

**Results:** A total of 467 patients were included in the analysis (64% female, mean age 39 years, average disease duration 6.7 years). Migraine-related HRU in the ER/A&E setting was high. Overall, 21% of the patients were hospitalized (mean: 3.4 days), 58% were referred to a neurologist/headache (HA) specialist, and >95% were administered migraine treatment (acute/prophylactic) during their visit. On average, patients spent almost eight hours in the ER/A&E. The most commonly used procedures were blood tests (82%), electrocardiography (62%), and cranial computerized tomography scans (46%). The HRU varied across different countries, and no consistent trend was observed (Table).

**Conclusion:** This study highlights that migraine is associated with a substantial HRU burden in the ER/A&E setting. The burden further extends past the ER/A&E, as many of the patients are hospitalized or referred to specialists.

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### IHC-PO-307

#### Impact of Anxiety and Depression on Patients with Migraine. Results from the Atlas of Migraine in Spain 2018

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**Objective:** To identify anxiety and depression and their impact on patients with chronic (CM) and episodic (EM) migraine.

**Methods:** The *Atlas of Migraine in Spain* is an online survey promoted by the Spanish Patient Association of Headache and Migraine (AEMICE), and developed by the HTR of the University of Seville, with the support of the Headache Study Group of the Spanish Neurological Society (GECSN). From the 124 surveyed items, the following

were used for this analysis: sociodemographic, clinical characteristics and comorbidity data, as well as the MIDAS, Headache Needs Assessment (HANA) questionnaire and, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).

Mean (Kruskal-Wallis test), distribution ( $\chi^2$  test), and correlation analyses were performed to assess the association of HADS levels with sociodemographic and health outcome variables.

**Results:** Among patients who completed the survey ( $n = 1283$ ), 65.6% had EM and 34.4% CM. The prevalence of anxiety was 59.5% in EM and 77.4% in CM, whereas depression was 28.2% in EM and 55.4% in CM. Having university education was associated with lower levels of anxiety and depression. MIDAS and HANA were higher in patients with anxiety and/or depression, but especially high in those with CM. The total HADS score was associated with both MIDAS ( $r = 0.28$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ;  $n = 606$ ) and HANA ( $r = 0.50$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ;  $n = 619$ ). Anxiety and/or depression were associated with greater presence of comorbidities, specifically with arthritis, chronic pain, hypertension, and fibromyalgia. For CM, they were also associated with obesity, sinusitis, and heart problems.

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of anxiety and depression in patients with migraine is high, particularly in those with CM, and contributes to a decrease of health-related quality of life and disability. Our findings highlight the importance of addressing these affective disorders when treating migraine patients.

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#### Proportion of Migraine Patients in Migraine Frequency Sub-Groups: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Survey Data in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom

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**Objective:** Migraine is a debilitating disorder that affects over 10% of the world's adult population. However, there are limited data on prevalence of migraine by its frequency sub-groups. We aimed to estimate and stratify the proportion of migraine patients by frequency sub-groups, in the EU5 countries, and compare their healthcare resource use (HRU) using baseline data from the 2017 National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS).