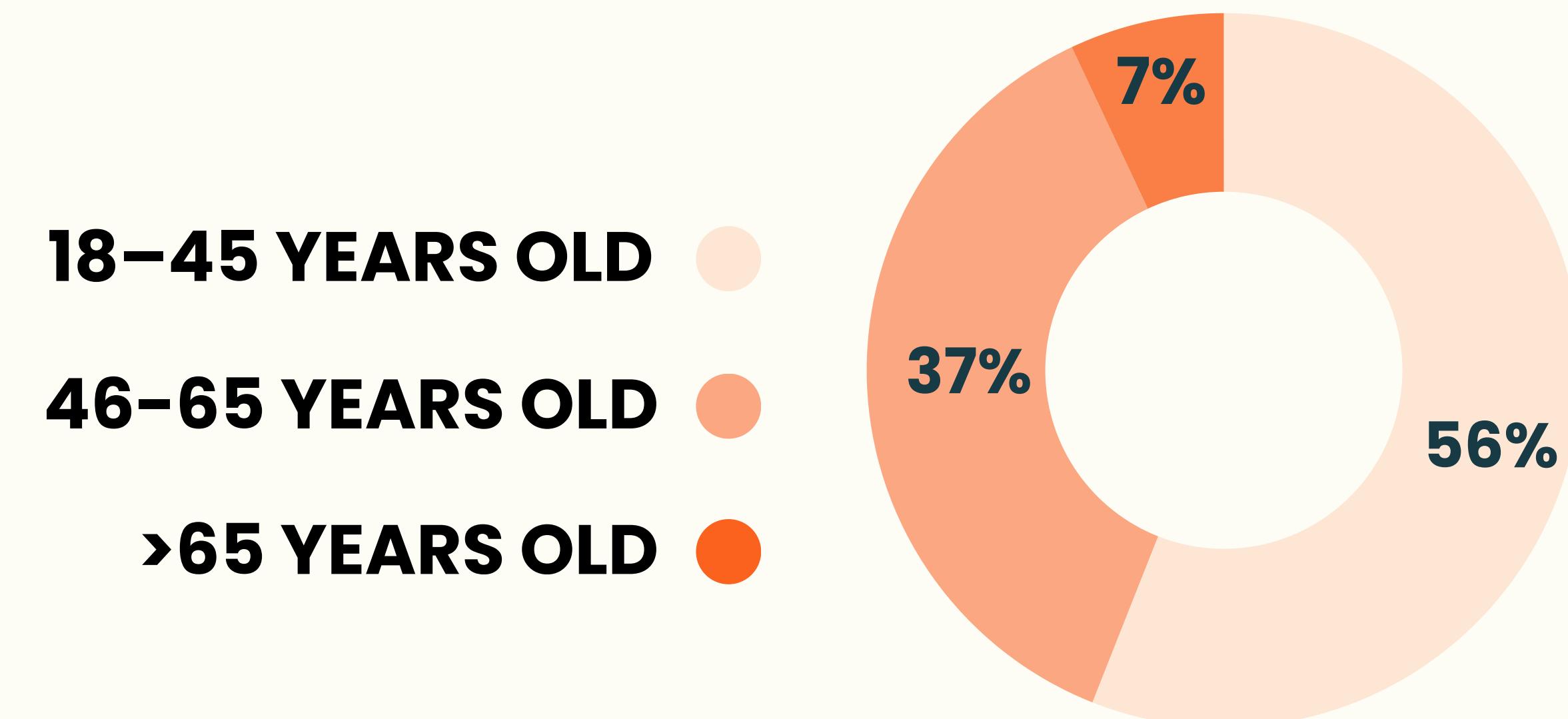
Methods

This study is a retrospective analysis of migraine cases treated at Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital in Surabaya from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. Data were collected from patients' electronic medical records in the neurology outpatient clinic. Demographic characteristics, such as age, gender, and the presence of migraine with or without aura, were extracted. Additionally, information regarding pharmacological treatments, including preventive medications, was provided. The severity of migraine was assessed using the Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NPRS).

