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Sociodemographic and comorbidity profiles of chronic migraine and episodic migraine sufferers

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ABSTRACT

Objective To characterise and compare the sociodemographic profiles and the frequency of common comorbidities for adults with chronic migraine (CM) and episodic migraine (EM) in a large population-based sample.

Methods The American Migraine Prevalence and Prevention (AMPP) study is a longitudinal, population-based, survey. Data from the 2005 survey were analysed to assess differences in sociodemographic profiles and rates of common comorbidities between two groups of respondents: CM (ICHD-2 defined migraine; ≥ 15 days of headache per month) and EM (ICHD-2 defined migraine; 0–14 days of headache per month). Categories of comorbid conditions included psychiatric, respiratory, cardiovascular, pain and 'other' such as obesity and diabetes.

Results Of 24 000 headache sufferers surveyed in 2005, 655 respondents had CM, and 11 249 respondents had EM. Compared with EM, respondents with CM had statistically significant lower levels of household income, were less likely to be employed full time and were more likely to be occupationally disabled. Those with CM were approximately twice as likely to have depression, anxiety and chronic pain. Respiratory disorders including asthma, bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cardiac risk factors including hypertension, diabetes, high cholesterol and obesity, were also significantly more likely to be reported by those with CM.

Discussion Sociodemographic and comorbidity profiles of the CM population differ from the EM population on multiple dimensions, suggesting that CM and EM differ in important ways other than headache frequency.

INTRODUCTION

Migraine, a common and disabling disorder, can be subtyped as episodic migraine (EM) or chronic migraine (CM) based on the frequency of headache days. EM refers to a diagnosis of migraine with frequency of headache occurring on fewer than 15 days per month on average. Chronic migraine is listed as a complication of EM in the second edition of the International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD-2)¹ and is defined as diagnosis of migraine with 15 or more headache days per month over the past 3 months, of which at least eight headache days meet criteria for migraine without aura or respond to migraine-specific treatment.² CM has been shown to have a prevalence of approximately 1.3–2.4% in population-based studies, but is the most common disorder seen in headache specialty practices.^{3,4}

It has been established that CM can be an especially disabling and burdensome condition. Both clinic and population-based studies have demonstrated that CM, in comparison with EM, results in

greater migraine-related disability,⁵ and impairment in headache related quality of life (HRQoL).⁶ We previously compared the disability profile, patterns of treatment and healthcare utilisation in a population-based sample of 520 individuals with CM and 9424 with EM from the AMPP 2006 data set.⁷ Over a 3-month period, more than half (57.4%) of the individuals with CM missed at least 5 days of work or school compared with 24.3% of those with EM ($p < 0.001$). Reduced productivity in household work and chores for at least 5 days over 3 months was reported by 58.1% of respondents with CM compared with 18.2% of respondents with EM ($p < 0.001$). Approximately one-third of the CM sample (36.9%) reported at least 5 days of lost family activities compared with 9.5% of the EM sample ($p < 0.001$). There were also significant differences in healthcare utilisation. The majority of CM sufferers (87.6%) had previously consulted a healthcare professional (HCP) for headache and had at least one healthcare visit in the preceding year (73.6%). Only 20.2% of those with CM reported that they had ever received a diagnosis of CM, chronic daily headache (CDH) or TM. Although almost all CM sufferers meet Headache Consortium Guidelines for preventive treatment,⁸ only one-third received these treatments.⁹

Comorbidities of EM have been established in the literature¹⁰ and include neurological disorders (eg, stroke and epilepsy),¹¹ psychiatric disorders (anxiety, depression, panic disorder and bipolar disorder),^{12–14} chronic pain disorders^{15–17} and other disorders including asthma¹⁸ and coronary heart disease.¹⁹ In contrast, comorbidities of CM have rarely been studied in population-based samples. Sparse clinic and population studies suggest that increased headache frequency is correlated with increased comorbidity for depression,²⁰ anxiety,^{21,22} post-traumatic stress disorder,²³ chronic pain,¹⁵ fibromyalgia²³ and other medical disorders.¹⁸

Studying comorbidity may provide valuable epidemiological, clinical and biological insights, and help to illuminate distinctions between EM and CM. These comorbidities may contribute to the burden of CM as assessed by productivity loss, impaired HRQoL, healthcare utilisation and emotional burden. In this study, we analysed data from the AMPP study to characterise and compare the sociodemographic profiles and the frequency of common comorbidities for adults with CM and EM in a large population-based sample.

