# **POSTER PRESENTATION**

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# The effect of sleep duration in clinical features and impact of migraine: Result from a population-based study

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From The European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress London, UK. 20-23 September 2012

# **Background**

Although sleep disturbances are a common complaint in migraine patients, the role of sleep habits such sleep duration in clinical features and impact has been poorly analyzed.

### **Objective**

To assess the influence of sleep duration on clinical features and impact of migraine.

#### **Methods**

We selected a stratified random population sample of Koreans over age 19 and evaluated them with a 60-item semi-structured interview designed to identify headache type using ICHD-2 criteria and sleep status such as sleep duration and sleep onset time. We also included items for demographics and HIT-6.

#### Results

Of 2,836 all participants, 152 were diagnosed as having migraine. The mean sleep duration similar between migraineurs (7.1 $\pm$ 1.5 hours) and non-migraine controls (7.1 $\pm$ 1.3 hours). Among migraineurs, 15 (9.9%) participants slept ¡Â5 hours, 83 (54.6%) slept 5-7 hours, 44 (28.9%) slept 7-9 hours, and 10 (6.6%) slept >9 hours in weekdays. Migraineurs with sleep duration of  $\leq$ 5 hours reported higher migraine attack frequency (9.8 $\pm$ 11.3 attacks per month) comparing to a sleep duration of >5 hours (3.8 $\pm$ 6.3 attacks per month, p=0.001). Migraineurs with  $\leq$ 5 hours sleep duration showed a tendency of increased HIT-6 score (59.7 $\pm$ 9.9) comparing to sleep duration of 7-9 hours (53.1 $\pm$ 5.8, p=0.088). Unilateral

pain was more prevalent among migraineurs with sleep duration of >5 hours comparing to sleep duration of  $\le 5$  hours. Headache severity, pulsating quality, aggravation by movement, nausea, vomiting, photophobia and phonophobia was not significant according to sleep duration.

## **Conclusions**

High attack frequency is associated with sleep duration of  $\leq$ 5 hours among migraineurs.

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Published: 21 February 2013

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doi:10.1186/1129-2377-14-S1-P6

Cite this article as: Kim *et al.*: The effect of sleep duration in clinical features and impact of migraine: Result from a population-based study. *The Journal of Headache and Pain* 2013 14(Suppl 1):P6.

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