

Epidemiology of Headache

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Headache Classification Committee of the
International Headache Society

**Classification and Diagnostic Criteria for
Headache Disorders, Cranial Neuralgias
and Facial Pain**

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HEADACHE IN A GENERAL POPULATION—A PREVALENCE STUDY

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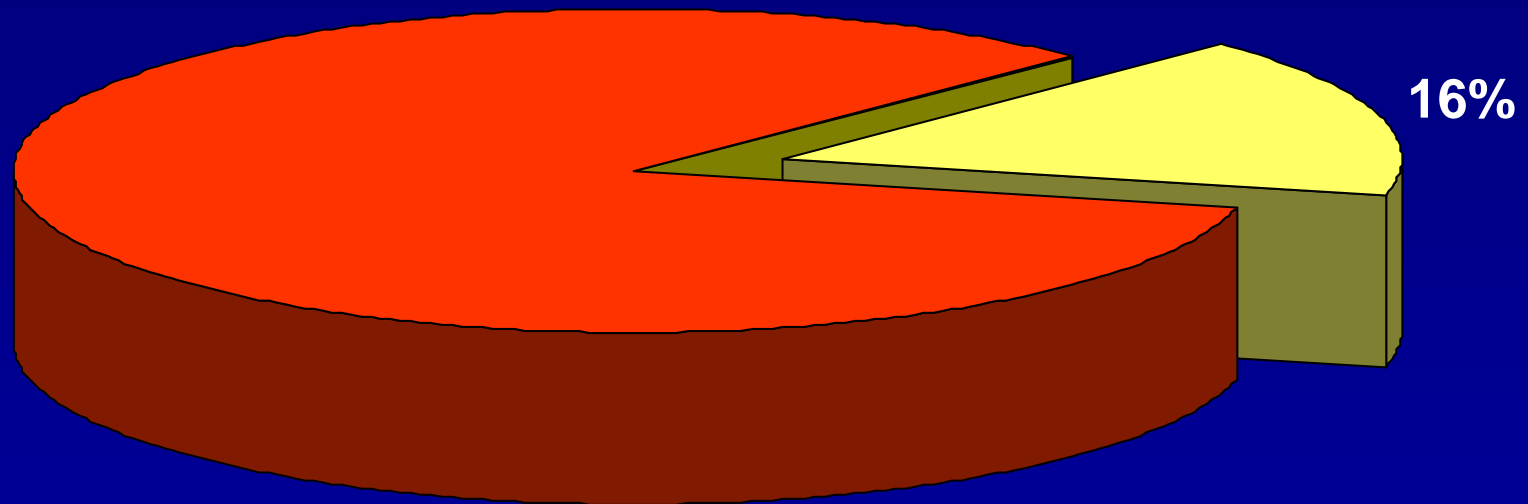
Abstract—We present the first prevalence study of specific headache entities using the operational diagnostic criteria of the International Headache Society. One thousand 25–64 year old men and women, who lived in the western part of Copenhagen County were randomly drawn from the Danish National Central Person Registry. All subjects

- Prevalences
- Distribution in the population
- Risk factors
- Consequences

The thesis is based on the following publications:

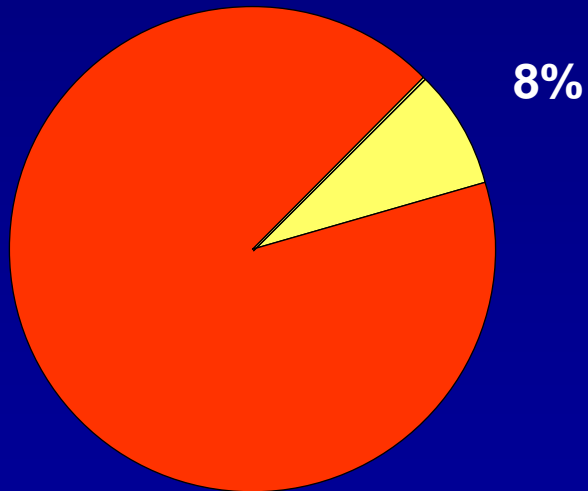
1. Rasmussen BK, Jensen R, Schroll M, Olesen J. Epidemiology of headache in a general population-a prevalence study. **J Clin Epidemiol** 1991; 44:1147-57
2. Rasmussen BK, Jensen R, Schroll M, Olesen J. Interrelations between migraine and tension type headache in the general population. **Arch Neurol** 1992; 49:914-8
3. Rasmussen BK, Jensen R, Olesen J. A population-based analysis of the diagnostic criteria of the International Headache Society. **Cephalalgia** 1991; 11:129-34
4. Rasmussen BK, Jensen R, Olesen J. Questionnaire versus clinical interview in the diagnosis of headache. **Headache** 1991; 31:290-5
5. Rasmussen BK, Jensen R, Olesen J. Impact of headache on sickness absence and utilisation of medical services: a Danish population study. **J Epidemiol Commun Hlth** 1992; 40:443-6
6. Rasmussen BK, Olesen J. Symptomatic and non-symptomatic headaches in a general population. **Neurology** 1992; 42:1225-31
7. Rasmussen BK. Migraine and tension type headache in a general population: psychosocial factors. **Int J Epidemiol** 1992; 21:1138-43
8. Rasmussen BK. Migraine and tension-type headache in a general population: precipitating factors, female hormones, sleep pattern and relation to lifestyle. **Pain** 1993; 53: 65-72
9. Rasmussen BK, Olesen J. Migraine with aura and migraine without aura: an epidemiological study. **Cephalalgia** 1992; 12:221-8