METHODS

Study design

The AMPP study is a longitudinal, population-based study based on an annual, mailed questionnaire.

The AMPP study was conducted in two phases. In phase 1 (screening), a self-administered questionnaire containing demographic, headache and other related questions was mailed in 2004 to a stratified random sample of 120 000 US households, drawn from a nationwide panel maintained by a US sampling firm. Surveys were returned by 162 562 individuals from 77 879 households. Response rates were similar by gender, geographic region, population density and household income. Of the individual respondents, 30 721 reported at least one severe headache in the past year. From those respondents, a random sample of 24 000 adults (18+ years of age) was selected to participate in Phase 2 (longitudinal follow-up study). Since 2005, these respondents have been surveyed on an annual basis.

Study population

A cross-sectional analysis of the 2005 AMPP study data was utilised to assess differences between two groups of respondents: CM and EM. To be classified as CM, a respondent had to meet ICHD-2 criteria for migraine headache and report an average of 15 or more headache days per month within the past 3 months. Episodic migraine (EM) was defined as respondents meeting ICHD-2 criteria for migraine headache and reporting an average of 14 or fewer headache days per month within the past 3 months.

Description of the survey

The 2005 AMPP survey was a self-administered questionnaire comprising 60 items assessing demographics, headache characteristics, frequency, severity, other necessary information to assign an ICHD-II diagnosis, comorbidities, headache-related burden, impact on work and other aspects of life, health-related quality of life and other information of interest. The survey gathered data on respondents' three most severe types of headaches. The survey has been demonstrated to have a sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 82% for the diagnosis of migraine,²⁴ and sensitivity of 93% and specificity of 85% to the diagnosis of CM.²⁵

Sociodemographics

Sociodemographic data included age, height and weight (for calculation of body mass index (BMI)), gender, race, highest level of education achieved, annual household income, employment status, insurance status and marital status. For most questions such as age, respondents were only allowed to provide a single response. For employment status, respondents were instructed to endorse all applicable responses.

Comorbidities

All conditions (other than depression) were based on self-report of a physician diagnosis (SRPD). Conditions were assessed by respondent endorsement of the item 'Have you been told by a doctor or any other health professional that you have any of the following health problems?' Conditions were divided into five categories (psychiatric, pain, respiratory, cardiovascular and other).

Depression was measured both by self-report and using the Patient Health Questionnaire—depression module (PHQ-9),²⁶ a validated measure of Major Depressive Disorder based on DSM-IV criteria.²⁷ The PHQ-9 has two components: assessing symptoms and functional impairment to make a tentative depression diagnosis, and deriving a severity score to help select and monitor treatment. Response options were scored as '0' (not at all), '1' (several days), '2' (more than half the days) and '3' (nearly every day). Total scores (sum of responses) range from 0 to 27, and are

categorised into the following levels of depressive severity: none (0–4), mild (5–9), moderate (10–14), moderately severe (15–19) and severe (20–27). Respondents with a score of 10 or more (the highest three categories of depressive symptomatology) were categorised as having depression. Like other conditions, self-report of a physician diagnosis of depression (SRPD-depression) was assessed by respondent endorsement of the item 'Have you been told by a doctor or any other health professional that you have any of the following health problems?' with 'depression' as a response option.

