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Original article

Chronic migraine, comorbidity, and socioeconomic deprivation: cross-sectional analysis of a large nationally representative primary care database

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Abstract

Background: Chronic migraine is common but there is limited knowledge on associated comorbidities. **Objectives:** To examine mental and physical comorbidities in chronic migraine and the influence of socioeconomic status in a large, nationally representative dataset. **Design:** Analysis of cross-sectional primary healthcare data from 1,468,404 adults in Scotland. Chronic migraine, 31 other physical conditions, and seven mental health conditions we examined. Prevalence rates were standardized by age groups, sex, and socioeconomic deprivation, and adjusted odds ratio (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) calculated for those with chronic migraine compared with those without. **Results:** Chronic migraine patients had more conditions, with the biggest difference found for five or more conditions (chronic migraine 11.7% vs. controls 4.9%; aOR 3.00; 95% CI 2.78–3.22). Twenty-five of the 31 physical conditions were significantly more prevalent in the chronic migraine group. The biggest difference was for chronic pain (aOR 4.33; 95% CI 4.12–4.55). For mental health conditions, the biggest differences were for anxiety (aOR 2.95; 95% CI 2.76–31.5) and depression (aOR 2.94; 95% CI 2.81–3.08). Increasing deprivation was associated with more severe and complex comorbidity (five or more conditions), and with more combined mental and physical comorbidity in the chronic migraine group. **Conclusions:** In a large nationally representative sample in primary care, comorbidity was most common in those with chronic migraine compared with standardized controls, and this was exacerbated by living in areas of higher deprivation.

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Keywords: chronic migraine, comorbidity, socioeconomic, primary care, mental health

Introduction

Migraine is a common neurological disorder that usually begins in adolescence or early adult life. The World Health Organization has classified headache as a major health disorder and it has been rated as the sixth highest

cause of disability worldwide [1]. Higher prevalence of migraine has also been associated with those living in poorer households [2,3] who have also been found to be more likely to have comorbidity and higher numbers of comorbid conditions [4]. Individuals with migraine have been reported to be more likely to have comorbidity than the general population for a range of different types of conditions (e.g. stroke, chronic heart disease) [4,5].

However, most studies on comorbidity in migraine have focused on a limited number of individual comorbid conditions, such as migraine and comorbidity in stroke [6,7], heart disease [8,9], and certain mental health conditions [10–12]. There has been little work

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that has examined the level of physical and mental health comorbidity in those with chronic migraine compared with those without, across a wide range of conditions.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to quantify the extent of comorbidity experienced by adults with chronic migraine compared with the general population, and to measure the associations between socioeconomic deprivation and comorbidity in those with chronic migraine.

Methods

We obtained data from the Primary Care Clinical Informatics Unit at the University of Aberdeen for all 1,468,404 patients aged ≥ 16 years who were alive and permanently registered with one of 314 Scottish general practices on March 31, 2007 [13]. We divided individuals into two groups according to whether they had chronic migraine or not, based on prescribing data (see below). Data on the presence of chronic migraine, 31 other common chronic physical health conditions, and seven mental health conditions were extracted. The dataset is representative of the whole Scottish population in terms of age, sex, and socioeconomic deprivation, and has been detailed elsewhere [14]. We defined chronic migraine as being present in patients who had four or more anti-migraine prescriptions in the previous 12 months, as explained in our previous work on this dataset [14].

To control for differences between the two populations in age, sex, and deprivation levels, we adopted a similar approach to that undertaken in previous papers [15–17], and generated standardized prevalence rates by age groups (16–24; 25–34; 35–44; 45–54; 55–64; 65–74 and ≥ 75 years), sex, and deprivation quintile using the direct method. These age–sex–deprivation standardized rates were then used to calculate adjusted odds ratio (aORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for adults with chronic migraine compared with those without (controls), for the prevalence of 31 other physical conditions, seven other mental health conditions as well as by the number of overall conditions and the number of physical and mental health conditions.

Socioeconomic deprivation was measured using the Carstairs deprivation score divided into quintiles from the most affluent (1) to the most deprived (5). The Carstairs score is based on postcode of residence and is widely used in healthcare research as a measure of socioeconomic status [13].

There is no gold standard way of measuring severity or complexity of comorbidity. However, those with mental and physical comorbidity, or with five or more conditions in total are likely to have more severe and complex problems requiring greater clinical support [18].

We used *t*-tests to analyse differences between groups and one-way analysis of variance for differences across age groups and deprivation quintiles. For all statistical analyses, a *p*-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed in Stata version 13. The NHS Grampian Research Ethics Service approved the anonymous use of these data for research purposes.