Lifetime prevalence of migraine

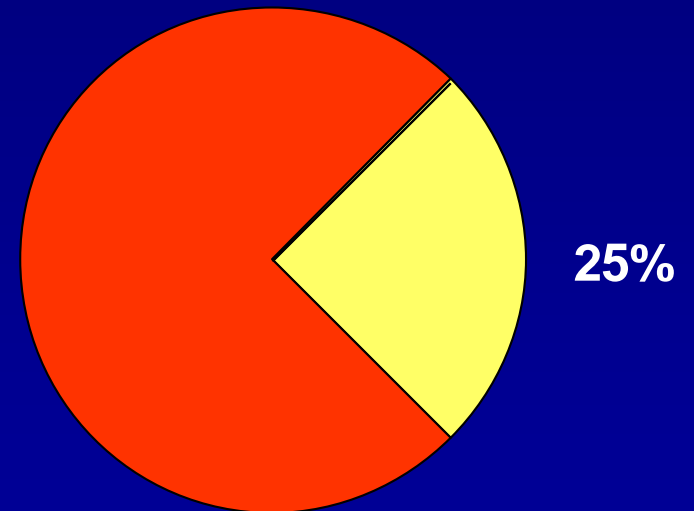


Lifetime prevalence of migraine

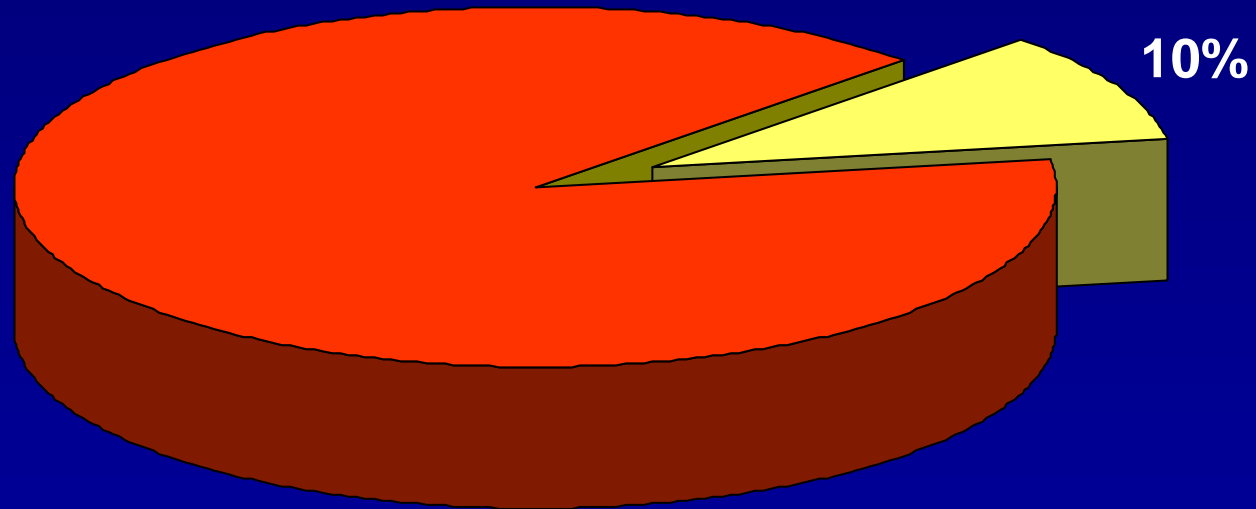
Men



Women

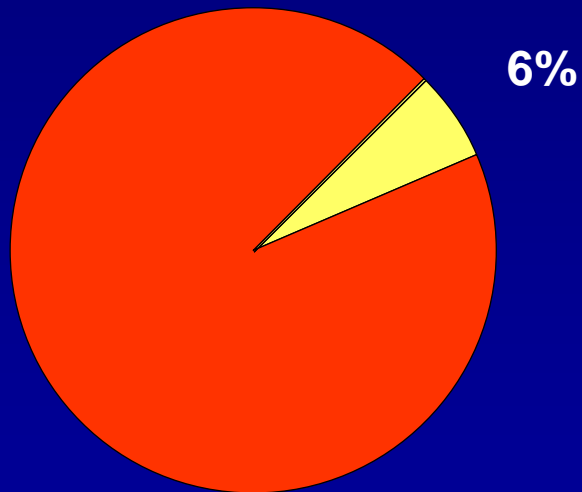


One-year period prevalence of migraine

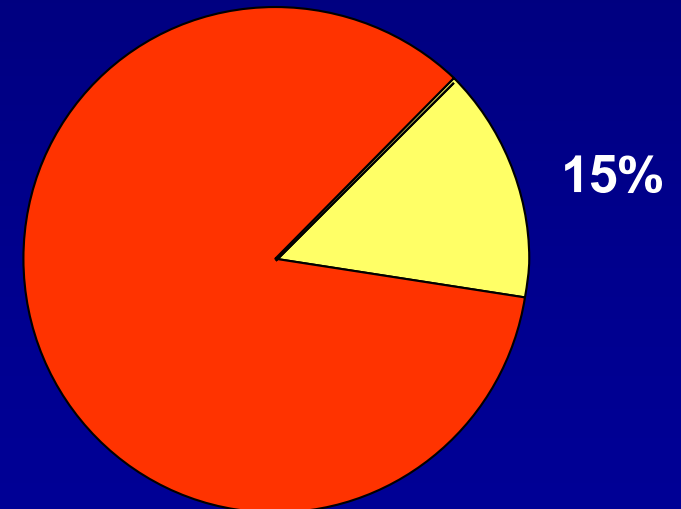


One-year-period prevalence of migraine