Data analysis

Statistical tests of sociodemographic data included logistic regression, ordered logistic regression, Pearson χ^2 test and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Effects of income were adjusted for age and gender, while the effects of education, employment, insurance and marital statuses were adjusted for age, gender and income. All models were parameterised such that the variable listed was predicted from CM and EM in a single model. Reference coding was employed in order to contrast EM and CM in their level, rate of use or probability of the dependent variable. For every analysis, EM was the reference group. A p value of 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Binary variables (ie, insurance status) were modelled using logistic regression. Ordered variables (ie, education level and income) were modelled using ordered logistic regression. For these effects, ORs indicate how contrasted groups differ in the probability of a higher response category. Normally distributed variables (ie, BMI) were modelled using ANOVA, which contrasts the mean difference in the dependent variable between the contrasted groups. For these tests, the nominal α level employed was 0.05. Nominal variables (ie, marital status) were modelled using the Pearson χ^2 statistic, which indicates whether the marginal proportions of the nominal variable are equivalent (or independent) across the contrasted groups.

Comorbid conditions were modelled as dichotomous outcomes in logistic regressions adjusting the EM versus CM contrast for age, gender and income. For these comparisons, the reported CIs and the corresponding p values were presented. Depression was measured both by self-report and through a validated questionnaire. Agreement between the two measures was examined using Tetrachoric correlations.

RESULTS

Description of the sample

Of 24 000 headache sufferers surveyed in 2005, 18 500 respondents aged 18 and older returned questionnaires. Of respondents who provided complete data necessary to assign a diagnosis and headache frequency, 655 respondents met criteria for CM and 11 249 met criteria for EM (table 1). There were no significant differences between the two groups in gender. In comparison with EM, respondents with CM were older (CM 47.7 years, EM 46.0 years; $p=0.03$), though differences were small. When compared with EM, those with CM reported lower household income levels ($p=0.02$) with nearly 60% of respondents with CM and 55% of respondents with EM reporting a household income of <\$9 999/year. There were no significant differences with regard to the highest level of education, although a greater percentage of EM respondents were in the highest levels of education. There were statistical differences in terms of race ($p=0.01$), although both CM and EM respondents were more likely to be Caucasian (CM 90.7%, EM 87.4%). Both CM and EM had an above-average BMI of approximately 29 (the upper bound of the 'overweight' category) ($p=0.07$). Those with CM were

significantly less likely to be employed full time (CM 37.8% vs EM 52.3%, $p < 0.001$) and nearly twice as likely to be occupationally disabled (CM 20.0% vs EM 11.1%, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant difference with regard to insurance status. CM and EM differed in their reported marital status ($p = 0.03$), although the majority of both CM and EM respondents were married (59.3%; 60.8% respectively).

Comorbidities

Psychiatric and pain disorders were more often associated with CM than with EM. (figure 1, table 2) We reported both the self-report diagnosis and PHQ-9 results for depression and found a correlation of 0.59 between the two results. Respondents with CM were twice as likely to have depression as measured by the PHQ-9 (CM 30.2% vs EM 17.2%; OR (95% CI)=2.0 (1.67 to 2.40, $p < 0.001$)), and SRPD depression (CM 42.2% vs EM 25.6%; OR (95% CI)=2.0 (1.68 to 2.34, $p < 0.001$)). They were also approximately twice as likely to endorse SRPD-anxiety (CM 30.2% vs EM 18.8%; OR (95% CI)=1.8 (1.51 to 2.15, $p < 0.001$)). Chronic pain disorders occurred with greater frequency in CM than EM (31.5% vs 15.1%; OR (95% CI)=2.5 (2.08 to 2.97, $p < 0.001$)) as