Results

Demographics

There were 9,370 patients with chronic migraine based on our definition (Table 1). The chronic migraine group was more likely to be women compared with unadjusted controls (85.0% vs. 50.6% for controls; $p < 0.001$). Individuals with chronic migraine were on average older (mean age 50.5 years vs. 47.0 years for unadjusted controls; $p < 0.001$). Little difference was found by distributions in deprivation quintiles (Table 1).

Comorbidities

Overall, 24.8% of individuals with chronic migraine had no other condition compared with 52.6% of adjusted controls (aOR 0.33; 95% CI 0.32–0.35) (Table 2). Significant differences between the chronic migraine and adjusted control groups showed that those with chronic migraine were more likely to have three, four, five, or more conditions. Differences widened with increasing number of conditions, with the biggest difference found for five or more conditions (chronic migraine 11.7% vs. controls 4.9%; aOR 3.00; 95% CI 2.78–3.22) (Table 2).

Table 1 Age, sex, and deprivation status for individuals with migraine versus controls.

Variable	Migraine, <i>n</i> (%)	No migraine, <i>n</i> (%)	<i>p</i> *
Total	9,370 (0.6)	1,459,034 (99.4)	
Female sex	7,961 (85.0)	738,197 (50.6)	<0.001
Mean age (SD), years	50.5 (13.2)	47.0 (18.7)	<0.001
Age group, years			
16–24	363 (3.9)	195,356 (13.4)	<0.001
25–34	718 (7.7)	228,678 (15.7)	<0.001
35–44	1,710 (18.3)	277,283 (19.0)	0.06
45–54	2,874 (30.7)	250,920 (17.2)	<0.001
55–64	2,482 (26.5)	216,851 (14.9)	<0.001
65–74	923 (9.9)	154,357 (10.6)	0.02
≥ 75	300 (3.2)	135,589 (9.3)	<0.001
Deprivation quintile			
1 (least deprived)	1,706 (18.2)	278,508 (19.1)	0.03
2	1,928 (20.6)	311,710 (21.4)	0.06
3	2,172 (23.2)	330,113 (22.6)	0.20
4	1,839 (19.6)	277,924 (19.0)	0.15
5 (most deprived)	1,725 (18.4)	260,779 (17.9)	0.17

*Based on *t*-tests. SD, standard deviation.

Table 2 Prevalence and adjusted odds ratios for number and type of comorbidities (standardized by age, sex, and deprivation score).

Variable	Migraine <i>n</i> (%)	No migraine <i>n</i> (%)	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)
Total number of individuals	9,370 (0.6)	1,459,034 (99.4)	
Total number of morbidities*			
0	2,325 (24.8)	767,609 (52.6)	0.33 (0.32–0.35)
1	2,092 (22.3)	304,281 (20.9)	0.90 (0.86–0.95)
2	1,717 (18.3)	161,388 (11.1)	1.47 (1.39–1.55)
3	1,276 (13.6)	96,049 (6.6)	1.97 (1.85–2.10)
4	868 (9.3)	57,821 (4.0)	2.35 (2.18–2.54)
≥5 or more	1,092 (11.7)	71,886 (4.9)	3.00 (2.78–3.22)
Total number of physical conditions*			
0	2,903 (31.0)	838,170 (57.5)	0.36 (0.34–0.37)
1	2,494 (26.6)	295,757 (20.3)	1.14 (1.09–1.19)
2	1,750 (18.7)	147,780 (10.1)	1.68 (1.59–1.77)
3	1,076 (11.5)	82,723 (5.7)	2.04 (1.90–2.18)
4	596 (6.4)	46,540 (3.2)	2.19 (2.00–2.35)
≥5	551 (5.9)	48,064 (3.3)	2.45 (2.22–2.70)
Total number of mental health conditions			
0	5,953 (63.5)	406,379 (85.3)	0.37 (0.36–0.39)
1	2,417 (25.8)	163,390 (11.2)	2.18 (1.92–2.27)
≥2	1,000 (10.7)	50,777 (3.5)	2.67 (2.49–2.85)

All differences significant at $p < 0.001$. *Excluding migraine. CI, confidence interval.

Restricting the analysis to only physical health comorbidities showed a similar trend to that of total number of conditions, although the differences were slightly smaller. Those with chronic migraine were far less likely to have no physical conditions (migraine 31.0% vs. controls 57.5%; aOR 0.36; 95% CI 0.34–0.37), with the biggest difference found for five or more physical conditions (chronic migraine 5.9% vs. controls 3.3%; aOR 2.45; 95% CI 2.20–2.70).

