

Headache

IMPACT OF POOR SELF-RATED MIGRAINE ON PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES UTILISATION IN SLOVENIA

Marjan Zaletel¹, Bojana Žvan¹

Deptmrent of Vascular Neurology, University Clinical Centre of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Migraine presents disease burden to public health systems due to high prevalence and disability. Among others, direct costs are attributed to medical care for emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations (H), and specialist visits (SV). In general, patients with poor self-rated health (pSRH), represents a group of patients with greater utilization of health services. The aim of our study was to assess the relationships between migraine and ED visits, H, and SV) in subgroup of migraineurs with pSRH in Slovenia.

The survey, conducted from August to December 2014, included 6262 adults, aged 15 years or older. Binary logistic regression was used in univariate as well as in multivariate analysis to established relationships between health services (ED, H, SV) migraine, comorbidities related to physical and mental dimension of health and additionally of demographic and socioeconomic factors. pSRH was introduced to substitute physical and mental comorbidities.

In univariate models of study population we found associations between migraine and ED (OR=1.74; p0.001), SV (OR=1.40; p0.001) but not H (OR=1.11; p=0.330). In multivariate models we did not observe significant relationships between migraine and H (p=0.843), ED (p=0.210) and SV (p=0.152). Univariate models of subpopulation showed associations of pSRH migraineurs with H (OR=4.03; 0.001), ED (OR=20.00; p0.001) and SV (OR=2.38; p0.001). Multivariate models showed relationships between pSRH migraineurs and H (3.48; p0.001), ED (14.15; p0.001) and SV (OR=2.27; p0.001).

Migraine is not independently associated with public health services utilization. The subgroup of migraine with pSRH is independently associated with public health services visits.

