

GLOBAL MIGRAINE & PAIN SUMMIT

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OP 1 Comparison of perceptions and beliefs related to headache of adolescents with episodic migraine diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Generalized Anxiety Disorder

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Background: Psychiatric comorbidity often complicates headache treatment regardless of child, adolescent or adult and can lead to poor prognosis during the treatment process. Moreover, it is known that adult headaches begin to a great extent during childhood or adolescence. On the other hand, how individuals perceive their illness or what kind of beliefs they develop are determinant in the quality of life, quality of cognitive, emotional and behavioral response to treatment.

Method: Adolescents admitted to Mersin University Child and Adolescent Mental Health and Diseases outpatient clinic with the complaint of headache and was diagnosed as episodic migraine (EM) according to the diagnostic criteria of The International Classification of Headache Disorder 3rd edition beta version by the neurologist were examined. Samples are between 12-18 years old and they had been chosen among 170 adolescents. By the psychiatric assessment performed by the child and adolescent psychiatrist by considering the DSM-V diagnostic criteria, 19 adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and 25 adolescents with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) were included. In addition to the diagnosis of EM, it was intended to compare the perception for migraine and pain beliefs of adolescents with ADHD or GAD. In order to determine socio-demographic information and developmental/psychiatric features a 'Patient Assessment Form', 'Headache Questionnaire Form' to determine pain-related features, and 'Disease Perception Scale' to measure adolescents' perception of migraine and beliefs about headache were performed

Results: Adolescents with GAD and EM perceive migraine as a more chronic, very serious and negative resulting emotionally damaging disease and try to identify and better understand their disease than adolescents with ADHD and EM. The perception of those with ADHD that they can control their headaches is more positive than adolescents with GAD.

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Conclusion: In order to achieve more enlightening results, it is recommended to conduct studies examining various child and adolescent psychopathologies that commonly accompany migraine at different developmental stages and cognitive and emotional attitudes towards migraine in larger groups.