Table 2 also shows high levels of co-occurring mental health in the chronic migraine group, with 36.5% having at least one mental health condition. People with chronic migraine were less likely to have no recorded mental health condition compared with controls (chronic migraine 63.5% vs. controls 85.0%; aOR 0.37; 95% CI 0.36–0.39) and more than twice as likely to have one (chronic migraine 25.8% vs. controls 11.2%; aOR 2.18; 95% CI 1.92–2.27) and two or more (chronic migraine 10.7% vs. controls 3.5%; aOR 2.67; 95% CI 2.49–2.85).

Physical health conditions

For the chronic migraine group, 25 out of 31 physical conditions were significantly more prevalent relative to controls after standardization for age, sex, and deprivation, with six conditions showing no significant difference and no conditions significantly less prevalent (Table 3). The biggest differences after standardization for age, sex, and deprivation were for painful condition (aOR 4.33; 95% CI 4.12–4.55) and constipation (aOR

2.98; 95% CI 2.72–3.26). Five other conditions (dyspepsia, prostate disease, irritable bowel syndrome, epilepsy, chronic sinusitis) were more than twice as likely to be found in those with chronic migraine following standardization for age, sex, and deprivation. High raw prevalence rates were found for the chronic migraine group for painful condition (32.1%), hypertension (19.2%), and dyspepsia (13.9%).

Mental health conditions

Table 4 shows that those with chronic migraine had significantly higher prevalence for three of the seven mental health conditions, with no significant difference found for the remaining four. After standardization for age, sex, and deprivation, both anxiety and depression were almost three times as likely to be found in the chronic migraine group; anxiety (chronic migraine 12.1% vs. controls 3.8%; aOR 2.95; 95% CI 2.76–3.15) and depression (migraine 31.3% vs. controls 9.7%; aOR 2.94; 95% CI 2.81–3.08).

Effect of deprivation

Figure 1 shows the effect of deprivation on the number of individuals with five or more conditions (upper panel) and those with at least one physical and one mental health condition using age–sex standardized rates (lower panel). For both measures, the trend is similar with steeper rises in prevalence, with increasing deprivation found for chronic migraine compared

Table 3 Prevalence and adjusted odds ratios for individual physical conditions (standardized by age, sex, and deprivation score). Conditions are ordered by size of odds ratio (largest to smallest).

Condition	Migraine <i>n</i> (%)	No migraine <i>n</i> (%)	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)
Total number of individuals	9,370 (0.6)	1,459,034 (99.4)	
Painful condition	3,005 (32.1)	123,229 (8.5)	4.33 (4.12–4.55)
Constipation	587 (6.3)	35,913 (2.5)	2.98 (2.72–3.26)
Dyspepsia	1,300 (13.9)	77,993 (5.4)	2.42 (2.27–2.57)
Prostate disease	58 (0.6)	15,176 (1.0)	2.24 (1.72–2.91)
Irritable bowel syndrome	1,047 (11.2)	51,286 (3.5)	2.22 (2.08–2.37)
Epilepsy	186 (2.0)	12,379 (0.9)	2.19 (1.89–2.54)
Chronic sinusitis	167 (1.8)	9,027 (0.6)	2.11 (1.81–2.47)
Active asthma	1,163 (12.4)	86,587 (5.9)	1.95 (1.84–2.08)
Multiple sclerosis	81 (0.9)	3,768 (0.3)	1.94 (1.55–2.42)
Stroke or transient ischaemic attack	281 (3.0)	36,279 (2.5)	1.66 (1.47–1.88)
Psoriasis or eczema	103 (1.1)	10,451 (0.7)	1.57 (1.29–1.91)
Bronchiectasis	31 (0.3)	2,793 (0.2)	1.53 (1.07–21.9); <i>p</i> =0.01
Inflammatory arthritis and related conditions, including gout	581 (6.2)	57,600 (4.0)	1.52 (1.39–1.65)
Inflammatory bowel disease	111 (1.2)	9,686 (0.7)	1.52 (1.25–1.83)
Thyrotoxicosis/thyroid disorders, including hypothyroidism	1,006 (10.7)	71,077 (4.9)	1.44 (1.35–1.54)
Diverticular disease	286 (3.1)	33,530 (2.3)	1.43 (1.26–1.61)
Any new cancer in the last 5 years	404 (4.3)	43,422 (3.0)	1.36 (1.23–1.50)
Hearing loss	398 (4.3)	55,333 (3.7)	1.34 (1.21–1.49)
Peripheral vascular disease	170 (1.8)	23,122 (1.6)	1.29 (1.10–1.50)
Diabetes	569 (6.1)	74,524 (5.1)	1.23 (1.13–1.35)
Viral hepatitis	8 (0.1)	1,167 (0.1)	1.23 (0.61–2.48); <i>p</i> =0.55
Chronic kidney disease	205 (2.2)	33,362 (2.3)	1.23 (1.07–1.43)
Visual impairment	50 (2.9)	8,485 (0.6)	1.22 (0.92–1.62)
Coronary heart disease	64 (0.7)	81,019 (5.6)	1.21 (1.10–1.34)
Hypertension	1,798 (19.2)	232,538 (15.9)	1.18 (1.11–1.25)
Atrial fibrillation	91 (1.0)	23,887 (1.6)	1.02 (0.82–1.26); <i>p</i> =0.83
Glaucoma	84 (0.9)	15,844 (1.1)	1.01 (0.81–1.26); <i>p</i> =0.88
Parkinson's disease	10 (0.1)	2,732 (0.2)	1.00 (0.53–1.87); <i>p</i> =0.99
Heart failure	178 (6.7)	18,840 (1.3)	0.80 (0.62–1.02); <i>p</i> =0.08
Cirrhosis/chronic liver disease/alcoholic liver disease	11 (0.1)	2,603 (0.2)	0.64 (0.35–1.45); <i>p</i> =0.14