Men

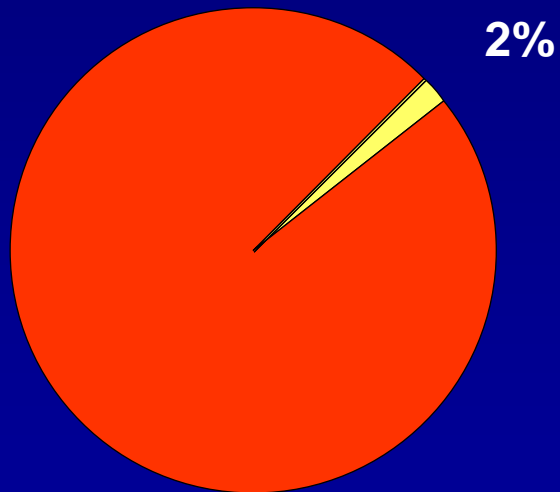


Women

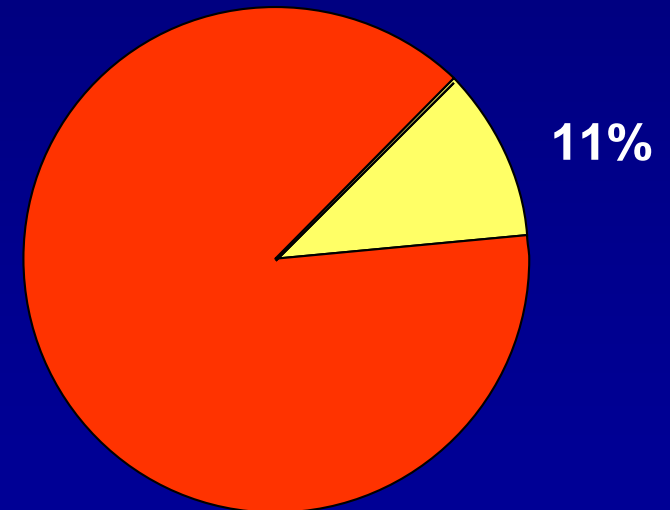


Migraine without aura 1-year-period prevalence

Men

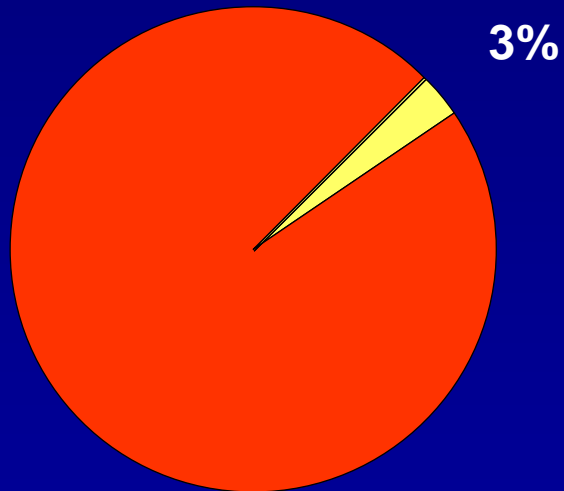


Women

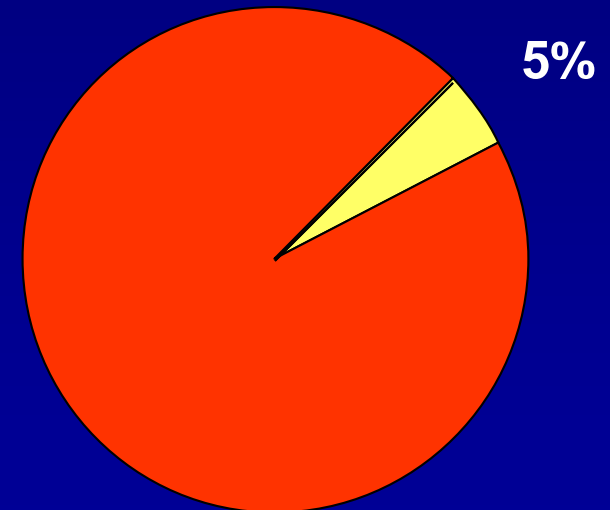


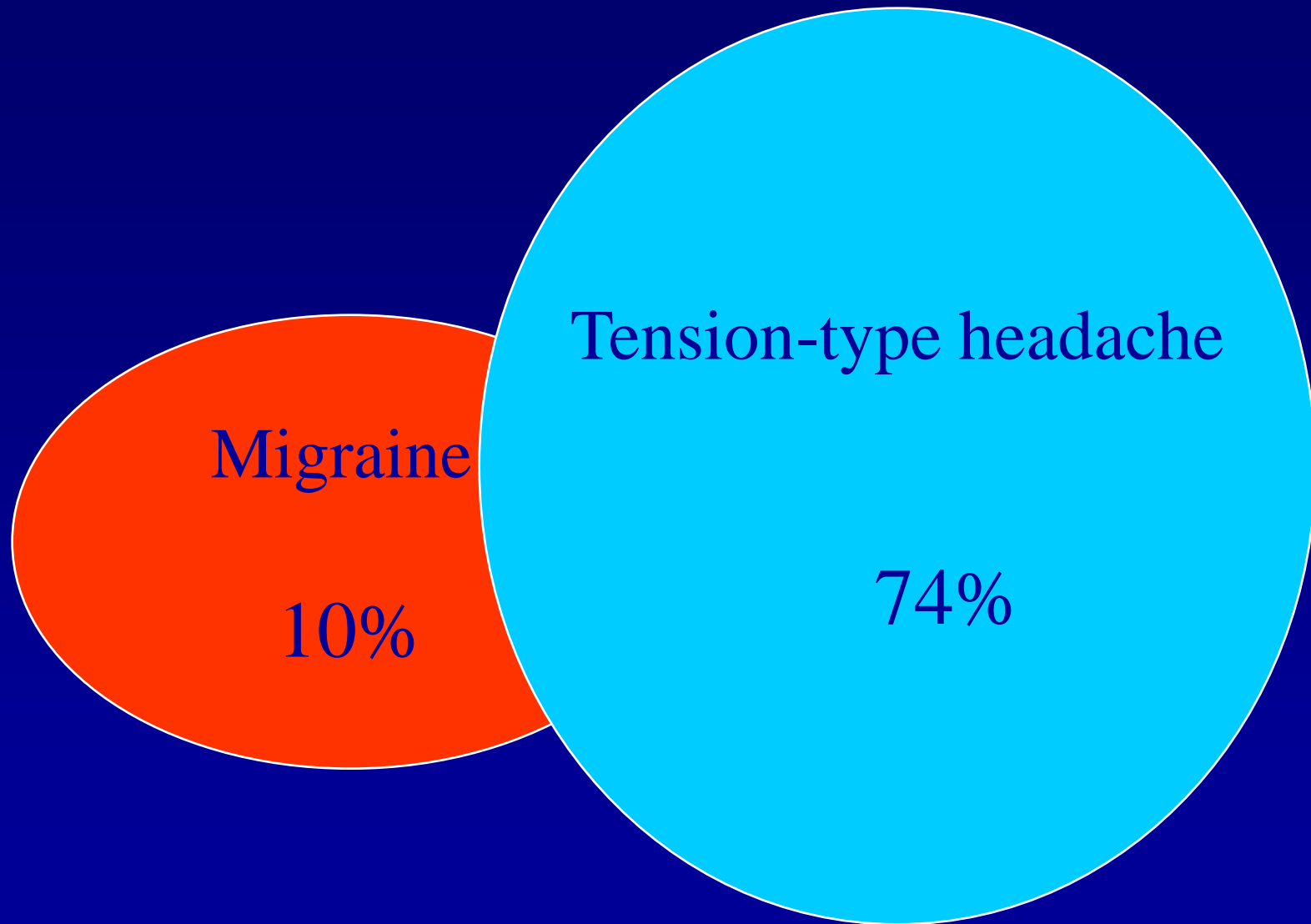
Migraine with aura 1-year-period prevalence