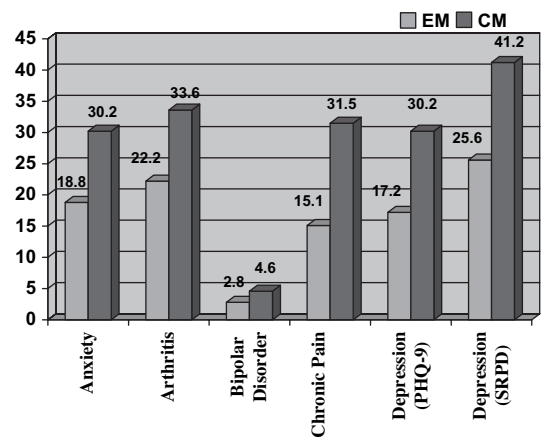


Figure 1 Percentages of participants with statistically significant different psychiatric and pain conditions between chronic migraine (CM) (N=655) and episodic migraine (EM) (N=11 249). PHQ, Patient Health Questionnaire; SRPD, self-report of a physician diagnosis.

Table 1 Sociodemographic profiles of chronic and episodic migraineurs*

Variables	Chronic migraine Mean (SD)	Episodic migraine Mean (SD)	p Value	
Age	47.7 (14.0)	46.0 (13.8)	0.03	
BMI	29.8 (8.3)	29.2 (7.9)	0.06	
		N(%)	N(%)	p Value
Gender	Female	515 (78.6)	8469 (80.0)	0.46
Race	Caucasian	594 (90.7)	9263 (87.3)	0.01
	African-American	26 (4.0)	759 (7.2)	
	Other/no answer	35 (5.3)	587 (5.5)	
	Highest level of education†	Eight grades or less	14 (2.3)	
Some HS	28 (4.3)	506 (4.6)		
HS graduate or GED	163 (25.3)	2672 (24.0)		
Some college or technical school	264 (40.8)	4309 (38.7)		
College graduate	124 (19.8)	2281 (20.5)		
Graduate degree	54 (8.4)	1252 (11.2)		
Household income‡	<\$22500 (Reference)	196 (29.9)	2798 (24.9)	0.02
	\$22500–\$39999	140 (21.4)	2249 (20.0)	
	\$40000–\$59999	106 (16.2)	2120 (18.9)	
	\$60000–\$89999	121 (18.5)	2078 (18.5)	
	\$90000+	92 (14.1)	2004 (17.8)	
Employment status‡§	Employed full time	242 (37.8)	5772 (52.3)	<0.001
	Employed part time	72 (11.3)	1435 (13.1)	
	Unemployed	48 (7.5)	811 (7.4)	
	Retired	95 (14.8)	1385 (12.6)	
	Student	20 (3.1)	414 (3.8)	
	Home-maker	124 (19.4)	1781 (16.14)	
	Disabled	128 (20.0)	1225 (11.10)	
	Volunteer	20 (3.1)	253 (2.29)	
Insured‡	Yes	491 (93.7)	8339 (93.0)	0.24
	No (reference)	33 (6.3)	628 (7.0)	
Marital Status‡	Single	126 (19.4)	2286 (20.6)	0.04
	Married	384 (59.3)	6763 (60.8)	
	Divorced	112 (17.3)	1502 (13.5)	
	Widowed	26 (4.0)	571 (5.1)	

*Ns vary as a function of response/non-response (missing data) to each individual item.
 †Statistical test used was ordered logistic regression, in which OR indicates how contrasted groups differ in the probability of the higher response category.
 ‡Effects of income were adjusted for age and gender, while the effects of education, employment, insurance and marital statuses were adjusted for age, gender and income.
 §Numbers may sum to more than 100% because respondents were instructed to endorse all response options that applied to them.

did specific pain disorders including arthritis (CM 33.6% vs EM 22.2%; OR (95% CI)=1.7 (1.43 to 2.05, $p < 0.001$)).

