Final report form for a granted project

ESC Central Office only

Date of sending the form: 05 August 2016

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Title of the granted project: The effect of hormonal contraception on clinical course of migraine and tension-type headache—prospective follow-up study

Amount granted by the ESC (in euro): 5500

Project number: P-2014-A-02

Allocated mentor:

Your final report

Date project actually started: 2015. January

Date of completion: 2016 December

Please provide:

• A report of your findings and data. (project summary)
• A final detailed budget on how much you have spent. Was any money not spent? Receipts may be requested.
  o How will your findings be presented?
  o Published paper—indicate journal and acceptance date:
  o preliminary data—Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry (under review)
  o invited paper review in Journal of Midwifery related the topics of this project
  o Presentation—note meeting organisation and date
  o data will presented in ESC Seminar 2017 and ESC Congress in 2018

• Add any other information you feel we should have.
• Please let us know whether having a mentor has been helpful or not.
• Sign and date the form and return to the ESC Office.
Summary of the project

1) Ethical approval of the study was sent to the Regional Ethic Committee of the University of Szeged. The approval procedure was successfully (88/2015-3614)

2) Project evaluating meetings have been organised on 24 March 2015, 1st April 2015, 13th May 2015, and 6th November 2015, 30 March 2015, 15th June 2016 in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Szeged.

3) Questionnaire was developed and piloted on the relevant population. All participants completed a questionnaire containing 25 items compiled by our research team based on our clinical practice and recent international literature research.

The questions referred to socio-demographic characteristics, the menstruation cycle pattern (mean age at the first menses, duration of menses, characteristic of menstrual cramps and large amount of bleeding, the contraception habits, use of reliable and less reliable contraceptive methods and migraine characteristic (including number of headache days, intensity of headpain, use of acute and prophylactic anti-migraine drugs).

4) Validation procedure of the questionnaire were also performed. Cronbach alfa score 0,86

5) Based upon the pilot questionnaire-based study we have been created a mobile application for android devices and we created short questionnaire (5 item) for the follow up study.
Preliminary results based on the data of 186 questionnaire were analysed and we performed the follow up until 6 months (May 2017)

The purpose of the pilot study prior the follow up was to assess the connection between menstrual cycle, oral contraceptive use of women with migraine and the clinical characteristics of the migraine attacks.

We invited all women with migraine with or without aura in the Outpatient Headache Unit of the Department of Neurology, Szeged, Hungary to participate in the assisted questionnaire-based study.

Women with migraine were diagnosed and classified according to the criteria of International Headache Society. Migraine group divided into MA and M0 subgroup. The number of headache days, initial and associated symptoms of migraine, characteristic, location and intensity of pain, use of acute and prophylactic pharmacological treatment were analysed. Headache severity was rated at a three-point scale (0=no pain, 1=mild, 2=moderate).

The statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 20.0 program. The associations between oral-contraceptive use, bleeding patterns and clinical characteristics migraine were compared by the Pearson correlation tests.

Results

The average age of the patients at the diagnosis of migraine was 18.79±6.97 years. The mean body weight and the mean body height were 65.73±15.9 kg and 165.59±9.87 cm. The mean age at menarche was 12.3±2.1 years. The majority of patients (59.4 %) had regular menstrual cycle (mean duration of the cycle: 28 days, length of bleeding: 3-5 days. Only twenty-seven patients (11.54%) had a large amount of bleeding, 39.31 % of women suffering from menstrual cramps and 44.45% of patients had changes in body mass index in the last year. Regarding the sexual activity, 155 women (83.3 %) had regular (min.3 coitus/week) sexual life in our study population. Thirty-one women (16.7%) does not have sexual activity during the study period.

Regarding contraceptive practice of the migraineurs 54.3% of women used COC, 13.4% of women reported that used levonorgestrel containing intrauterine system and 3 women
(1.61%) used vaginal ring. 26.61% of the 186 women have been used not reliable contraceptive methods as condom (22%), withdrawal (2.15%), spermicides (0.53%) and calendar method (1.61%). 3.27 % of women not used any contraceptive methods during the study period.

The Pearson correlation test revealed a relationship between duration of menstrual cycle and the intensity of headache pain (p=0.012). The duration of oral contraceptive use was correlated with the intensity and duration of headpain in the MO groups (p=0.001) and p=0.021

However there was no significant relation between the intensity of headache pain and other study parameters (e.g. use of condom or use of IUD length of bleeding, menstrual cramps, amount of bleeding, body mass index)

Next step:

- We continue the follow up and data analysis and interpretation

Updated budget

Concerning our data we have been created mobil application and now we started to spend 1000 euro (for data management and administration costs and application details)

Name: Melinda Vanya M.D. Signed

Date: 05082016

Please return this form (by email) to ESC Central Office at info@escrh.eu.