Men

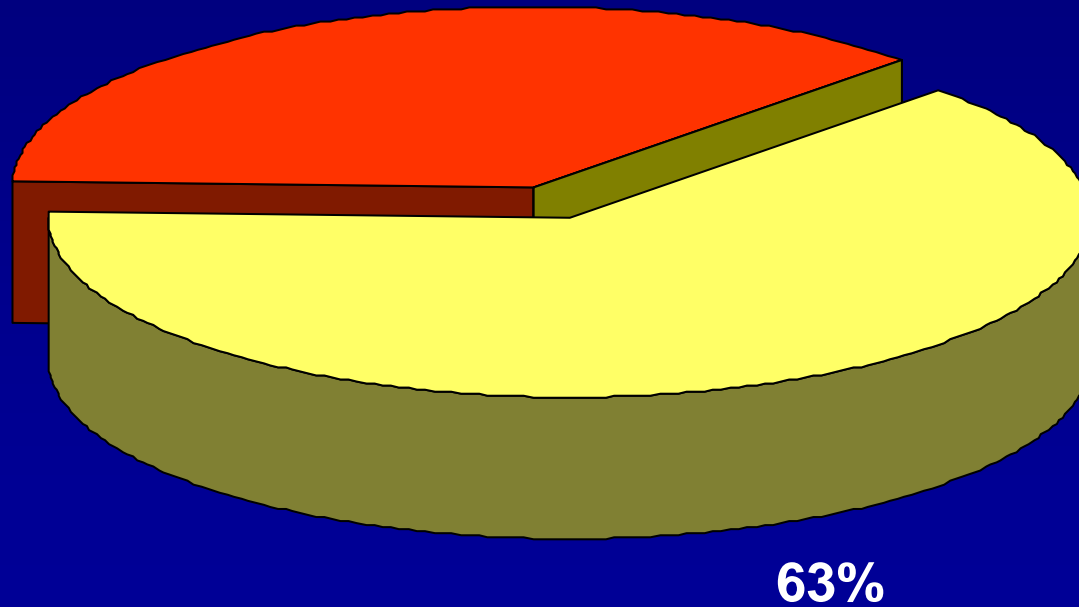


Women



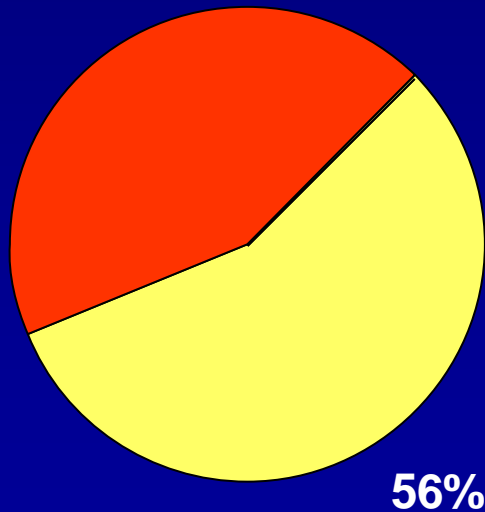


One-year-period prevalence of episodic tension-type headache

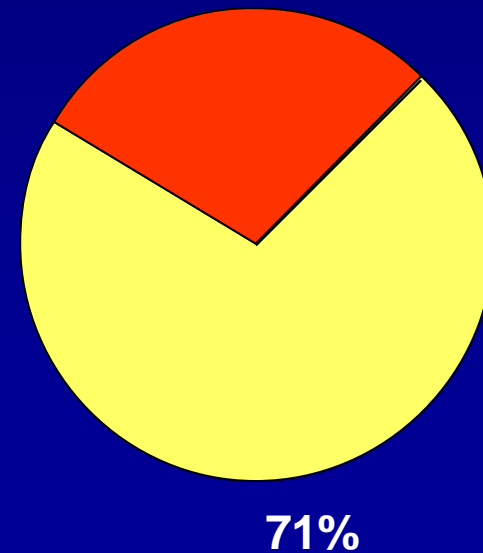


Episodic tension-type headache 1-year-period prevalence

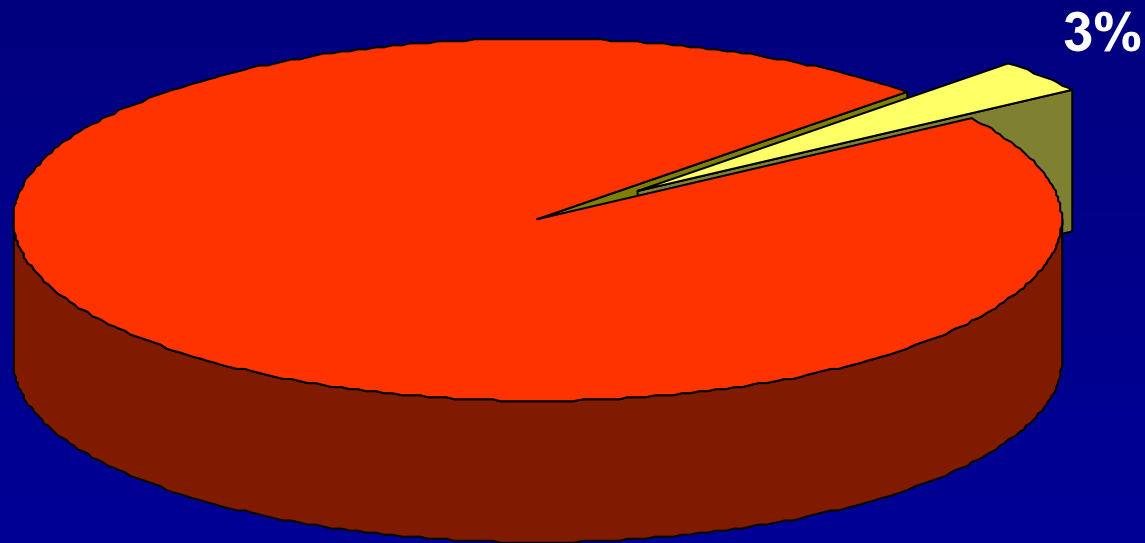
Men



Women

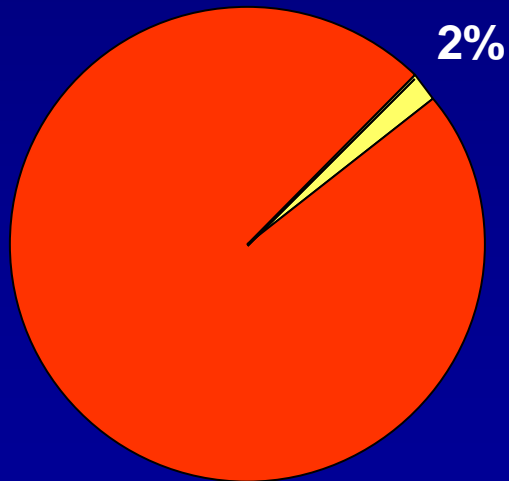


