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OP 23 Validity And Reliability Of The Turkish Version Of The Mig-Scog Scale In Patients With Migraine

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Background: Migraine is a common disease affecting millions of people worldwide. The impairment of cognitive function associated with migraine attacks leads to a reduction in patients' performance at the workplace, in school, and during other activities. In patients with migraine, the use of the Mig-SCog scale as a reliable and valid instrument to assess the severity of cognitive symptoms occurring during migraine attacks can be recommended. This study assesses the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Mig-SCog scale used to determine and monitor the cognitive functions of migraine patients during attacks.

Method: After completion of the translation process, for this validity and reliability study the Mig-SCog was administered to a total of 154 migraine patients (91 without aura, 32 with aura, and 31 chronic migraine patients) presenting to the Neurology Clinic of İstanbul Medipol University. Internal consistency of the factors and the instrument as a whole were evaluated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, and an alpha value above 0.60 was considered acceptable.

Results: As in the original, the result of factor analysis found a good fit for a 4-factor structure of the Turkish version (KMO=0.82 and Chi-square p=0.409), and the factor structure was similar to the original. The factors of the instrument were evaluated as consistent (Cronbach's alpha >0.60), and an overall Cronbach's alpha of 0.8485 was calculated.

Conclusion: The Mig-SCog showed sufficient validity and reliability to be used in Turkish society. This scale is a patient-centered, illness-related, self-administered instrument that does not require any education beyond literacy. We are confident that more physicians will begin to use this scale as a simple, fast, and practical tool, first to establish cognitive effects in patients with migraine during an attack, and then to monitor their response to migraine-specific treatment.