Respiratory disorders were also more often associated with CM (figure 2, table 2). Compared with EM, respondents with CM had higher rates of allergies/hay fever (CM 59.9% vs EM 50.7%; OR (95% CI)=1.5 (1.25 to 1.73, $p < 0.001$)), asthma (CM 24.4% vs EM 17.2%; OR (95% CI)=1.5 (1.27 to 1.84, $p < 0.001$)) and sinusitis (CM 45.2% vs EM 37.0%; OR (95% CI)=1.4 (1.18 to 1.63, $p < 0.001$)). Chronic bronchitis (CM 9.2% vs EM 4.5%; OR (95% CI)=2.0 (1.49 to 2.65, $p < 0.001$)), bronchitis (CM 19.2% vs EM 13.0%; OR (95% CI)=1.5 (1.25 to 1.89, $p < 0.001$)) and emphysema/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (CM 4.9% vs 2.6%; OR (95% CI)=1.7 (1.18 to 2.54, $p < 0.005$)) also occurred with greater frequency in CM respondents.

Cardiovascular disorders including heart disease/angina (CM 9.6% vs EM 6.3%; OR (95% CI)=1.4 (1.08 to 1.90, $p = 0.01$)) and stroke (CM 4.0% vs EM 2.2%; OR (95% CI)=1.7 (1.09 to 2.52, $p = 0.02$)) were more often associated with CM than EM (figure 3, table 2). Cardiovascular risk factors including high blood pressure (CM 33.7% vs EM 27.9%; OR (95% CI)=1.2 (1.03 to 1.47, $p = 0.02$)), and high cholesterol (CM 34.2% vs EM 25.6%; OR (95% CI)=1.5 (1.23 to 1.73, $p < 0.001$)) occurred with greater frequency in CM. There were no significant differences in the rates of low blood pressure; however, there were significant differences in the endorsement of ‘circulation problems/cold hands and feet’ (CM 17.2% vs EM 11.4%; OR (95% CI)=1.5 (1.21 to 1.87, $p < 0.001$)).

Significant differences were not seen between the EM and CM respondents in several of the conditions in the ‘other category’ including cancer, dermatitis/eczema, diabetes, PMS or epilepsy/convulsive disorder. Obesity (CM 25.5% vs EM 21.0%; OR (95% CI)=1.2 (1.03 to 1.50, $p = 0.02$)) and ulcers (CM 15.1% vs EM 8.1%; OR (95% CI)=1.9 (1.52 to 2.40, $p < 0.001$)) occurred with greater frequency in respondents with CM than EM (figure 3, table 2).

DISCUSSION

It has previously been demonstrated that CM is more disabling and burdensome than EM in terms of migraine-related disability,⁵ HRQoL,⁶ healthcare costs and treatment utilisation.⁷ In the current study, we continue to demonstrate the heavy burden of CM by showing poorer economic factors and increased rates of many comorbid conditions. CM respondents were less likely to be employed full time, and more likely to be occupationally disabled. Differences in SES profiles may reflect factors

Table 2 Data for all statically significantly different conditions between chronic migraine (N=655) and episodic migraine (N=11 249)