One-year-period prevalence of chronic tension-type headache

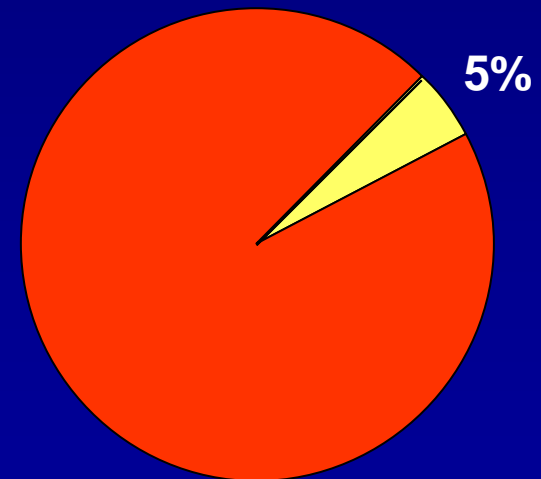


Chronic tension-type headache 1-year-period prevalence

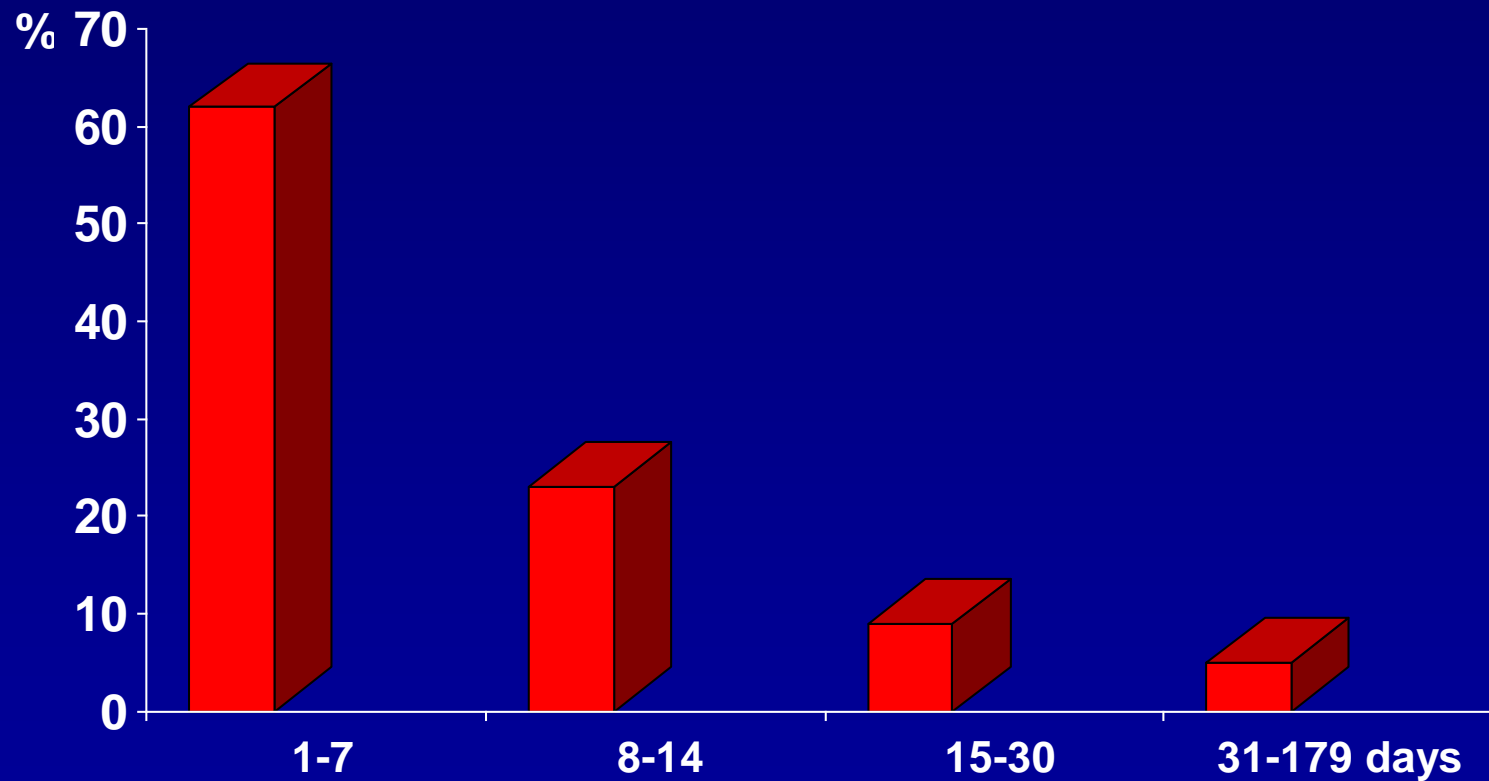
Men



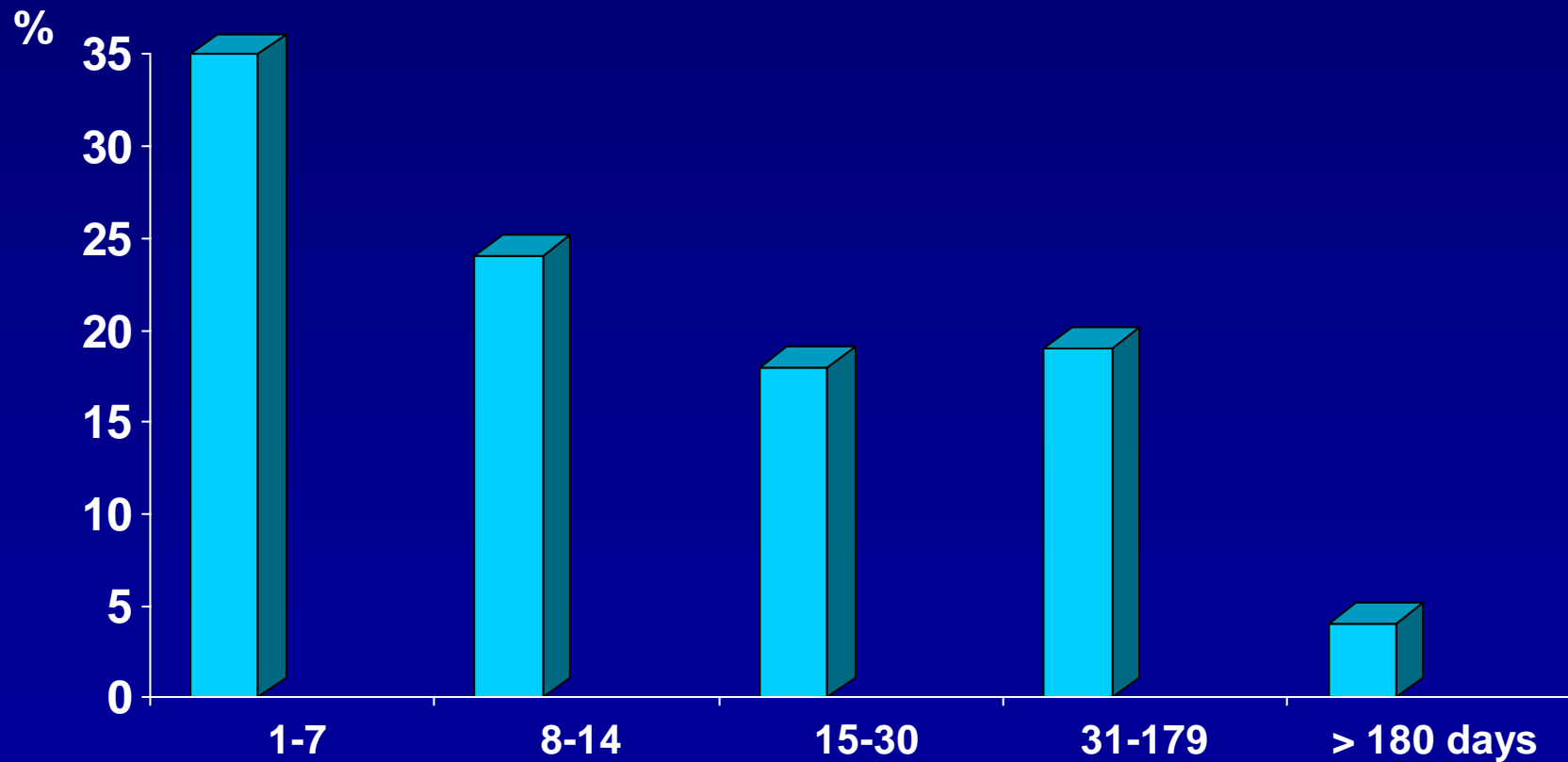
Women



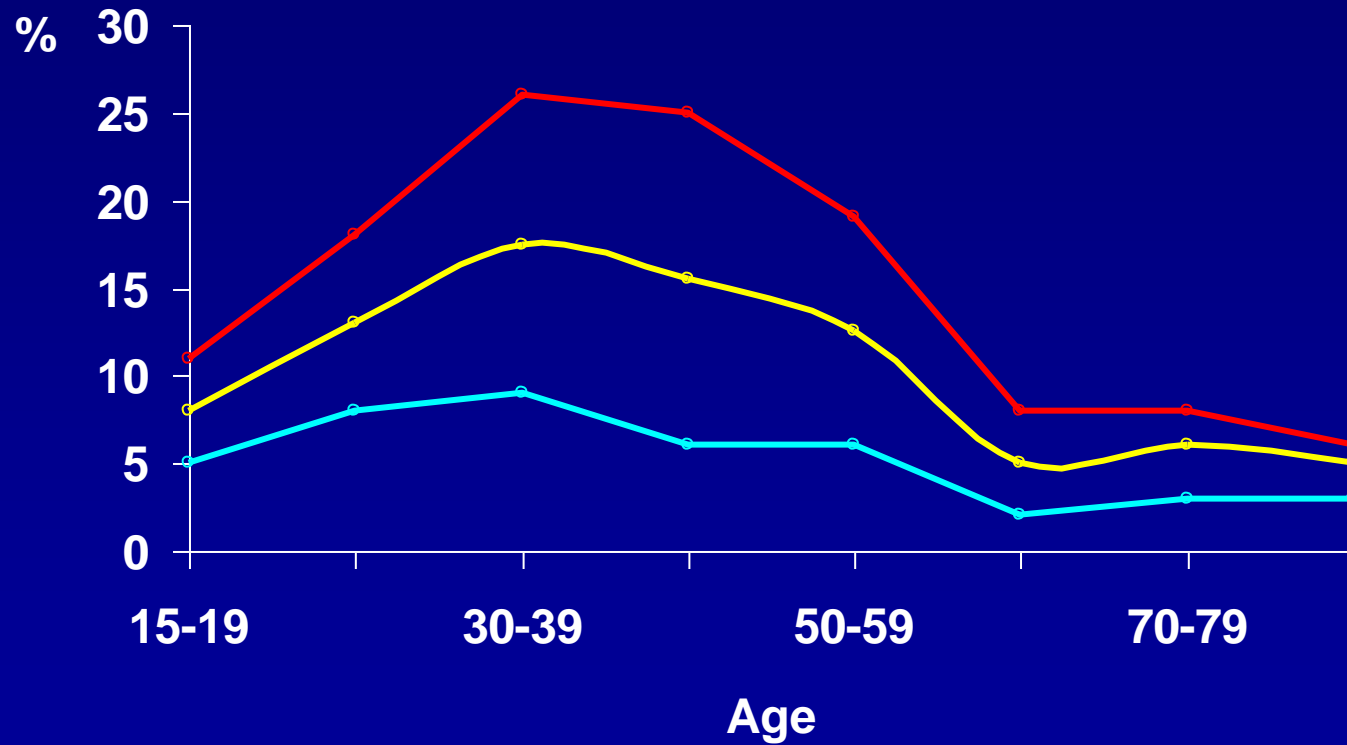
Frequency of migraine



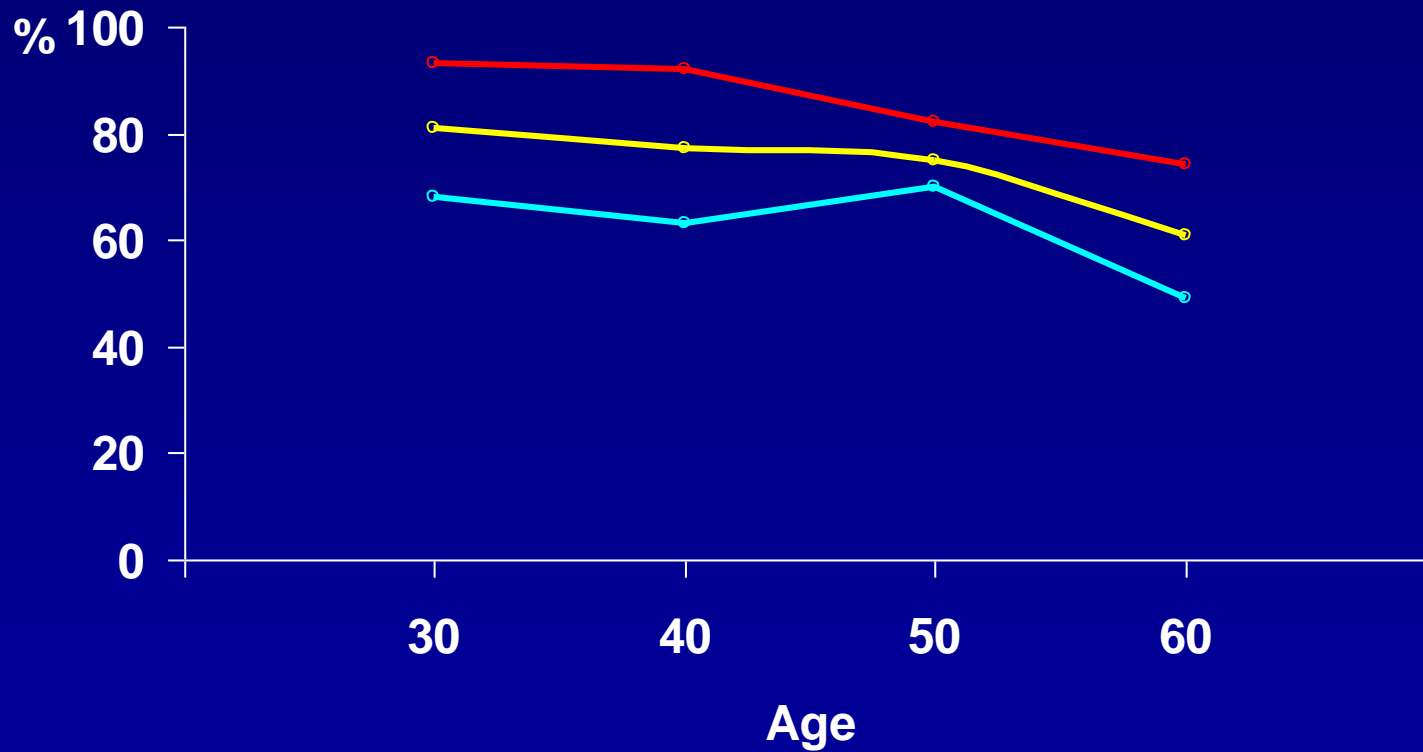
Frequency of tension-type headache



Migraine and Age

