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OP 2 Risk Factor for White Matter Lesions Detected in Migraine Patients

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Background:It is known that cerebral magnetic resonance imaging of white matter lesions (WML) is more common in migraine patients compared to normal population. It has been suggested that WML, which is generally silent and does not constitute a prominent clinic, is associated with cognitive impairment and stroke, but the relationship and clinical significance of WML with migraine has not been clearly explained. The aim of this study was to evaluate the risk factor for WML in migraine patients.

Method:Two groups of 63 patients with WML and without 64 patients with migraine who met the International Headache Association diagnostic criteria were included in the study. Age, gender, smoking, frequency of attacks, duration of attacks, aura, nausea, vomiting, photophobia, phonophobia which were thought to be risk factors between the two groups were questioned; hypertension (HT) , instant systolic and diastolic blood pressure measurements were evaluated.

Results:As a risk factor for WML, increasing the age of 1 year increased the risk of lesions by 1,090 times. The risk of lesion women was found to be 3,404 times higher than men. The frequency of attacks had a significant effect on the risk of lesions, frequency of attacks and the risk of lesions increased by 5,870 times compared to those with single-attack frequency. The risk of lesion HT was 4,784 times higher than non HT.

Conclusion:In this study, the relationship between migraine and WML was evaluated as advanced age, female gender, frequency of attacks, and HT posed a risk for WML development with statistically significant results.