All differences significant at *p*<0.001, except where stated.

Table 4 Prevalence and adjusted odds ratios for individual mental health conditions (standardized by age, sex, and deprivation score). Conditions are ordered by size of odds ratio (largest to smallest).

Condition	Migraine, <i>n</i> (%)	No migraine, <i>n</i> (%)	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)
Total number of individuals	9,370 (0.6)	1,459,034 (99.4)	
Anxiety and other neurotic conditions, stress-related and somatoform disorders	1,131 (12.1)	54,763 (3.8)	2.95 (2.76–3.15)
Depression	2,932 (31.3)	141,245 (9.7)	2.94 (2.81–3.08)
Anorexia or bulimia	71 (0.8)	5,295 (0.4)	1.48 (1.17–1.87)
Learning disability	43 (0.5)	5,040 (0.4)	1.28 (0.94–1.73); <i>p</i> =0.11
Schizophrenia (and related non-organic psychosis) or bipolar disorder	102 (1.1)	12,396 (0.9)	1.09 (0.89–1.33); <i>p</i> =0.38
Alcohol misuse	220 (2.4)	42,340 (2.9)	0.92 (0.81–1.05); <i>p</i> =0.24
Dementia	39 (0.4)	11,664 (0.8)	0.83 (0.60–1.15); <i>p</i> =0.27

All differences significant at *p*<0.001 except where stated.

with controls (*p*<0.001). For example, for those with five or more conditions, the difference between the least and most deprived quintiles in those with chronic migraine was least deprived 377 (22.1%) vs. most deprived 649 (37.6%); *p*<0.00, and in the controls, it was least deprived 20,553 (7.2%) vs. most deprived

32,597 (12.5%); (*p*<0.001). For those with at least one physical and at least one mental health condition and with chronic migraine, it was least deprived 106 (6.2%) vs. most deprived 236 (13.7%); (*p*<0.001), and in the controls, it was least deprived 10,583 (3.8%) vs. most deprived 15,386 (5.9%); (*p*<0.001).