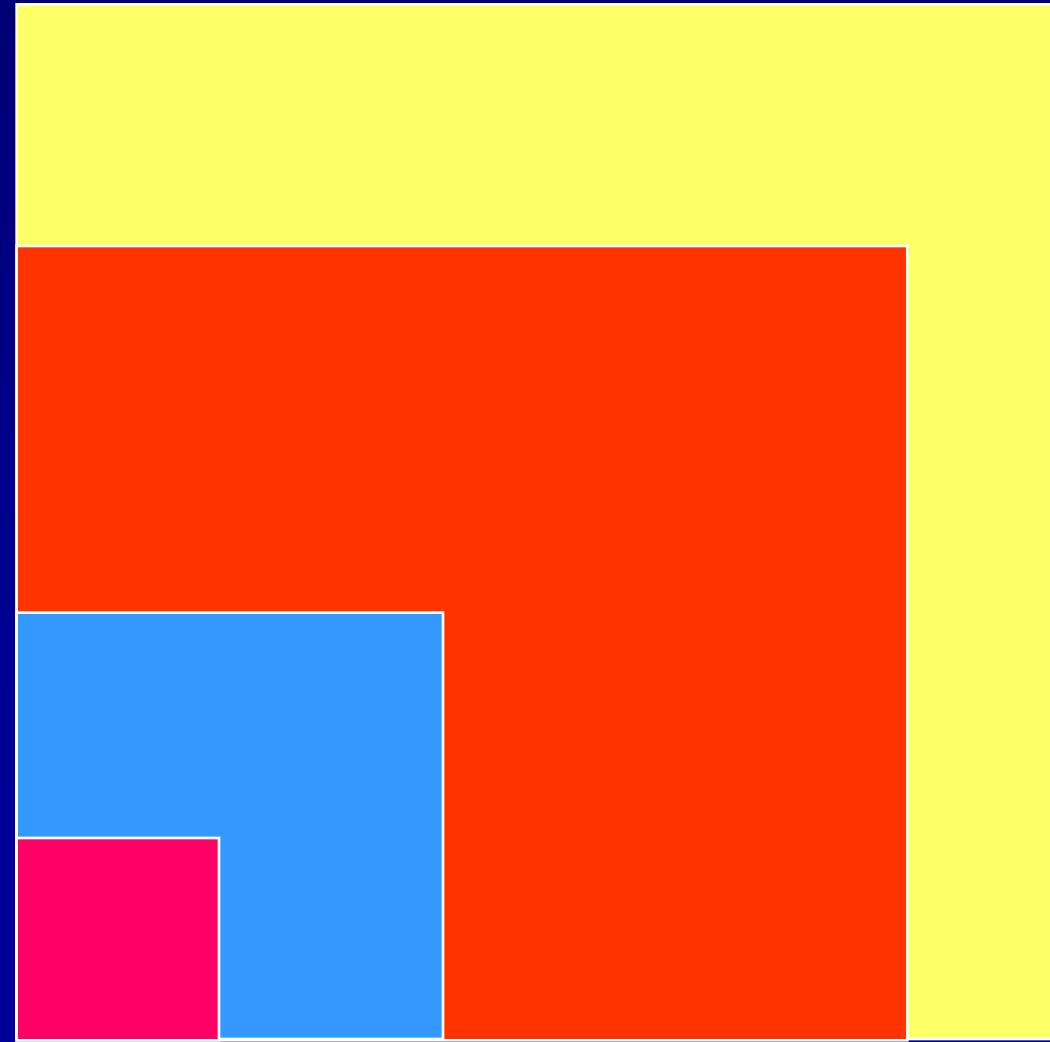


Tension-Type Headache and Age



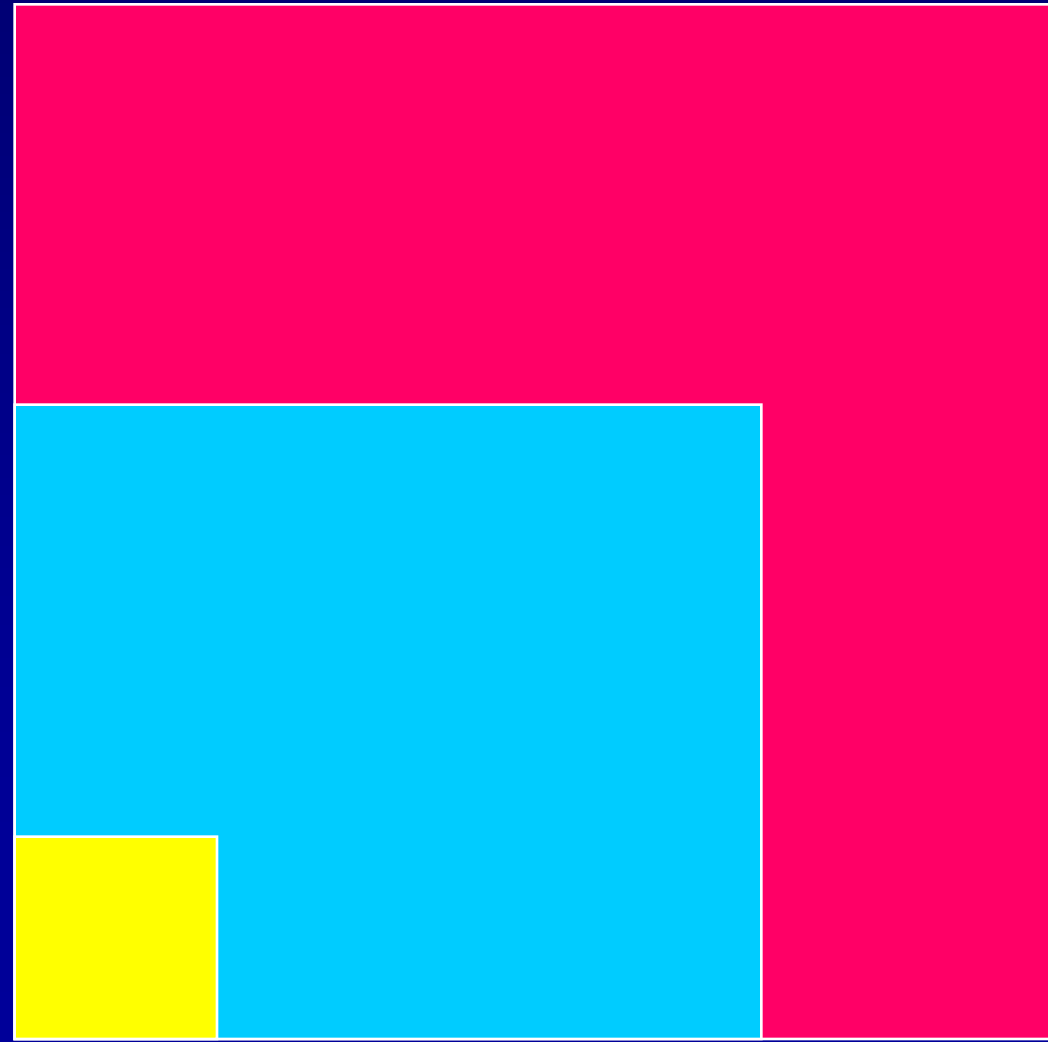
Migraine Consultation rates

- No consultation 44%
- General practitioner consulted 56%
- Specialist consulted 16%
- Hospital-in-patient <3%



Migraine Absence rates

- Not absent 56%
- Absent 1 -7 days 39%
- Absent 8-14 days 5%



Loss of workdays/year due to:

- Migraine:
270 days/1000 employed
- Tension-Type Headache:
820 days/1000 employed

Absence rates due to Primary Headache Disorders:

- 20% of all absenteeism due to sickness among gainfully employed

Hovedkonklusioner

- Prævalente sygdomme, som udviser køn & aldersvariation
- Migræne & spændingshovedpine er separate sygdomme, men med høj grad af sameksistens
- Migræne med og uden aura er separate undertyper af migræne
- Migræne er primært en konstitutionel sygdom
- Spændingshovedpine er en bio-psyko-social sygdom
- Arbejdsfraværet pga. disse sygdomme er betydeligt

Hovedkonklusioner

Fremtidige studier:

- Longitudinel follow-up undersøgelse til afdækning af sygdomsforløbet over tid, incidens og risikofaktorer
- Genetisk epidemiologiske studier
- Spændingshovedpinens mysterier