OP 24 Cognitive impairment assessment in migraine patients

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Background: Migraine is a common headache in Turkey with a prevalence of 24.6% in women and 8.5% in men (1). A considerable part of migraineurs
complain of cognitive disorders such as attention deficit and memory problems. The aim of this study is to analyze the presence and level of cognitive symptoms and to measure focused attention and the ability suppressing the habitual behavior pattern in patients with chronic migraine and drug overdose headache and episodic migraine in attack free periods.
Methods: Fortytwo migraine patients without aura (MWoA) and 30 healthy controls were included in this study. Detailed headache characteristics, frequency and severity of headache and prophylactic medical history and related comorbidities were determined. All patients were subjected to extended neuropsychological evaluation, MoCA (Montreal cognitive assessment) and Stroop test were performed. Back depression scale was performed to exclude accompanying depression.
Results: The mean age of patients (36 women, 5 men) and control groups was similar. The reaction time was significantly longer in stroop test compared to the control group in migraineurs. Chronic migraine patients (n=18) had a worse performance in the MoCA Test, compared to the healthy subjects. The presence of drug overuse headache did not show a significant difference between groups.
Conclusion: Migraine patients have cognitive deficits and executive dysfunctions in multiple tasks. Migraine chronicity seems to be a worsening factor for cognitive dysfunction which is frequently related to disability.