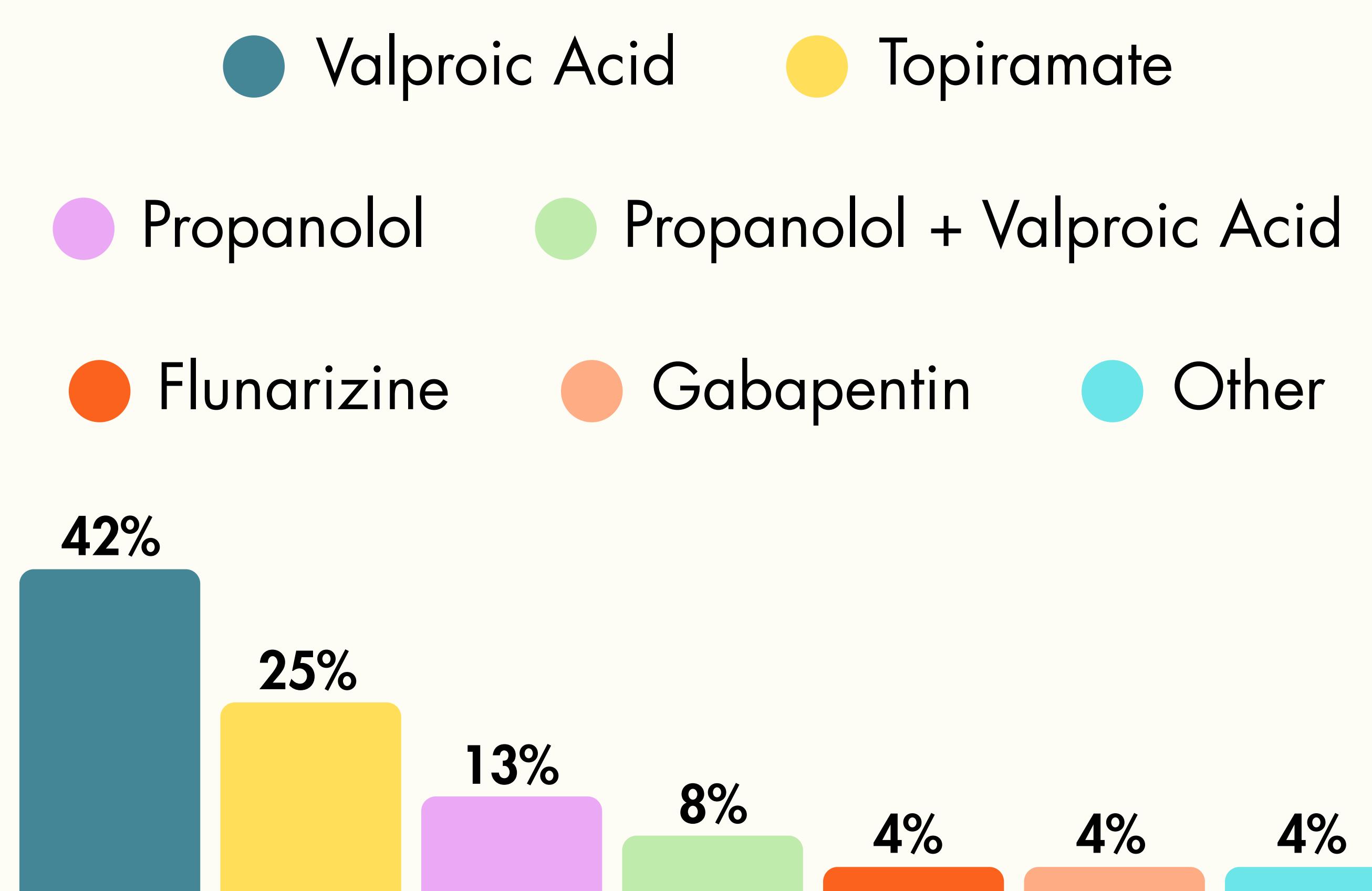
Results

27
MIGRAINE PATIENTS

100%
FEMALE



24
PATIENTS

Preventive Pharmacological Treatment

BEFORE TREATMENT
MILD (NPRS 1-3)

12%

88%

MODERATE (NPRS 4-6)

11%

59%

SEVERE (NPRS 7-10)

30%

AFTER TREATMENT
Conclusion

This study highlights that migraines predominantly affect female patients, particularly in the 18-45 age group. While various pharmacological preventive treatments were utilized, valproic acid and topiramate emerged as the most prescribed medications in low- and middle-income countries.

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST : NONE
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