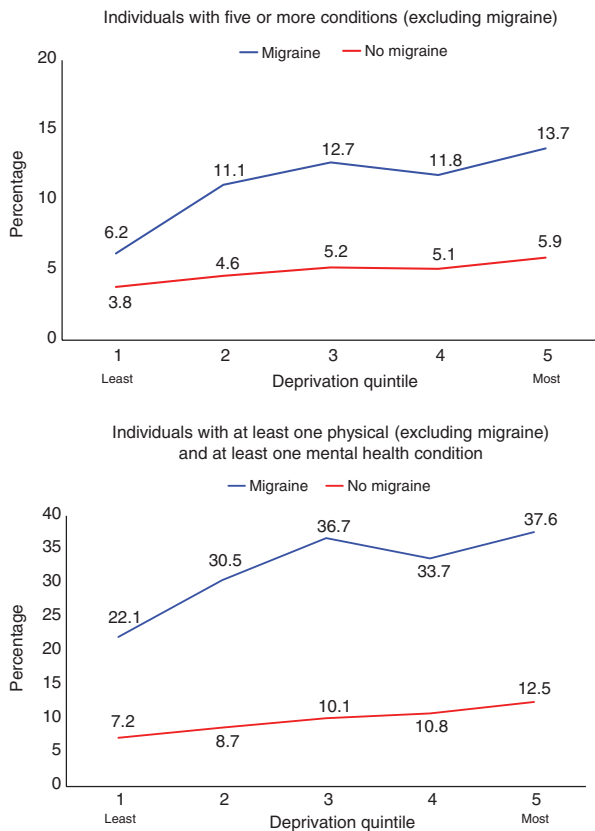


Figure 1 Age-sex-standardized prevalence rates by deprivation quintile.

Discussion

We analysed comorbidity using primary healthcare data on patients with chronic migraine compared with those without chronic migraine (adjusted for age, sex, and deprivation), in a large nationally representative dataset that included a wide range of physical and mental comorbid conditions. The chronic migraine group were significantly more likely to have more comorbidity, with the biggest difference found for five or more conditions. In total, 25 of the 31 physical conditions were significantly more prevalent in the chronic migraine group. The biggest difference was for chronic pain, which was over four times more common in the chronic migraine group compared with (adjusted) controls. Three of the seven mental health conditions were also significantly more prevalent in the chronic migraine group. Increasing deprivation was associated with more comorbidity that was likely to be more severe and complex (five or more conditions, and combined mental and physical conditions) in the chronic migraine group [18].

The current study had strengths and weaknesses. Strengths included the large and nationally representative nature of the dataset, the fact it was primary care

based, and the wide range of physical and mental conditions included. Analysis of the data by deprivation level was also a strength, as this is an often-neglected area of enquiry. Weaknesses include the fact that the data were cross-sectional, and there were no outcome data available. The classification of chronic migraine was also made on the basis of prescribing data, which may not give a true prevalence. Prescribing data in Scotland are highly accurate as all prescriptions are computer-based, but it is possible that there were some patients with chronic migraine who were not receiving anti-migraine medication.

In relation to the published literature on the topic, comparison of the current study with others is difficult, as many of the previous studies have been smaller, have not been primary care based, and have not included such a wide range of mental and physical comorbid conditions. They also have seldom differentiated between acute and chronic migraine. In a population-based study, Jette *et al.* [2] found that migraine prevalence was higher in people with lower socioeconomic status, but that comorbidities were not related to socioeconomic status; whereas in the current study, we found the opposite of this. In a review of comorbidities in migraine, Wang *et al.* [5] found that migraine was related to stroke, and possibly to coronary heart disease, which was found in the current study. They also reported increases in several mental health conditions, such as depression and anxiety, which were reflected in the current study. Psychiatric problems in migraine are common and worsen outcomes of treatment [19]. We found a higher prevalence of anorexia, which has not previously been reported. In relation to the other physical conditions, our increased prevalence of epilepsy, pain, irritable bowel syndrome, diabetes, and asthma in chronic migraine in the present study is in line with previous findings [5]. Higher rates of constipation, cancer, thyroid disease, dyspepsia, diverticular disease, inflammatory bowel disease, inflammatory arthritis, and psoriasis/eczema were also detected in those with migraine compared with standardized controls.

In terms of implications for research and practice, there is much research needed to be done to explore the mechanisms behind the higher level of comorbidity in patients with chronic migraine. Health service providers need to deliver a holistic approach to the care of such patients, with an appropriate balance of specialist and generalist input. The social patterning of complex comorbidities in chronic migraine, with much higher levels in more deprived areas, is important in view of the continuing problem of the inverse care law [18]. This inverse care law states that because of the mismatch of unmet need and supply in deprived areas, doctors are more stressed and less patient-centred, and consultations are shorter

compared with more affluent settings, and patients with complex needs are less enabled and have poorer outcomes [20,21]. Studies have not been specifically conducted on chronic migraine sufferers in deprived areas, but it seems very likely that the inverse care law will operate in the same way in this group as it does generally. Experimentally reversing the inverse care law by providing longer consultation, a patient-centred approach, continuity of care, and support for practitioners has recently been shown to improve quality of life in patients with severe multimorbidity in deprived areas, in a cost-effective way [22].

Conclusions

In conclusion, in a large nationally representative sample in primary care, comorbidity was more common in people living with chronic migraine compared with standardized controls, and this was exacerbated by living in areas of higher deprivation. Such patients need integrated patient-centred care that provides a holistic generalist approach.

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Conflicts of interest

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