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OP 7 The Prevalence Of Migraine Comorbidity In Idiopathic Epilepsy Syndromes: The Preliminary Results Of A Multicenter Study Across Turkey

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Background: Migraine and epilepsy are common episodic and chronic neurological disorders, both associated with cortical hyperexcitability. In this preliminary report of a multicenter prevalence study, we aimed to investigate for the first time the prevalence of migraine in patients diagnosed with idiopathic epilepsy syndromes and its clinical associations.

Method: We administered face-to-face structured questionnaires evaluating their epilepsy and investigating the presence of headache as well as its characteristics, to the patients with idiopathic epilepsy between 6-40 years old and a minimum follow-up of one-year. Migraine was diagnosed and classified according to the International Classification of Headache Disorders criteria.

Results: Among the 377 patients (254 women) with a mean age of 25.2 ± 8.9 years, 205 (54.4%) were diagnosed with migraine. The distribution of headache diagnosis according to migraine subtypes were as follows; 104 (27.6%) with migraine without aura (MwoA), 82 (21.8%) with migraine with aura (MwA), 1 (0.3%) with migraine with brainstem aura; 2 (0.5%) with chronic migraine; 10 (2.7%) with probable MwoA; 6 (1.6%) with probable MwA.

103 of 179 (57.5%) patients with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) had migraine; being MwA in 50 (48.5%), MwoA in 52 (50.5%) and other type of migraine in one patient (1%). Migraine was also prevalent in patients having idiopathic generalized epilepsies (IGE): 48 of 95 (50.5%) patients with IGE experienced migraine (MwA in 15 (31.2%), MwoA in 27 (56.2%), other types of migraine in 6 patients (12.5%)).

Conclusion: In this multicenter study we found a high comorbidity of migraine in idiopathic epilepsy syndromes, especially in patients with JME or IGE. Clinicians should be aware of the comorbidity of migraine and idiopathic epilepsies and target the management of both diseases.