Condition	Chronic migraine N (%)	Episodic migraine N (%)	OR (95% CI), p value*
Allergies or hay fever	392 (59.85)	5374 (50.66)	OR (95% CI)=1.47 (1.25 to 1.73, p≤0.001)
Anxiety	198 (30.23)	1993 (18.79)	OR (95% CI)=1.80 (1.51 to 2.15, p≤0.001)
Arthritis	220 (33.59)	2354 (22.19)	OR (95% CI)=1.71 (1.43 to 2.05, p≤0.001)
Asthma	160 (24.43)	1827 (17.22)	OR (95% CI)=1.53 (1.27 to 1.84, p≤0.001)
Bipolar disorder	30 (4.58)	298 (2.81)	OR (95% CI)=1.56 (1.06 to 2.31, p=0.024)
Bronchitis	126 (19.24)	1370 (12.91)	OR (95% CI)=1.54 (1.25 to 1.89, p≤0.001)
Chronic bronchitis	60 (9.16)	477 (4.50)	OR (95% CI)=1.99 (1.49 to 2.65, p≤0.001)
Chronic pain	206 (31.45)	1599 (15.07)	OR (95% CI)=2.49 (2.08 to 2.97, p≤0.001)
Circulation problems	113 (17.25)	1212 (11.42)	OR (95% CI)=1.51 (1.21 to 1.87, p≤0.001)
Depression (Patient Health Questionnaire-9)	192 (30.19)	1767 (17.24)	OR (95% CI)=2.00 (1.67 to 2.40, p≤0.001)
Depression (self-report of a physician diagnosis)	270 (41.22)	2718 (25.62)	OR (95% CI)=1.99 (1.68 to 2.34, p≤0.001)
Emphysema or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	32 (4.89)	276 (2.60)	OR (95% CI)=1.73 (1.18 to 2.54, p=0.005)
Heart disease or angina	63 (9.62)	673 (6.34)	OR (95% CI)=1.43 (1.08 to 1.90, p=0.012)
High blood pressure	221 (33.74)	2951 (27.82)	OR (95% CI)=1.23 (1.03 to 1.47, p=0.021)
High cholesterol	224 (34.20)	2713 (25.57)	OR (95% CI)=1.46 (1.23 to 1.73, p≤0.001)
Obesity	167 (25.50)	2223 (20.95)	OR (95% CI)=1.24 (1.03 to 1.50, p=0.020)
Sinusitis	296(45.19)	3926 (37.01)	OR (95% CI)=1.39 (1.18 to 1.63, p≤0.001)
Stroke	26 (3.97)	234 (2.21)	OR (95% CI)=1.65 (1.09 to 2.52, p=0.019)
Ulcers	99 (15.11)	860 (8.11)	OR (95% CI)=1.91 (1.52 to 2.40, p≤0.001)

*ORs and 95% Wald CIs adjusted for age, gender and income.

associated with progression from EM to CM. Due to the cross-sectional design of this study, it is not clear if the inverse relationship with SES reflects social selection (downward drift) or social causation (factors associated with low SES that increase risk of progression). This question will be explored in future longitudinal analyses.

Several conditions known to be comorbid with EM were shown to be even more common in the CM population after adjusting for age, gender and income including: psychiatric (depression, anxiety, bipolar disease), respiratory (allergies/hay fever, asthma, COPD, sinusitis), cardiovascular and related risk factors: (angina, HTN, high cholesterol, obesity, cerebrovascular accident), and chronic pain. In fact, depression, chronic bronchitis, and ulcers were approximately twice as likely and chronic pain was 2.49 times more likely in CM compared to EM sufferers.

Our findings of increased ORs for CM are similar to those reported in other population-based studies. Zwart *et al*²⁰ reported that the odds of depression increased as headache

frequency increased. They found that in comparison with control subjects without migraine, the odds of depression in migraine sufferers occurring on seven or fewer days per month was 2.0 (1.6 to 2.5), 7–14 days per month was 4.2 (3.2 to 5.6), and 15 or more days per month was 6.4 (4.4 to 9.3). While we do not have a control sample available for comparison in our study, we found increased OR for depression of 1.9 (1.6 to 2.3) when comparing CM and EM. Both Zwart *et al*'s and our study found similar patterns for anxiety disorders as well. Hagen *et al*¹⁵ reported that the OR for musculoskeletal symptoms (including pain) increased with increasing headache frequency. They reported the following ORs for musculoskeletal symptoms for female migraine sufferers: fewer than seven headache days per month (low frequency EM): OR=1.5 (1.4 to 1.6), 7–14 days per month (high-frequency EM), OR=3.2 (2.9 to 3.5); 15 or more days per month (CM), OR=5.3 (4.4 to 6.5); and for male migraine sufferers: low frequency EM: OR 1.7 (1.6 to 1.8), high-frequency EM, OR=3.2 (2.8 to 3.8) and CM, OR=3.6 (2.9 to 4.5). While we do not have a control sample available for comparison in our study, we also

