

What are common comorbidities in migraine?



Comorbidities are common among people with migraine and may impact its management¹⁻³



>92%

of people with migraine have ≥1 comorbidity^{4,a}

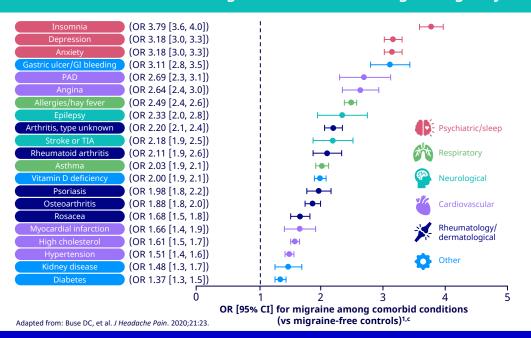
>75

comorbid conditions have been associated with migraine⁵

Comorbidities add to the overall **disease burden** for both patients and healthcare systems and may **limit treatment options**^{1,2}



Conditions comorbid with migraine cover a wide range of organ systems and symptoms^{1,5}



Results of the MAST study that included n=15,133 people with migraine and n=77,453 controls, suggested that people with migraine are:1,b



More likely to report insomnia, depression, anxiety, and gastric ulcer/GI bleeding



More likely to report PAD, angina, allergies/ hay fever, epilepsy, arthritis, stroke or TIA, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, and vitamin D deficiency

Psychiatric comorbidities may have a negative impact on patients and treatment outcomes:



MHD frequency and moderate and severe pain were associated with increased risk of anxiety, depression and insomnia¹

Psychiatric comorbidities are among the most common and increase with headache frequency⁶



There is a bidirectional relationship between migraine and depression or anxiety disorders⁷⁻⁹

Recognizing comorbid conditions in migraine is crucial for determining optimal management strategies as comorbid conditions may contribute to the overall disease burden and lower health-related quality of life^{1–3}

Footnotes: ^aIn the CaMEO study in the U.S. (N=11,837/12,810); ⁴ A web-based survey that identified U.S. population samples of persons with migraine (using modified ICHD-3 criteria) and without migraine. ^cData adjusted for sociodemographic characteristics.

Abbreviations: CaMEO, Chronic Migraine Epidemiology and Outcomes; CI, Confidence Interval; GI, Gastrointestinal; ICHD-3, International Classification of Headache Disorders-3; MAST, Migraine in America Symptoms and Treatment; MHD, Monthly Headache Day; OR, Odds Ratio; PAD, Peripheral Arterial Disease; TIA, Transient Ischemic Attack; U.S., United States.

References: 1. Buse DC, et al. J Headache Pain 2020;21:23. 2. Minen MT, et al. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2016;87:741–9. 3. Buse DC, et al. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2010;81:428–32. 4. Lipton RB, et al. Headache 2018;58:933–47. 5. Association of Migraine Disorders. Comorbidities. Accessed November 2023; Available at: https://www.migrainedisorders.org/comorbidities/. 6. Buse DC, et al. Headache 2020;60:2340–56. 7. Kumar R, et al. Cureus 2022;14:e26419. 8. Lipton RB, et al. Headache 2020;60:1683–96. 9. Yang Y, et al. Cephalagia 2016;36:679–91.