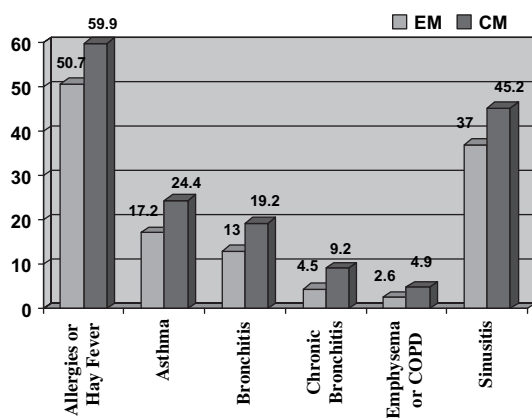


Figure 2 Percentages of participants with statistically significant different respiratory conditions between chronic migraine (CM) (N=655) and episodic migraine (EM) (N=11 249). COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

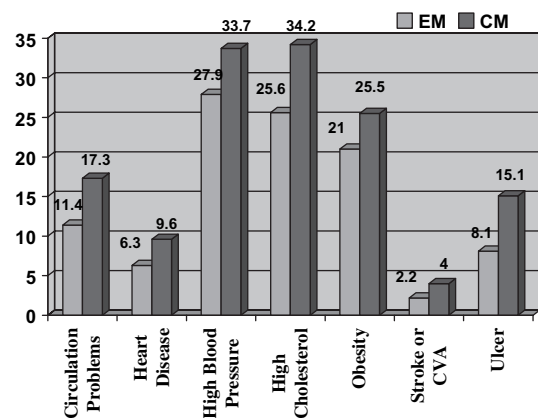


Figure 3 Percentages of participants with statistically significant different cardiovascular and 'other' conditions between chronic migraine (CM) (N=655) and episodic migraine (EM) (N=11 249). CVA, cerebrovascular accident.

found increased ORs for chronic pain in the CM group compared with the EM group of 2.4 (2.0 to 2.9). The Head-HUNT study²⁰ reported that the association between migraine and respiratory disorders increased with headache frequency and reported the following ORs for the prevalence of respiratory disorders: low-frequency EM: OR=1.6 (1.4 to 1.9), high-frequency EM, OR=2.2 (1.7 to 2.8), CM, OR=2.9 (2.0 to 4.2). We found an OR for allergy or hay fever of 1.5 (1.2 to 1.7) when comparing CM and EM.

The strengths of this study are its large sample size, population-based format and collection of data necessary to assign ICHD-2 headache diagnoses. Limitations of this study include: (1) use of self report rather than objective measures for comorbidities other than depression; (2) possible repercussions of conducting multiple comparisons; and (3) the limitations of a cross-sectional design. In response, our findings were consistent with other major epidemiological studies for rates of the comorbid conditions studied. The use of self report of medical conditions is a common practice in population-based, epidemiological studies. We performed multiple comparisons, which may increase the chance of false-positive findings. Given the multitude of variables upon which EM and CM were contrasted, the probability that some significant p values were observed simply by chance may not be trivial. Because no adjustment was made to the nominal α level, these results should be viewed as descriptive, and emphasis should be placed on the width of the reported CIs rather than the corresponding p values. However, in the case of understudied populations, like CM, exploratory epidemiological studies are a necessary first step in the characterisation and understanding of rare but debilitating pathologies. In addition, several conditions were not found to have significantly different ORs between the EM and CM groups, including low blood pressure, cancer and premenstrual syndrome. Finally, we were limited in the ability to examine causal relationships due to the cross-sectional design. However, we plan to address this by using longitudinal analyses in future results.

Differences in the profiles between the two groups suggest that CM and EM diverge not just in the degree of headache frequency but in these other important areas. These differences might reflect differences in biological risk factors and provide valuable clues to further explore the differences between EM and CM. These differences may also reflect factors associated with progression from EM to CM, which may provide important clinical markers and therapeutic target areas. These findings highlight the importance for clinicians to maintain diagnostic vigilance and provide appropriate treatment or referrals when necessary. When comorbid psychiatric disorders are present with CM, it is important to take both disorders into account in formulating a treatment plan and remain mindful of the negative impact that psychiatric disorders can place on treatment outcomes, adherence and general quality of life.

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Information for patients from JNNP

Who gets chronic migraine headache?

People who have frequent migraine headaches (on 15 or more days every month) have greater disability, are less able to work, and are more likely to suffer from other illness such as depression, asthma, and arthritis, compared to people with less frequent migraines. Researchers hope that finding out more about this group of people will help to find cures, and also pinpoint reasons why some people's migraine headaches become very frequent.

What do we know already?

Migraine headaches are more severe than usual tension headaches, and may include sensations such as dizziness, feeling sick, and finding bright light painful. Migraine is a fairly common condition, affecting about 6 million people in the UK. It's less common to have frequent migraines, and to get headaches on 15 or more days in every month. If this happens, doctors call it chronic migraine.

Not a great deal is known about people who have chronic migraine. Not surprisingly, they tend to miss more days of work or school, and visit their doctor more often. Previous studies looking at people's medical records suggest they are also more likely to be diagnosed with depression, anxiety, and pain disorders like fibromyalgia.

Doctors can sometimes learn a lot about a disease by looking at what other diseases someone suffers from. It may help them find a common cause. In this new study, 24,000 people with headaches completed surveys about their lives and their health. Researchers divided them into people with episodic migraine (headaches on 14 or fewer days every month) or chronic migraine.

What does the new study say?

People with chronic migraine were much less likely to be in full-time employment. Only 38 percent of people with chronic migraine had a full time job, compared to 52 percent of people who had occasional migraine. Twenty percent of people with chronic migraine were classed as disabled, compared to 11 percent of people with occasional migraine.

Unsurprisingly, given these results, overall household income was lower for people with chronic migraine. Yet there were no significant differences in the educational level reached by people with chronic migraine, so it looks likely that work and income were a result of the disability from chronic migraine, rather than low income and work status being a cause of chronic migraine.

People with chronic migraine had a bigger chance of being diagnosed with a number of other conditions. The most likely were depression, anxiety, and chronic pain disorders, which were about twice as likely for people with chronic migraine. But they were also more likely to have been diagnosed with seemingly-unrelated conditions such as asthma, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (a breathing disorder), diabetes, or high cholesterol. And they were more likely to be overweight or obese.

How reliable are the findings?

The overall figures are likely to be reliable, but there is a danger in making lots of comparisons between two groups of people. That's because the more comparisons you make, the higher the risk that at least one of the results will be a fluke. That's more likely with results where the figures are quite close. So the finding that people with chronic migraine are twice as likely to be diagnosed with depression is likely to be true, but the finding that slightly more people with chronic migraine have high blood pressure (34 percent compared to 28 percent) could be down to chance.

Also, because these figures were all recorded at one point in time, we can't tell whether one thing caused another. We don't know whether people got chronic migraine after or before their other illnesses. It could be, for example, that chronic migraine stops people from exercising regularly, so they're more likely to become overweight. Or it could be that something about being overweight means you're more likely to get migraine. We can't tell from this study.

Where does the study come from?

The research was done by doctors from hospitals in New York and North Carolina, in the US. They sampled thousands of people across the US by a postal questionnaire.

What does this mean for me?

If you get regular migraine headaches, your risks of other types of disease are higher. You could talk to your doctor about checking risk factors like your weight, your blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and blood sugar.

While this research may yield new treatments for migraine in future, a lot more work will need to be done before it can be put into practice.

What should I do now?

If your migraine treatments are not helping, and migraine headaches are interfering with your life, ask your doctor if you can see a specialist. There are lots of treatments for migraine that may be worth trying.

Buse DC, Manack A, Serrano D, et al. Sociodemographic and comorbidity profiles of chronic migraine and episodic migraine sufferers. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*. 2010; **81**: 428-432. <http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/81/4/428.full>

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