MIGRAINE AT WORK

EUROPEAN SURVEY. ANALSYS OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

EMHA

With the scientific endorsement
of the Spanish Association
of Specialists in Occupational Medicine

AEEMT

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Study conducted by:
Silvia LLadosa Marco

Writers of this text:

Mª Teófila Vicente Herrero
AEEMT Guidelines and Protocols Working Group

Mª Victoria Ramírez Iñiguez de la Torre
AEEMT Guidelines and Protocols Working Group

Luisa Capdevila García
AEEMT Guidelines and Protocols Working Group

With the supervision of the AEEMT Board of Directors

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Mª Teófila Vicente-Herrero MD,
Mª Victoria Ramírez-Iñiguez de la Torre MD,
Luisa Capdevila-García MD.
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http://www.aeemt.com/web/
www.emhalliance.org

Note: In this document, no one is discriminated against because of sex. Throughout this document, the male grammatical genre will be used to refer to mixed groups, as an application of the linguistic law of expressive economics. Only when the gender opposition is a relevant factor in the context will both genders be explained.

QUESTIONNAIRE MIGRAINE

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QUESTIONNAIRE MIGRAINE

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QUESTIONNAIRE MIGRAINE AT THE WORKPLACE - SITUATION STUDY

APROXIMATE TIME TO ANSWER QUESTIONNAIRE: 6 MINUTES

The objective of this study is to know the situation of migraine workers within the workplace and compare the situation in the different participating countries.

In this way, and with the resulting data, the implementation of actions to improve the work environment and the maximum integration of the worker with migraine within companies can be improved.

It is desired to implement the preventive and adaptive measures with common benefit for: the worker, the medical worker and the employer.

It has been translated into: English, French, Italian, German and Spanish (whose version is attached) and located on the EMHA website.

CHECK THAT YOU FULFIL THE INCLUSION CRITERIA FOR THIS STUDY:

- Participation is voluntary via the EMHA website
- The data obtained will be of epidemiological use and respect personal privacy
- Responding patients meet migraine criteria
- Responding patients are working at the time of the survey, or have been in the previous year.

SURVEY FORMAT

PATIENT/WORKER ISSUES: RELATING TO YOUR PERSONAL DATA

1. Age

- Below 20 years old ☐
- Between 21-40 ☐
- Between 41-60 ☐
- More than 61 ☐

2. Sex

- Male ☐
- Female ☐

3. Place of Residence

- Spain ☐
- Italy ☐
- France ☐
- Portugal ☐
- Ireland ☐
- United Kingdom ☐
- Germany ☐
- Another EU country ☐

4. Characteristics of your place of residence: approximate number of inhabitants

- Up to 500 inhabitants ☐
- From 500-10,000 inhabitants ☐
- From 10,000-250,000 inhabitants ☐
- From 250,000-1 million inhabitants ☐
- More than one million inhabitants ☐

5. Level of studies

- Elemental ☐
- School graduate ☐
- Superior ☐

6. Support received by the worker in their environment during migraine crises

- Good ☐
- Average ☐
- Bad ☐

7. Scope in which you live

- Rural (town) ☐
- Urban (capital) ☐

8. Type of Migraine suffering

- With aura ☐
- Without aura ☐
- Both types ☐
- Chronic/Chronified ☐

9. Duration of the Crisis

- Less than 4 hours ☐
- Between 4-6 hours ☐
- More than 6 hours ☐

10. Frequency of Crises

- Less than 3/months ☐
- Between 3-6/months ☐
- More than 6/months ☐

11. Medical supervision

(MARK THE OPTIONS NEEDED, MAY BE MORE THAN ONE)

- By neurologist ☐
- By general practitioner/family /primary care ☐
- By work doctor ☐
- By another doctor / other specialty ☐
- By nursing ☐
- I have no medical supervision/ Self-management ☐

12. Preventive Treatment of Migraine Crises

(CHECK THE OPTIONS NEEDED, MAY BE MORE THAN ONE)

- I always have preventive treatment ☐
- I have a preventive treatment at certain periods ☐
- I have several preventive treatments always ☐
- I have several preventive treatments at certain periods ☐
- I do not have preventive treatment ☐
- I don't know what a preventive treatment is ☐

13. Treatment for pain when you have a migraine crisis

(CHECK THE OPTIONS NEEDED, MAY BE MORE THAN ONE)

- With simple painkillers ☐
- With anti-inflammatory ☐

SURVEY FORMAT

- With triptans ☐
- With other symptomatic treatments ☐
- With several symptomatic treatments not previously mentioned ☐
- I do not have symptomatic treatment ☐
- I don't know what a symptomatic treatment is ☐

14. Do you use other complementary treatments? (diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness... etc.)

Yes ☐ No ☐

15. Company-sector of the worker

- Self-employed ☐
- For others ☐
- Building ☐
- Industry ☐
- Sanitary ☐
- Hospitality ☐
- Public administration ☐
- Commercial services ☐
- Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultant, advisor ☐
- Teaching ☐
- Other professional sectors ☐

16. Current Job Position of the worker

- Administrative ☐
- Commercial ☐
- Cleaning ☐
- Maintenance ☐
- Law enforcement ☐
- Sanitary ☐
- Industry operator ☐
- Customer service ☐
- Middle manager ☐
- Management position ☐
- Teacher ☐
- Others ☐

17. Risks of the position he holds

(MARK THE OPTIONS NEEDED, MAY BE MORE THAN ONE)

- Cargo handling ☐
- Exposure to noise ☐
- Exposure to chemical substances ☐
- Work stress ☐
- Rotating or night work shifts ☐
- Driving of vehicles (more than 1/3 of the working day) ☐
- Vibrations ☐
- Jobs that require great attention or precision ☐
- Risk machinery handling (forklifts or similar) ☐
- Bad environmental conditions (temperature, humidity) ☐
- Inadequate ergonomics (furniture and tools or work tools not suitable) ☐
- Use of Data/Computer Display Screens ☐
- Others ☐
- I don't know the risks of the position ☐

18. Size of the company where you work

- Microenterprise (with less than 10 workers) ☐
- Small business (between 11 to 49 workers) ☐
- Medium business (between 50 to 250 workers) ☐
- Large company (more than 250 workers) ☐

19. Location of the company where you work

- Urban (capital or polygon of the capital) ☐
- Rural (isolated industrial town or estate) ☐

20. Prevention service in the company where you work

- Own (of the company) ☐
- Other people's (arranged with another company) ☐
- I don't know the type of prevention service ☐

21. Medical Service in the company where you work

- If there is, full time ☐
- If there is, part-time ☐
- Not available in the company ☐
- I don't know if there is a medical service in the company ☐

22. Periodic examinations of health surveillance in the company in which he works

- Yes, I go every year ☐
- Yes, I go every two years ☐
- Yes, I go sporadically ☐
- I never go ☐
- I don't know if there are health surveillance exams to go to ☐

23. Company management options

o Has migraine prevented you from accessing any job?

Yes ☐ No ☐

o Have you been fired from work or not renewed your contract for migraine?

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SURVEY FORMAT

Yes ☐ No ☐

o Have you had difficulties in your company due to migraine (reprimands, penalties for poor performance, work absences or doubts about my absence from work due to migraine crisis ...)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

o In the event that you have had difficulties or labor conflict due to limitations-loss of productivity to properly carry out your work due to migraine, how often?

- Daily ☐
- Weekly ☐
- Once a month ☐
- Very sporadically ☐
- Does not impact my work

o Have you requested to be considered as a particularly sensitive worker for your migraine in relation to the job you perform?
(in Spain art. 25 LPRL)

Yes ☐ No ☐
I do not know what that is ☐

o Have you ever requested modification of your working conditions due to migraine (place, time, assigned functions, etc.)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

o Have you ever requested a job change due to migraine?

Yes ☐ No ☐

o If requested, have you adapted or adjusted in any way the job in your company for migraine (change of position or place, schedule, assigned functions, etc.)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

o Have you felt understood and supported by your company because of the limitations that migraine implies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

o Have you felt understood and supported by your peers in relation to the limitations that migraine implies?

Yes ☐ No ☐

24. Personal perception of your work capacity on days without migraine (self-perception) o The days you DO NOT SUFFER A MIGRAINE CRISIS: do you feel unable to properly perform your job?

- Yes, daily ☐
- Yes, weekly ☐
- Yes, once a month ☐
- Yes, but very sporadically ☐
- Does not impact my work ☐

25. Personal perception of your work capacity on days without migraine (self-perception) o The days you DO NOT SUFFER A CRISIS. For what types of tasks do you feel unable to perform due to the after effects of migraine or its treatments?

- None, I can do any work ☐
- I consider myself limited for some jobs ☐
- I consider myself limited for all jobs ☐

26. Personal perception of your work capacity on the days you suffer from migraine (self-perception) o The days that you DO HAVE A MIGRAINE CRISIS Do you think that migraine can make it impossible for you to do your job?

Yes ☐ No ☐

27. Do you think that having a migraine classifies you as a disabled person ?:

No ☐ Yes, but only during crises ☐
Yes all the time ☐

28. Do you think that the fact of working even if you suffer from migraine facilitates social integration?

Yes ☐ No ☐

29. Do you think the world of work facilitates the integration of the person with Migraine?

Yes ☐ No ☐

30. What would you ask companies so they can improve the situation of workers who like you suffer from migraine?
(CHECK THE OPTIONS NEEDED, MAY BE MORE THAN ONE)

- Time flexibility ☐
- Adaptation options in the workplace ☐
- Job Change Options ☐
- Work from home ☐
- Have rest / silence areas in the company ☐
- Have a Health Service in my company (doctor-nurse) ☐
- Several or all of them ☐

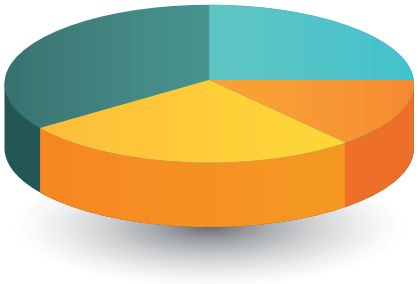
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COLLABORATION

DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY is carried out as a result of the survey of patients working in 7 countries of the European Union and leaving open the option to include patients from other countries. The survey is translated into: Spanish, French, English, Italian and German and is made available in electronic format on the EMHA website: https://www.emhalliance.org/what-is-emha/

A total of 3,342 patients have answered the questionnaire. Each of the 31 questions that make up the questionnaire has been analyzed, presented by means of frequency tables (absolute frequency (N), relative frequency (% with respect to N = 3,342) and valid relative frequency (with respect to the total available data).

The initial descriptive shows the following results:



PHASE 1

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MIGRANCE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR WORK AND LABOR CONDITIONS

PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

PREVENTIVE LABOR DEMANDS OF WORKERS WITH MIGRAINE

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

1. 85.13% are in the middle and labor-active age block.
2. 90% of the participants have been women.
3. Participation has not been homogeneous in all countries, highlighting Spain and Germany as the countries with the greatest participation.
4. Participants live in medium-large cities (35% in locations with more than 250,000 inhabitants and 72.5 in locations with more than 10,000 inhabitants)
5. Patients who have participated are mostly highly qualified (69% with higher studies and 27% with medium studies).
6. Patients receive moderate support from their environment during migraine attacks (44.06%).
7. Patients reside in urban settings (68.63%).

The results can be seen in TABLE 1

TABLE 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of participants in the study

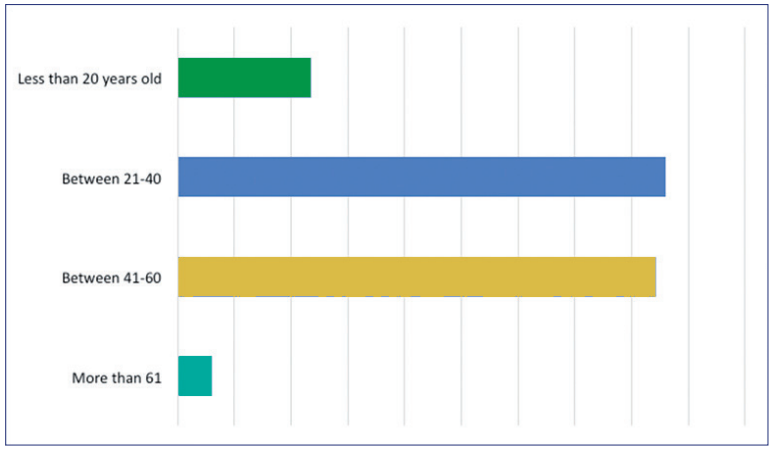
Variable		%	n
Age	Less than 20 years old	11,79%	394
	Between 21-40	42,97%	1.436
	Between 41-60	42,16%	1.409
	More than 61	3,08%	103
Sex	Man	10,02%	335
	Woman	89,98%	3.008
Level of education	Elementary	4,01%	134
	Medium	26,94%	900
	Superior	69,05%	2.307
Environment support	Good	28,11%	939
	Average	44,06%	1.472
	Bad	27,84%	930
Country of residence	Spain	31,13%	1.039
	Italy	8,36%	279
	France	2,61%	87
	Portugal	3,95%	132
	Ireland	6,65%	222
	United Kingdom	8,96%	299
	Germany	21,09%	704
	Other countries in the EU	17,26%	576
Town size	Up to 500 inhabitants	4,08%	136
	From 500-10.000 inhabitants	23,43%	782
	From 10.000-250.000 inhabitants	37,49%	1.251
	From 250.000-1 million inhabitants	13,52%	451
	More tan 1 million inhabitants	21,49%	717
Area of residence	Rural (town)	31,37%	1.048
	Urban (capital)	68,63%	2.293

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

TABLE 1

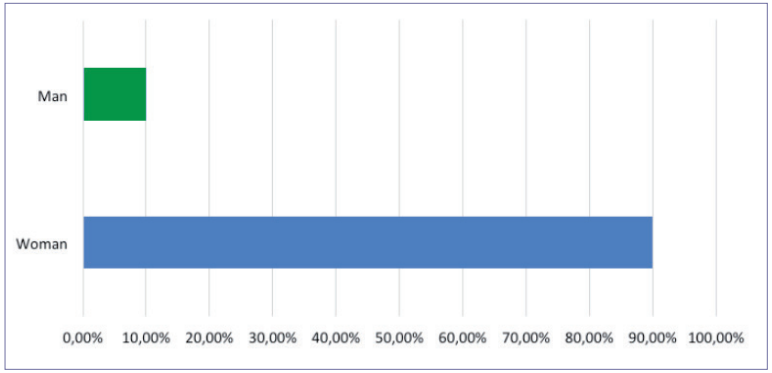
1. AGE

Answer options	Answers	n
Less than 20 years old	11,79%	394
Between 21-40	42,97%	1.436
Between 41-60	42,16%	1.409
More than 61	3,08%	103
TOTAL		3.342



2. SEX

Answer options	Answers	n
Man	10,02%	335
Woman	89,98%	3.008
TOTAL		3.343

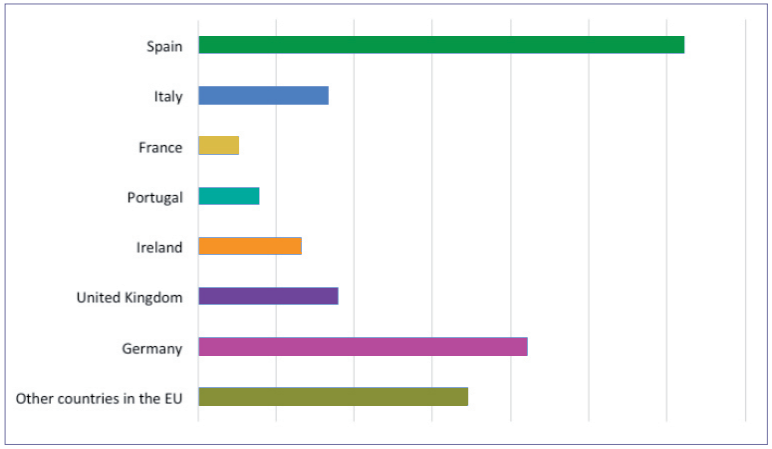


SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

TABLE 1

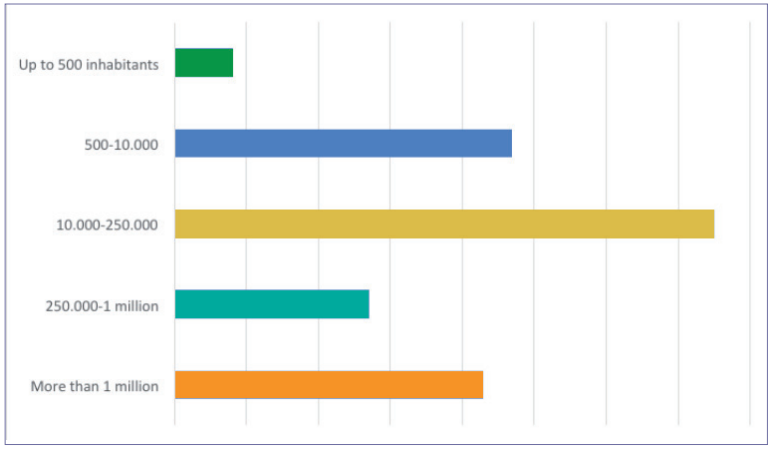
3. COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Answer options	Answers	n
Spain	31,13%	1.039
Italy	8,36%	279
France	2,61%	87
Portugal	3,95%	132
Ireland	6,65%	222
United Kingdom	8,96%	299
Germany	21,09%	704
Other countries in the EU	17,26%	576
TOTAL		3.338



4. TOWN SIZE

Answer options	Answers	n
Up to 500 inhabitants	4,08%	136
Between 500 - 10.000	23,43%	782
Between 10.000 - 250.000	37,49%	1.251
Between 250.000 -1 million	13,52%	451
More tan 1 million	21,49%	717
TOTAL		3.337

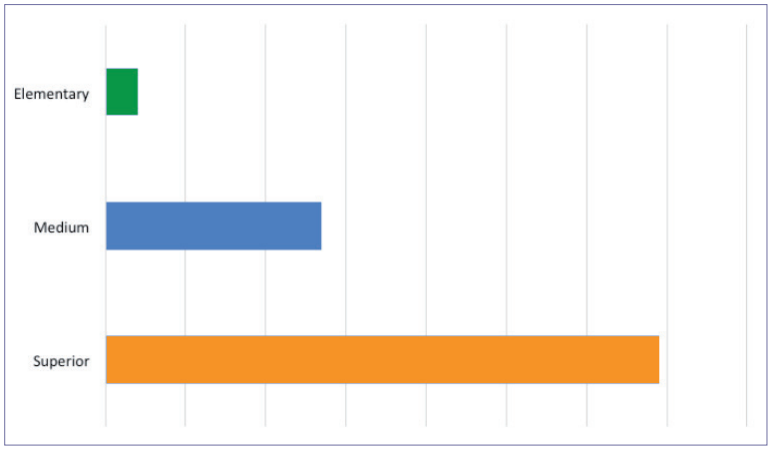


SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

TABLE 1

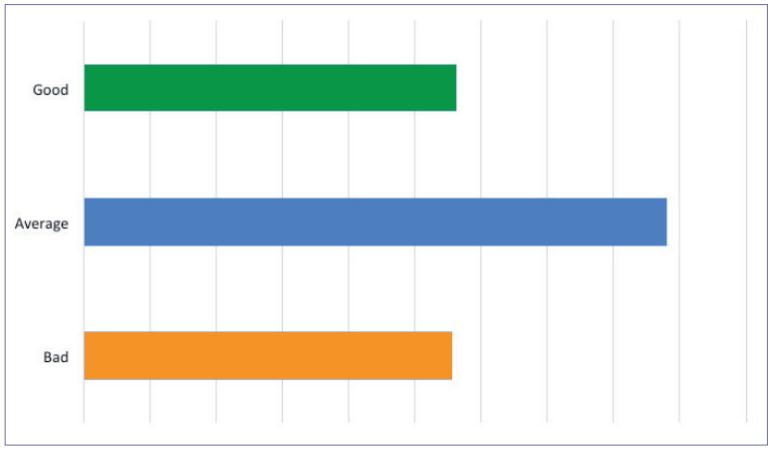
5. LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Answer options	Answers	n
Elementary	4,01%	134
Medium	26,94%	900
Superior	69,05%	2.307
TOTAL		3.341



6. SUPORT RECEIVED BY WORKER

Answer options	Answers	n
Good	28,11%	939
Average	44,06%	1.472
Bad	27,84%	930
TOTAL		3.341

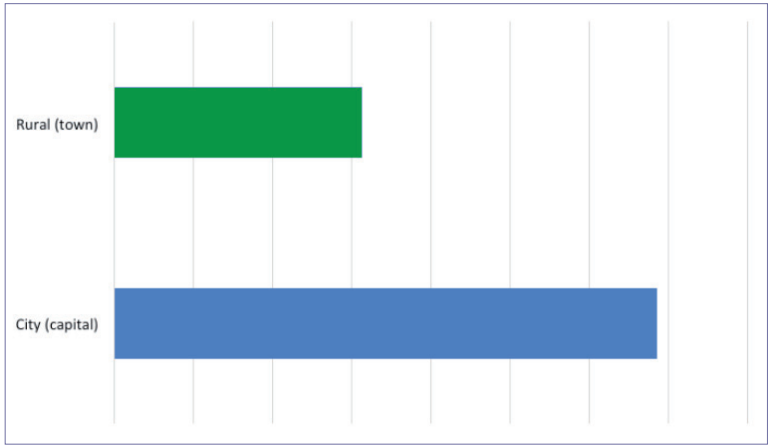


SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

TABLE 1

7. AREA OF RESIDENCE

Answer options	Answers	n
Rural (town)	31,37%	1.048
City (capital)	68,63%	2.293
TOTAL		3.341



CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MIGRANCE

1. 32.3% have chronic or chronic migraine crises and, although migraines without aura are more frequent, 24% have both types of crises, with and without aura.
2. Crises are prolonged (65% have a crisis of 6 or more hours).
3. High frequency of crisis (67% suffer more than 3 crises per month).
4. Migraine control is by specialists in neurology and/or primary care/family doctors (more than 50%), although 25.6% report not carrying any type of medical supervision or Self-management.
5. It is under the use of preventive medication (48.7% do not carry out preventive treatment or do not know what it is).
6. Symptomatic treatment is mainly with triptans (57%) and / or simple anti-inflammatory analgesics. 8.2% do not carry symptomatic treatment or do not know what it is.
7. More than half of the participants use other complementary therapies (55.42%).

The results can be seen in TABLE 2

TABLE 2. Characteristics of the migraine

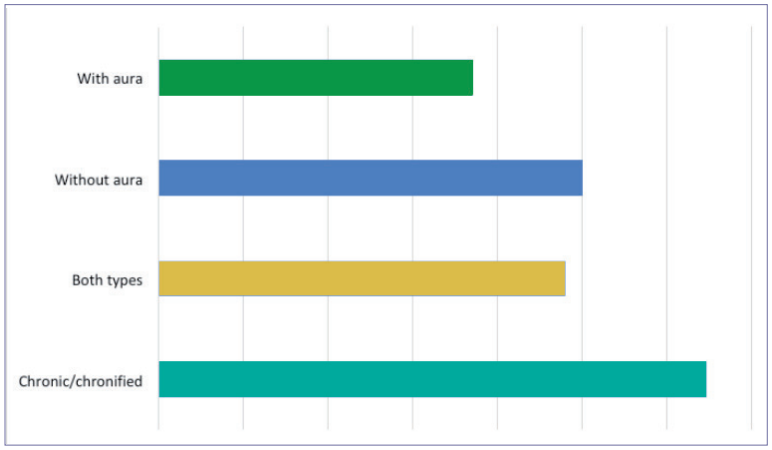
Variable		%	n
Type of migraine	With aura	18,56%	619
	Without aura	25,07%	836
	Both types	24,05%	802
	Chronich / Chronified	32,32%	1.078
Duration of the crises	More tan 4 hours	9,76%	326
	Between 4-6 hours	25,08%	838
	More tan 6 hours	65,16%	2.177
Frequency of the crises	Less tan 3 months	32,90%	1.100
	Between 3-6 months	30,45%	1.018
	More tan 6 months	36,64%	1.225
Medical supervision	By neurologist	52,41%	1.752
	By general practitioner/family/primary care	54,50%	1.822
	By work doctor	2,54%	85
	By other doctor/specialist	13,13%	439
	By hospital	3,44%	115
	I don't have medical supervision/Self-management	25,64%	857
Preventive treatment	I always have preventive treatment	28,47%	951
	I seasonally have preventive treatment	16,20%	541
	I always have several preventive treatments	9,46%	316
	I seasonally have several preventive treatments	5,39%	180
	I don´t have a preventive treatment	38,11%	1.273
	I don´t know what a preventive treatment is	10,54%	352
Symptomatic treatment	With regular pain killers	39,22%	1.310
	With anti-inflammatories	38,80%	1.296
	With triptans	56,98%	1.903
	With other symptomatic treatments	15,48%	517
	With various symptomatic treatments not mentioned before	7,81%	261
	I don´t have a symptomatic treatment	3,95%	132
	I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is	4,31%	144
Complementary therapies	Yes	44,58%	1.490
	No	55,42%	1.852

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MIGRANCE

TABLE 2

8. TYPE OF MIGRAINE

Answer options	Answers	n
With aura	18,56%	619
Without aura	25,07%	836
Both types	24,05%	802
Chronic/chronified	32,32%	1.078
TOTAL		3.334



9. DURATION OF ATTACKS

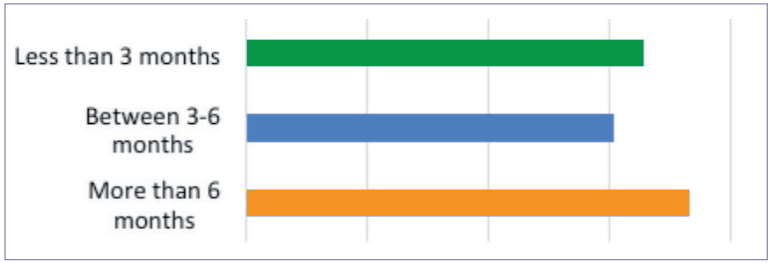
Answer options	Answers	n
Less than 4 hours	9,76%	326
Between 4-6 hours	25,08%	838
More than 6 hours	65,16%	2.177
TOTAL		3.341

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MIGRANCE

TABLE 2

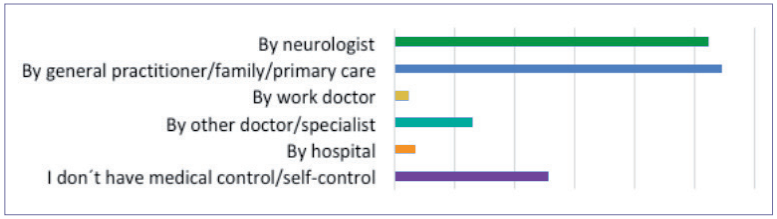
10. FREQUENCY OF THE ATTACKS

Answer options	Answers	n
Less than 3 months	32,90%	1.100
Between 3-6 months	30,45%	1.018
More than 6 months	36,64%	1.225
TOTAL		3.343



11. MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Answer options	Answers	n
By neurologist	52,41%	1.752
By general practitioner/family/primary care	54,50%	1.822
By work doctor	2,54%	85
By other doctor/specialist	13,13%	439
By Hospital	3,44%	115
I don´t have medical supervision/Self-management	25,64%	857
TOTAL SURVEYED		3.343

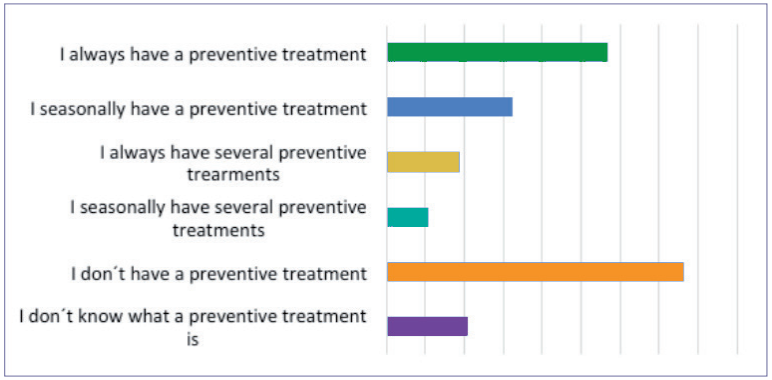


CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MIGRANCE

TABLE 2

12. PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Answer options	Answers	n
I always have a preventive treatment	28,47%	951
I seasonally have a preventive treatment	16,20%	541
I always have several preventive treatments	9,46%	316
I seasonally have several preventive treatments	5,39%	180
I don´t have a preventive treatment	38,11%	1.273
I don´t know what a preventive treatment is	10,54%	1.273
TOTAL SURVEYED		3.340



13. SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT

Answer options	Answers	n
With regular pain-killers	39,22%	1.310
With anti-inflammatories	38,80%	1.296
With triptans	56,98%	1.903
With other symptomatic treatments	15,48%	517
With several symptomatic treatments not mentioned before	7,81%	261
I don´t have a symptomatic treatment	3,95%	132
I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is	4,31%	144
TOTAL SURVEYED		3.340

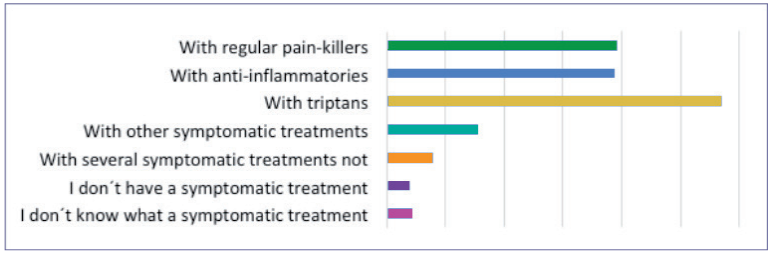
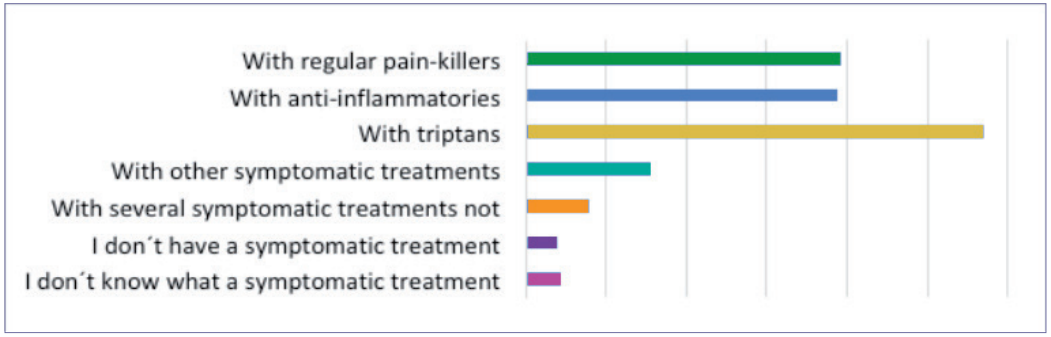


TABLE 2

14. SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT

Answer options	Answers	n
With regular pain-killers	39,22%	1.310
With anti-inflammatories	38,80%	1.296
With triptans	56,98%	1.903
With other symptomatic treatments	15,48%	517
With several symptomatic treatments not mentioned before	7,81%	261
I don´t have a symptomatic treatment	3,95%	132
I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is	4,31%	144
TOTAL SURVEYED		3.340

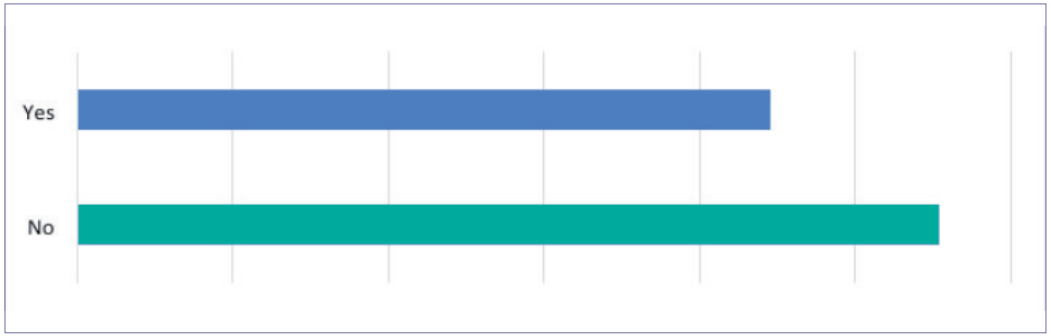


CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MIGRANCE

15. USE OF COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS

Answer options	Answers	n
Yes	44,58%	1.490
No	55,42%	1.852
TOTAL SURVEYED		3.342

TABLE 2



CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR WORK AND LABOR CONDITIONS

1. Participating workers are mostly employed persons and carry out their activity in the health sector and/or in the public administration.
2. They perform medium/high qualification jobs (toilets, middle managers, customer service ...).
3. The occupational stress linked to work position, the use of data display screens, noise and, to a lesser extent, high attention, unsuitable environmental conditions and work shifts stand out.
4. They perform their work mostly in medium/large companies (59%).
5. Companies are located in capitals or capital parks (80%).

The results are shown in TABLE 3

TABLE 3. Occupational characteristics

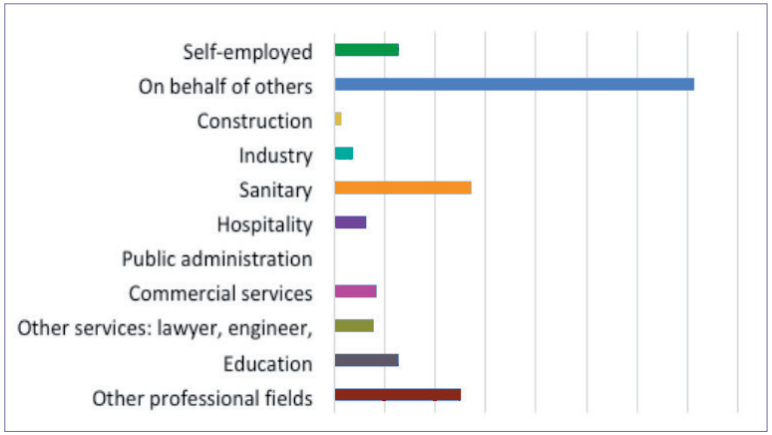
Variable		%	n
Type of labor and sector	Self-employed	6,37%	212
	On behalf of others	35,59%	1.185
	Construction	0,75%	25
	Industry	1,86%	62
	Sanitary	13,60%	453
	Hospitality	3,24%	108
	Public service	11,41%	380
	Commercial services	4,23%	141
	Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, advisor	3,96%	132
	Education	6,43%	214
	Other professional fields	12,55%	418
Position he holds	Cleaning	1,32%	44
	Maintenance	0,84%	28
	Law enforcement	0,87%	29
	Healthcare	18,41%	613
	Industry operator	2,61%	87
	Customer service	10,81%	360
	Middle manager	10,42%	347
	Management position	5,20%	173
	Teacher	7,15%	238
	Other	42,37%	1.411
Business size	Micro business (less tan 10 employees)	20,24%	670
	Small business (between 11 and 49 employees)	21,00%	695
	Medium business (between 50 and 250 employees)	20,36%	674
	Big business (more than 250 employees)	38,40%	1.271
Location of business	Urban (capital industrial estate in the capital)	79,93%	2.652
	Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	20,07%	666

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR WORK AND LABOR CONDITIONS

TABLE 3

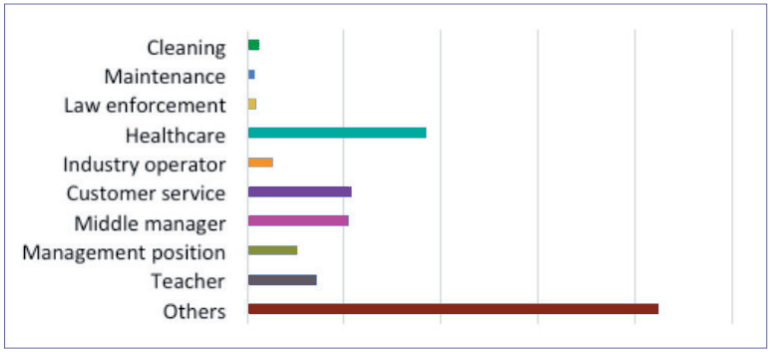
15. JOB SECTOR

Answer options	Answers	n
Self-employed	6,37%	212
On behalf of others	35,59%	1.185
Construction	0,75%	25
Industry	1,86%	62
Sanitary	13,60%	453
Hospitality	3,24%	108
Public administration	11,41%	380
Commercial services	4,23%	141
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultant, advisor	3,96%	132
Education	6,43%	214
Other professional fields	12,55%	418
TOTAL		3.330



16. TYPE OF JOB

Answer options	Answers	n
Cleaning	1,32%	44
Maintenance	0,84%	28
Law enforcement	0,87%	29
Healthcare	18,41%	613
Industry operator	2,61%	87
Customer service	10,81%	360
Middle manager	10,42%	347
Management position	5,20%	173
Teacher	7,15%	238
Others	42,37%	1.411
TOTAL		3.330

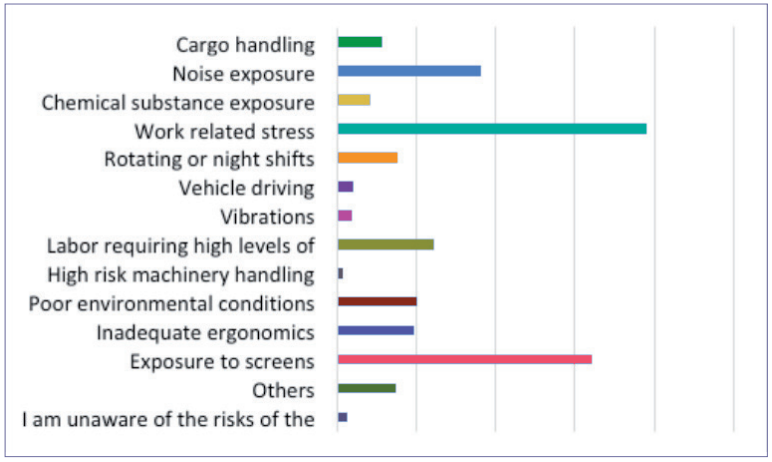


CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR WORK AND LABOR CONDITIONS

TABLE 3

17. RISKS OF JOB POST

Answer options	Answers	n
Cargo handling	11,37%	379
Noise exposure	36,43%	1.214
Chemical substance exposure	8,52%	284
Work related stress	77,97%	2.508
Rotating or night shifts	15,46%	515
Vehicle driving (more than 1/3 of workday)	4,14%	138
Vibrations	3,87%	129
Labor requiring high levels of precision or attention	24,31%	810
High risk machinery handling	1,44%	48
Poor environmental conditions	20,29%	676
Inadequate ergonomics	19,39%	646
Exposure to screens	64,17%	2.138
Others	14,95%	498
I am unaware of the risks of the position	2,70%	90
TOTAL SURVEYED		3.332



18. COMPANY SITE

Answer options	Answers	n
Micro business (less than 10 employees)	20,24%	670
Small business (between 11 and 49 employees)	21,00%	695
Medium business (between 50 and 250 employees)	20,36%	674
Big business (more than 250 employees)	38,40%	1.271
TOTAL		3.310

19. AREA IN WHICH COMPANY IS LOCATED

Answer options	Answers	n
Urban (capital or industrial estate in the capital)	79,93%	2.652
Rutal (town or remote industrial estate)	20,07%	666
TOTAL		3.318

PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

1. A high percentage (43.7%) is unaware if their company has Prevention Service and/or the type of Service it has. Among those who know this data, 37% have their own Prevention Service.
2. There is a lack of knowledge about the availability of Medical Service in the company, or it is not available (70.6%). Only 18% have full-time Medical Service and 11% have it part-time.
3. In the surveillance of workers' health as a preventive medical activity, 25.9% do not know if their company has/carries out this activity and 29% never attends the periodic health examination. Only 21.3% go to the Medical Service on a regular basis annually.
4. Regarding the relationship of migraine with labor activity, management and the use of possible preventive options, the majority of workers do not report a special conflict, except in some cases reprimands. On the other hand, mostly affected workers have not made use of adaptive preventive options linked to preventive management and feel more understood by their peers than by the company in its limitations due to migraine crises.
5. The concept of special sensitivity contained in art. 25 of the Spanish Preventive Law and related to migraine, is either unknown or not applied /requested by the worker.
6. Despite the frequency of the crisis and its duration, the labor impact of migraine is low, only 15% have daily limitations or greater than one week / month (habituation effect?).
7. On days when they do not suffer from migraine crises, patients do not present any type of limitation in their work or are very sporadic and are not considered limited for any job or only for some very specific ones.
8. In migraine crises, 94% of workers are considered unable to perform their work. 60% are considered disabled only during pain crises.
9. 64.5% consider that work favors their social integration, but that the world of work does not facilitate it (72.5%).

The results are shown in TABLE 4 and 5

PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

TABLE 4 y 5

TABLE 4. Preventive characteristics and options

Variable		%	n
Occupational hazards	Cargo handling	11,37%	379
	Exposure to noise	36,43%	1.214
	Exposure to chemical substances	8,52%	284
	Work related stress	77,97%	2.598
	Rotating or night shifts	15,46%	515
	Vehicle driving (more than 1/3 of workday)	4,14%	138
	Vibrations	3,87%	129
	Labor that requires high levels of precision or attention	24,31%	810
	Handling of risky machinery	1,44%	48
	Poor environmental conditions	20,29%	676
	Inadequate ergonomics	19,39%	646
	Exposure to screens	64,17%	2.138
	Others	14,95%	498
	I am unaware of the risks of the position	2,70%	90
Type of PS of the company	Own (of the Company)	36,96%	1.226
	Outside agreement with another company	19,35%	642
	I am unaware of the prevention services	43,68%	1.449
MS in the company	Yes, full time	18,09%	600
	Yes, part time	11,25%	373
	None	49,14%	1.630
	I am unaware if medical services exist in the company	21,53%	714
Medical check-ups	Yes, I go every year	21,29%	705
	Yes, I go every two years	9,09%	301
	Yes, I go occasionally	14,64%	485
	I never go	29,11%	964
	I am unaware of the existance of medical check-ups	25,88%	857
Especial sensibilidad	Yes	9,68%	321
	No	63,84%	2.117
	I don´t know what that is	26,48%	878

TABLE 4 y 5

TABLE 5. Self-perception of labor limitations due to migraine

Variable		%	n
Perception limitations/ work capacity without crisis	Yes, daily	10,86%	360
	Yes, weekly	6,07%	201
	Yes, sometimes during the month	6,76%	224
	Yes, but very sporadically	16,66%	552
	It does not affect my work	59,66%	1977
Perception Labor limitations due to crises sequels or treatments	I can perform any task	49,61%	1649
	I consider myself to be limited for certain tasks	30,23%	1005
	I consider myself to be limited for all tasks	20,16%	670
Perception of work capacity in crises	Yes	94,18%	3139
	No	5,82%	194
Perception of disability due to migraine	No	27,16%	907
	Yes, but only during crises	59,76%	1996
	Yes, all the time	13,08%	437
Perception of work as a social integrator	Yes	64,48%	2146
	No	35,52%	1182
Perception of integrative ease of companies	Yes	27,48%	913
	No	72,52%	2409

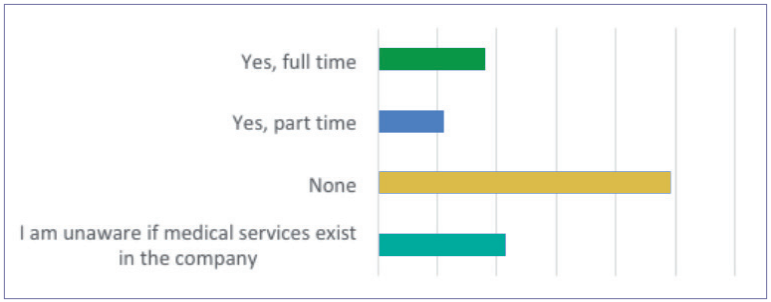
TABLE 4 y 5

20. PREVENTION SERVICE AT THE COMPANY

Answer options	Answers	n
Own (of the company)	36,96%	1.226
Outside agreement with another company	19,35%	642
I am unaware of the prevention services	43,68%	1.449
TOTAL		3.317

21. COMPANY SITE

Answer options	Answers	n
Yes, full time	20,24%	600
Yes, part time	21,00%	373
None	20,36%	1.630
I am unaware if medical services exist in the company	38,40%	714
TOTAL		3.317

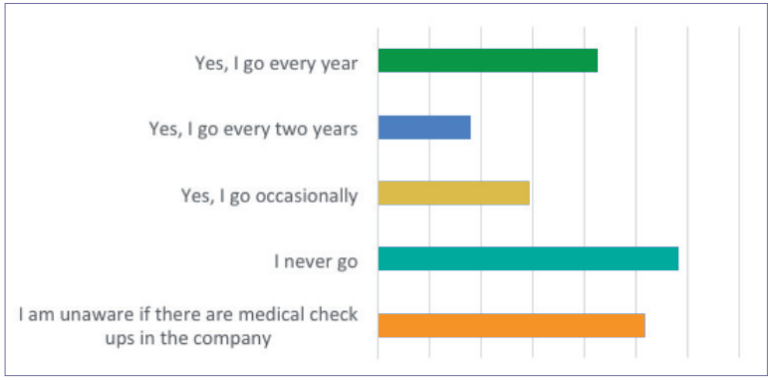


PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

TABLE 4 y 5

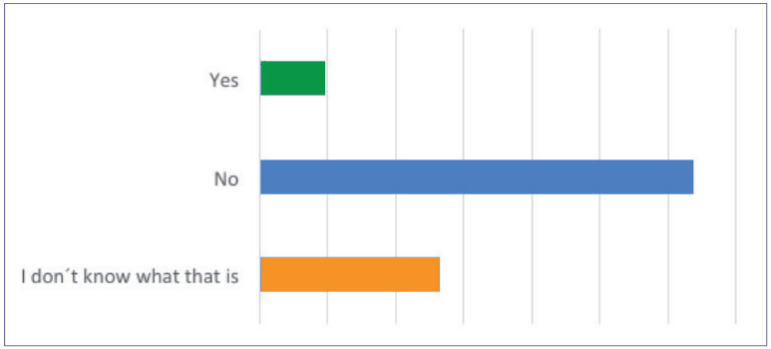
22. HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

Answer options	Answers	n
Yes, I go every year	21,29%	705
Yes, I go every two years	9,09%	301
Yes, I go occasionally	14,64%	485
I never go	29,11%	964
I am unaware if there are medical check-ups in the company	25,88%	857
TOTAL		3.312



23A. HAS MIGRAINE PREVENTED YOU FROM ACCESSING A JOB?

Answer options	Answers	n
Yes	9,69%	321
No	63,84%	2.117
I don´t know what that is	26,48%	878
TOTAL		3.316

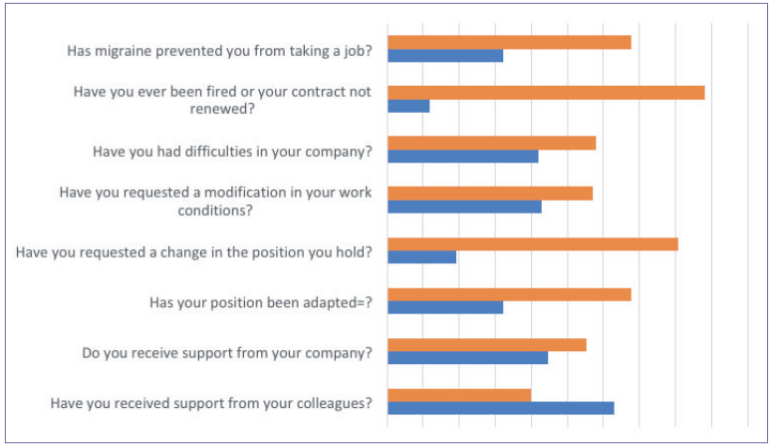


PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

TABLE 4 y 5

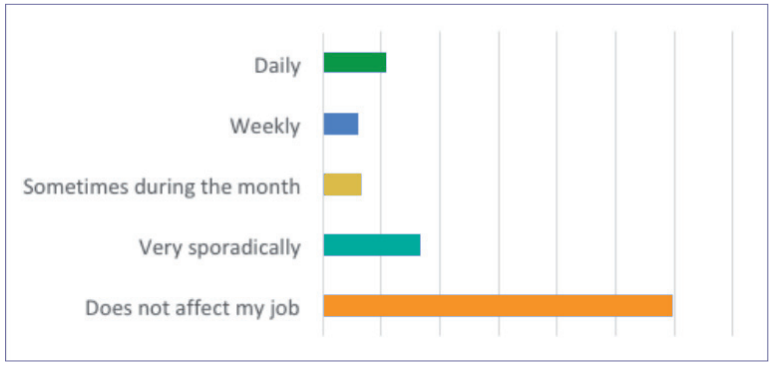
23 B and C

	Yes	No	n
Has migraine prevented you from taking a job?	32,27%	67,73%	3.254
Have you ever been fired?	11,70%	88,30%	3.222
Have you ever had difficulties in your work?	42,06%	57,94%	3.236
Have you ever requested a modification in your work conditions?	43,00%	57,00%	3.230
Have you ever requested a change in your position?	19,10%	80,90%	3.167
Has your position been adapted?	32,38%	67,62%	2.267
Do you receive support from the company?	44,54%	55,46%	3.197
Do you receive support from your colleagues?	63,08%	36,92%	3.226



24. WHEN TO DO NOT SUFFER FROM MIGRAINE, DO YOU HAVE LIMITATIONS WHEN PERFORMINE YOUR JOB?

Answer options	Answers	n
Daily	10,86%	360
Weekly	6,07%	201
Sometimes during the month	6,76%	224
Very sporadically	16,66%	552
Does not affect my job	59,66%	1.977
TOTAL		3.314



PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

TABLE 4 y 5

25. PERCEPTION OF YOUR WORK ABILITY WHEN YOU DO NOT SUFFER FROM MIGRAINE

Answer options	Answers	n
I can perform any task	49,61%	1.649
I consider myself to be limited for certain tasks	30,23%	1.005
I consider myself to be limited for all tasks	20,16%	670
TOTAL		3.324

26. WHEN YOU HAVE A MIGRAINE ATTACK, DO YOU FEEL UNABLE TO PERFORM YOUR JOB

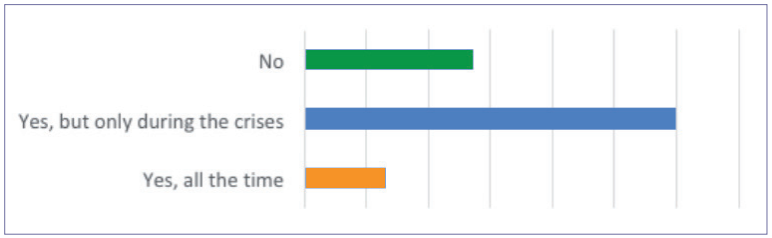
Answer options	Answers	n
Yes	94,18%	3.139
No	5,82%	194
TOTAL		3.333

PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

TABLE 4 y 5

27. DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF TO DE DISABLED?

Answer options	Answers	n
No	27,16%	907
Yes, but only during the crises	59,76%	1.996
Yes, all the time	13,08%	437
TOTAL		3.340



28. DO YOU PERCEIVE YOUR JOB EASES YOUR SOCIAL INTEGRATION?

Answer options	Answers	n
Yes	64,48%	2.146
No	35,52%	1.182
TOTAL		3.328

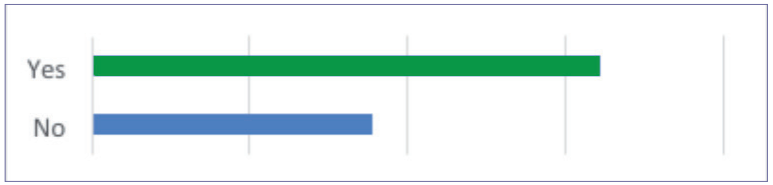
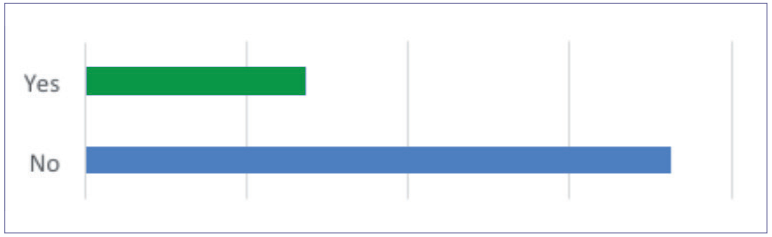


TABLE 4 y 5

29. DO YOU THINK THAT EMPLOIMENT HELPS THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF THE PERSON WITH MIGRAINE?

Answer options	Answers	n
Yes	27,48%	913
No	72,52%	2.409
TOTAL		3.322



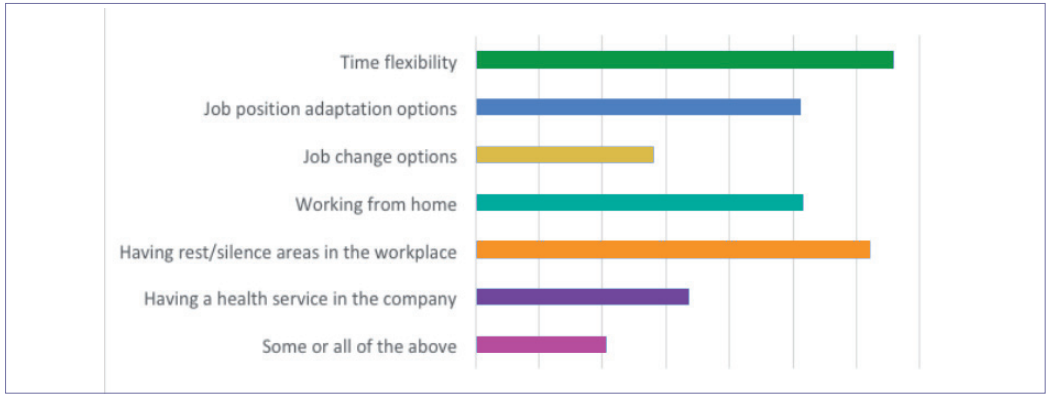
PREVENTIVE LABOR DEMANDS OF WORKERS WITH MIGRAINE

Among the options proposed to improve the integration of workers in the workplace in the survey are: time flexibility, disposing of rest or silence areas during crises, work options from home (teleworking) and adaptive work options in their jobs

TABLE 6

TABLE 6. Preventive labor demands of workers with migraine

Variable		%	n
Requested improvement options	Time flexibility	65,93%	2185
	Job position adaptation options	51,27%	1699
	Job change options	28,03%	929
	Working from home/teleworking	51,75%	1715
	Having rest/silence areas in the workplace	62,25%	2063
	Having a health service in the company (doctor/nurse)	33,74%	1118
	Some or all of the above	20,76%	688



MIGRAINE AND LABOUR-SITUATION

STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

PHASE 2.1

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, COUNTRY, CHARCATERISTICS OF LOCALITY, LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR AREA IN WHICH YOU LIVE?

EMHA

MIGRAINE AND WORK SURVEY SITUATION ASSESSMENT

Do the characteristics of the migraine vary according to age, sex, country, type of town/city, level of studies completed or the environment in which the patient lives?

A total of 3350 subjects from different countries filled out the "MIGRAINE AND WORK SURVEY - SITUATION ASSESSMENT".

In the following analysis the characteristics of the migraine are analysed, taking a series of sociodemographic variables into consideration (age, gender, place of residence, type of town/city where they reside, level of studies completed and the environment in which they live).

The characteristics of the migraine are defined by the following survey questions:

- Type of migraine (Question 8 - P8)
- Duration of the attack (Question 9 - P9)
- Medical Management (Question 11 - P11)
- Preventive treatment for migraine attacks (Question 12 - P12)
- Treatment for pain when the patient has a migraine attack (Question 13 - P13)
- Use of other complementary treatments (diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.) (Question 14 - P14)

A bivariant analysis has been performed for each of the characteristics of the migraine, according to each sociodemographic parameter.

Contingency tables are presented which show the absolute frequency (N) and the percentage (%) for each cross tab. Depending on the nature of the survey variables (categorical variables) the Chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test are used to analyze the possible relationship between the characteristics of the migraine and the sociodemographic variables.

In the case of questions P11, P12 and P13, as these are multiple-choice questions, the data for each of the possible answers has been analyzed separately.

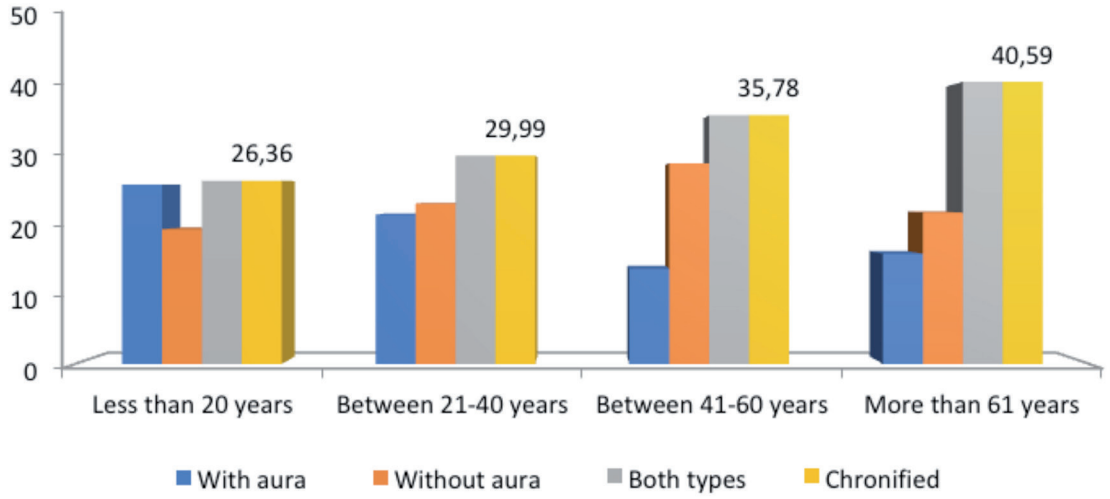
1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

TABLE 1. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to age

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Age of worker	With aura (n=619)	Without aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronic Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	100 (25.84)	75 (19.38)	110 (28.42)	102 (26.36)	387 (100)	
Between 21-40	308 (21.48)	331 (23.08)	365 (25.45)	430 (29.99)	1.434 (100)	
Between 41-60	192 (13.66)	406 (28.88)	305 (21.69)	503 (35.78)	1.406 (100.01)	<0.0001
More than 61	16 (15.84)	22 (21.78)	22 (21.78)	41 (40.59)	101 (99.99)	
Total	616 (18.51)	834 (25.06)	802 (24.1)	1.076 (32.33)	3.328 (100)	
Not available	3	2	0	2	7	

As age increases, chronified migraine increases.

FIGURE 1. Distribution of the type of migraine according to age



1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

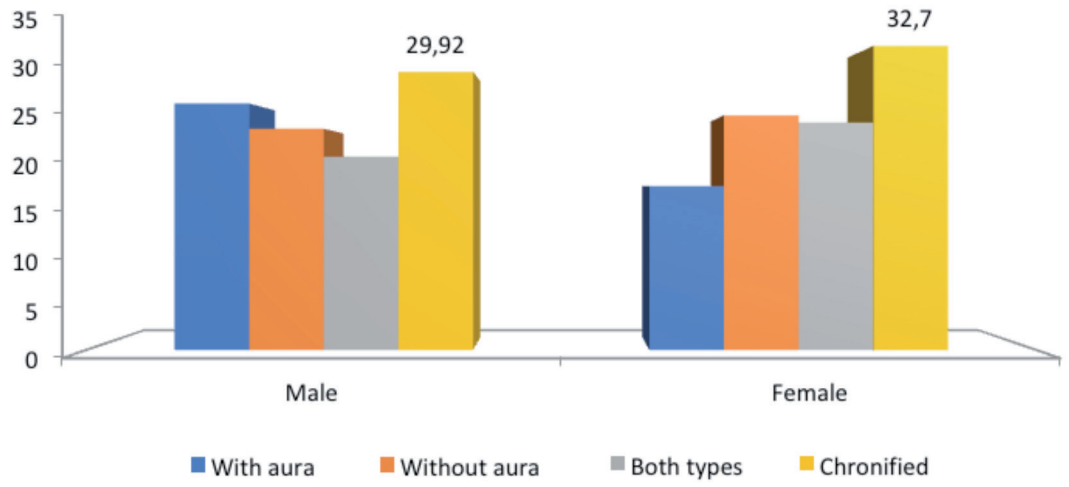
1.1

TABLE 2. Distribution (N (%)) of type of migraine according to gender

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Gender of the worker	With aura (n=619)	Without aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronic Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Male	88 (26.51)	79 (23.8)	69 (20.78)	96 (28.92)	332 (100.01)	<0.0001
Female	528 (17.62)	756 (25.23)	733 (24.46)	980 (32.7)	2.997 (100.01)	
Total	616 (18.5)	835 (25.08)	802 (24.09)	1.076 (32.32)	3.329 (99.99)	
Not available	3	1	0	2	6	

In both sexes the most frequent is chronic migraine, although it is more prevalent in women.
Migraine with aura occurs more in men, while migraine without aura is more affected by women.

FIGURE 2. Type of migraine according to gender



1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

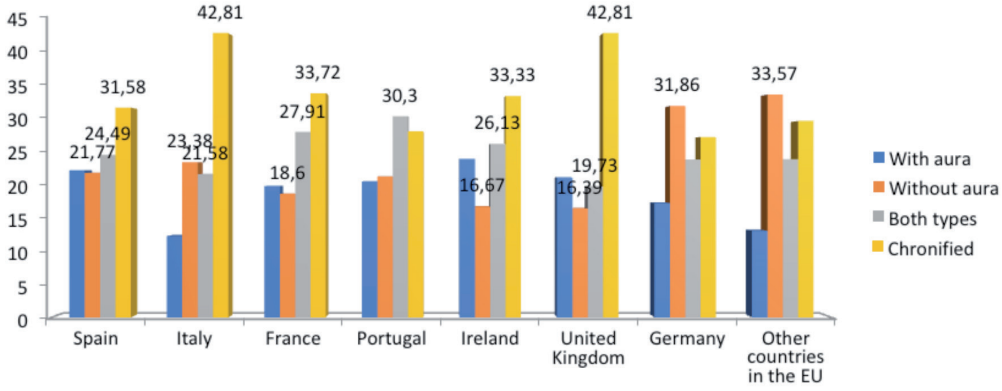
1.1

TABLE 3. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to place of residence

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Place of residence	With aura (n=619)	Without aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronic Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Spain	228 (22.16)	224 (21.77)	252 (24.49)	325 (31.58)	1.029 (100)	<0.0001
Italy	34 (12.23)	65 (23.38)	60 (21.58)	119 (42.81)	278 (100)	
France	17 (19.77)	16 (18.6)	24 (27.91)	29 (33.72)	86 (100)	
Portugal	27 (20.45)	28 (21.21)	40 (30.3)	37 (28.03)	132 (99.99)	
Ireland	53 (23.87)	37 (16.67)	58 (26.13)	74 (33.33)	222 (100)	
United Kingdom	63 (21.07)	49 (16.39)	59 (19.73)	128 (42.81)	299 (100)	
Germany	121 (17.21)	224 (31.86)	167 (23.76)	191 (27.17)	703 (100)	
Other countries in the EU	75 (13.04)	193 (33.57)	137 (23.83)	170 (29.57)	575 (100.01)	
Total	618 (18.59)	836 (25.15)	797 (23.98)	1.073 (32.28)	3.324 (100)	
Not available	1	0	5	5	11	

The most frequent type of migraine in almost all countries is chronic, except in Portugal, where both types predominate, and Germany and other EU countries not included in the initial study, in which migraine is more frequent without aura. If we analyze in which country each type of migraine is more frequent: with aura, in Ireland; without aura, in other EU countries; both types, in Portugal; and the one in the United Kingdom and Italy.

FIGURE 3. Type of migraine according to gender



1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

1.1

TABLE 4. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to characteristics of place of residence

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Place of residence	With aura (n=619)	Without aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronic Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	32 (23.7)	30 (22.22)	27 (20)	46 (34.07)	135 (99.99)	0.042
Bteween 500-10.000 inhabitants	132 (16.99)	200 (25.74)	213 (27.41)	232 (29.86)	777 (100)	
Beween 10.000-250.000	239 (19.17)	317 (25.42)	293 (23.5)	398 (31.92)	1.247 (100.01)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	86 (19.15)	131 (29.18)	94 (20.94)	138 (30.73)	449 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	127 (17.76)	157 (21.96)	173 (24.2)	258 (36.08)	715 (100)	
Total	616 (18.54)	835 (25.13)	800 (24.07)	1.072 (32.26)	3.323 (100)	
Not available	3	1	2	6	12	

There are no statistically significant differences in the type of migraine, depending on the characteristics of their of residence.

1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

1.1

TABLE 5. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to level of education

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Place of residence	With aura (n=619)	Without aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronic Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Elementary	24 (18.18)	25 (18.94)	45 (34.09)	38 (28.79)	132 (100)	0.038
Medium	167 (18.7)	202 (22.62)	220 (24.64)	304 (34.04)	893 (100)	
Superior	427 (18.54)	606 (26.31)	534 (23.19)	736 (31.96)	2.303 (100)	
Total	618 (18.57)	833 (25.03)	799 (24.01)	1.078 (32.39)	3.328 (100)	
Not available	1	3	3	0	7	

In workers with medium or higher education, the most frequent is chronic migraine, while in elementary studies, both types predominate, but the differences are not statistically significant.

1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

1.1

TABLE 6: Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to the area you live in

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Place of residence	With aura (n=619)	Without aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronic Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Rural (town)	190 (18.25)	263 (25.26)	253 (24.3)	335 (32.18)	1.041 (99.99)	0.983
Urban (Capital)	427 (18.67)	570 (24.92)	547 (23.92)	743 (32.49)	2.287 (100)	
Total	617 (18.54)	833 (25.03)	800 (24.04)	1.078 (32.39)	3.328 (100)	
Not available	2	3	2	0	7	

There are no statistically significant differences in the type of migraine, depending on the characteristics of their of residence.

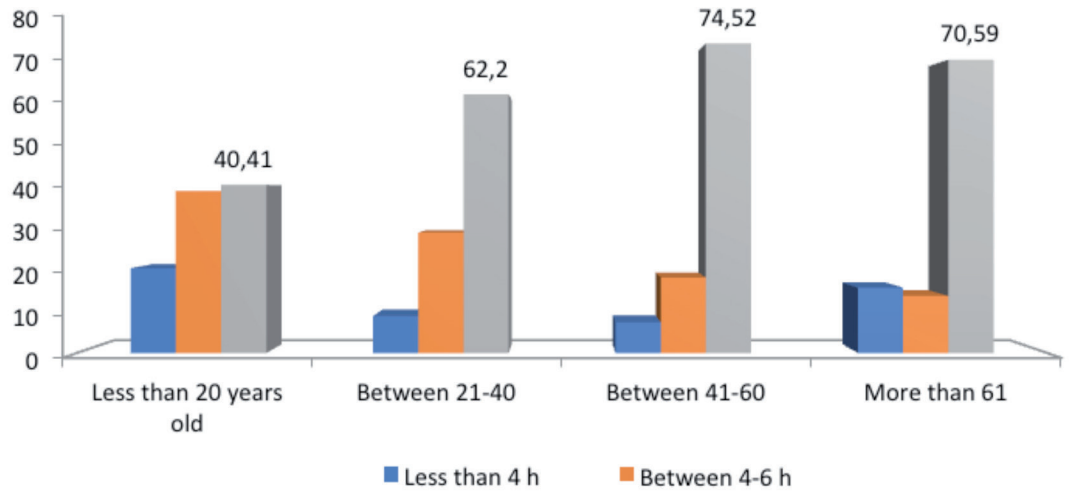
1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF THE CRISES

TABLE 7. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of the crises according to age

	DURATION OF THE CRISES				
Age of worker	Less than 4 h (n=326)	From 4 to 6 h (n=838)	More than 6 h (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	80 (20.36)	153 (38.93)	160 (40.71)	393 (100)	
Between 21-40	127 (8.86)	415 (28.94)	892 (62.2)	1.434 (100)	
Between 41-60	103 (7.33)	255 (18.15)	1.047 (74.52)	1.405 (100)	<0.0001
More than 61	16 (15.69)	14 (13.73)	72 (70.59)	102 (100.01)	
Total	326 (9.78)	837 (25.1)	2.171 (65.12)	3.334 (100)	
Not available	0	1	6	7	

As age increases, the duration of crises increases, with maximum prevalence of protracted crises among middle-aged workers (41-60 years).

FIGURE 4. Duration of crises according to age



1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF THE CRISES

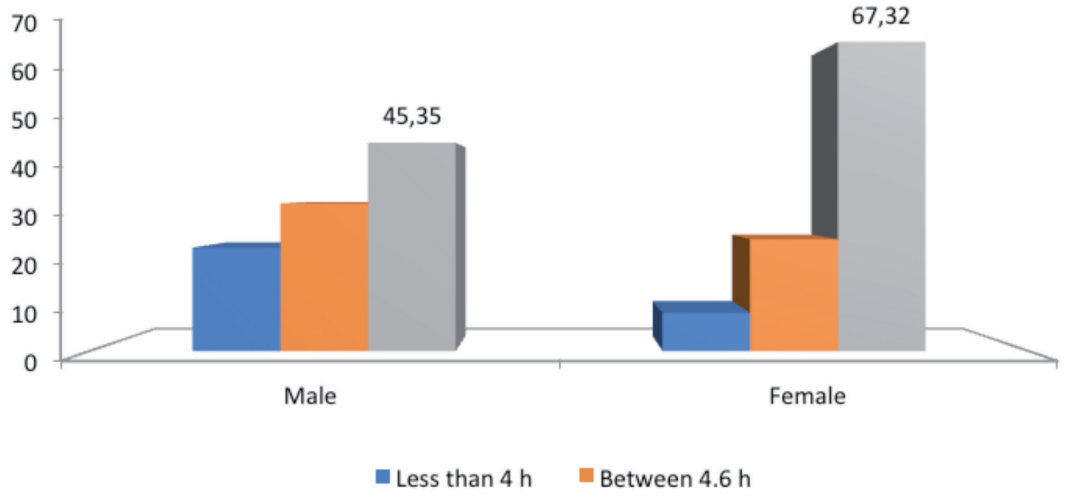
1.2

TABLE 8. Distribution (N (%)) of duration of the crises according to gender

	DURATION OF THE CRISES				
Gender of the worker	Less than 4 h (n=326)	From 4 to 6 h (n=838)	More than 6 h (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Male	75 (22.52)	107 (32.13)	151 (45.35)	333 (100)	<0.0001
Female	250 (8.33)	731 (24.35)	2.021 (67.32)	3.002 (100)	
Total	325 (9.75)	838 (25.13)	2.172 (65.13)	3.335 (100.01)	
Not available	1	0	5	6	

Women are more likely than men to have long-term crises (>6 h).

FIGURE 5. Duration of crises according to gender



1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF THE CRISES

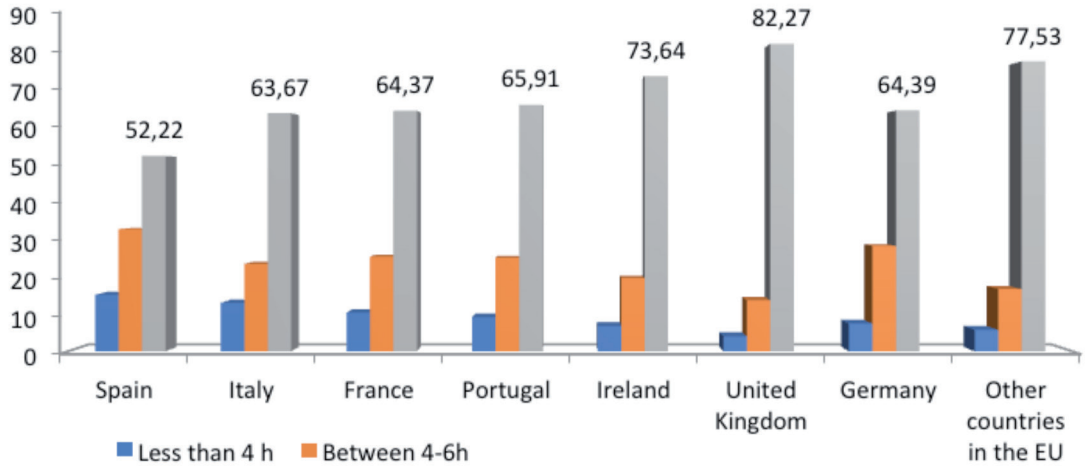
1.2

TABLE 9. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of crises according to place of residence

	DURATION OF CRISES				
Place of residence	Less than 4 h (n=326)	Between 4-6h (n=838)	More than 6 h (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Spain	157 (15.13)	339 (32.66)	542 (52.22)	1.038 (100.01)	<0.0001
Italy	36 (12.95)	65 (23.38)	177 (63.67)	278 (100)	
France	9 (10.34)	22 (25.29)	56 (64.37)	87 (100)	
Portugal	12 (9.09)	33 (25)	87 (65.91)	132 (100)	
Ireland	15 (6.82)	43 (19.55)	162 (73.64)	220 (100.01)	
United Kingdom	12 (4.01)	41 (13.71)	246 (82.27)	299 (99.99)	
Germany	52 (7.41)	198 (28.21)	452 (64.39)	702 (100.01)	
Other countries in the EU	33 (5.75)	96 (16.72)	445 (77.53)	574 (100)	
Total	326 (9.79)	837 (25.14)	2.167 (65.08)	3.330 (100.01)	
Not available	0	1	10	11	

Long-lasting crises predominate in all countries, with the United Kingdom standing out, where 82% of respondents refer to this duration. Spain is the country with the greatest predominance of short or very short crises.

FIGURE 6. Duration of crises according to place of residence.



1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF THE CRISES

1.2

TABLE 10. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of the crises according to place of residence characteristics

DURACIÓN DE LAS CRISIS					
Location	Less than 4 h (n=326)	Between 4-5 h (n=838)	More than 6 h (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	12 (8.96)	29 (21.64)	93 (69.4)	134 (100)	0.105
Between 500.10.000	67 (8.6)	208 (26.7)	504 (64.7)	779 (100)	
Between 10.000-250.000	107 (8.57)	312 (24.98)	830 (66.45)	1.249 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million	49 (10.86)	117 (25.94)	285 (63.19)	451 (99.99)	
More tan 1 million	91 (12.71)	171 (23.88)	454 (63.41)	716 (100)	
Total	326 (9.79)	837 (25.14)	2.166 (65.06)	3.329 (99.99)	
Not available	0	1	11	12	

There are no statistically significant differences in the duration of the crises according to the characteristics of their place of residence.

1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF THE CRISES

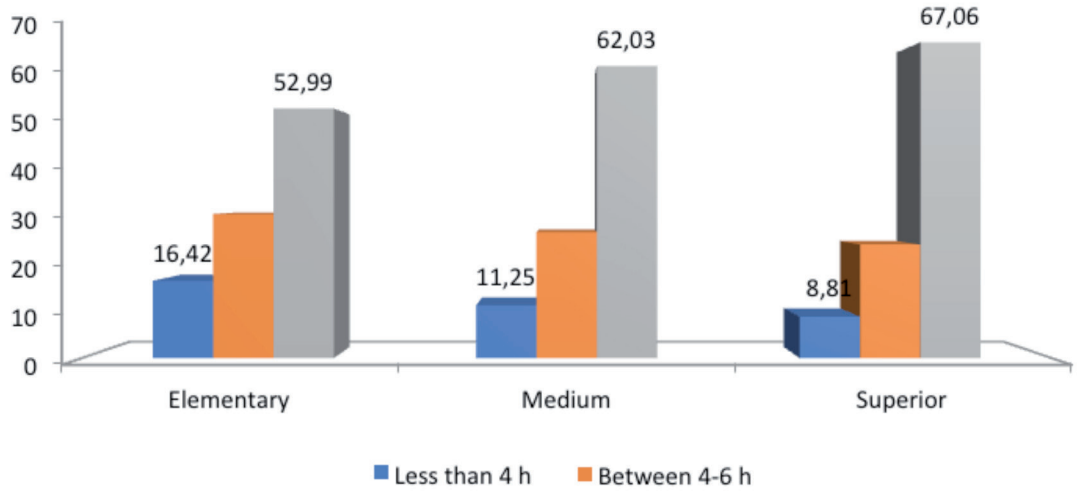
1.2

TABLE 11. Distribution (N (%)) of duration of crises according to level of education

	DURATION OF THE CRISES				
Level of education	Less than 4 h (n=326)	Between 4 to 6 h (n=838)	More than 6 h (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Elementary	22 (16.42)	41 (30.6)	71 (52.99)	134 (100.01)	
Medium	101 (11.25)	240 (26.73)	557 (62.03)	898 (100.01)	
Superior	203 (8.81)	556 (24.13)	1.545 (67.06)	2.304 (100)	<0.0001
Total	326 (9.77)	837 (25.09)	2.173 (65.14)	3.336 (100)	
Not available	0	1	4	5	

A higher level of education is associated with longer-lasting crises. Very short crises (<4h) are twice as frequent in workers with elementary education than in those with higher education.

FIGURE 7. Duration of crises according to level of education



1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF THE CRISES

1.2

TABLE 12. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of crises according to the area you live in

	DURATION OF CRISES				
Area you live in	Less than 4 h (n=326)	Between 4-6h (n=838)	More than 6 h (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Rural (town)	86 (8.23)	248 (23.73)	711 (68.04)	1.045 (100)	0.031
Urban (Capital)	240 (10.48)	590 (25.76)	1.460 (63.76)	2.290 (100)	
Total	326 (9.78)	838 (25.13)	2171 (65.1)	3.335 (100.01)	
Not available	0	0	6	6	

In both rural and urban areas, long-term crises predominate, with no statistically significant differences.

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to age

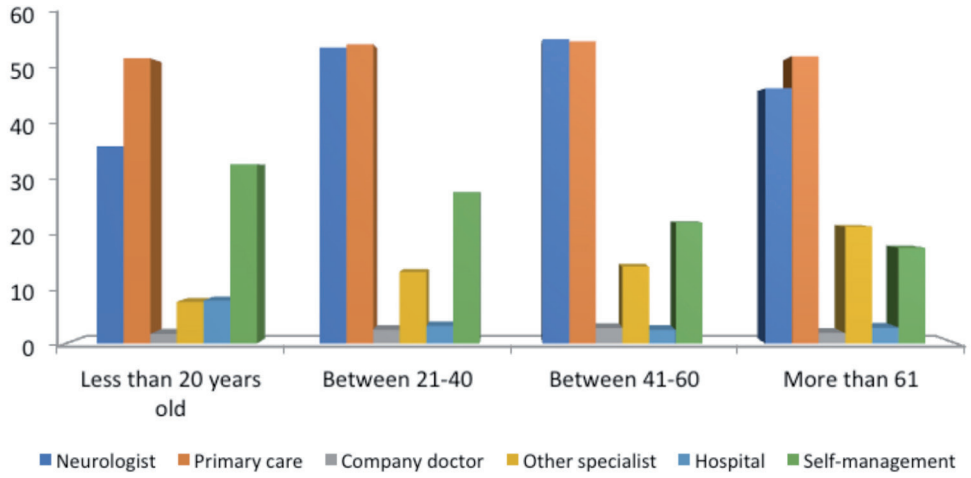
TABLE 13. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to age

	MEDICAL SUPERVISION					
Age of worker	Neurologist	Primary care	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Less than 20 years old	142 (36.04)	205(52.03)	7 (1.78)	30 (7.61)	31 (7.87)	129 (32.74)
Between 21-40	775 (53.97)	784 (54.6)	36 (2.51)	188 (13.09)	46 (3.2)	396 (27.58)
Between 41-60	783 (55.57)	777 (55.15)	40 (2.84)	198 (14.05)	35 (2.48)	311 (22.07)
More than 61	48 (46.6)	54 (52.43)	2 (1.94)	22 (21.36)	3 (2.91)	18 (17.48)
Total	1.748 (52.3)	1.820 (54.46)	85 (2.54)	438 (13.11)	115 (3.44)	854 (25.55)
Not available	4	2	0	1	0	3

The middle age group (41 to 60 years old) is the one that has more supervision by neurologist or family doctor, followed by those from 21 to 40 years old. Those under the age of 20 are those who most frequently report not having supervision and also those who have the most follow-up by nurse. Company doctor contact is low, predominating among workers between 21 and 40 years of age.

FIGURE 8. Medical supervision according to age

Below each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' are shown according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to age.



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to age

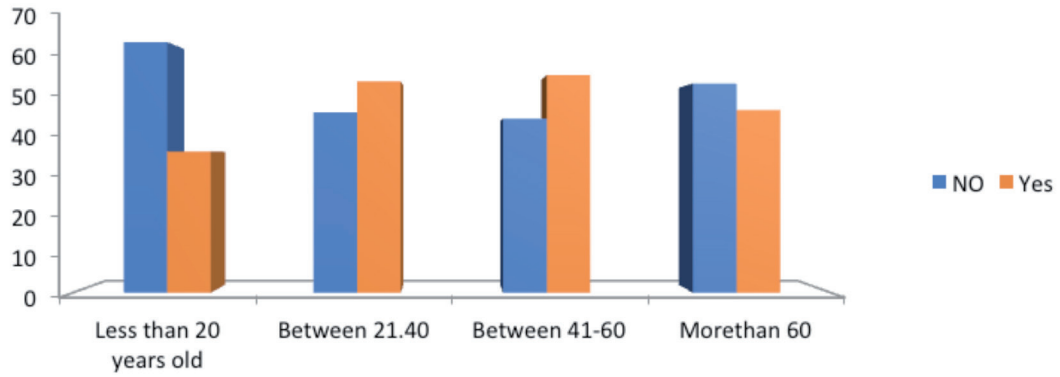
1.3

TABLE 15. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by neurologist according to age

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY NEUROLOGIST				
Age of worker	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	252 (63.96)	142 (36.04)	394 (100)	
Between 21-40	661 (46.03)	775 (53.97)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	626 (44.43)	783 (55.57)	1.409 (100)	< 0.0001
More than 61	55 (53.4)	48 (46.6)	103 (100)	
Total	1.594 (47.7)	1.748 (52.3)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	4	4	8	

With age, supervision by neurologist increases, being greater in workers from 41 to 60 years old.

FIGURE 9. Medical supervision by neurologist according to age



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to age

1.3

TABLE 15. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by primary care according to age

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Age of worker	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	189 (47.97)	205 (52.03)	394 (100)	
Between 21-40	652 (45.4)	784 (54.6)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	632 (44.85)	777 (55.15)	1.409 (100)	0.709
More than 61	49 (47.57)	54 (52.43)	103 (100)	
Less than 20 years old	1.522 (45.54)	1.820 (54.46)	3.342 (100)	
Between 21-40	6	2	8	

TABLE 16. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by company doctor according to age

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY COMPANY DOCTOR				
Age of worker	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	387 (98.22)	7 (1.78)	394 (100)	
Between 21-40	1.400 (97.49)	36 (2.51)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.369 (97.16)	40 (2.84)	1.409 (100)	0.677
More than 61	101 (98.06)	2 (1.94)	103 (100)	
Total	3.257 (97.46)	85 (2.54)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	8	0	8	

There are no statistically significant differences in the control by the family doctor and by the company doctor, depending on age.

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to age

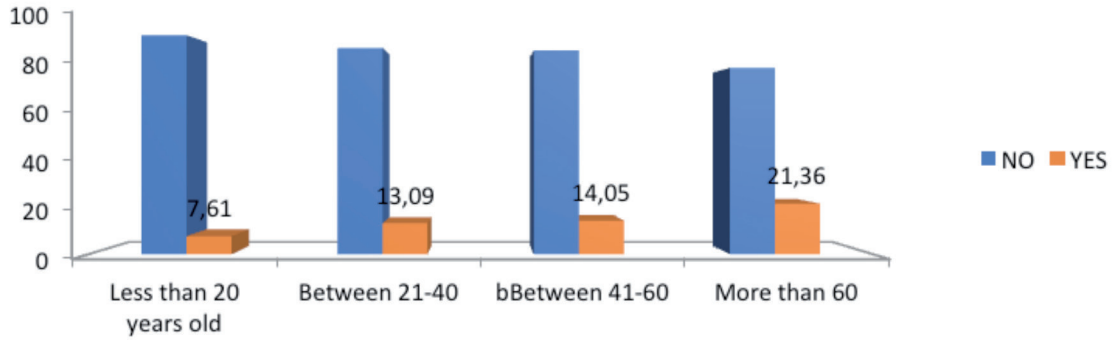
1.3

TABLE 17. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by other specialist according to age

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY OTHER SPECIALIST				
Age of worker	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	364 (92.39)	30 (7.61)	394 (100)	
Between 21-40	1.248 (86.91)	188 (13.09)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.211 (85.95)	198 (14.05)	1.409 (100)	0.0005
More than 61	81 (78.64)	22 (21.36)	103 (100)	
Total	2.904 (86.89)	438 (13.11)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	7	1	8	

The control by another specialist increases with age and it is the group of > 61 years that most resorts to them.

FIGURE 10. Medical supervision by other specialist according to age



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

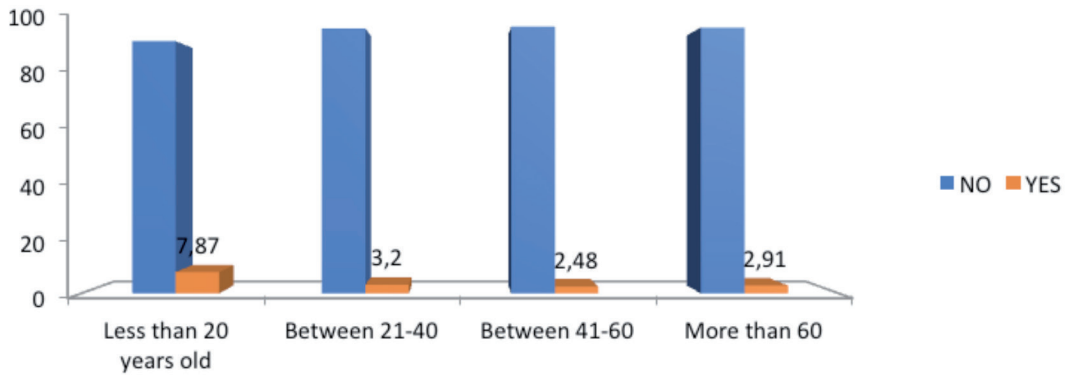
Medical supervision according to age

1.3

TABLE 18. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by Hospital according to age

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY HOSPITAL				
Age of worker	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	363 (92.13)	31 (7.87)	394 (100)	
Between 21-40	1.390 (96.8)	46 (3.2)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.374 (97.52)	35 (2.48)	1.409 (100)	0.0004
More than 61	100 (97.09)	3 (2.91)	103 (100)	
Total	3.227 (96.56)	115 (3.44)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	8	0	8	

FIGURE 11. Medical supervision by Hospital according to age



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to age

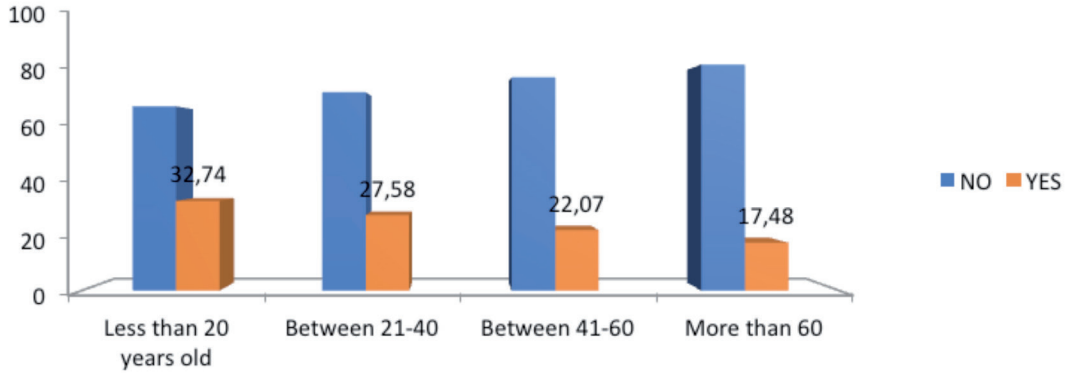
1.3

TABLE 19. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (Self-management) according to age

SELF CONTROL				
Age of worker	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	265 (67.26)	129 (32.74)	394 (100)	< 0.0001
Between 21-40	1.040 (72.42)	396 (27.58)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.098 (77.93)	311 (22.07)	1.409 (100)	
More than 61	85 (82.52)	18 (17.48)	103 (100)	
Total	2.488 (74.45)	854 (25.55)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	5	3	8	

The younger ones are those most often checked by a nurse or not checked at all, twice as many as the older ones.

FIGURE 12. Self-management according to age



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to gender

TABLE 20. Distribution of medical supervision according to gender

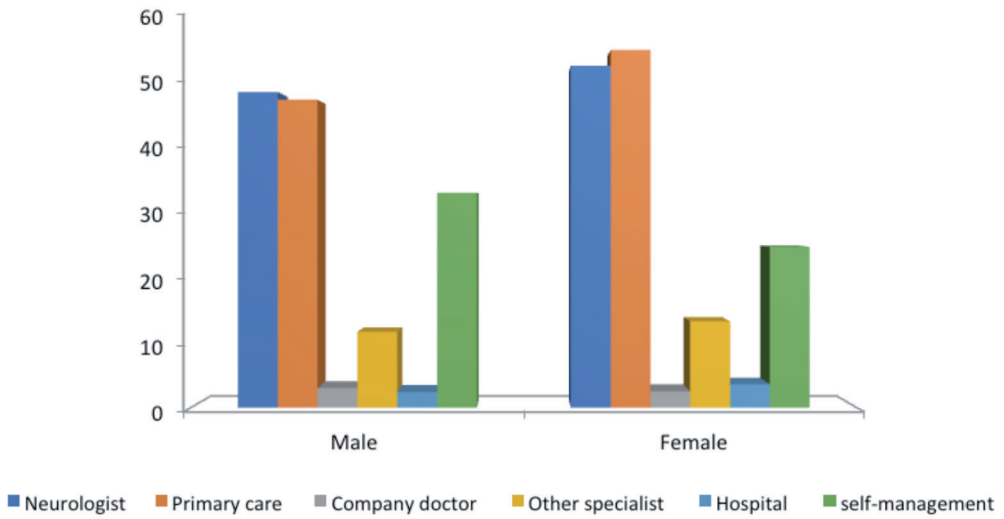
	MEDICAL SUPERVISION					
Gender	Neurologist	Primary care	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Male	163 (48.66)	159 (47.46)	10 (2.99)	39 (11.64)	8 (2.39)	111 (33.13)
Female	1.586 (52.73)	1.659 (55.15)	75 (2.49)	400 (13.3)	107 (3.56)	745 (24.77)
Total	1.749 (52.32)	1.818 (54.38)	85 (2.54)	439 (13.13)	115 (3.44)	856 (25.61)
Not available	3	4	0	0	0	1

There are gender differences in the type of control: in men the most frequent is follow up by neurologist, while in women it predominates by primary care; Self-management is more frequent in men than in women.

FIGURE 13. Medical supervision according to gender

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to gender.

We only found statistically significant differences in medical supervision according to gender in follow-up by primary care, more frequent in women; and in Self-management, greater in men.



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to gender

1.3

TABLE 21. Distribution of medical supervision by neurologist according to gender

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY NEUROLOGIST				
Gender	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	172 (51.34)	163 (48.66)	335 (100)	0.175
Female	1.422 (47.27)	1.586 (52.73)	3.008 (100)	
Total	1.594 (47.68)	1.749 (52.32)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	4	3	7	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

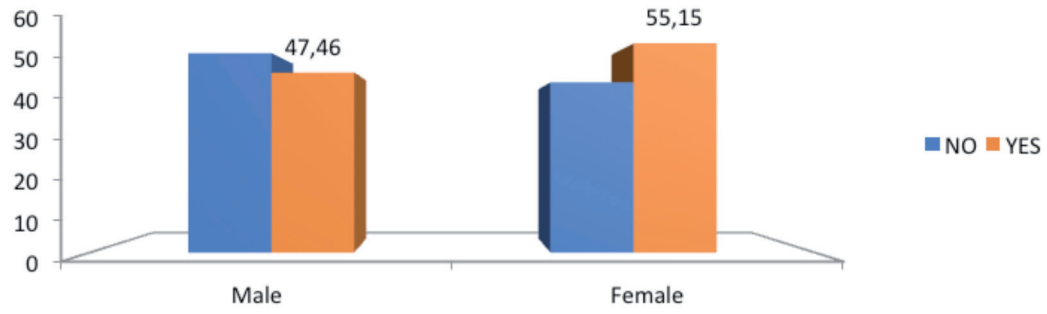
Medical supervision according to gender

1.3

TABLE 22: Distribution of medical supervision by primary care according to gender

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Gender	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	176 (52.54)	159 (47.46)	335 (100)	0.009
Female	1.349 (44.85)	1.659 (55.15)	3.008 (100)	
Total	1.525 (45.62)	1.818 (54.38)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	3	4	7	

FIGURE 14. Medical supervision by neurologist according to gender



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to gender

1.3

TABLE 23. Distribution of medical supervision by Company doctor according to gender

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY COMPANY DOCTOR				
Gender	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	325 (97.01)	10 (2.99)	335 (100)	0.719
Female	2.933 (97.51)	75 (2.49)	3.008 (100)	
Total	3.258 (97.46)	85 (2.54)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

TABLE 24. Distribution of medical supervision by other specialist according to gender

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY ANOTHER SPECIALIST				
Gender	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	296 (88.36)	39 (11.64)	335 (100)	0.444
Female	2.608 (86.7)	400 (13.3)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.904 (86.87)	439 (13.13)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to gender

1.3

TABLE 25. Distribution of medical supervision in hospital according to gender

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY HOSPITAL				
Gender	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	327 (97.61)	8 (2.39)	335 (100)	0.339
Female	2.901 (96.44)	107 (3.56)	3.008 (100)	
Total	3.228 (96.56)	115 (3.44)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

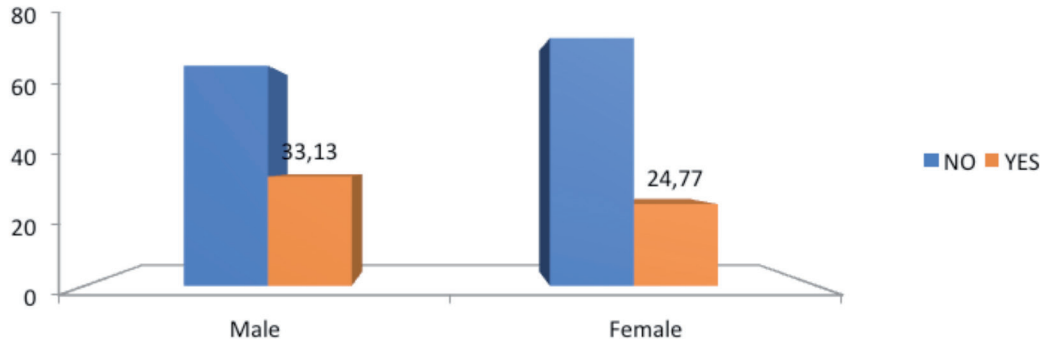
Medical supervision according to gender

1.3

TABLE 26. Distribution of medical supervision (self-management) according to gender

WITHOUT MEDICAL SUPERVISION (SELF-MANAGEMENT)				
Gender	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	224 (66.87)	111 (33.13)	335 (100)	0.001
Female	2.263 (75.23)	745 (24.77)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.487 (74.39)	856 (25.61)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	6	1	7	

FIGURE 15. Medical supervision by neurologist according to gender



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to country

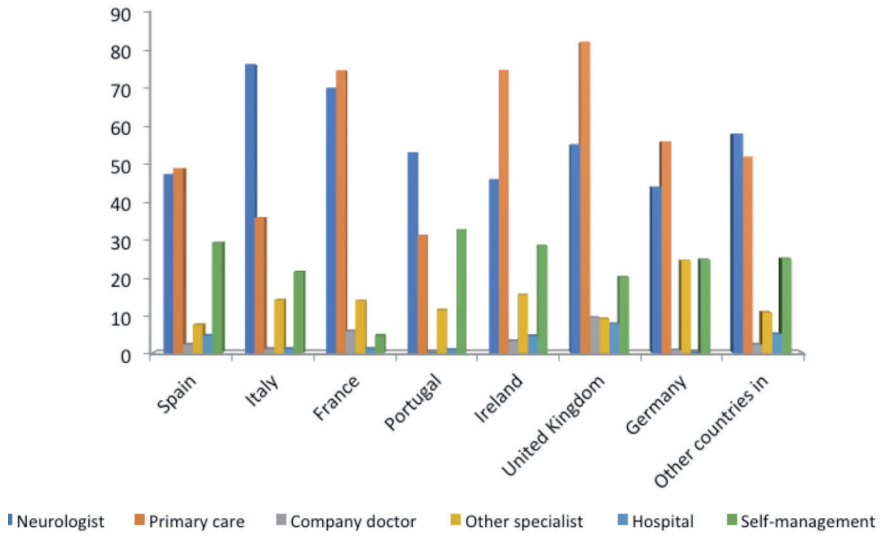
TABLE 27: Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to country of residence

	MEDICAL SUPERVISION					
Country	Neurologist	Primary care	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Spain	491 (47.26)	508 (48.89)	24 (2.31)	77 (7.41)	48 (4.62)	304 (29.26)
Italy	213 (76.34)	100 (35.84)	3 (1.08)	39 (13.98)	3 (1.08)	60 (21.51)
France	61 (70.11)	65 (74.71)	5 (5.75)	12 (13.79)	1 (1.15)	4 (4.6)
Portugal	70 (53.03)	41 (31.06)	0 (0)	15 (11.36)	1 (0.76)	43 (32.58)
Ireland	102 (45.95)	166 (74.77)	7 (3.15)	34 (15.32)	10 (4.5)	63 (28.38)
United Kingdom	165 (55.18)	246 (82.27)	28 (9.36)	27 (9.03)	23 (7.69)	60 (20.07)
Germany	310 (44.03)	394 (55.97)	5 (0.71)	172 (24.43)	0 (0)	174 (24.72)
Other countries in the	334 (57.99)	299 (51.91)	13 (2.26)	62 (10.76)	29 (5.03)	144 (25)
EU	1.746 (52.31)	1.819 (54.49)	85 (2.55)	438 (13.12)	115 (3.45)	852 (25.52)
Total	6	3	0	1	0	5
Not available						

FIGURE 16. Medical supervision according to country of residence.

By country, Italy and France are the countries where neurological care is highest and the United Kingdom, Ireland and France are the countries where primary care is highest. The United Kingdom also stands out for the control by the occupational physician and by the nurse. Self-management is highest in Portugal, Spain and Ireland.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to country of residence.



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

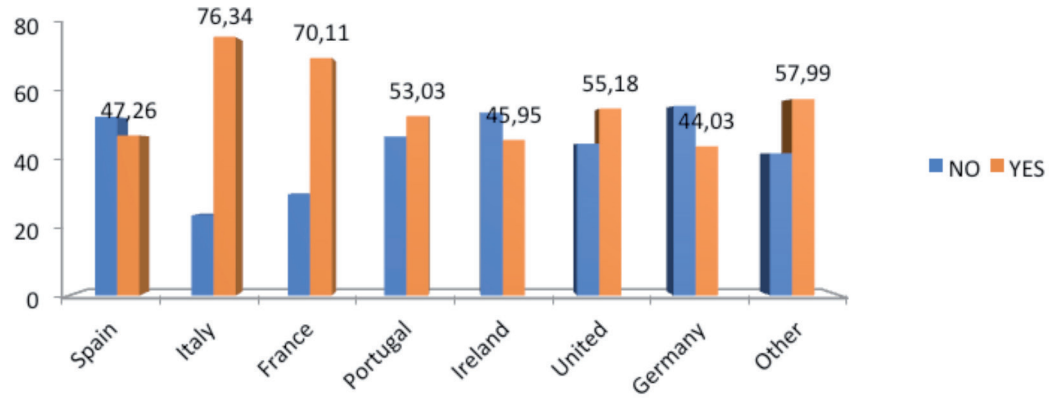
Medical supervision according to country

1.3

TABLE 28. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by neurologist according to country of residence

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY NEUROLOGIST				
Country	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	548 (52.74)	491 (47.26)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	66 (23.66)	213 (76.34)	279 (100)	
France	26 (29.89)	61 (70.11)	87 (100)	
Portugal	62 (46.97)	70 (53.03)	132 (100)	
Ireland	120 (54.05)	102 (45.95)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	134 (44.82)	165 (55.18)	299 (100)	
Germany	394 (55.97)	310 (44.03)	704 (100)	
Other countries in the EU	242 (42.01)	334 (57.99)	576 (100)	
Total	1.592 (47.69)	1.746 (52.31)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	6	6	12	

FIGURE 17. Medical supervision by neurologist according to country of residence



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

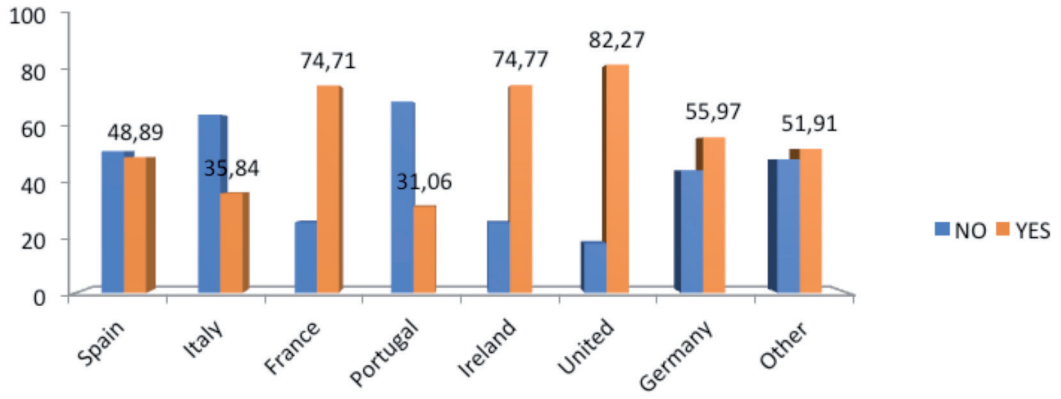
Medical supervision according to country

1.3

TABLE 29. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by primary care according to country of residence

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Country	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	531 (51.11)	508 (48.89)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	179 (64.16)	100 (35.84)	279 (100)	
France	22 (25.29)	65 (74.71)	87 (100)	
Portugal	91 (68.94)	41 (31.06)	132 (100)	
Ireland	56 (25.23)	166 (74.77)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	53 (17.73)	246 (82.27)	299 (100)	
Germany	310 (44.03)	394 (55.97)	704 (100)	
Other countries in the EU	277 (48.09)	299 (51.91)	576 (100)	
Total	1.519 (45.51)	1.819 (54.49)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	9	3	12	

FIGURE 18. Medical supervision by primary care according to country of residence



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

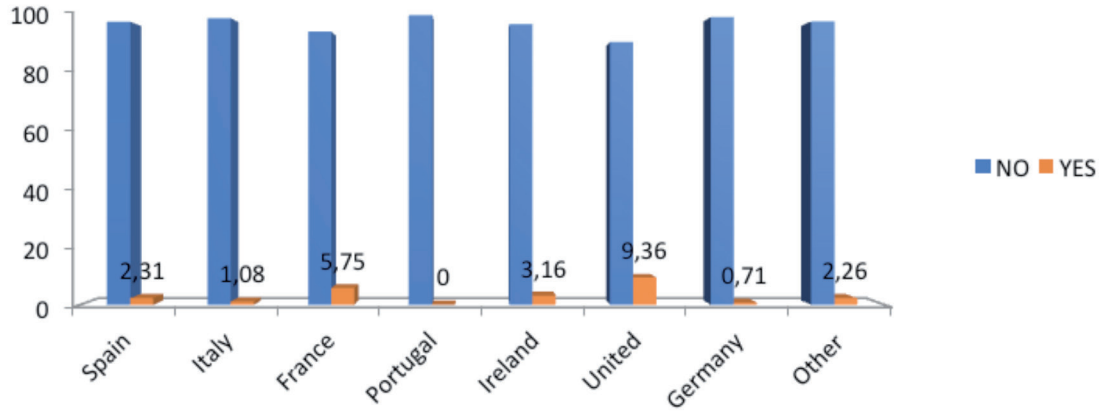
Medical supervision according to country

1.3

TABLE 30: Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by Company doctor according to country of residence

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Country	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	1.015 (97.69)	24 (2.31)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	276 (98.92)	3 (1.08)	279 (100)	
France	82 (94.25)	5 (5.75)	87 (100)	
Portugal	132 (100)	0 (0)	132 (100)	
Ireland	215 (96.85)	7 (3.15)	222 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	271 (90.64)	28 (9.36)	299 (100)	
Germany	699 (99.29)	5 (0.71)	704 (100)	
Other countries in the EU	563 (97.74)	13 (2.26)	576 (100)	
Total	3.253 (97.45)	85 (2.55)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

FIGURE 19. Medical supervision by Company doctor according to country of residence



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

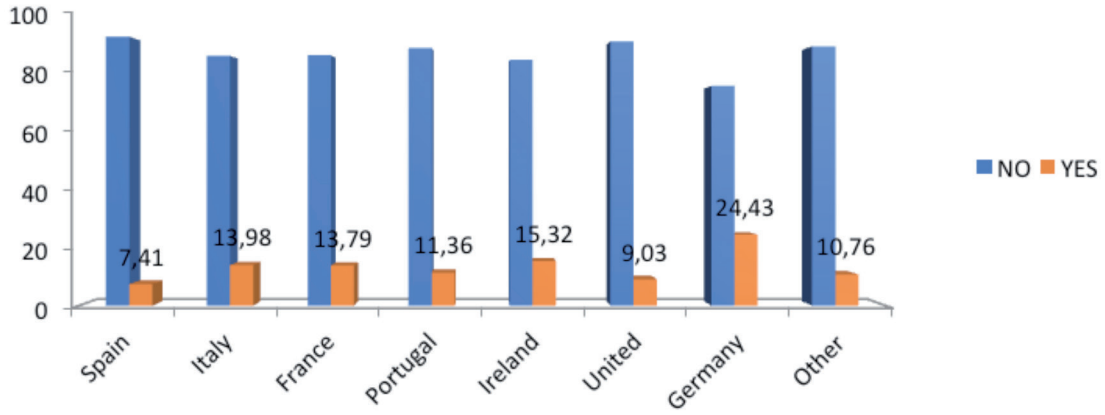
Medical supervision according to country

1.3

TABLE 31. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by other specialist according to country of residence

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Country	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	962 (92.59)	77 (7.41)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	240 (86.02)	39 (13.98)	279 (100)	
France	75 (86.21)	12 (13.79)	87 (100)	
Portugal	117 (88.64)	15 (11.36)	132 (100)	
Ireland	188 (84.68)	34 (15.32)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	272 (90.97)	27 (9.03)	299 (100)	
Germany	532 (75.57)	172 (24.43)	704 (100)	
Other countries in the EU	514 (89.24)	62 (10.76)	576 (100)	
Total	2.900 (86.88)	438 (13.12)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	11	1	12	

FIGURE 20. Medical supervision by other specialist according to country of residence



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

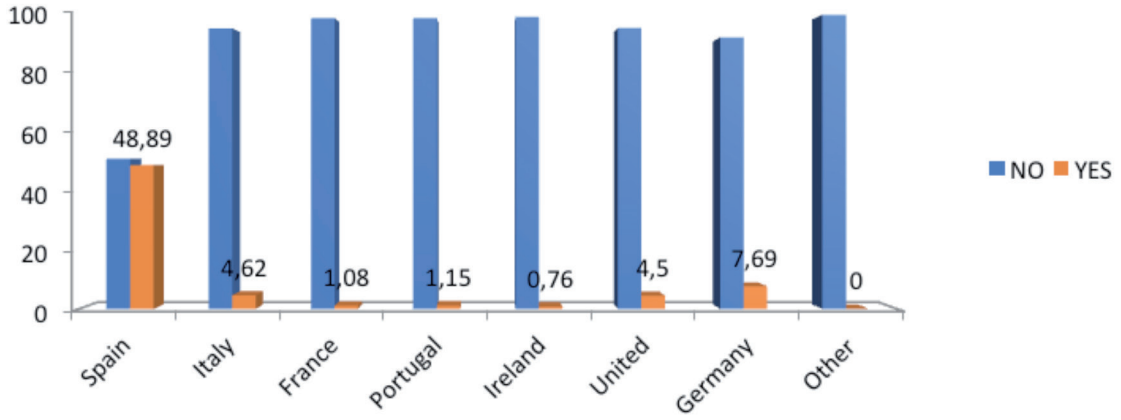
Medical supervision according to country

1.3

TABLE 32. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by hospital according to country of residence

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Country	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	531 (51.11)	508 (48.89)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	991 (95.38)	48 (4.62)	1.039 (100)	
France	276 (98.92)	3 (1.08)	279 (100)	
Portugal	86 (98.85)	1 (1.15)	87 (100)	
Ireland	131 (99.24)	1 (0.76)	132 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	212 (95.5)	10 (4.5)	222 (100)	
Germany	276 (92.31)	23 (7.69)	299 (100)	
Other countries in the EU	704 (100)	0 (0)	704 (100)	
Total	547 (94.97)	29 (5.03)	576 (100)	
Not available	3.223 (96.55)	115 (3.45)	3.338 (100)	

FIGURE 21. Medical supervision by Hospital according to country of residence



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

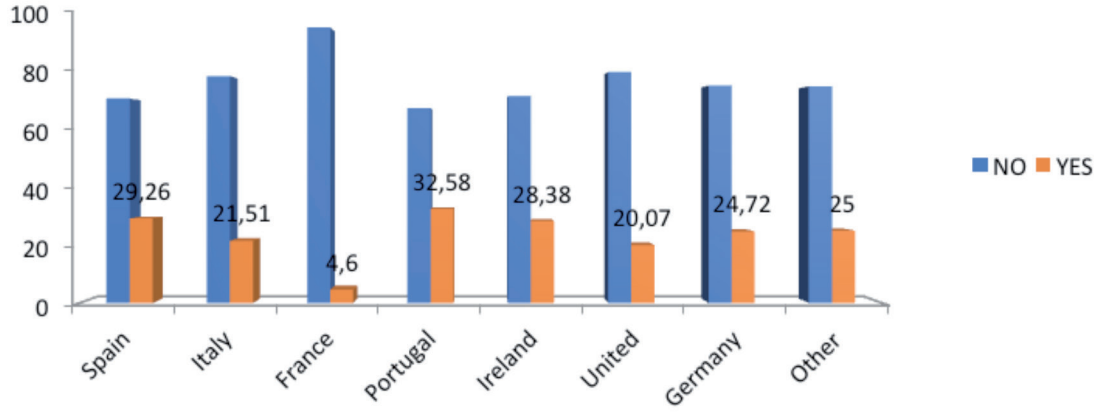
Medical supervision according to country

1.3

TABLE 33. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (self-management) according to country of residence

WITHOUT MEDICAL SUPERVISION (SELF-MANAGEMENT)				
Country	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	(3350)	p-value
Spain	735 (70.74)	304 (29.26)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	219 (78.49)	60 (21.51)	279 (100)	
France	83 (95.4)	4 (4.6)	87 (100)	
Portugal	89 (67.42)	43 (32.58)	132 (100)	
Ireland	159 (71.62)	63 (28.38)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	239 (79.93)	60 (20.07)	299 (100)	
Germany	530 (75.28)	174 (24.72)	704 (100)	
Other countries in the EU	432 (75)	144 (25)	576 (100)	
Total	2.486 (74.48)	852 (25.52)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	7	5	12	

FIGURE 22. Without medical supervision (self-management) according to country of residence



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to area characteristics

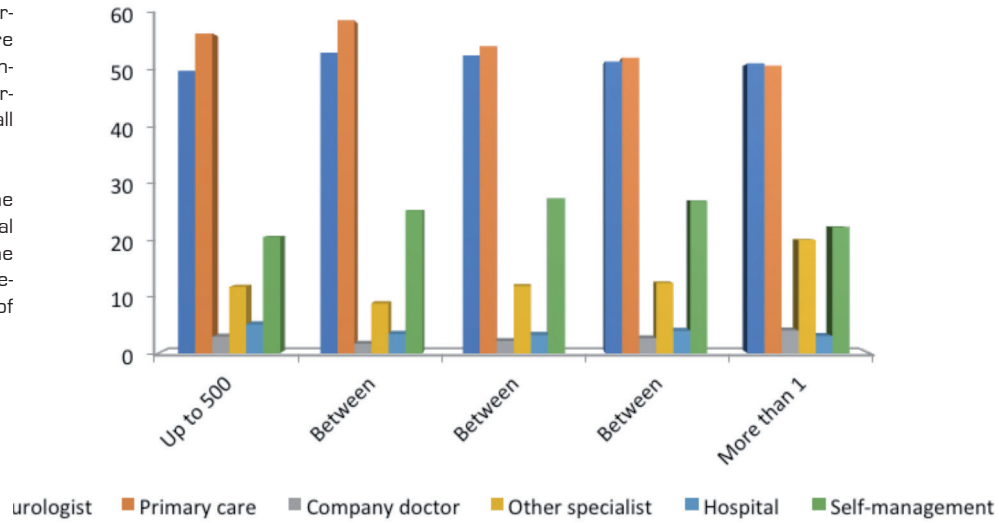
TABLE 34. Distribution of medical supervision according to characteristics of place of residence

	MEDICAL SUPERVISION					
Locality	Neurologist	Primary care	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Up to 500 inhabitants	68 (50)	77 (56.62)	4 (2.94)	16 (11.76)	7 (5.15)	28 (20.59)
Between 500.10.000	416 (53.2)	461 (58.95)	13 (1.66)	69 (8.82)	27 (3.45)	198 (25.32)
Between 10.000-250.000	660 (52.76)	680 (54.36)	27 (2.16)	149 (11.91)	41 (3.28)	343 (27.42)
Between 250.000-1 million	233 (51.66)	236 (52.33)	12 (2.66)	56 (12.42)	18 (3.99)	122 (27.05)
More tan 1 million	368 (51.32)	365 (50.91)	29 (4.04)	147 (20.5)	22 (3.07)	160 (22.32)
Total	1.745 (52.29)	1.819 (54.51)	85 (2.55)	437 (13.1)	115 (3.45)	851 (25.5)
Not available	7	3	0	2	0	6

FIGURE 23. Medical supervision according to characteristics of place of residence

The differences in medical supervision according to the size of the locality of residence are only statistically significant in relation to control by another specialist, where it is observed to be higher in workers residing in small populations of less than 500 inhabitants.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to the characteristics of the locality.



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to area characteristics

1.3

TABLE 35. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by neurologist according to the characteristics of your place of residence

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY NEUROLOGIST				
Locality	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	68 (50)	68 (50)	136 (100)	0.911
Between 500.10.000	366 (46.8)	416 (53.2)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000-250.000	591 (47.24)	660 (52.76)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million	218 (48.34)	233 (51.66)	451 (100)	
More tan 1 million	349 (48.68)	368 (51.32)	717 (100)	
Total	1.592 (47.71)	1.745 (52.29)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	6	7	13	

TABLE 36. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by primary care according to the characteristics of your place of residence.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Locality	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	59 (43.38)	77 (56.62)	136 (100)	0.025
Between 500.10.000	321 (41.05)	461 (58.95)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000-250.000	571 (45.64)	680 (54.36)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million	215 (47.67)	236 (52.33)	451 (100)	
More tan 1 million	352 (49.09)	365 (50.91)	717 (100)	
Total	1.518 (45.49)	1.819 (54.51)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	10	3	13	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to area characteristics

1.3

TABLE 37: Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by company doctor according to the characteristics of your place of residence.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY COMPANY DOCTOR				
Locality	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	132 (97.06)	4 (2.94)	136 (100)	0.045
Between 500.10.000	769 (98.34)	13 (1.66)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000-250.000	1.224 (97.84)	27 (2.16)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million	439 (97.34)	12 (2.66)	451 (100)	
More tan 1 million	688 (95.96)	29 (4.04)	717 (100)	
Total	3.252 (97.45)	85 (2.55)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	13	0	13	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

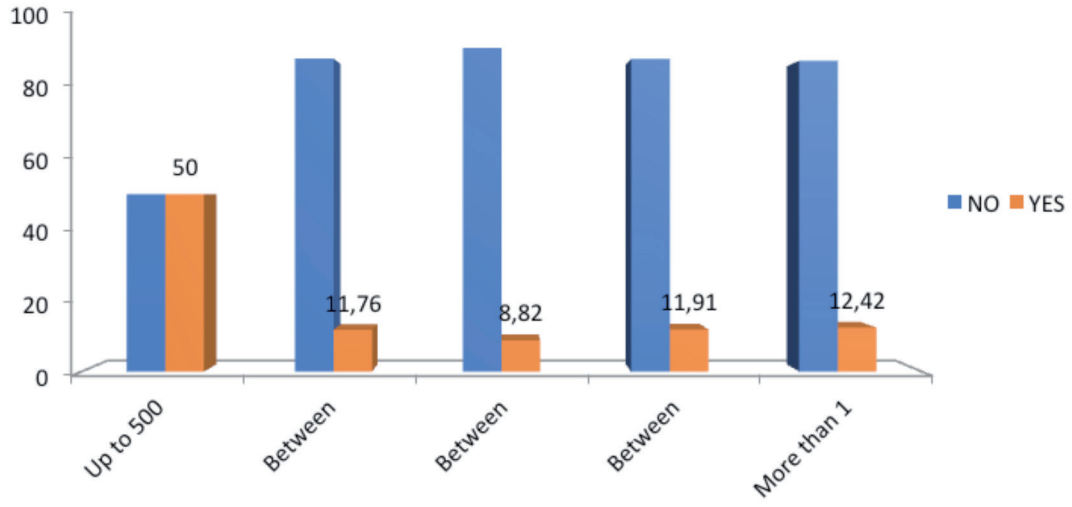
Medical supervision according to area characteristics

1.3

TABLE 38. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by other specialist according to the characteristics of your place of residence.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY OTHER SPECIALIST				
Locality	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	68 (50)	68 (50)	136 (100)	< 0.0001
Between 500.10.000	120 (88.24)	16 (11.76)	136 (100)	
Between 10.000-250.000	713 (91.18)	69 (8.82)	782 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million	1.102 (88.09)	149 (11.91)	1.251 (100)	
More tan 1 million	395 (87.58)	56 (12.42)	451 (100)	
Total	570 (79.5)	147 (20.5)	717 (100)	
Not available	2.900 (86.9)	437 (13.1)	3.337 (100)	

FIGURE 24. Medical supervision by other specialist according to the characteristics of their place of residence.



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to area characteristics

1.3

TABLE 39. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by hospital according to the characteristics of their place of residence.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY HOSPITAL				
Locality	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	129 (94.85)	7 (5.15)	136 (100)	0.750
Between 500.10.000	755 (96.55)	27 (3.45)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000-250.000	1.210 (96.72)	41 (3.28)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million	433 (96.01)	18 (3.99)	451 (100)	
More tan 1 million	695 (96.93)	22 (3.07)	717 (100)	
Total	3.222 (96.55)	115 (3.45)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	13	0	13	

TABLE 40. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (self-management) according to the characteristics of their place of residence.

WITHOUT CONTROL (SELF-MANAGEMENT)				
Locality	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	108 (79.41)	28 (20.59)	136 (100)	0.073
Between 500.10.000	584 (74.68)	198 (25.32)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000-250.000	908 (72.58)	343 (27.42)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million	329 (72.95)	122 (27.05)	451 (100)	
More tan 1 million	557 (77.68)	160 (22.32)	717 (100)	
Total	2.486 (74.5)	851 (25.5)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	7	6	13	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to level of education

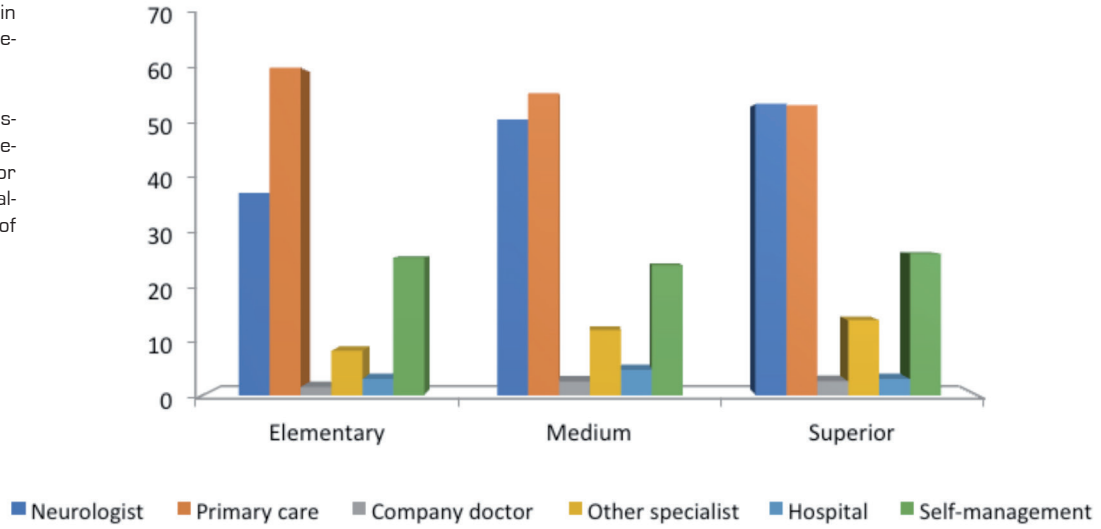
TABLE 41. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to level of education

	MEDICAL SUPERVISION					
Level of education	Neurologist	Primary care	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Elementary	50 (37.31)	81 (60.45)	2 (1.49)	11 (8.21)	4 (2.99)	34 (25.37)
Medium	458 (50.89)	502 (55.78)	23 (2.56)	108 (12)	42 (4.67)	216 (24)
Superior	1.242 (53.84)	1.235 (53.53)	60 (2.6)	320 (13.87)	69 (2.99)	603 (26.14)
Total	1.750 (52.38)	1.818 (54.41)	85 (2.54)	439 (13.14)	115 (3.44)	853 (25.53)
Not available	2	4	0	0	0	4

FIGURE 25. Medical supervision according to level of education.

No statistically significant differences in medical supervision have been found depending on the level of studies.

Each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' are shown separately below, according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to level of studies.



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to level of education

1.3

TABLE 42. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by neurologist according to level of education

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY NEUROLOGIST				
Level of education	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	84 (62.69)	50 (37.31)	134 (100)	
Medium	442 (49.11)	458 (50.89)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.065 (46.16)	1.242 (53.84)	2.307 (100)	0.0006
Total	1.591 (47.62)	1.750 (52.38)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	7	2	9	

TABLE 43. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by primary care according to level of education

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Level of education	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	53 (39.55)	81 (60.45)	134 (100)	
Medium	398 (44.22)	502 (55.78)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.072 (46.47)	1.235 (53.53)	2.307 (100)	0.186
Total	1.523 (45.59)	1.818 (54.41)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	5	4	9	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to level of education

1.3

TABLE 44. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by Company doctor according to level of education

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY COMPANY DOCTOR				
Level of education	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	132 (98.51)	2 (1.49)	134 (100)	0.755
Medium	877 (97.44)	23 (2.56)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.247 (97.4)	60 (2.6)	2.307 (100)	
Total	3.256 (97.46)	85 (2.54)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

TABLE 45. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by other specialist according to level of education

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY OTHER SPECIALIST				
Level of education	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=493)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	123 (91.79)	11 (8.21)	134 (100)	0.084
Medium	792 (88)	108 (12)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.987 (86.13)	320 (13.87)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.902 (86.86)	439 (13.14)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to level of education

1.3

TABLE 46. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by hospital according to level of education

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY COMPANY DOCTOR				
Level of education	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	130 (97.01)	4 (2.99)	134 (100)	0.070
Medium	858 (95.33)	42 (4.67)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.238 (97.01)	69 (2.99)	2.307 (100)	
Total	3.226 (96.56)	115 (3.44)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

TABLE 47. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (self-management) according to level of education

WITHOUT MEDICAL SUPERVISION (SELF-MANAGEMENT)				
Level of education	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	100 (74.63)	34 (25.37)	134 (100)	0.459
Medium	684 (76)	216 (24)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.704 (73.86)	603 (26.14)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.488 (74.47)	853 (25.53)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	5	4	9	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to the area that he lives in.

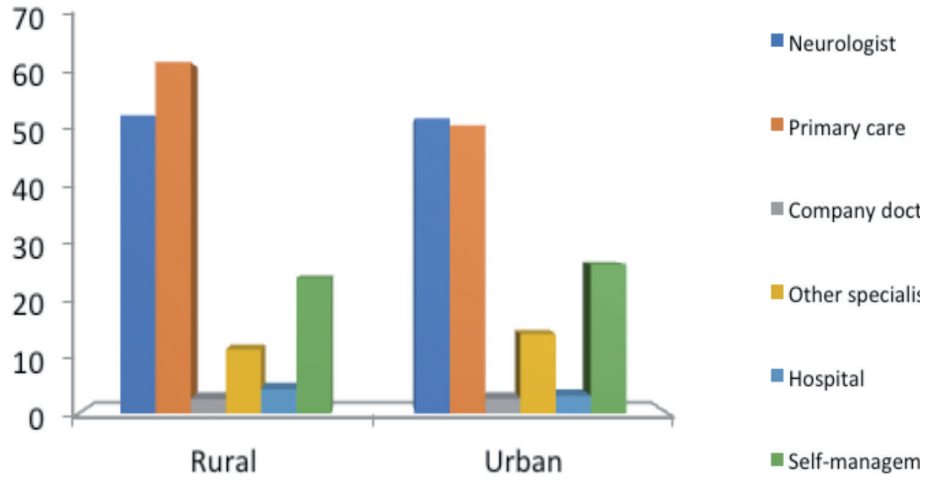
TABLE 48. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to the area that he lives in

	MEDICAL SUPERVISION					
Area	Neurologist	Primary care	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Rural (town)	552 (52.67)	651 (62.12)	26 (2.48)	118 (11.26)	45 (4.29)	251 (23.95)
Urban (Capital)	1.196 (52.16)	1.167 (50.89)	59 (2.57)	321 (14)	70 (3.05)	605 (26.38)
Total	1.748 (52.32)	1.818 (54.41)	85 (2.54)	439 (13.14)	115 (3.44)	856 (25.62)
Not available	4	4	0	0	0	1

FIGURE 26. Medical supervision according to area of residence

Depending on the area of residence, no statistically significant differences are observed in the type of medical supervision, except in the control by Primary Care physician, which is more frequent in rural areas.

Below are shown separately each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to the area in which he lives.



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to the area that he lives in

1.3

TABLE 49. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by neurologist according to the area he lives in

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY NEUROLOGIST				
Area	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	496 (47.33)	552 (52.67)	1.048 (100)	0.812
Urban (Capital)	1.097 (47.84)	1.196 (52.16)	2.293 (100)	
Total	1.593 (47.68)	1.748 (52.32)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	5	4	9	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

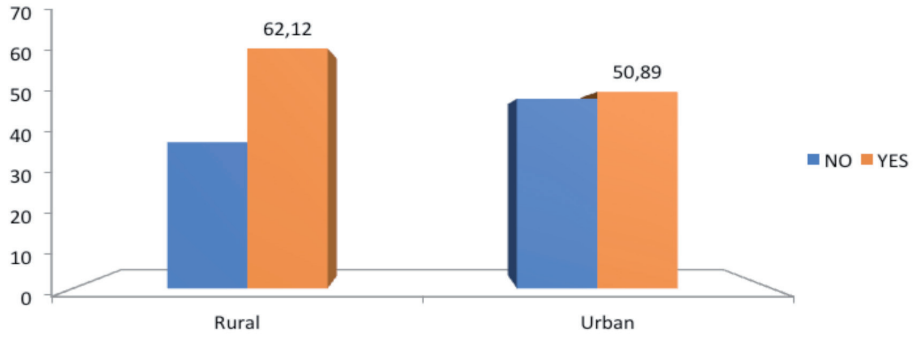
Medical supervision according to the area that he lives in

1.3

TABLE 50. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by primary care according to the area he lives in

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY PRIMARY CARE				
Area	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	397 (37.88)	651 (62.12)	1.048 (100)	< 0.0001
Urban (Capital)	1.126 (49.11)	1.167 (50.89)	2.293 (100)	
Total	1.523 (45.59)	1.818 (54.41)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	5	4	9	

FIGURE 27. Medical supervision by primary care according to the area he lives in



1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to the area that he lives in

1.3

TABLE 51. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by Company doctor according to the area he lives in

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY COMPANY DOCTOR				
Area	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	1.022 (97.52)	26 (2.48)	1.048 (100)	0.969
Urban (Capital)	2.234 (97.43)	59 (2.57)	2.293 (100)	
Total	3.256 (97.46)	85 (2.54)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

TABLE 52. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by other specialist according to the area he lives in

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY OTHER SPECIALIST				
Area	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	930 (88.74)	118 (11.26)	1.048 (100)	0.034
Urban (Capital)	1972 (86)	321 (14)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.902 (86.86)	439 (13.14)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Medical supervision according to the area that he lives in

1.3

TABLE 53. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision by hospital according to the area he lives in

MEDICAL SUPERVISION BY HOSPITAL				
Area	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	1.003 (95.71)	45 (4.29)	1.048 (100)	0.085
Urban (Capital)	2.223 (96.95)	70 (3.05)	2.293 (100)	
Total	3.226 (96.56)	115 (3.44)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

TABLE 54. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (self-management) according to the area he lives in

WITHOUT MEDICAL SUPERVISION (SELF-MANAGEMENT)				
Area	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	797 (76.05)	251 (23.95)	1.048 (100)	0.146
Urban (Capital)	1.688 (73.62)	605 (26.38)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.485 (74.38)	856 (25.62)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to age

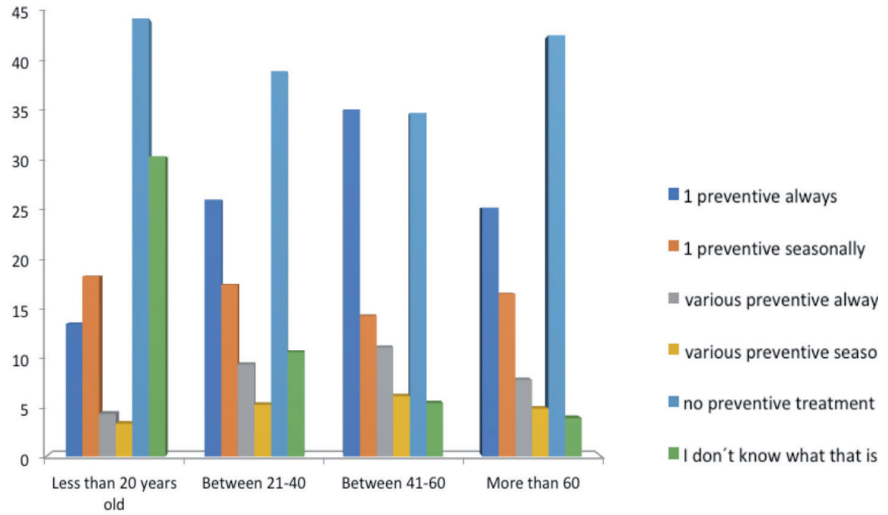
TABLE 55. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatments for migraine crises

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT					
Age of worker	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Less than 20 years old	53 (13.45)	72 (18.27)	17 (4.31)	13 (3.3)	175 (44.42)	120 (30.46)
Between 21-40	374 (26.04)	250 (17.41)	134 (9.33)	75 (5.22)	561 (39.07)	152 (10.58)
Between 41-60	496 (35.2)	201 (14.27)	156 (11.07)	86 (6.1)	491 (34.85)	76 (5.39)
More than 61	26 (25.24)	17 (16.5)	8 (7.77)	5 (4.85)	44 (42.72)	4 (3.88)
Total	949 (28.4)	540 (16.16)	315 (9.43)	179 (5.36)	1271 (38.03)	352 (10.53)
Not available	2	1	1	1	2	0

FIGURE 28. Preventive treatment for migraine crises according to age

Ignorance of preventive treatments decreases with increasing age, being high in children under 20 (30.46%). Among those undergoing treatment, there are only statistically significant differences in relation to the use of a preventive treatment: its use increases with age, being greater in the average age group (41 to 60 years).

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, according to age.



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

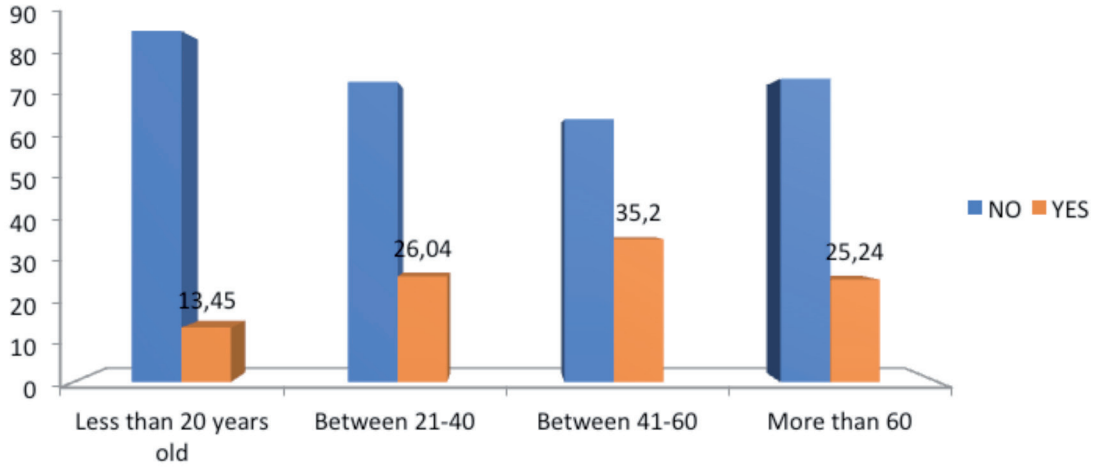
According to age

1.4

TABLE 56. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatments during migraine crises: 1 preventive treatment always according to age

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Age of worker	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	341 (86.55)	53 (13.45)	394 (100)	< 0.0001
Between 21-40	1.062 (73.96)	374 (26.04)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	913 (64.8)	496 (35.2)	1.409 (100)	
More than 61	77 (74.76)	26 (25.24)	103 (100)	
Total	2.393 (71.6)	949 (28.4)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	6	2	8	

FIGURE 29. Preventive treatment of crises: 1 preventive treatment always according to age



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to age

1.4

TABLE 57. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: 1 preventive treatment seasonally according to age

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT SEASONALLY				
Age of worker	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	322 (81.73)	72 (18.27)	394 (100)	0.082
Between 21-40	1.186 (82.59)	250 (17.41)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.208 (85.73)	201 (14.27)	1.409 (100)	
More than 61	86 (83.5)	17 (16.5)	103 (100)	
Total	2.802 (83.84)	540 (16.16)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	7	1	8	

TABLE 58. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: Various preventive treatments always according to age

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Age of worker	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	377 (95.69)	17 (4.31)	394 (100)	0.0007
Between 21-40	1.302 (90.67)	134 (9.33)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.253 (88.93)	156 (11.07)	1.409 (100)	
More than 61	95 (92.23)	8 (7.77)	103 (100)	
Total	3.027 (90.57)	315 (9.43)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	7	1	8	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to age

1.4

TABLE 59. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: various preventive treatments seasonally according to age

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS SEASONALLY				
Age of worker	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	381 (96.7)	13 (3.3)	394 (100)	0.176
Between 21-40	1.361 (94.78)	75 (5.22)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.323 (93.9)	86 (6.1)	1.409 (100)	
More than 61	98 (95.15)	5 (4.85)	103 (100)	
Total	3.163 (94.64)	179 (5.36)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	7	1	8	

TABLE 60. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: No preventive treatment according to age

NO PREVENTIVE TREATMENT				
Age of worker	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	219 (55.58)	175 (44.42)	394 (100)	0.002
Between 21-40	875 (60.93)	561 (39.07)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	918 (65.15)	491 (34.85)	1.409 (100)	
More than 61	59 (57.28)	44 (42.72)	103 (100)	
Total	2.071 (61.97)	1.271 (38.03)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	6	2	8	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

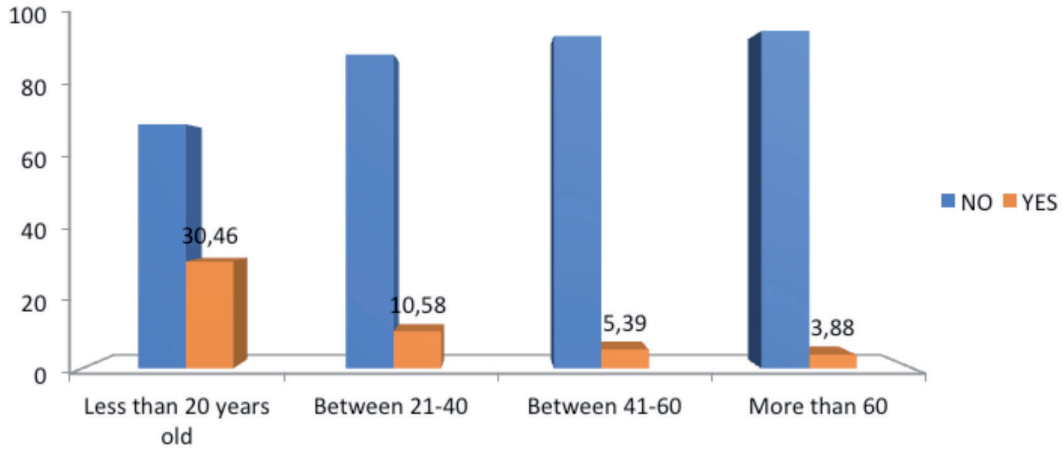
According to age

1.4

TABLE 61. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is according to age

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A PREVENTIVE TREATMENT IS				
Age of worker	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	274 (69.54)	120 (30.46)	394 (100)	< 0.0001
Between 21-40	1.284 (89.42)	152 (10.58)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.333 (94.61)	76 (5.39)	1.409 (100)	
More than 61	99 (96.12)	4 (3.88)	103 (100)	
Total	2.990 (89.47)	352 (10.53)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	8	0	8	

FIGURE 30. Preventive treatment for migraine crises: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is according to age



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

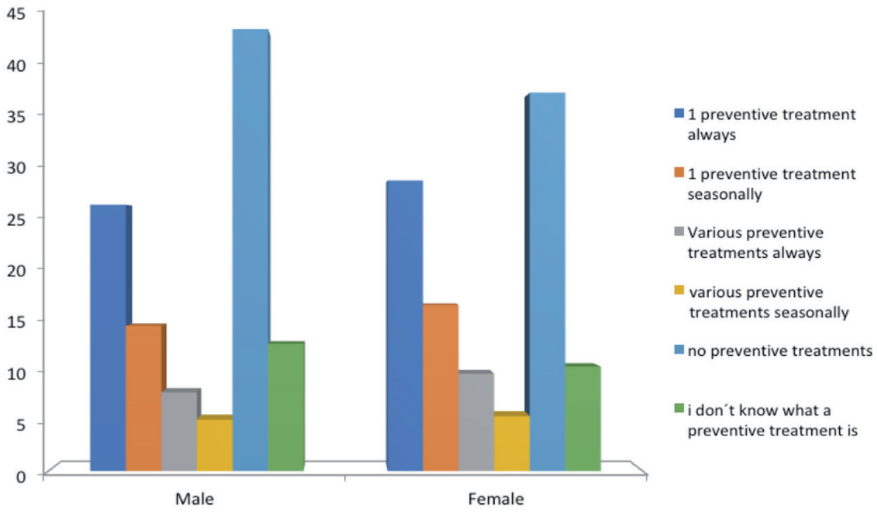
TABLE 62. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to gender

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT					
Gender of the worker	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Male	88 (26.27)	48 (14.33)	26 (7.76)	17 (5.07)	146 (43.58)	42 (12.54)
Female	862 (28.66)	492 (16.36)	289 (9.61)	163 (5.42)	1122 (37.3)	310 (10.31)
Total	950 (28.42)	540 (16.15)	315 (9.42)	180 (5.38)	1.268 (37.93)	352 (10.53)
Not available	1	1	1	0	5	0

FIGURE 31. Preventive treatment for migraine crises according to gender

In the use of preventive treatments, according to gender, the differences are not statistically significant.

Below are shown separately each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, according to gender.



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

1.4

TABLE 63. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: 1 tratment always according to gender

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Gender of the worker	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	247 (73.73)	88 (26.27)	335 (100)	0.392
Female	2.146 (71.34)	862 (28.66)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.393 (71.58)	950 (28.42)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	6	1	7	

TABLE 64. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: 1 treatment seasonally according to gender

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT SEASONALLY				
Gender of the worker	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	287 (85.67)	48 (14.33)	335 (100)	0.379
Female	2.516 (83.64)	492 (16.36)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.803 (83.85)	540 (16.15)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	6	1	7	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

1.4

TABLE 65. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: various treatments always according to gender

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS SEASONALLY				
Gender of the worker	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	309 (92.24)	26 (7.76)	335 (100)	0.318
Female	2.719 (90.39)	289 (9.61)	3.008 (100)	
Total	3.028 (90.58)	315 (9.42)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	6	1	7	

TABLE 66. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: various treatments seasonally according to gender

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS SEASONALLY				
Gender of the worker	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	318 (94.93)	17 (5.07)	335 (100)	0.890
Female	2.845 (94.58)	163 (5.42)	3.008 (100)	
Total	3.163 (94.62)	180 (5.38)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

1.4

TABLE 67. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: no preventive treatment according to gender

NO PREVENTIVE TREATMENT				
Gender of the worker	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	189 (56.42)	146 (43.58)	335 (100)	0.028
Female	1.886 (62.7)	1.122 (37.3)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.075 (62.07)	1.268 (37.93)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	2	5	7	

TABLE 68. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is according to gender

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A PREVENTIVE TREATMENT IS				
Gender of the worker	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	293 (87.46)	42 (12.54)	335 (100)	0.242
Female	2.698 (89.69)	310 (10.31)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.991 (89.47)	352 (10.53)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to country of residence

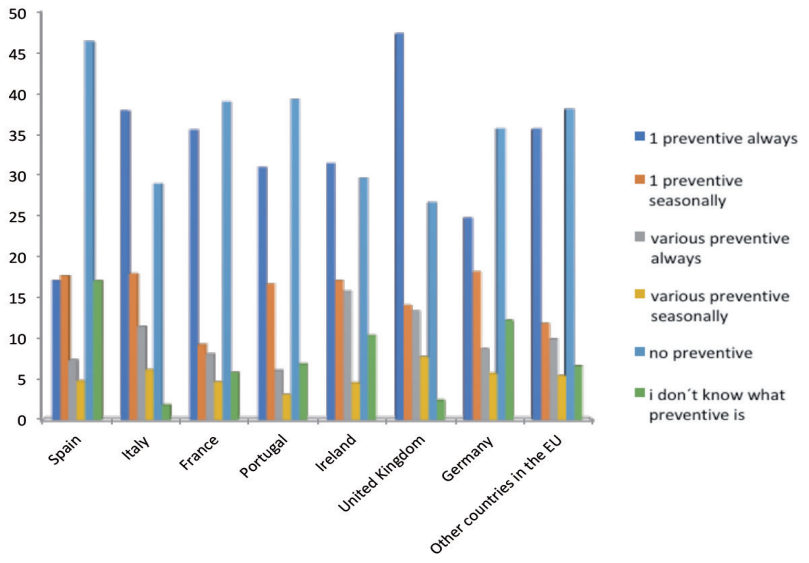
TABLE 69. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to country of residence

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT					
Country	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Spain	178 (17.13)	184 (17.71)	76 (7.31)	49 (4.72)	483 (46.49)	178 (17.13)
Italy	106 (37.99)	50 (17.92)	32 (11.47)	17 (6.09)	81 (29.03)	5 (1.79)
France	31 (35.63)	8 (9.2)	7 (8.05)	4 (4.6)	34 (39.08)	5 (5.75)
Portugal	41 (31.06)	22 (16.67)	8 (6.06)	4 (3.03)	52 (39.39)	9 (6.82)
Ireland	70 (31.53)	38 (17.12)	35 (15.77)	10 (4.5)	66 (29.73)	23 (10.36)
United Kingdom	142 (47.49)	42 (14.05)	40 (13.38)	23 (7.69)	80 (26.76)	7 (2.34)
Germany	175 (24.86)	128 (18.18)	61 (8.66)	40 (5.68)	252 (35.8)	86 (12.22)
Another country in the EU	206 (35.76)	68 (11.81)	57 (9.9)	31 (5.38)	220 (38.19)	38 (6.6)
Total	949 (28.43)	540 (16.18)	316 (9.47)	178 (5.33)	1.268 (37.99)	351 (10.52)
Not available	2	1	0	2	5	1

FIGURE 32. Preventive treatment of crises according to country of residence

In preventive treatments according to country of residence, the use of a single treatment always highlights the United Kingdom, Italy, other EU countries and France; in the use of several preventive treatments always, Ireland and the United Kingdom; patients from Spain, Portugal and France do not take preventive treatment more frequently; and the lack of knowledge of these treatments is greater in Spain, Germany and Ireland. The differences are statistically significant.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, depending on the place of residence.



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

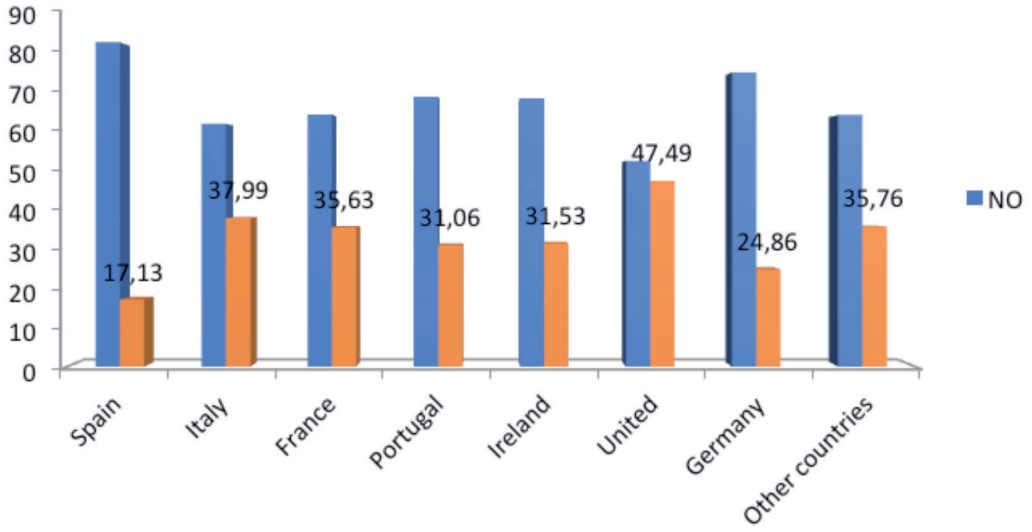
According to country of residence

1.4

TABLE 70. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for the migraine crises: 1 treatment always according to country

ONE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Country	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	861 (82.87)	178 (17.13)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	173 (62.01)	106 (37.99)	279 (100)	
France	56 (64.37)	31 (35.63)	87 (100)	
Portugal	91 (68.94)	41 (31.06)	132 (100)	
Ireland	152 (68.47)	70 (31.53)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	157 (52.51)	142 (47.49)	299 (100)	
Germany	529 (75.14)	175 (24.86)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	370 (64.24)	206 (35.76)	576 (100)	
Total	2.389 (71.57)	949 (28.43)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	10	2	12	

FIGURE 33. Preventive treatment according to country of residence: 1 treatment always



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to country of residence

1.4

TABLE 71. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: 1 treatment seasonally according to country

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT SEASONALLY				
Country	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	855 (82.29)	184 (17.71)	1.039 (100)	0.018
Italy	229 (82.08)	50 (17.92)	279 (100)	
France	79 (90.8)	8 (9.2)	87 (100)	
Portugal	110 (83.33)	22 (16.67)	132 (100)	
Ireland	184 (82.88)	38 (17.12)	222 (100)	
United Kingdom	257 (85.95)	42 (14.05)	299 (100)	
Germany	576 (81.82)	128 (18.18)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	508 (88.19)	68 (11.81)	576 (100)	
Total	2.798 (83.82)	540 (16.18)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	11	1	12	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

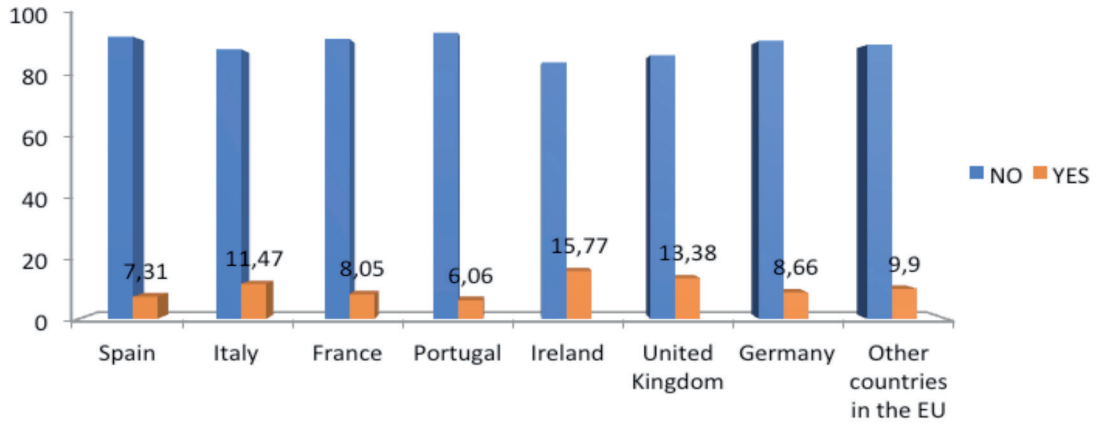
According to country of residence

1.4

TABLE 72. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: various treatments always according to country

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS ALWAYS				
Country	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	963 (92.69)	76 (7.31)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	247 (88.53)	32 (11.47)	279 (100)	
France	80 (91.95)	7 (8.05)	87 (100)	
Portugal	124 (93.94)	8 (6.06)	132 (100)	
Ireland	187 (84.23)	35 (15.77)	222 (100)	0.0007
United Kingdom	259 (86.62)	40 (13.38)	299 (100)	
Germany	643 (91.34)	61 (8.66)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	519 (90.1)	57 (9.9)	576 (100)	
Total	3.022 (90.53)	316 (9.47)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

FIGURE 34. Preventive treatment according to country: various preventive treatments always



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to country of residence

1.4

TABLE 73. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: various treatments seasonally according to country.

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS SEASONALLY				
Country	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	990 (95.28)	49 (4.72)	1.039 (100)	0.517
Italy	262 (93.91)	17 (6.09)	279 (100)	
France	83 (95.4)	4 (4.6)	87 (100)	
Portugal	128 (96.97)	4 (3.03)	132 (100)	
Ireland	212 (95.5)	10 (4.5)	222 (100)	
United Kingdom	276 (92.31)	23 (7.69)	299 (100)	
Germany	664 (94.32)	40 (5.68)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	545 (94.62)	31 (5.38)	576 (100)	
Total	3.160 (94.67)	178 (5.33)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	10	2	12	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

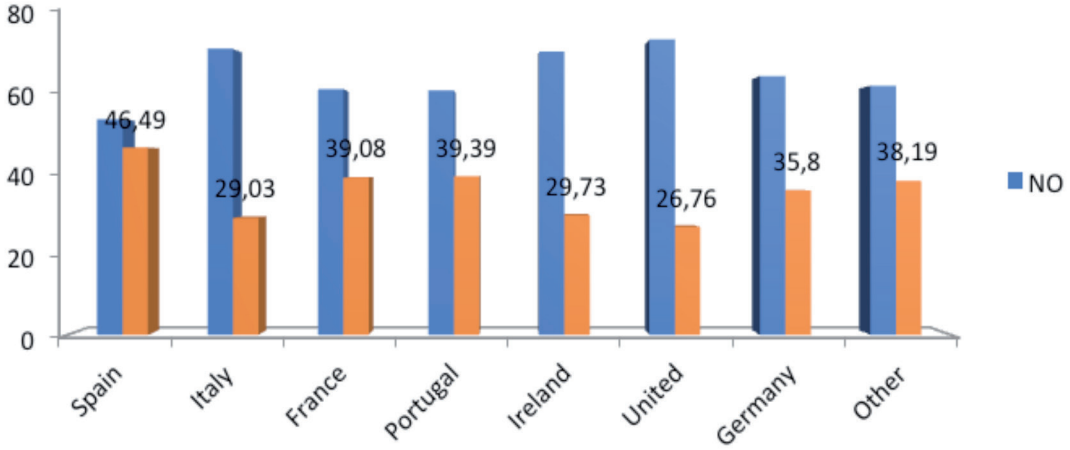
According to country of residence

1.4

TABLE 74. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: no preventive treatment according to country

NO PREVENTIVE TREATMENT				
Country	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	556 (53.51)	483 (46.49)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	198 (70.97)	81 (29.03)	279 (100)	
France	53 (60.92)	34 (39.08)	87 (100)	
Portugal	80 (60.61)	52 (39.39)	132 (100)	
Ireland	156 (70.27)	66 (29.73)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	219 (73.24)	80 (26.76)	299 (100)	
Germany	452 (64.2)	252 (35.8)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	356 (61.81)	220 (38.19)	576 (100)	
Total	2.070 (62.01)	1.268 (37.99)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	7	5	12	

FIGURE 35. Preventive treatment according to country: no preventive treatment



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

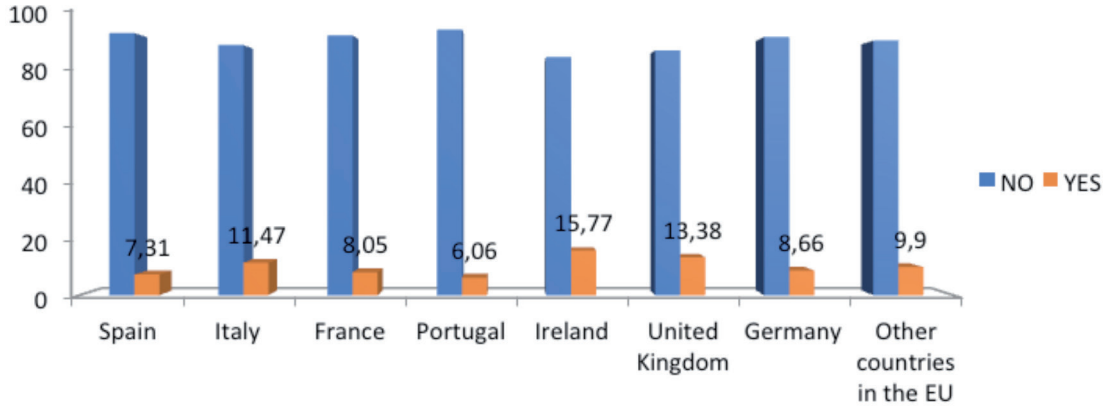
According to country of residence

1.4

TABLE 75. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is according to country

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A PREVENTIVE TREATMENT IS				
Country	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	861 (82.87)	178 (17.13)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	274 (98.21)	5 (1.79)	279 (100)	
France	82 (94.25)	5 (5.75)	87 (100)	
Portugal	123 (93.18)	9 (6.82)	132 (100)	
Ireland	199 (89.64)	23 (10.36)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	292 (97.66)	7 (2.34)	299 (100)	
Germany	618 (87.78)	86 (12.22)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	538 (93.4)	38 (6.6)	576 (100)	
Total	2.987 (89.48)	351 (10.52)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	11	1	12	

FIGURE 36. Preventive treatment according to country: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

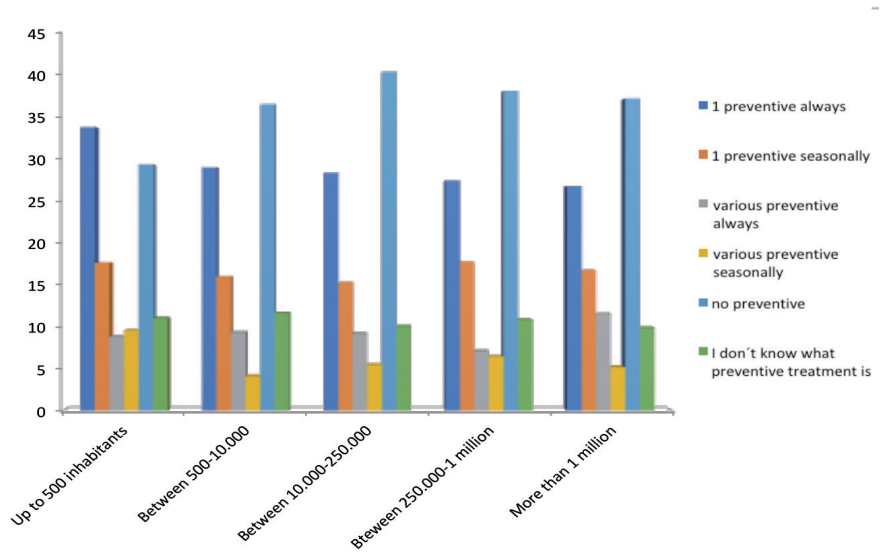
According to size of place of residence

TABLE 76. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of locality

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT					
Characteristics of locality	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Up to 500 inhabitants	46 (33.82)	24 (17.65)	12 (8.82)	13 (9.56)	40 (29.41)	15 (11.03)
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	227 (29.03)	125 (15.98)	73 (9.34)	32 (4.09)	286 (36.57)	91 (11.64)
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	355 (28.38)	191 (15.27)	115 (9.19)	68 (5.44)	506 (40.45)	126 (10.07)
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	124 (27.49)	80 (17.74)	32 (7.1)	29 (6.43)	172 (38.14)	49 (10.86)
More than 1 million inhabitants	192 (26.78)	120 (16.74)	83 (11.58)	37 (5.16)	267 (37.24)	71 (9.9)
Total	944 (28.29)	540 (16.18)	315 (9.44)	179 (5.36)	1.271 (38.09)	352 (10.55)
Not available	7	1	1	1	2	0

FIGURE 37. Preventive treatment of migraine crises according to place of residence

In the use of preventive treatments, depending on their locality of residence, the differences are not statistically significant.



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to size of place of residence

1.4

TABLE 77. Distribution of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of locality: 1 preventive treatment always

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Characteristics of locality	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	90 (66.18)	46 (33.82)	136 (100)	0.522
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	555 (70.97)	227 (29.03)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	896 (71.62)	355 (28.38)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	327 (72.51)	124 (27.49)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	525 (73.22)	192 (26.78)	717 (100)	
Total	2.393 (71.71)	944 (28.29)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	6	7	13	

TABLE 78. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of locality: 1 preventive treatment seasonally

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Characteristics of locality	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	112 (82.35)	24 (17.65)	136 (100)	0.740
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	657 (84.02)	125 (15.98)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.060 (84.73)	191 (15.27)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	371 (82.26)	80 (17.74)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	597 (83.26)	120 (16.74)	717 (100)	
Total	2.797 (83.82)	540 (16.18)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	12	1	13	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to size of place of residence

1.4

TABLE 79. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of locality: various preventive treatment always.

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Characteristics of locality	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	124 (91.18)	12 (8.82)	136 (100)	
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	709 (90.66)	73 (9.34)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.136 (90.81)	115 (9.19)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	419 (92.9)	32 (7.1)	451 (100)	0.142
More than 1 million inhabitants	634 (88.42)	83 (11.58)	717 (100)	
Total	3.022 (90.56)	315 (9.44)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	12	1	13	

TABLE 80. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of locality: various preventive treatments seasonally

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS ALWAYS				
Characteristics of locality	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	123 (90.44)	13 (9.56)	136 (100)	
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	750 (95.91)	32 (4.09)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.183 (94.56)	68 (5.44)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	422 (93.57)	29 (6.43)	451 (100)	0.082
More than 1 million inhabitants	680 (94.84)	37 (5.16)	717 (100)	
Total	3.158 (94.64)	179 (5.36)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	12	1	13	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to size of place of residence

1.4

TABLE 81. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of locality: no preventive treatment

NO PREVENTIVE TREATMENT				
Characteristics of locality	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	96 (70.59)	40 (29.41)	136 (100)	0.082
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	496 (63.43)	286 (36.57)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	745 (59.55)	506 (40.45)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	279 (61.86)	172 (38.14)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	450 (62.76)	267 (37.24)	717 (100)	
Total	2.066 (61.91)	1.271 (38.09)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	11	2	13	

TABLE 82. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of locality: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A PREVENTIVE TREATMENT IS				
Characteristics of locality	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	121 (88.97)	15 (11.03)	136 (100)	0.794
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	691 (88.36)	91 (11.64)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.125 (89.93)	126 (10.07)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	402 (89.14)	49 (10.86)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	646 (90.1)	71 (9.9)	717 (100)	
Total	2.985 (89.45)	352 (10.55)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	13	0	13	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to level of education

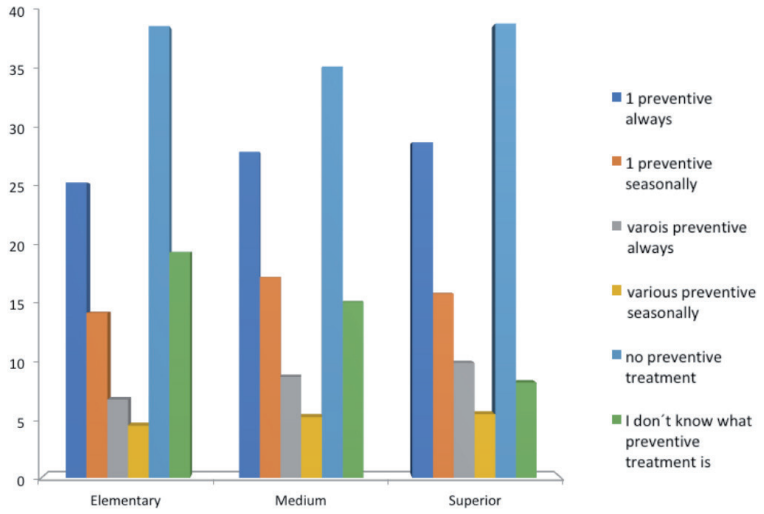
TABLE 83. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to level of education

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT					
Level of education	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Elementary	34 (25.37)	19 (14.18)	9 (6.72)	6 (4.48)	52 (38.81)	26 (19.4)
Medium	252 (28)	155 (17.22)	78 (8.67)	47 (5.22)	318 (35.33)	136 (15.11)
Superior	665 (28.83)	365 (15.82)	228 (9.88)	126 (5.46)	900 (39.01)	189 (8.19)
Total	951 (28.46)	539 (16.13)	315 (9.43)	179 (5.36)	1.270 (38.01)	351 (10.51)
Not available	0	2	1	1	3	1

FIGURE 38. Preventive treatment of migraine crises according to level of education

In the use of preventive treatments, according to the level of education, the differences are only statistically significant in the lack of knowledge of these treatments, which increases as the level of education decreases.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, depending on the level of studies.



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to level of education

1.4

TABLE 84. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to level of education: 1 treatment always

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Level of education	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	100 (74.63)	34 (25.37)	134 (100)	0.082
Medium	648 (72)	252 (28)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.642 (71.17)	665 (28.83)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.390 (71.54)	951 (28.46)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

TABLE 85. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to level of education: 1 treatment seasonally

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT SEASONALLY				
Level of education	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	115 (85.82)	19 (14.18)	134 (100)	0.514
Medium	745 (82.78)	155 (17.22)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.942 (84.18)	365 (15.82)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.802 (83.87)	539 (16.13)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	7	2	9	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to level of education

1.4

TABLE 86. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to level of education: various treatments always

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS ALWAYS				
Level of education	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	125 (93.28)	9 (6.72)	134 (100)	0.312
Medium	822 (91.33)	78 (8.67)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.079 (90.12)	228 (9.88)	2.307 (100)	
Total	3.026 (90.57)	315 (9.43)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

TABLE 87. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to level of education: various treatments seasonally

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS SEASONALLY				
Level of education	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	128 (95.52)	6 (4.48)	134 (100)	0.867
Medium	853 (94.78)	47 (5.22)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.181 (94.54)	126 (5.46)	2.307 (100)	
Total	3.162 (94.64)	179 (5.36)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to level of education

1.4

TABLE 88: Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to level of education: no preventive treatment.

NO PREVENTIVE TREATMENT				
Level of education	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	82 (61.19)	52 (38.81)	134 (100)	0.153
Medium	582 (64.67)	318 (35.33)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.407 (60.99)	900 (39.01)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.071 (61.99)	1.270 (38.01)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	6	3	9	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

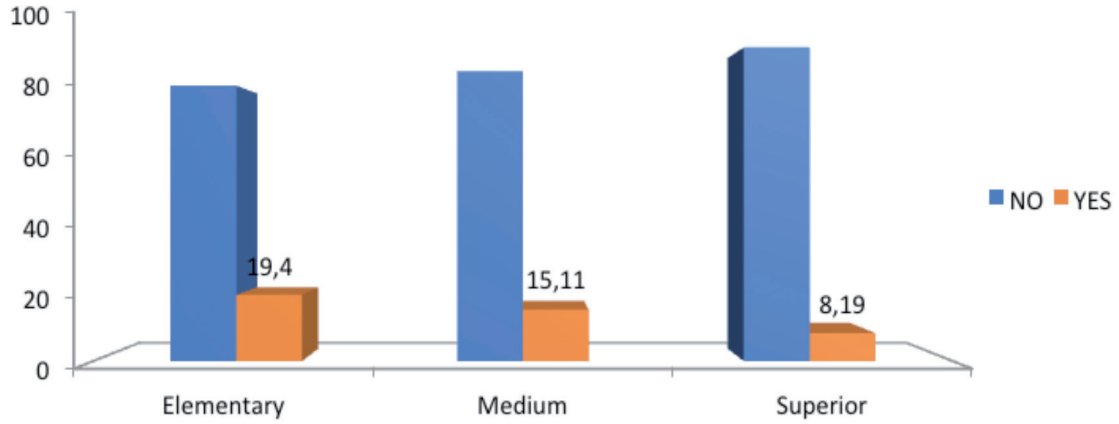
According to level of education

1.4

TABLE 89. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to level of education: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A PREVENTIVE TREATMENT IS				
Level of education	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	108 (80.6)	26 (19.4)	134 (100)	
Medium	764 (84.89)	136 (15.11)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.118 (91.81)	189 (8.19)	2.307 (100)	< 0.0001
Total	2.990 (89.49)	351 (10.51)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

FIGURE 39. Preventive treatment of crises according to level of education: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

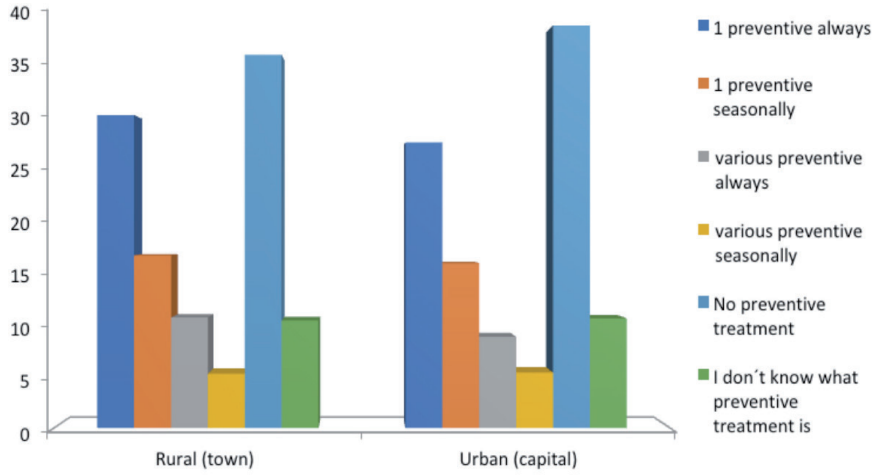
TABLE 90. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to area of residence

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT					
Area	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Rural (town)	317 (30.25)	175 (16.7)	112 (10.69)	55 (5.25)	378 (36.07)	109 (10.4)
Urban (capital)	633 (27.61)	365 (15.92)	202 (8.81)	123 (5.36)	892 (38.9)	243 (10.6)
Total	950 (28.43)	540 (16.16)	314 (9.4)	178 (5.33)	1.270 (38.01)	352 (10.54)
Not available	1	1	2	2	3	0

FIGURE 40. Preventive treatment of crises according to area of residence

In the use of preventive treatments, depending on the area of residence, the differences are not statistically significant.

Each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' is shown separately below, depending on whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, according to the characteristics of the locality of residence.



1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

1.4

TABLE 91. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to area of residence: 1 preventive treatment always

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT ALWAYS				
Area	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	731 (69.75)	317 (30.25)	1.048 (100)	0.126
Urban (capital)	1.660 (72.39)	633 (27.61)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.391 (71.57)	950 (28.43)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

TABLE 92. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to area of residence: 1 preventive treatment seasonally

ONE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT SEASONALLY				
Area	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	873 (83.3)	175 (16.7)	1.048 (100)	0.604
Urban (capital)	1.928 (84.08)	365 (15.92)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.801 (83.84)	540 (16.16)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

1.4

TABLE 93. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to area of residence: various preventive treatments always

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS ALWAYS				
Area	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	936 (89.31)	112 (10.69)	1.048 (100)	0.097
Urban (capital)	2.091 (91.19)	202 (8.81)	2.293 (100)	
Total	3.027 (90.6)	314 (9.4)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	7	2	9	

TABLE 94. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to area of residence: various preventive treatments seasonally

VARIOUS PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS SEASONALLY				
Area	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	993 (94.75)	55 (5.25)	1.048 (100)	0.956
Urban (capital)	2.170 (94.64)	123 (5.36)	2.293 (100)	
Total	3.163 (94.67)	178 (5.33)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	7	2	9	

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

1.4

TABLE 95. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to area of residence: no preventive treatment

NO PREVENTIVE TREATMENT				
Area	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	670 (63.93)	378 (36.07)	1.048 (100)	0.127
Urban (capital)	1401 (61.1)	892 (38.9)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.071 (61.99)	1.270 (38.01)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	6	3	9	

TABLE 96. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to area of residence don´t know what a preventive treatment is

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A PREVENTIVE TREATMENT IS				
Area	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	939 (89.6)	109 (10.4)	1.048 (100)	0.911
Urban (capital)	2.050 (89.4)	243 (10.6)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.989 (89.46)	352 (10.54)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to age

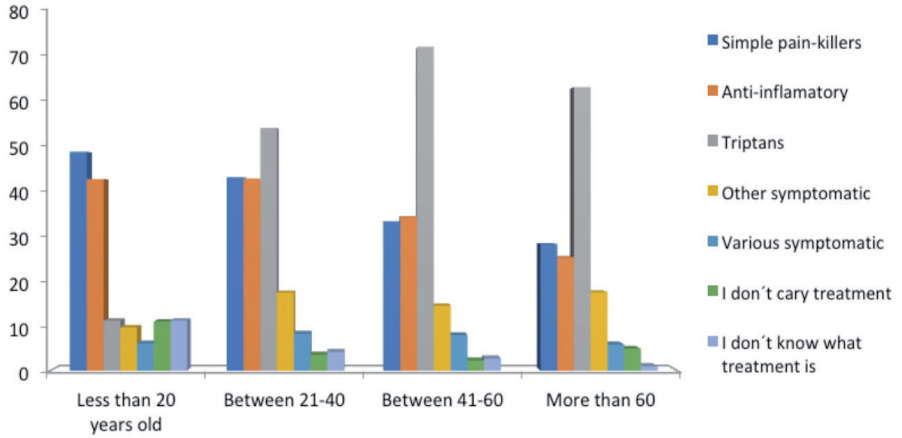
TABLE 97. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have migraine crises according to age

TRATAMIENTO SINTOMÁTICO EN CRISIS							
Age of worker	Simple pain-killers	Anti-inflamatory	Triptans	Other symptomatic	Various symptomatic	I don´t have treatment	I don´t know what that is
Less than 20 years old	192 (48.73)	168 (42.64)	44 (11.17)	38 (9.64)	24 (6.09)	43 (10.91)	44 (11.17)
Between 21.40	618 (43.04)	614 (42.76)	776 (54.04)	250 (17.41)	119 (8.29)	51 (3.55)	60 (4.18)
Between 41-60	467 (33.14)	483 (34.28)	1.016 (72.11)	211 (14.98)	112 (7.95)	32 (2.27)	38 (2.7)
More than 60	29 (28.16)	26 (25.24)	65 (63.11)	18 (17.48)	6 (5.83)	5 (4.85)	1 (0.97)
Total	1.306 (39.08)	1.291 (38.63)	1.901 (56.88)	517 (15.47)	261 (7.81)	131 (3.92)	143 (4.28)
Not available	4	5	2	0	0	1	1

FIGURE 41. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to age

In symptomatic treatment, as age increases, there is less ignorance of the treatments and fewer patients without treatment, the use of simple pain-killers decreases and the use of anti-inflammatories and Triptans increases, with a maximum peak in average ages (41 to 60 years).

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when you have migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, depending on age.



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

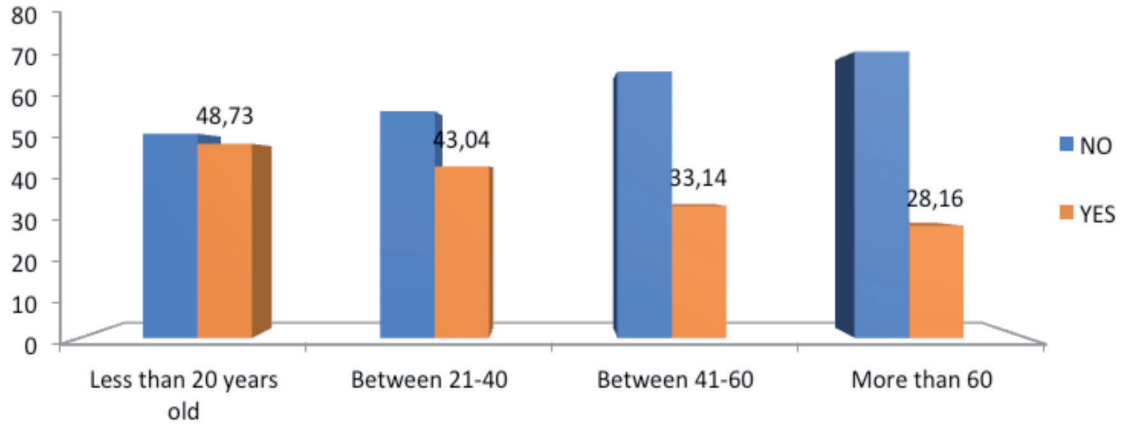
According to age

1.5

TABLE 98. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have a migraine crisis according to age: simple pain-killers

TREATMENT IN CRISES: SIMPLE PAIN-KILLERS				
Age of worker	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	202 (51.27)	192 (48.73)	394 (100)	
Between 21.40	818 (56.96)	618 (43.04)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	942 (66.86)	467 (33.14)	1.409 (100)	< 0.0001
More than 60	74 (71.84)	29 (28.16)	103 (100)	
Total	2.036 (60.92)	1.306 (39.08)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	4	4	8	

FIGURE 42. Symptomatic treatment according to age: use of simple pain-killers



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

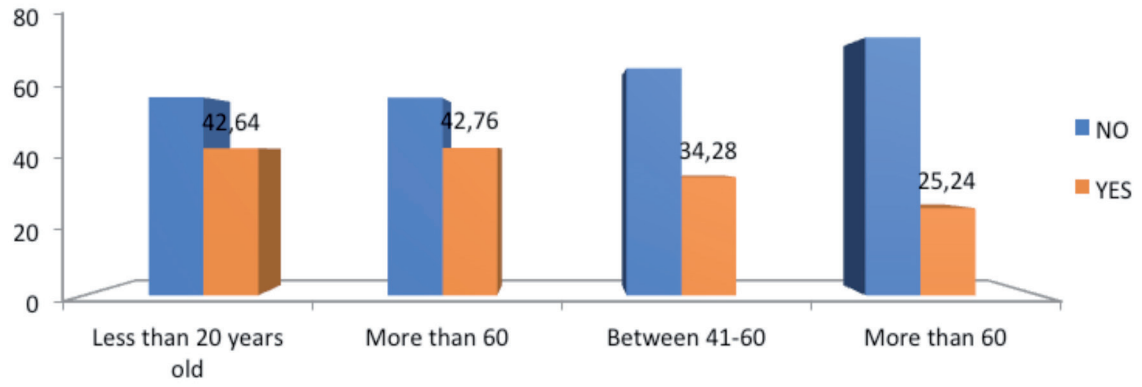
According to age

1.5

TABLE 99. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have a migraine crisis according to age: anti-inflammatories

TREATMENT OF CRISES: ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES				
Age of worker	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	226 (57.36)	168 (42.64)	394 (100)	
Between 21.40	822 (57.24)	614 (42.76)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	926 (65.72)	483 (34.28)	1.409 (100)	< 0.0001
More than 60	77 (74.76)	26 (25.24)	103 (100)	
Total	2.051 (61.37)	1.291 (38.63)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	3	5	8	

FIGURE 43. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to age: use of anti-inflammatory



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

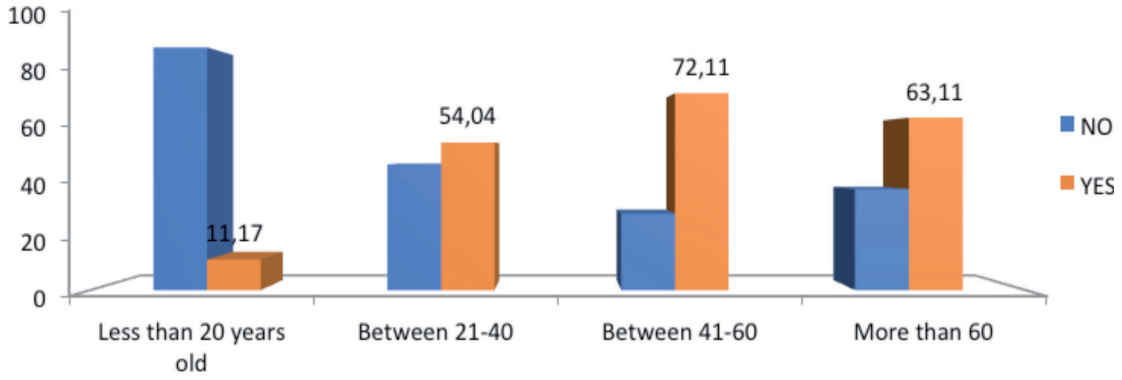
According to age

1.5

TABLE 100. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have a migraine crisis according to age: Triptans

TREATMENT OF CRISES: TRIPTANS				
Age of worker	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	350 (88.83)	44 (11.17)	394 (100)	
Between 21.40	660 (45.96)	776 (54.04)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	393 (27.89)	1.016 (72.11)	1.409 (100)	< 0.0001
More than 60	38 (36.89)	65 (63.11)	103 (100)	
Total	1.441 (43.12)	1.901 (56.88)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	6	2	8	

FIGURE 44. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to age: use of Triptans



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to age

1.5

TABLE 101. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have a migraine crisis according to age: other symptomatic treatments

TREATMENT OF CRISES: OTHER SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Age of worker	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	356 (90.36)	38 (9.64)	394 (100)	0.002
Between 21.40	1.186 (82.59)	250 (17.41)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.198 (85.02)	211 (14.98)	1.409 (100)	
More than 60	85 (82.52)	18 (17.48)	103 (100)	
Total	2.825 (84.53)	517 (15.47)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	8	0	8	

TABLE 102. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have a migraine crisis according to age: various symptomatic treatments

TREATMENT OF CRISES: VARIOUS SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Age of worker	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	370 (93.91)	24 (6.09)	394 (100)	0.445
Between 21.40	1.317 (91.71)	119 (8.29)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.297 (92.05)	112 (7.95)	1.409 (100)	
More than 60	97 (94.17)	6 (5.83)	103 (100)	
Total	3.081 (92.19)	261 (7.81)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	8	0	8	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

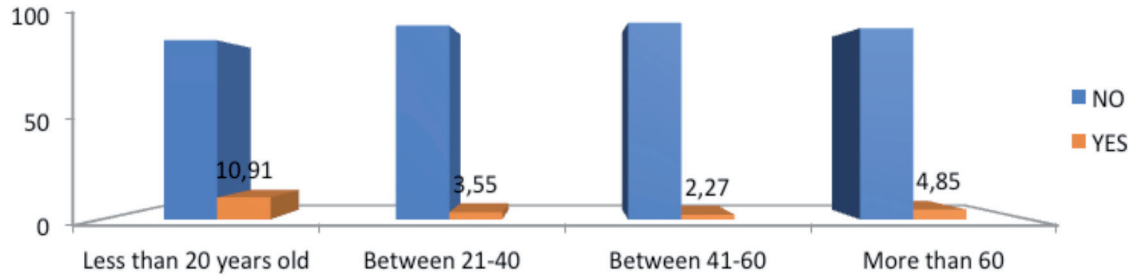
According to age

1.5

TABLE 103. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have a migraine crisis according to age: no symptomatic treatment

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Age of worker	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	351 (89.09)	43 (10.91)	394 (100)	0.0005
Between 21.40	1.385 (96.45)	51 (3.55)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1.377 (97.73)	32 (2.27)	1.409 (100)	
More than 60	98 (95.15)	5 (4.85)	103 (100)	
Total	3.211 (96.08)	131 (3.92)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	7	1	8	

FIGURE 45. Symptomatic treatment according to age: no treatment



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

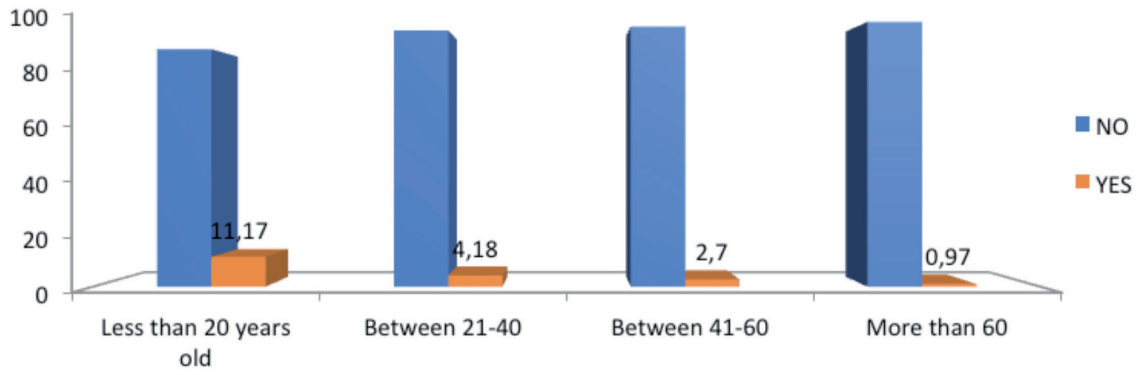
According to age

1.5

TABLE 104. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when you have a migraine crisis according to age: I don't know what a symptomatic treatment is

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT IS				
Age of worker	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	350 (88.83)	44 (11.17)	394 (100)	0.0005
Between 21.40	1.376 (95.82)	60 (4.18)	1.436 (100)	
Between 41-60	1371 (97.3)	38 (2.7)	1.409 (100)	
More than 60	102 (99.03)	1 (0.97)	103 (100)	
Total	3.199 (95.72)	143 (4.28)	3.342 (100)	
Not available	7	1	8	

FIGURE 46. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to age: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

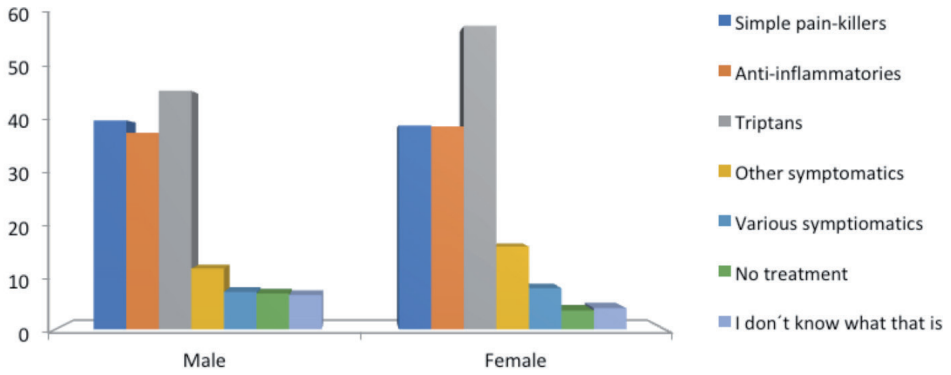
TABLE 105. Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment when they have migraine crises according to gender

	SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT DURING CRISES						
Gender of worker	Simple pain-killers	Anti-inflamatory	Triptans	Other symptomatic	Various symptomatic	I don´t have treatment	I don´t know what that is
Male	134 (40)	126 (37.61)	153 (45.67)	39 (11.64)	24 (7.16)	23 (6.87)	22 (6.57)
Female	1.174 (39.03)	1.167 (38.8)	1.747 (58.08)	478 (15.89)	237 (7.88)	109 (3.62)	122 (4.06)
Total	1.308 (39.13)	1.293 (38.68)	1.900 (56.84)	517 (15.47)	261 (7.81)	132 (3.95)	144 (4.31)
Not available	2	3	3	0	0	0	0

FIGURE 47. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to gender

Only statistically significant gender differences are observed for pain management during crises in the use of triptans, which is higher in women.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when having migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, according to gender.



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

1.5

TABLE 106.Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during crises according to gender: simple pain-killers

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: SIMPLE PAIN-KILLERS				
Gender	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	201 (60)	134 (40)	335 (100)	0.775
Female	1.834 (60.97)	1.174 (39.03)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.035 (60.87)	1.308 (39.13)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	5	2	7	

TABLE 107. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during crises according to gender: anti-inflammatories

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES				
Gender	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	209 (62.39)	126 (37.61)	335 (100)	0.716
Female	1.841 (61.2)	1.167 (38.8)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.050 (61.32)	1.293 (38.68)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	4	3	7	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

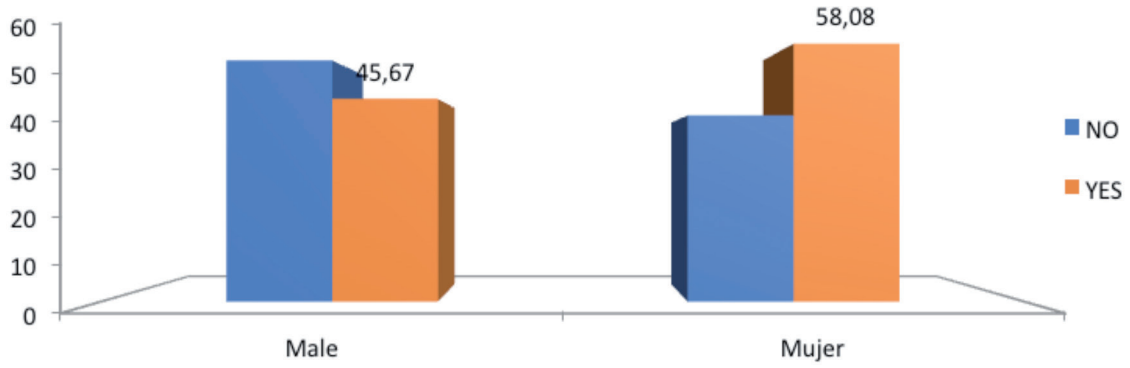
According to gender

1.5

TABLE 108. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during crises according to gender: Triptans

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: TRIPTANS				
Gender	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	182 (54.33)	153 (45.67)	335 (100)	< 0.0001
Female	1.261 (41.92)	1.747 (58.08)	3.008 (100)	
Total	1.443 (43.16)	1.900 (56.84)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	4	3	7	

FIGURE 48. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to gender: use of Triptans



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

1.5

TABLE 109. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during crises according to gender: other symptomatic treatments

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: OTHER SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Gender	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	296 (88.36)	39 (11.64)	335 (100)	0.050
Female	2.530 (84.11)	478 (15.89)	3.008 (100)	
Total	2.826 (84.53)	517 (15.47)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

TABLE 110. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during crises according to gender: various symptomatic treatments

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: VARIOUS SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Gender	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	311 (92.84)	24 (7.16)	335 (100)	0.722
Female	2.771 (92.12)	237 (7.88)	3.008 (100)	
Total	3.082 (92.19)	261 (7.81)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to gender

1.5

TABLE 111. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during crises according to gender: no symptomatic treatment

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Gender	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	312 (93.13)	23 (6.87)	335 (100)	0.006
Female	2.899 (96.38)	109 (3.62)	3.008 (100)	
Total	3.211 (96.05)	132 (3.95)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

TABLE 112. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during crises according to gender: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT IS				
Gender	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Male	313 (93.43)	22 (6.57)	335 (100)	0.045
Female	2.886 (95.94)	122 (4.06)	3.008 (100)	
Total	3.199 (95.69)	144 (4.31)	3.343 (100)	
Not available	7	0	7	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to country of residence

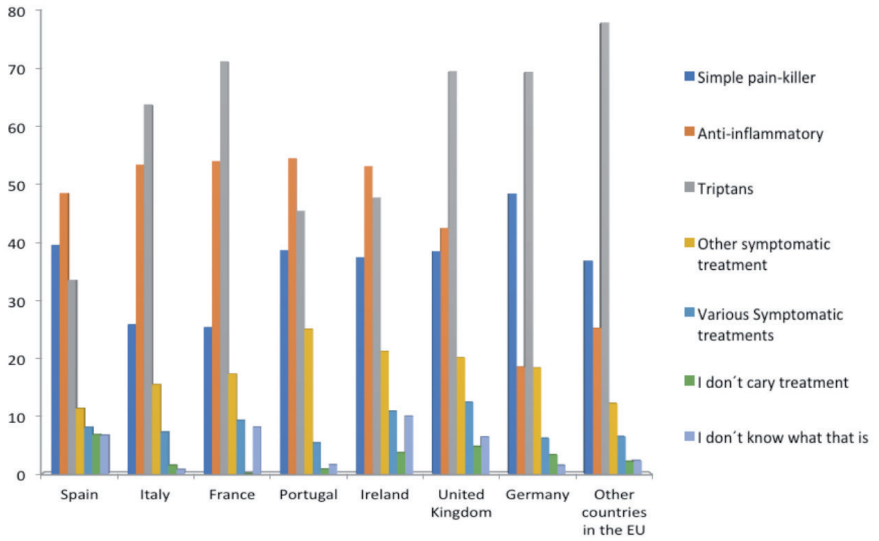
TABLE 113: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence

SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT DURING CRISES							
Country	Simple pain-killers	Anti-inflamatory	Triptans	Other symptomatic	Various symptomatic	I don´t have treatment	I don´t know what that is
Spain	411 (39.56)	504 (48.51)	348 (33.49)	117 (11.26)	83 (7.99)	70 (6.74)	69 (6.64)
Italy	72 (25.81)	149 (53.41)	178 (63.8)	43 (15.41)	20 (7.17)	4 (1.43)	2 (0.72)
France	22 (25.29)	47 (54.02)	62 (71.26)	15 (17.24)	8 (9.2)	0 (0)	7 (8.05)
Portugal	51 (38.64)	72 (54.55)	60 (45.45)	33 (25)	7 (5.3)	1 (0.76)	2 (1.52)
Ireland	83 (37.39)	118 (53.15)	106 (47.75)	47 (21.17)	24 (10.81)	8 (3.6)	22 (9.91)
United Kingdom	115 (38.46)	127 (42.47)	208 (69.57)	60 (20.07)	37 (12.37)	14 (4.68)	19 (6.35)
Germany	341 (48.44)	130 (18.47)	489 (69.46)	129 (18.32)	43 (6.11)	23 (3.27)	10 (1.42)
Other countries in the EU	212 (36.81)	145 (25.17)	449 (77.95)	70 (12.15)	37 (6.42)	12 (2.08)	13 (2.26)
Total	1.307 (39.16)	1.292 (38.71)	1.900 (56.92)	514 (15.4)	259 (7.76)	132 (3.95)	144 (4.31)
Not available	3	4	3	3	2	0	0

FIGURE 49. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to gender

The use of simple pain-killers is higher in Germany, Spain and Portugal; anti-inflammatory drugs are used more in Portugal, France and Italy; in the use of Triptans, other EU countries and France stand out; and other symptomatic treatments are used more in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Patients from Spain and the United Kingdom are those who most frequently report not taking symptomatic treatment for pain in crises, and those from Ireland and France are those who show the greatest lack of knowledge of these treatments.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when you have migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, depending on the country.



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

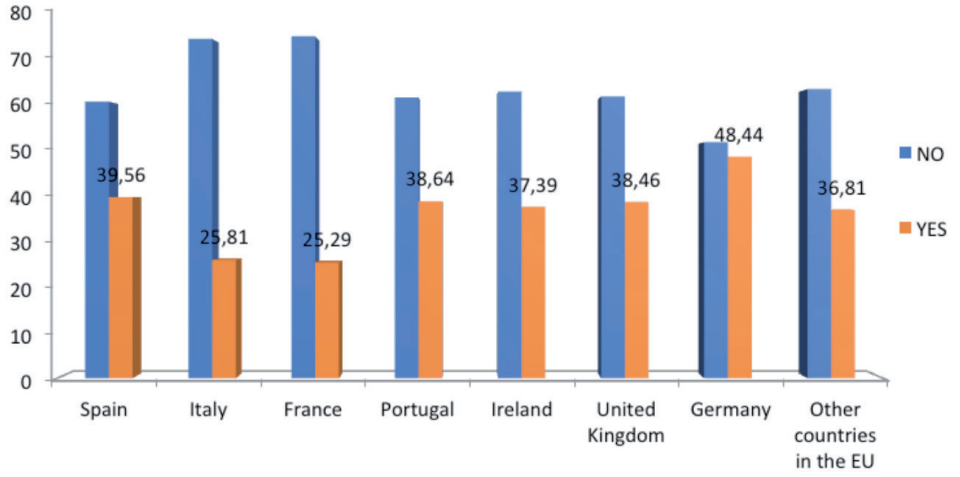
According to country of residence

1.5

TABLE 114: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence: simple pain-killers

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: SIMPLE PAIN-KILLERS				
Country	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	628 (60.44)	411 (39.56)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	207 (74.19)	72 (25.81)	279 (100)	
France	65 (74.71)	22 (25.29)	87 (100)	
Portugal	81 (61.36)	51 (38.64)	132 (100)	
Ireland	139 (62.61)	83 (37.39)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	184 (61.54)	115 (38.46)	299 (100)	
Germany	363 (51.56)	341 (48.44)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	364 (63.19)	212 (36.81)	576 (100)	
Total	2.031 (60.84)	1.307 (39.16)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	9	3	12	

FIGURE 50. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to country of residence: simple pain-killers



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

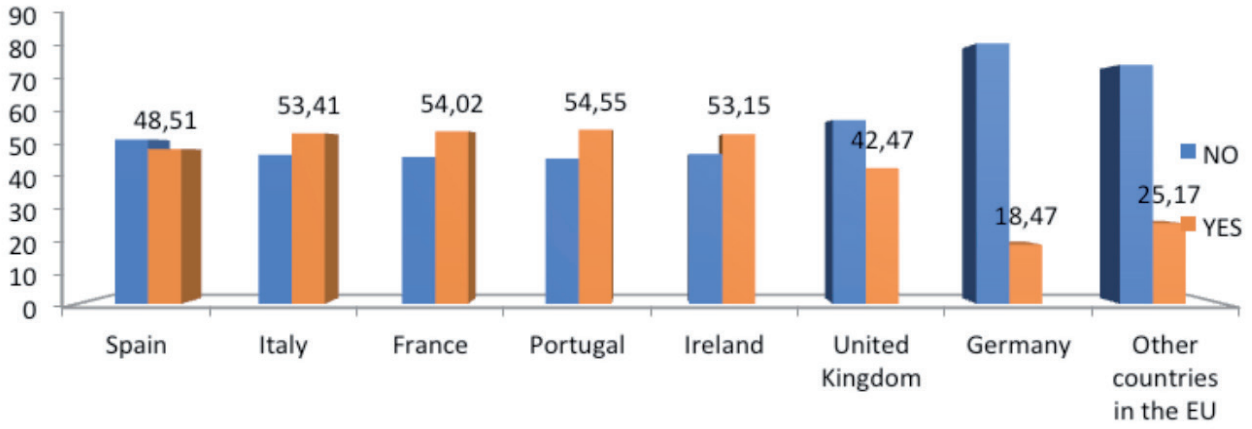
According to country of residence

1.5

TABLE 115: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence: anti-inflammatories

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES				
Country	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	535 (51.49)	504 (48.51)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	130 (46.59)	149 (53.41)	279 (100)	
France	40 (45.98)	47 (54.02)	87 (100)	
Portugal	60 (45.45)	72 (54.55)	132 (100)	
Ireland	104 (46.85)	118 (53.15)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	172 (57.53)	127 (42.47)	299 (100)	
Germany	574 (81.53)	130 (18.47)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	431 (74.83)	145 (25.17)	576 (100)	
Total	2.046 (61.29)	1.292 (38.71)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	8	4	12	

FIGURE 51. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to country of residence: use of anti-inflammatories



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

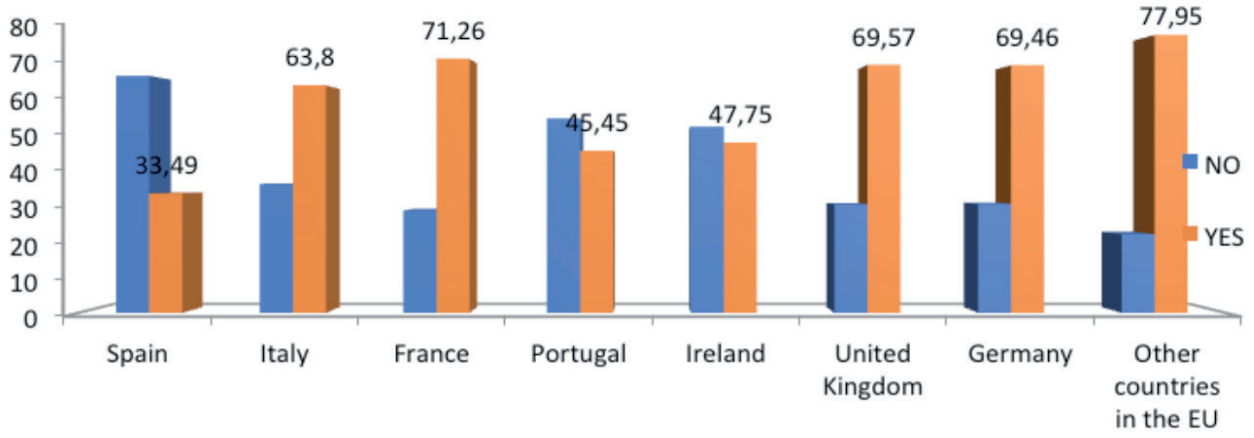
According to country of residence

1.5

TABLE 116: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence: Triptans

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: TRIPTANS				
Country	NO (n=1147)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	691 (66.51)	691 (66.51)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	101 (36.2)	101 (36.2)	279 (100)	
France	25 (28.74)	25 (28.74)	87 (100)	
Portugal	72 (54.55)	72 (54.55)	132 (100)	
Ireland	116 (52.25)	116 (52.25)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	91 (30.43)	91 (30.43)	299 (100)	
Germany	215 (30.54)	215 (30.54)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	127 (22.05)	127 (22.05)	576 (100)	
Total	1.438 (43.08)	1.438 (43.08)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	9	9	12	

FIGURE 52. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to place of residence: use of Triptans



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

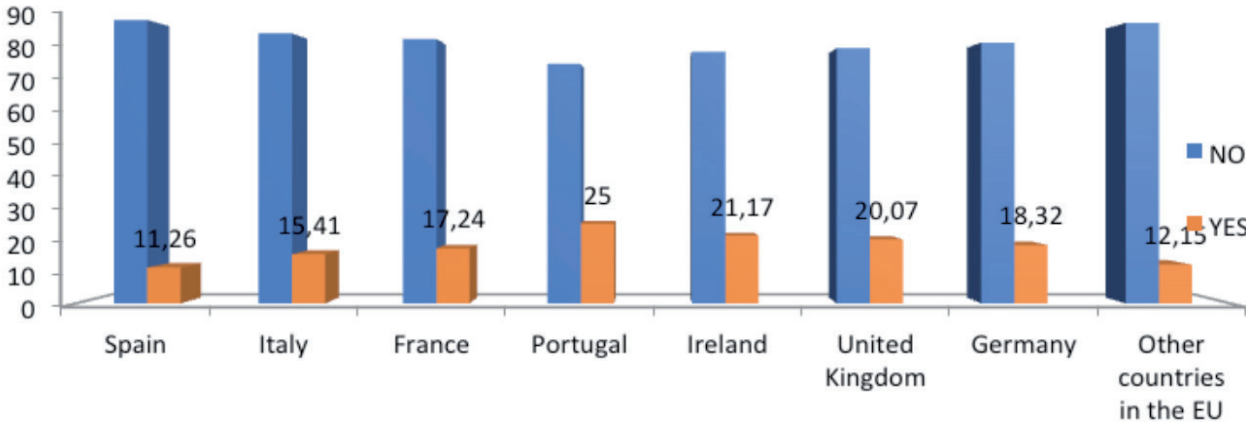
According to country of residence

1.5

TABLE 117: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence: other treatments.

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: OTHER TREATMENTS				
Country	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	922 (88.74)	117 (11.26)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	236 (84.59)	43 (15.41)	279 (100)	
France	72 (82.76)	15 (17.24)	87 (100)	
Portugal	99 (75)	33 (25)	132 (100)	
Ireland	175 (78.83)	47 (21.17)	222 (100)	< 0.0001
United Kingdom	239 (79.93)	60 (20.07)	299 (100)	
Germany	575 (81.68)	129 (18.32)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	506 (87.85)	70 (12.15)	576 (100)	
Total	2.824 (84.6)	514 (15.4)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	9	3	12	

FIGURE 53. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to place of residence: use of other treatments



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to country of residence

1.5

TABLE 118: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence: various treatments

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: VARIOUS TREATMENTS				
Country	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	956 (92.01)	83 (7.99)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	259 (92.83)	20 (7.17)	279 (100)	
France	79 (90.8)	8 (9.2)	87 (100)	
Portugal	125 (94.7)	7 (5.3)	132 (100)	
Ireland	198 (89.19)	24 (10.81)	222 (100)	0.015
United Kingdom	262 (87.63)	37 (12.37)	299 (100)	
Germany	661 (93.89)	43 (6.11)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	539 (93.58)	37 (6.42)	576 (100)	
Total	3.079 (92.24)	259 (7.76)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	10	2	12	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

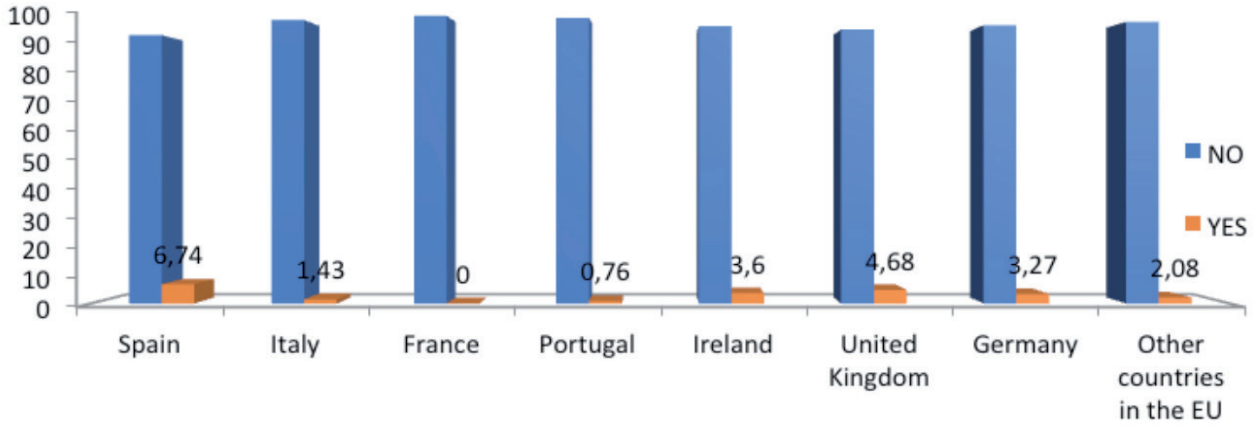
According to country of residence

1.5

TABLE 119: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence: no symptomatic treatment

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Country	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	969 (93.26)	70 (6.74)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	275 (98.57)	4 (1.43)	279 (100)	
France	87 (100)	0 (0)	87 (100)	
Portugal	131 (99.24)	1 (0.76)	132 (100)	
Ireland	214 (96.4)	8 (3.6)	222 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	285 (95.32)	14 (4.68)	299 (100)	
Germany	681 (96.73)	23 (3.27)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	564 (97.92)	12 (2.08)	576 (100)	
Total	3.206 (96.05)	132 (3.95)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

FIGURE 54. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to place of residence: no symptomatic treatment



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

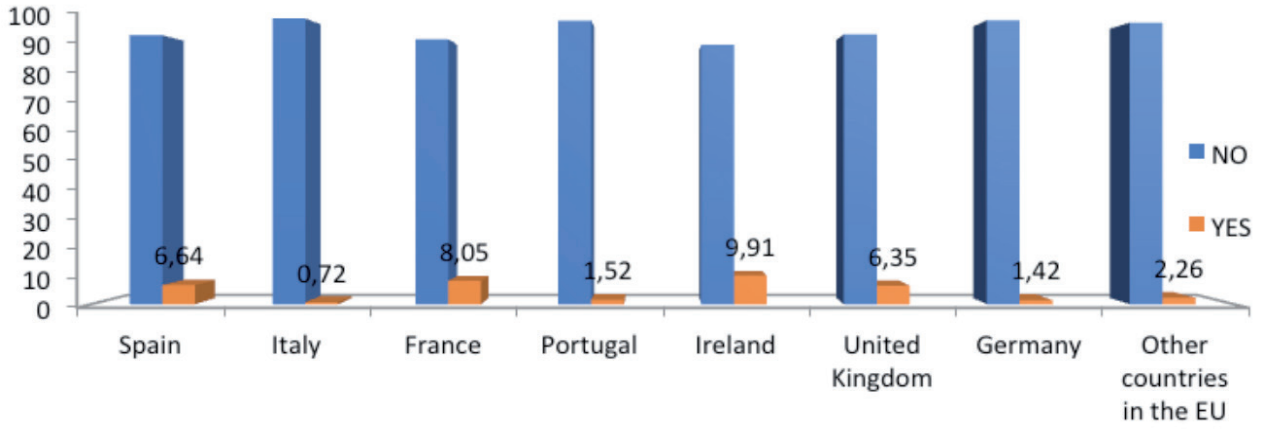
According to country of residence

1.5

TABLE 120: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to country of residence: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT IS				
Country	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Spain	970 (93.36)	69 (6.64)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	277 (99.28)	2 (0.72)	279 (100)	
France	80 (91.95)	7 (8.05)	87 (100)	
Portugal	130 (98.48)	2 (1.52)	132 (100)	
Ireland	200 (90.09)	22 (9.91)	222 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	280 (93.65)	19 (6.35)	299 (100)	
Germany	694 (98.58)	10 (1.42)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	563 (97.74)	13 (2.26)	576 (100)	
Total	3.194 (95.69)	144 (4.31)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

FIGURE 55. Symptomatic treatment of crises according to place of residence: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to characteristics of place of residence

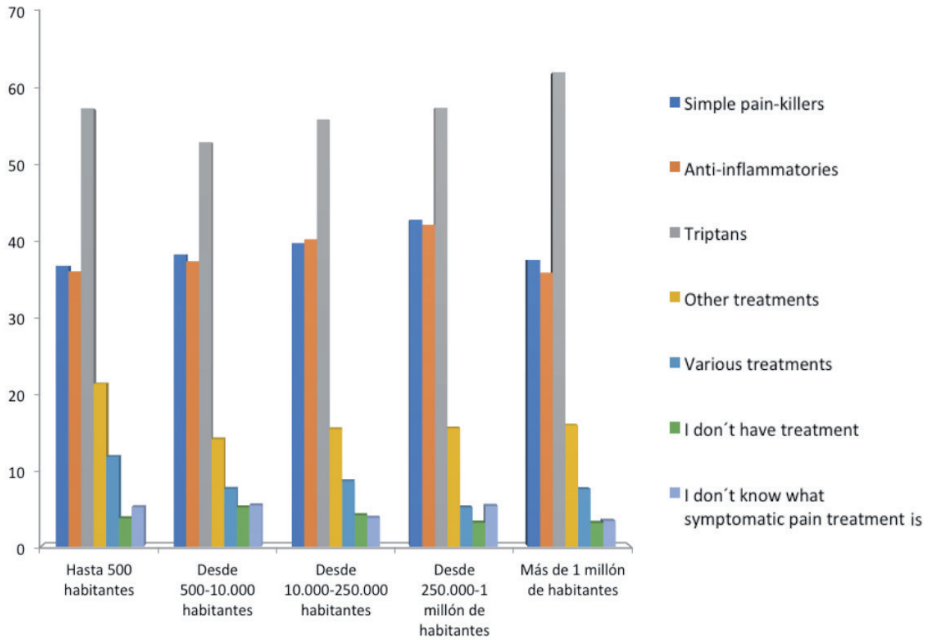
TABLE 121: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence

SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT DURING CRISES							
Locality	Simple pain-killers	Anti-inflamatory	Triptans	Other symptomatic	Various symptomatic	I don´t have treatment	I don´t know what that is
Up to 500 inhabitants	50 (36.76)	49 (36.03)	78 (57.35)	29 (21.32)	16 (11.76)	5 (3.68)	7 (5.15)
Between 500-10.000	299 (38.24)	292 (37.34)	414 (52.94)	110 (14.07)	59 (7.54)	40 (5.12)	42 (5.37)
Between 10.000-250.000	497 (39.73)	503 (40.21)	699 (55.88)	193 (15.43)	107 (8.55)	51 (4.08)	47 (3.76)
Between 250.000-1 million	193 (42.79)	190 (42.13)	259 (57.43)	70 (15.52)	23 (5.1)	14 (3.1)	24 (5.32)
More tan 1 million	269 (37.52)	257 (35.84)	445 (62.06)	114 (15.9)	54 (7.53)	22 (3.07)	24 (3.35)
Total	1.308 (39.2)	1.291 (38.69)	1.895 (56.79)	516 (15.46)	259 (7.76)	132 (3.96)	144 (4.32)
Not available	2	5	8	1	2	0	0

FIGURE 56. Symptomatic pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence

There are no statistically significant differences in the management of pain during crises depending on the characteristics of their locality of residence.

Each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when having a migraine crises' are shown separately below, depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, according to the characteristics of the locality of residence.



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to characteristics of place of residence

1.5

TABLE 122: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence: simple pain-killers

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: SIMPLE PAIN-KILLERS				
Locality	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	86 (63.24)	50 (36.76)	136 (100)	0.395
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	483 (61.76)	299 (38.24)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	754 (60.27)	497 (39.73)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	258 (57.21)	193 (42.79)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	448 (62.48)	269 (37.52)	717 (100)	
Total	2.029 (60.8)	1.308 (39.2)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	11	2	13	

TABLE 123: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence: anti-inflammatories

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: ANTI-INFLAMATORIES				
Locality	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	87 (63.97)	49 (36.03)	136 (100)	0.140
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	490 (62.66)	292 (37.34)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	748 (59.79)	503 (40.21)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	261 (57.87)	190 (42.13)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	460 (64.16)	257 (35.84)	717 (100)	
Total	2.046 (61.31)	1.291 (38.69)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	8	5	13	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to characteristics of place of residence

1.5

TABLE 124: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence: Triptans

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: TRIPTANS				
Locality	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	58 (42.65)	78 (57.35)	136 (100)	0.010
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	368 (47.06)	414 (52.94)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	552 (44.12)	699 (55.88)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	192 (42.57)	259 (57.43)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	272 (37.94)	445 (62.06)	717 (100)	
Total	1.442 (43.21)	1.895 (56.79)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	5	8	13	

TABLE 125: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence: other symptomatic treatments.

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: OTHER SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Locality	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	107 (78.68)	29 (21.32)	136 (100)	0.303
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	672 (85.93)	110 (14.07)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.058 (84.57)	193 (15.43)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	381 (84.48)	70 (15.52)	451 (100)	
More than 1 million inhabitants	603 (84.1)	114 (15.9)	717 (100)	
Total	2.821 (84.54)	516 (15.46)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	12	1	13	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to characteristics of place of residence

1.5

TABLE 126: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence: various treatments.

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: VARIOUS TREATMENTS				
Locality	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	120 (88.24)	16 (11.76)	136 (100)	
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	723 (92.46)	59 (7.54)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.144 (91.45)	107 (8.55)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	428 (94.9)	23 (5.1)	451 (100)	0.069
More than 1 million inhabitants	663 (92.47)	54 (7.53)	717 (100)	
Total	3.078 (92.24)	259 (7.76)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	11	2	13	

TABLE 127: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence: no symptomatic treatment

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Locality	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	131 (96.32)	5 (3.68)	136 (100)	
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	742 (94.88)	40 (5.12)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.200 (95.92)	51 (4.08)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	437 (96.9)	14 (3.1)	451 (100)	0.268
More than 1 million inhabitants	695 (96.93)	22 (3.07)	717 (100)	
Total	3.205 (96.04)	132 (3.96)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	13	0	13	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to characteristics of place of residence

1.5

TABLE 128: Distribution (N (%)) of pain treatment for migraine crises according to characteristics of place of residence: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is

I DON'T KNOW WHAT A SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT IS				
Locality	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	129 (94.85)	7 (5.15)	136 (100)	
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	740 (94.63)	42 (5.37)	782 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	1.204 (96.24)	47 (3.76)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	427 (94.68)	24 (5.32)	451 (100)	0.198
More than 1 million inhabitants	693 (96.65)	24 (3.35)	717 (100)	
Total	3.193 (95.68)	144 (4.32)	3.337 (100)	
Not available	13	0	13	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to level of education

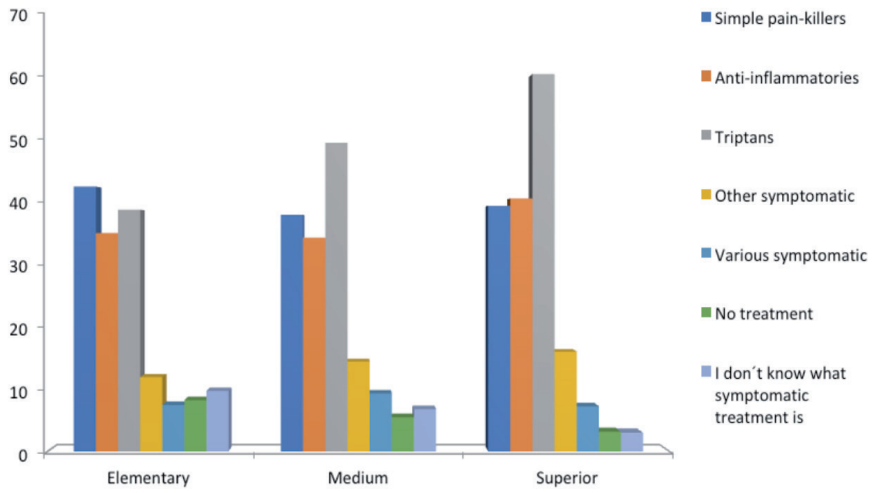
TABLE 129: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for migraine crises according to level of education

SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT DURING CRISES							
Level of education	Simple pain-killer	Anti-inflammatory	Triptans	Other symptomatic treatments	Various symptomatic treatments	I don´t have treatment	I don´t know what that is
Elementary	57 (42.54)	47 (35.07)	52 (38.81)	16 (11.94)	10 (7.46)	11 (.821)	13 (9.7)
Medium	342 (38)	309 (34.33)	446 (49.56)	130 (14.44)	84 (9.33)	49 (5.44)	61 (6.78)
Superior	910 (39.45)	937 (40.62)	1.399 (60.64)	370 (16.04)	167 (7.24)	72 (3.12)	69 (2.99)
Total	1.309 (39.18)	1.293 (38.7)	1.897 (56.78)	516 (15.44)	261 (7.81)	132 (3.95)	143 (4.28)
Not available	1	3	6	1	0	0	1

FIGURE 57. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to level of education

The use of anti-inflammatories and triptans for the treatment of pain in seizures is greater in patients with higher studies. Also, the higher the educational level, there is a decrease in the number of patients without treatment during crises or who are unaware of these treatments. No statistically significant differences have been found regarding the use of analgesics or other treatments.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when you have migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, depending on the level of education.



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to level of education

1.5

TABLE 130: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to level of education: simple pain-killers

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: SIMPLE PAIN-KILLERS				
Level of education	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	77 (57.46)	57 (42.54)	134 (100)	0.541
Medium	558 (62)	342 (38)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.397 (60.55)	910 (39.45)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.032 (60.82)	1.309 (39.18)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

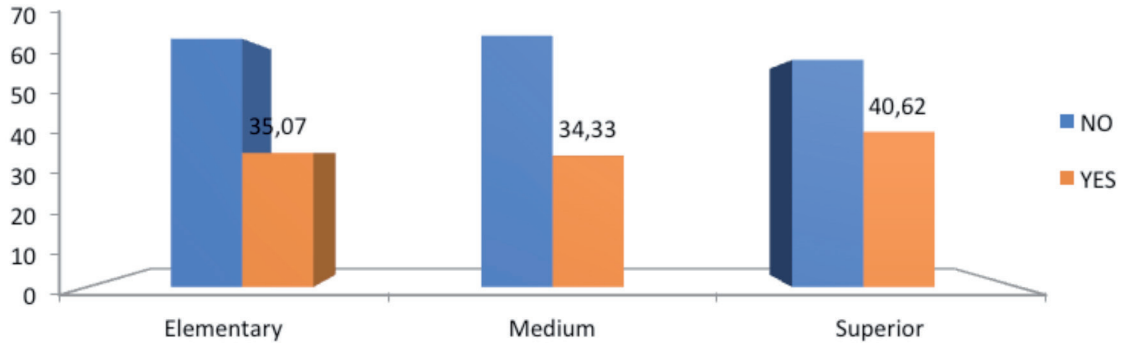
According to level of education

1.5

TABLE 131: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to level of education: anti-inflammatories

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: ANTI-INFLAMATORIES				
Level of education	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	87 (64.93)	47 (35.07)	134 (100)	0.003
Medium	591 (65.67)	309 (34.33)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.370 (59.38)	937 (40.62)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.048 (61.3)	1.293 (38.7)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	6	3	9	

FIGURE 58. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to level of education: anti-inflammatories



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

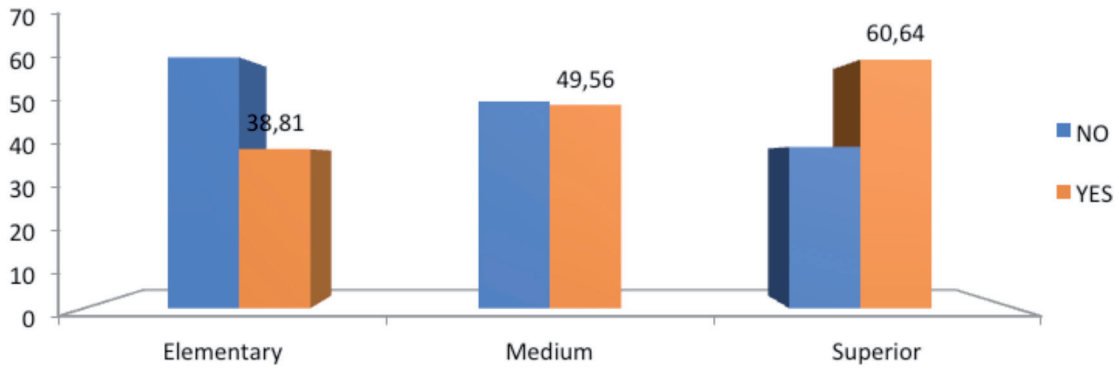
According to level of education

1.5

TABLE 132: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to level of education: Triptans

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: TRIPTANS				
Level of education	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	82 (61.19)	52 (38.81)	134 (100)	
Medium	454 (50.44)	446 (49.56)	900 (100)	
Superior	908 (39.36)	1.399 (60.64)	2.307 (100)	< 0.0001
Total	1.444 (43.22)	1.897 (56.78)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	3	6	9	

FIGURE 59: Symptomatic treatment during crises according to level of education: use of Triptans



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to level of education

1.5

TABLE 133: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to level of education: other symptomatic treatments

OTHER SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Level of education	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	118 (88.06)	16 (11.94)	134 (100)	0.276
Medium	770 (85.56)	130 (14.44)	900 (100)	
Superior	1.937 (83.96)	370 (16.04)	2.307 (100)	
Total	2.825 (84.56)	516 (15.44)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

TABLE 134: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to level of education: various symptomatic treatments

VARIOUS SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Level of education	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	124 (92.54)	10 (7.46)	134 (100)	0.138
Medium	816 (90.67)	84 (9.33)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.140 (92.76)	167 (7.24)	2.307 (100)	
Total	3.080 (92.19)	261 (7.81)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

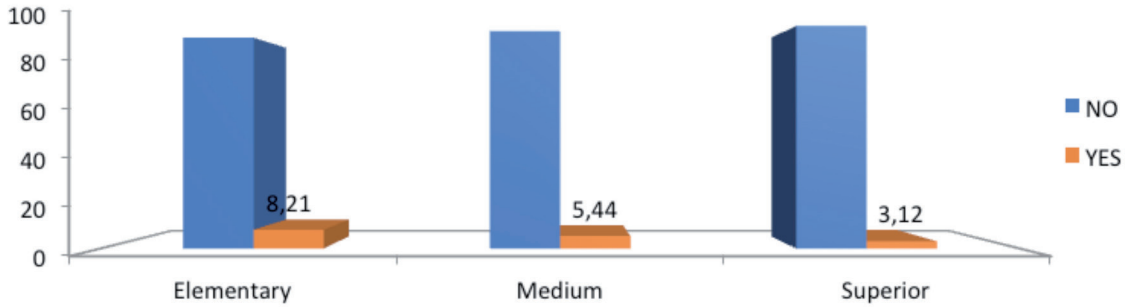
According to level of education

1.5

TABLE 135: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to level of education: no symptomatic treatment

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Level of education	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	123 (91.79)	11 (8.21)	134 (100)	0.0004
Medium	851 (94.56)	49 (5.44)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.235 (96.88)	72 (3.12)	2.307 (100)	
Total	3.209 (96.05)	132 (3.95)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

FIGURE 60. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to level of education: no symptomatic treatment



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

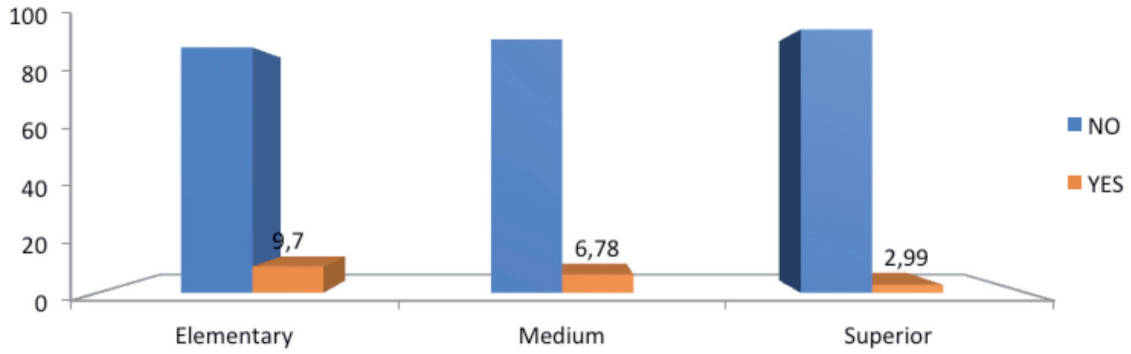
According to level of education

1.5

TABLE 136: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to level of education: I don´t know what symptomatic treatment is

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Level of education	NO (n=32)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Elementary	121 (90.3)	13 (9.7)	134 (100)	
Medium	839 (93.22)	61 (6.78)	900 (100)	
Superior	2.238 (97.01)	69 (2.99)	2.307 (100)	< 0.0001
Total	3.198 (95.72)	143 (4.28)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

FIGURE 61. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to level of education: I don´t know what symptomatic treatment is



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

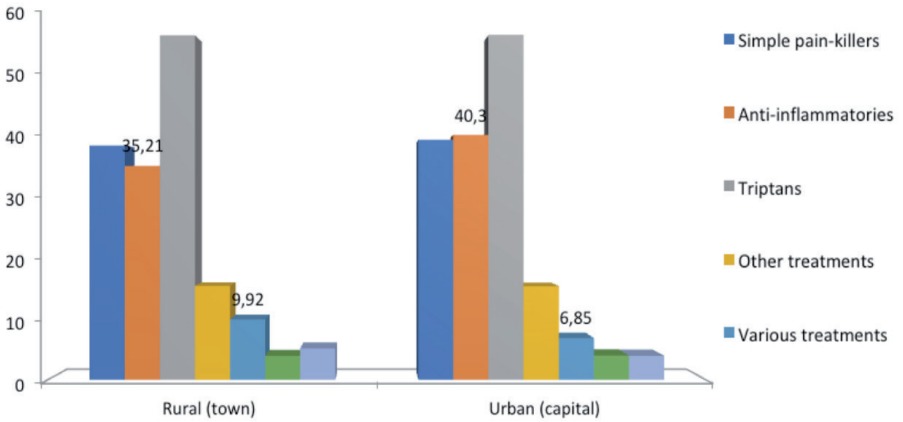
TABLE 137: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT						
Area	Simple pain-killer	Anti-inflammatory	Triptans	Other symptomatic treatments	Various symptomatic treatments	I don´t have treatment	I don´t know what that is
Rural (town)	404 (38.55)	369 (35.21)	594 (56.68)	162 (15.46)	104 (9.92)	41 (3.91)	54 (5.15)
Urban (capital)	905 (39.47)	924 (40.3)	1.302 (56.78)	353 (15.39)	157 (6.85)	91 (3.97)	90 (3.92)
Total	1.309 (39.18)	1.293 (38.7)	1.896 (56.75)	515 (15.41)	261 (7.81)	132 (3.95)	144 (4.31)
Not available	1	3	7	2	0	0	0

FIGURE 62. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to area of residence

According to the area of residence, the only differences with statistical significance are observed in the use of anti-inflammatory drugs, higher in the city, and of various treatments, higher in rural areas.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when having migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, depending on the area in which he or she lives.



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

1.5

TABLE 138: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence: simple pain-killers

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: SIMPLE PAIN-KILLERS				
Area	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	644 (61.45)	404 (38.55)	1.048 (100)	0.641
Urban (capital)	1.388 (60.53)	905 (39.47)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.032 (60.82)	1.309 (39.18)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	8	1	9	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

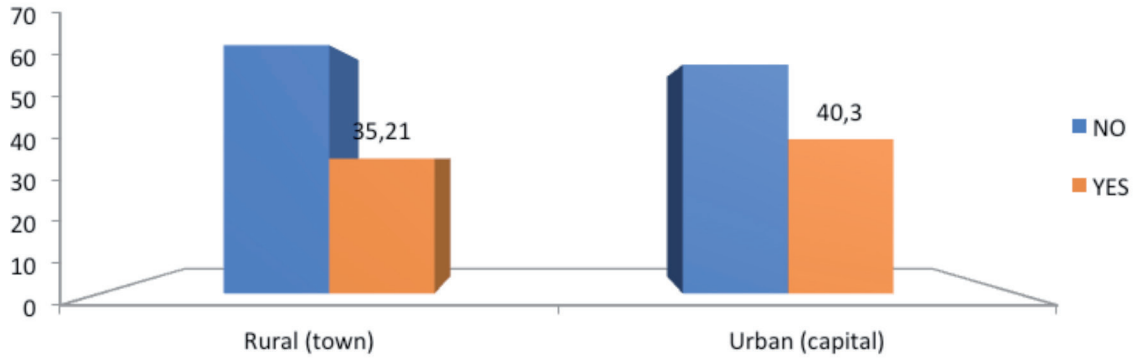
According to area of residence

1.5

TABLE 139: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence: anti-inflammatories

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: ANTI-INFLAMATORIES				
Area	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	679 (64.79)	369 (35.21)	1.048 (100)	0.006
Urban (capital)	1.369 (59.7)	924 (40.3)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.048 (61.3)	1.293 (38.7)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	6	3	9	

FIGURE 63. Symptomatic treatment during crises according to area of residence: use of anti-inflammatories



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

1.5

TABLE 140: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence: Triptans

TREATMENT DURING CRISES: TRIPTANS				
Area	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	454 (43.32)	594 (56.68)	1048 (100)	0.986
Urban (capital)	991 (43.22)	1.302 (56.78)	2.293 (100)	
Total	1.445 (43.25)	1.896 (56.75)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	2	7	9	

TABLE 141: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence: other symptomatic treatments.

OTHER SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Area	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	886 (84.54)	162 (15.46)	1.048 (100)	1
Urban (capital)	1.940 (84.61)	353 (15.39)	2.293 (100)	
Total	2.826 (84.59)	515 (15.41)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	7	2	9	

1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

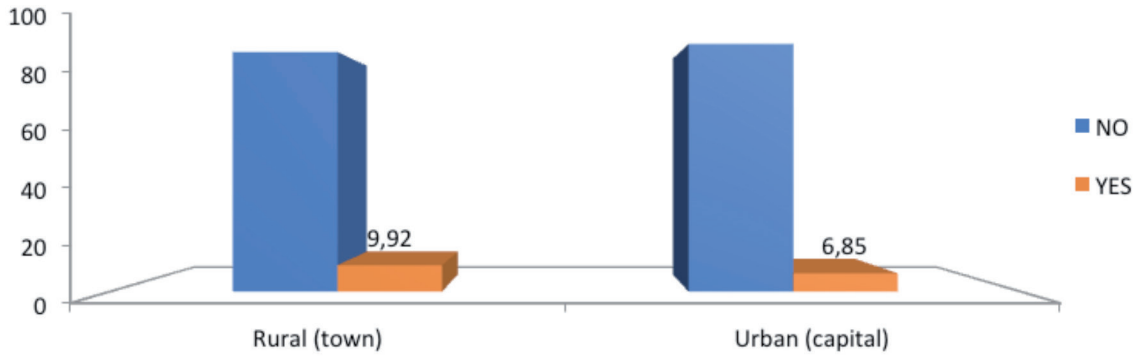
According to area of residence

1.5

TABLE 142: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence: various symptomatic treatments

VARIOUS SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENTS				
Area	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	944 (90.08)	104 (9.92)	1.048 (100)	0.003
Urban (capital)	2.136 (93.15)	157 (6.85)	2.293 (100)	
Total	3.080 (92.19)	261 (7.81)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

FIGURE 64. Symptomatic treatment during migraine crises according to area of residence: use of various symptomatic treatments



1.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENTS FOR MIGRAINE CRISES

According to area of residence

1.5

TABLE 143: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence: no symptomatic treatment

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Area	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	1.007 (96.09)	41 (3.91)	1.048 (100)	1
Urban (capital)	2.202 (96.03)	91 (3.97)	2.293 (100)	
Total	3.209 (96.05)	132 (3.95)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

TABLE 144: Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to area of residence: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is

NO SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT				
Area	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Rural (town)	994 (94.85)	54 (5.15)	1.048 (100)	0.126
Urban (capital)	2.203 (96.08)	90 (3.92)	2.293 (100)	
Total	3.197 (95.69)	144 (4.31)	3.341 (100)	
Not available	9	0	9	

1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS)

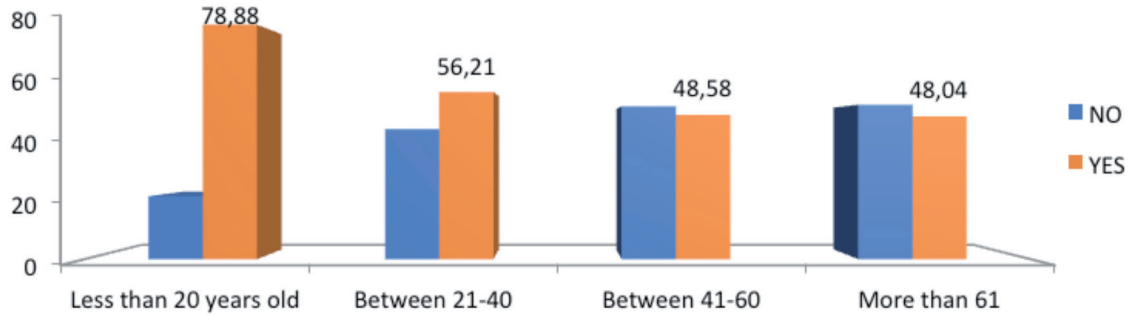
(Diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

The use of other complementary treatments decreases with increasing age and educational level and is higher in men.

TABLE 145: Distribution (N (%)) of use of complementary treatments according to age

USE OF COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS ACCORDING TO AGE				
Age	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Less than 20 years old	83 (21.12)	310 (78.88)	393 (100)	<0.0001
Between 21.40	628 (43.79)	806 (56.21)	1.434 (100)	
Between 41-60	723 (51.42)	683 (48.58)	1.406 (100)	
More than 60	53 (51.96)	49 (48.04)	102 (100)	
Total	1.487 (44.59)	1.848 (55.41)	3.335 (100)	
Not available	3	4	7	

FIGURE 65. Use of complementary treatments according to age



1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS)

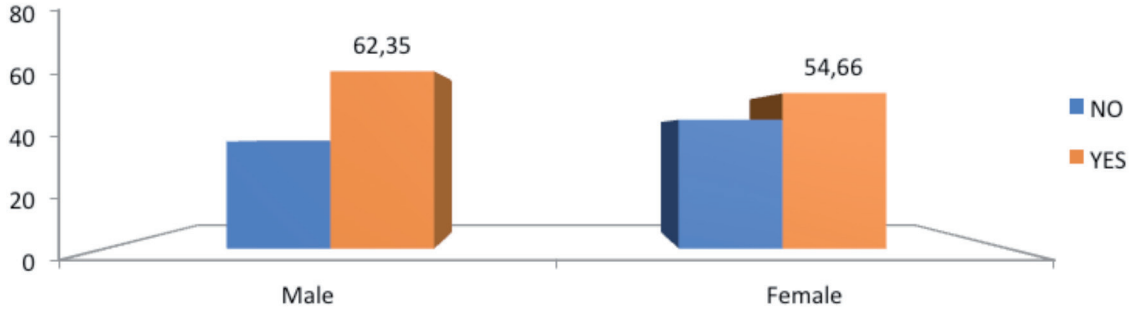
(Diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

1.6

TABLE 146: Distribution (N (%)) of use of complementary treatments according to gender

USE OF COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER				
Gender	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Male	125 (37.65)	207 (62.35)	332 (100)	0.009
Female	1.362 (45.34)	1.642 (54.66)	3.004 (100)	
Total	1.487 (44.57)	1.849 (55.43)	3.336 (100)	
Not available	3	3	6	

FIGURE 66. Use of complementary treatments according to gender



1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS)

(Diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

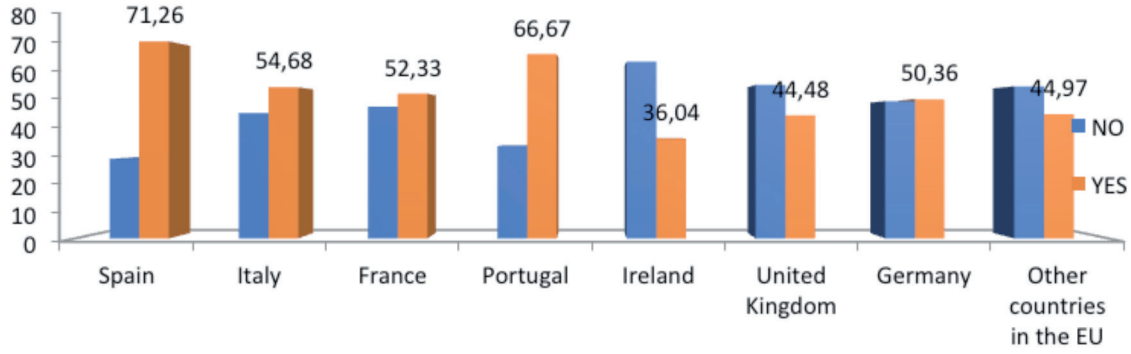
1.6

TABLE 147: Distribution (N (%)) of use of complementary treatments according to country of residence

USE OF COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE				
Country	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Spain	298 (28.74)	739 (71.26)	1.037 (100)	
Italy	126 (45.32)	152 (54.68)	278 (100)	
France	41 (47.67)	45 (52.33)	86 (100)	
Portugal	44 (33.33)	88 (66.67)	132 (100)	
Ireland	142 (63.96)	80 (36.04)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	166 (55.52)	133 (44.48)	299 (100)	
Germany	348 (49.64)	353 (50.36)	701 (100)	
Another country in the EU	317 (55.03)	259 (44.97)	576 (100)	
Total	1.482 (44.49)	1.849 (55.51)	3.331 (100)	
Not available	8	3	11	

The use of other complementary treatments is higher in Spain and Portugal.

FIGURE 67. Use of complementary treatments according to country of residence



1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS)

(Diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

1.6

TABLE 148: Distribution (N (%)) of use of complementary treatments according to characteristic of locality

USE OF COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS ACCORDING TO CHARACTERISTIC OF LOCALITY				
Locality	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Up to 500 inhabitants	69 (50.74)	67 (49.26)	136 (100)	
Between 500-10.000 inhabitants	340 (43.65)	439 (56.35)	779 (100)	
Between 10.000 to 250.000 inhabitants	537 (42.93)	714 (57.07)	1.251 (100)	
Between 250.000-1 million inhabitants	194 (43.02)	257 (56.98)	451 (100)	0.079
More than 1 million inhabitants	345 (48.39)	368 (51.61)	713 (100)	
Total	1.485 (44.59)	1.845 (55.41)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	5	7	12	

1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS)

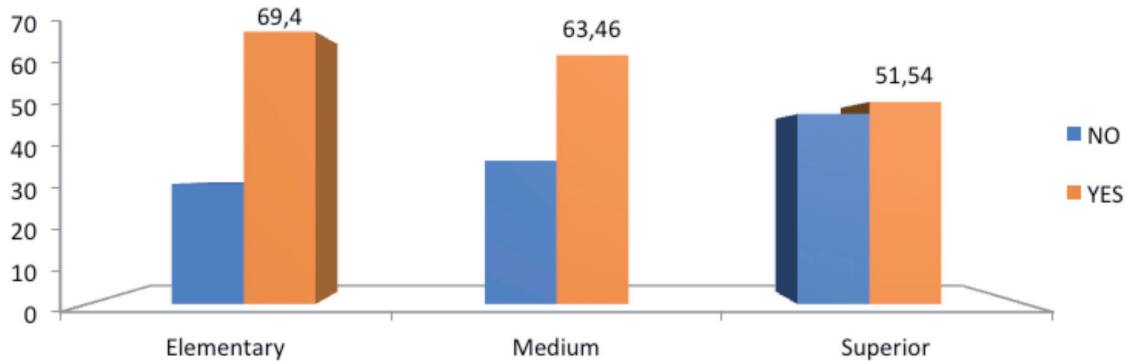
(Diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

1.6

TABLE 149: Distribution (N (%)) of use of complementary treatments according to level of education

USE OF COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
Level of education	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Elementary	41 (30.6)	93 (69.4)	134 (100)	
Medium	327 (36.54)	568 (63.46)	895 (100)	
Superior	1.117 (48.46)	1.188 (51.54)	2.305 (100)	<0.0001
Total	1.485 (44.54)	1.849 (55.46)	3.334 (100)	
Not available	5	3	8	

FIGURE 68. Use of complementary treatments according to level of education



1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS)

(Diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

1.6

TABLE 150: Distribution (N (%)) of use of complementary treatments according to area of residence

USE OF COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Area	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Rural (town)	486 (46.46)	560 (53.54)	1.046 (100)	0.154
Urban (capital)	1.001 (43.75)	1.287 (56.25)	2.288 (100)	
Total	1.487 (44.6)	1847 (55.4)	3.334 (100)	
Not available	3	5	8	

MIGRAINE AND LABOUR-SITUATUON

STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

PHASE 2.2

DO MIGRAINE CHARACTERISTICS VARY ACCORDING

TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

EMHA

MIGRAINE AND WORK SURVEY SITUATION ASSESSMENT

Do migraine characteristics vary according to working conditions?

A total of 3,350 subjects from different countries answered the questionnaire "MIGRAINE AT THE WORKPLACE QUESTIONNAIRE- SITUATION STUDY".

The following analysis collects the characteristics of migraine in relation to the working conditions of the patients: current company-sector of work, job position occupied, size of the company where it works and its location (Questions P15, P16, P18 and P19).

The characteristics of migraine are defined by the following questions in the questionnaire:

- Type of migraine (Question 8 - P8)
- Duration of crises (Question 9 - P9)
- Medical management (Question 11 - P11)
- Preventive treatment of migraine crises (Question 12 - P12)
- Treatment for pain when you have migraine crises (Question 13 - P13)
- Use of other complementary treatments (diets, physiotherapy, mindfulness, etc.) (Question 14 - P14)

A bivariate analysis has been performed for each of the characteristics of migraine in relation to each of the questions relating to the patient's working conditions described above (P15, P16, P18 and P19).

Contingency tables are presented showing the absolute frequency (N) and percentage (%) for each crossing of variables. Depending on the nature of the questionnaire variables (categorical variables), the Chi-square or exact Fisher test was used to analyze the possible relationship between migraine characteristics and working conditions.

In the case of questions P11, P12 and P13, as they had multiple answers, the analysis of the data was carried out independently for each of the possible answers.

2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

TABLE 1. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to the worker's current work-sector

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Work-sector	With aura (n=619)	Withour aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	30 (14.15)	47 (22.17)	53 (25)	82 (38.68)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	588 (18.92)	784 (25.23)	748 (24.07)	987 (31.77)	3.107 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	200 (16.89)	314 (26.52)	294 (24.83)	376 (31.76)	1.184 (100)	
Construction	6 (24)	3 (12)	5 (20)	11 (44)	25 (100)	
Industry	11 (17.74)	19 (30.65)	16 (25.81)	16 (25.81)	62 (100.01)	
Healthcare	94 (20.75)	127 (28.04)	104 (22.96)	128 (28.26)	453 (100.01)	
Hospitality	22 (20.75)	26 (24.53)	22 (20.75)	36 (33.96)	106 (99.99)	0.011
Public administration	62 (16.36)	107 (28.23)	86 (22.69)	124 (32.72)	379 (100)	
Commercial Services	35 (25)	30 (21.43)	26 (18.57)	49 (35)	140 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	30 (22.9)	29 (22.14)	27 (20.61)	45 (34.35)	131 (100)	
Teaching	31 (14.55)	57 (26.76)	58 (27.23)	67 (31.46)	213 (100)	
Other professional sectors	97 (23.43)	72 (17.39)	110 (26.57)	135 (32.61)	414 (100)	
Total	618 (18.62)	831 (25.04)	801 (24.13)	1.069 (32.21)	3.319 (100)	
Not available	1	5	1	9	16	

All employees are grouped together to be compared with the self-employed.

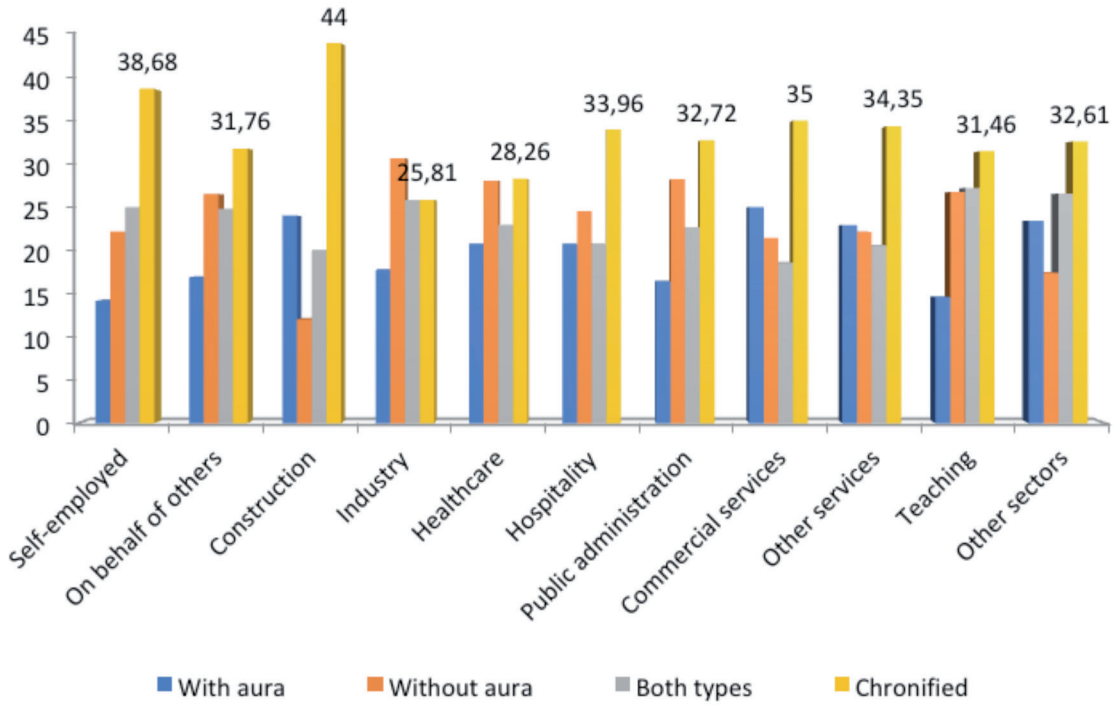
The most prevalent type of migraine among workers is chronic (32.21% of those surveyed), both self-employed and employed.

Within the group of employed workers, by labor sectors, in the majority, chronic headache also prevails, with construction workers reporting the highest prevalence (44%); in industry, migraine without aura predominates (30.65%) and in health personnel, we find similar prevalence of chronic migraine and without aura.

2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

2.1

FIGURE 1. Type of migraine according to the worker's current work sector



2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

2.1

TABLE 2. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to the current job post of the worker.

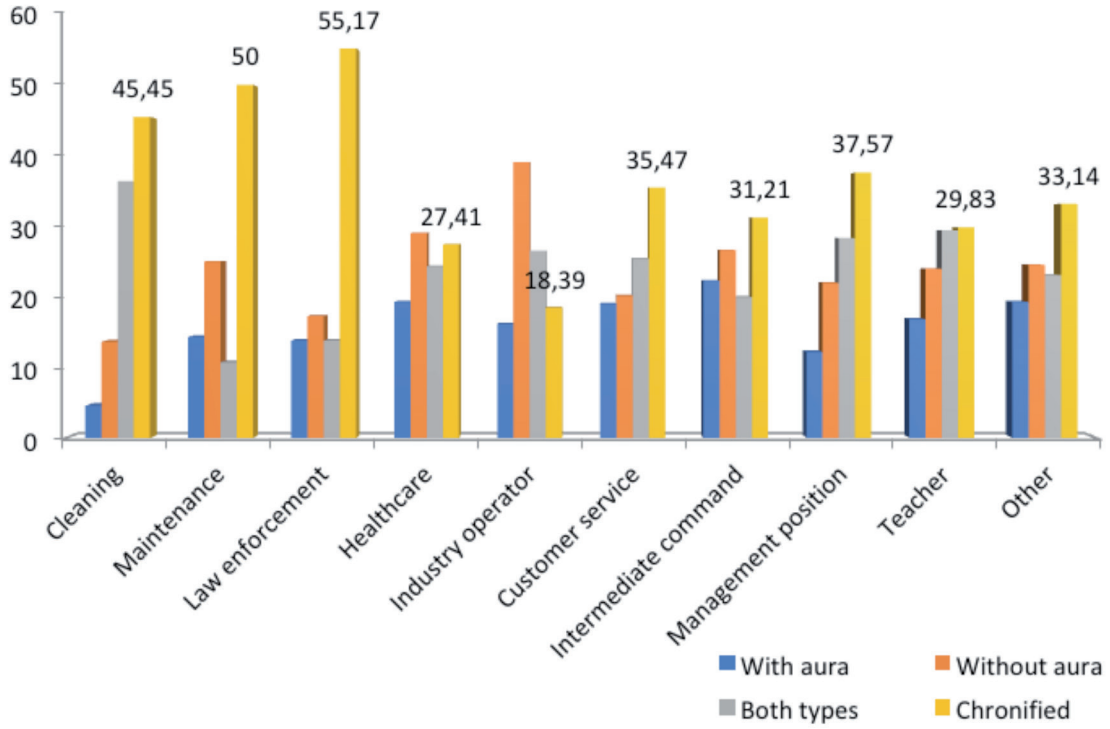
	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Job post	With aura (n=619)	Withour aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Cleaning	2 (4.55)	6 (13.64)	16 (36.36)	20 (45.45)	44 (100)	
Maintenance	4 (14.29)	7 (25)	3 (10.71)	14 (50)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	4 (13.79)	5 (17.24)	4 (13.79)	16 (55.17)	29 (99.99)	
Healthcare	118 (19.25)	178 (29.04)	149 (24.31)	168 (27.41)	613 (100.01)	
Industry operator	14 (16.09)	34 (39.08)	23 (26.44)	16 (18.39)	87 (100)	
Customer service	68 (18.99)	72 (20.11)	91 (25.42)	127 (35.47)	358 (99.99)	<0.001
Middle manager	77 (22.25)	92 (26.59)	69 (19.94)	108 (31.21)	346 (99.99)	
Management position	21 (12.14)	38 (21.97)	49 (28.32)	65 (37.57)	173 (100)	
Teacher	40 (16.81)	57 (23.95)	70 (29.41)	71 (29.83)	238 (100)	
Other	270 (19.24)	344 (24.52)	324 (23.09)	465 (33.14)	1.403 (99.99)	
Total	618 (18.62)	833 (25.1)	798 (24.04)	1.070 (32.24)	3.319 (100)	
Not available	1	3	4	8	16	

Although in general chronified migraine is the most frequent, by jobs, there are differences in the type of migraine: in the healthcare and industry sector the most prevalent type is that of without aura, while in the rest of jobs the chronic one prevails, with special prevalence among law enforcement, maintenance and cleaning workers. Middle manager posts are those that most frequently suffer from migraine aura.

2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

2.1

FIGURE 2. Migraine type according to current job post of the worker.



2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE: TYPE OF MIGRAINE

2.1

TABLE 3. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to size of company

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Size of company	With aura (n=619)	Withour aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	120 (18.02)	158 (23.72)	158 (23.72)	230 (34.53)	666 (99.99)	0.710
Small (11-49 employees)	138 (19.94)	173 (25)	168 (24.28)	213 (30.78)	692 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	126 (18.75)	176 (26.19)	172 (25.6)	198 (29.46)	672 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	229 (18.05)	322 (25.37)	297 (23.4)	421 (33.18)	1.269 (100)	
Total	613 (18.58)	829 (25.13)	795 (24.1)	1.062 (32.19)	3.299 (100)	
Not available	6	7	7	16	36	

There are no significant differences in the type of migraine according to the size of the company.

TABLE 4. Distribution (N (%)) of the type of migraine according to the location of the company

	TYPE OF MIGRAINE					
Size of company	With aura (n=619)	Withour aura (n=836)	Both types (n=802)	Chronified (n=1078)	Total (n=3335)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate in the capital)	498 (18.83)	664 (25.1)	633 (23.93)	850 (32.14)	2.645 (100)	0.896
Rural (town or secluded industrial estate)	117 (17.65)	167 (25.19)	165 (24.89)	214 (32.28)	663 (100.01)	
Total	615 (18.59)	831 (25.12)	798 (24.12)	1.064 (32.16)	3.308 (99.99)	
Not available	4	5	4	14	27	

There are no significant differences in the type of migraine according to the location of the company.

2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF CRISES

TABLE 5. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of the crises according to the worker's current work-sector

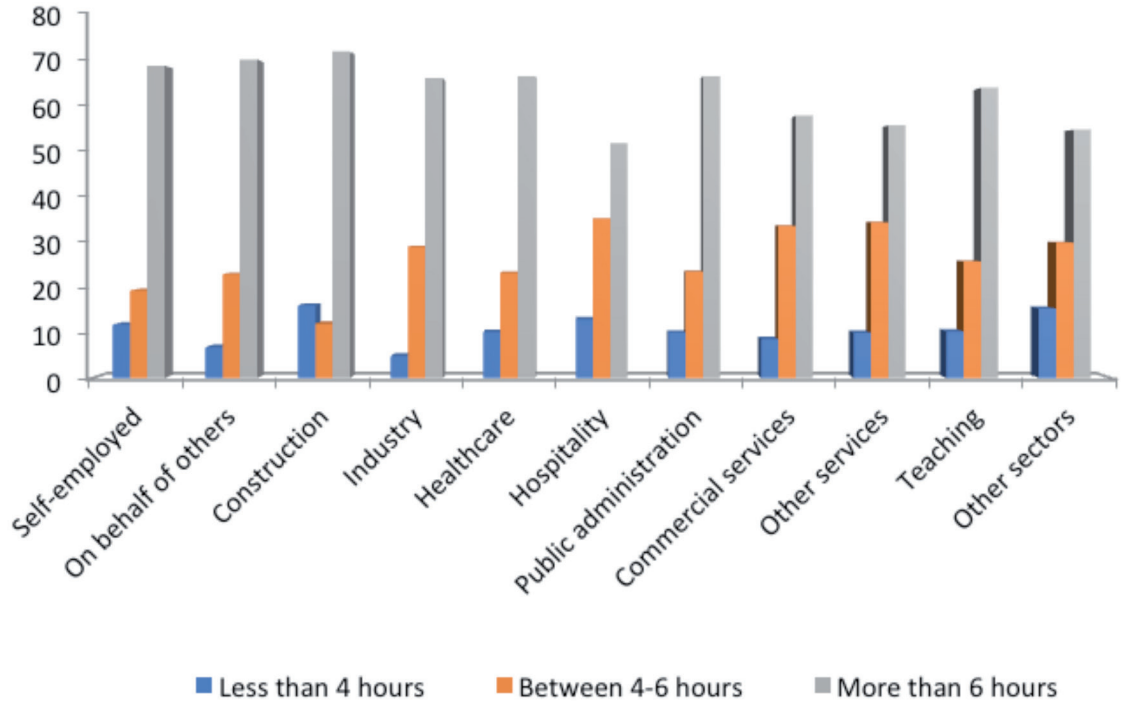
	DURATION OF THE CRISES				
Work-sector	Less than 4 hours (n=326)	Between 4-6 hours (n=838)	More than 6 hours (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	25 (11.79)	41 (19.34)	146 (68.87)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	297 (9.5)	796 (25.58)	2.019 (64.88)	3.112 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	81 (6.85)	271 (22.93)	830 (70.22)	1.182 (100)	
Construction	4 (16)	3 (12)	18 (72)	25 (100)	
Industry	3 (4.84)	18 (29.03)	41 (66.13)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	46 (10.18)	105 (23.23)	301 (66.59)	452 (100)	
Hospitality	14 (12.96)	38 (35.19)	56 (51.85)	108 (100)	0.0005
Public administration	38 (10)	89 (23.42)	253 (66.58)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	12 (8.57)	47 (33.57)	81 (57.86)	140 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	13 (9.92)	45 (34.35)	73 (55.73)	131 (100)	
Teaching	22 (10.28)	55 (25.7)	137 (64.02)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	64 (15.31)	125 (29.9)	229 (54.78)	418 (99.99)	
Total	322 (9.69)	837 (25.18)	2.165 (65.13)	3.324 (100)	
Not available	4	1	12	17	

In both self-employed and on behalf of others employees, the average duration of migraine is greater than 6 hours (65.13%), and this is the case in all sectors. This prevalence is especially high in the construction sector (72%). In the remaining 25% of the population surveyed, migraine lasts between 4 and 6 hours, and it is much rarer that it lasts less than 4 hours, being the hospitality sector in which these migraines of short duration have the highest prevalence with 12.96%.

2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF CRISES

2.2

FIGURE 3. Duration of crises according to the workers current work-sector



2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF CRISES

2.2

TABLE 5. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of the crises according the current job post of the worker

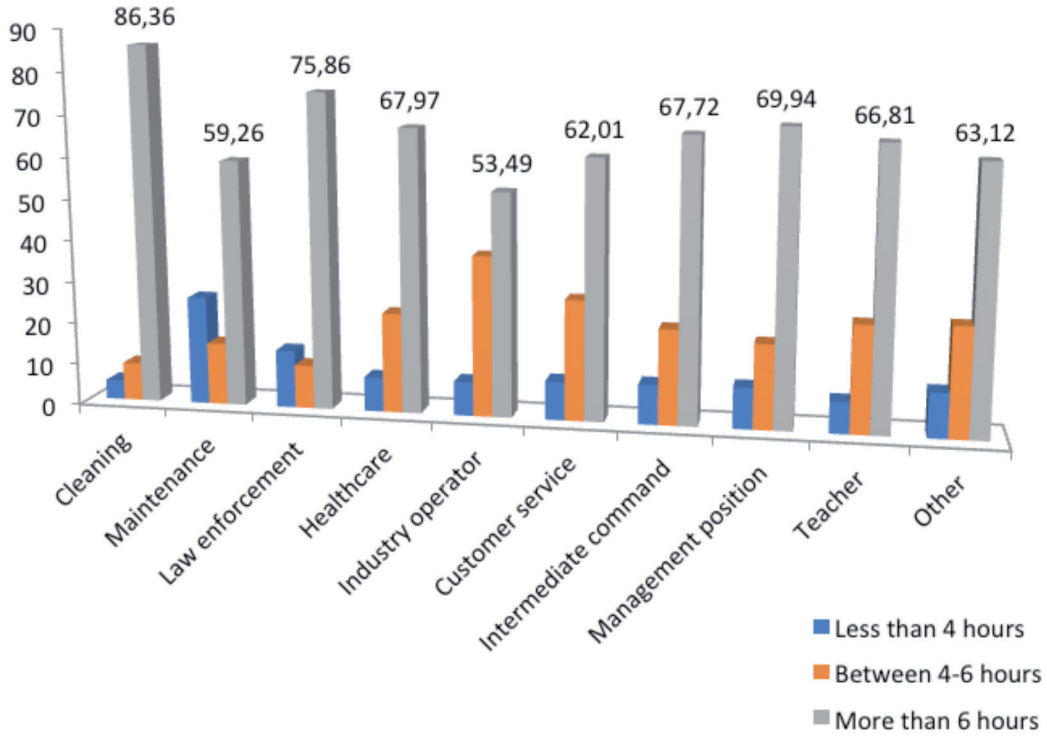
	DURATION OF THE CRISES				
Job post	Less than 4 hours (n=326)	Between 4-6 hours (n=838)	More than 6 hours (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Cleaning	2 (4.55)	4 (9.09)	38 (86.36)	44 (100)	
Maintenance	7 (25.93)	4 (14.81)	16 (59.26)	27 (100)	
Law enforcement	4 (13.79)	3 (10.34)	22 (75.86)	29 (99.99)	
Healthcare	50 (8.17)	146 (23.86)	416 (67.97)	612 (100)	
Industry operator	7 (8.14)	33 (38.37)	46 (53.49)	86 (100)	
Customer service	33 (9.22)	103 (28.77)	222 (62.01)	358 (100)	0.001
Middle manager	33 (9.51)	79 (22.77)	235 (67.72)	347 (100)	
Management position	17 (9.83)	35 (20.23)	121 (69.94)	173 (100)	
Teacher	18 (7.56)	61 (25.63)	159 (66.81)	238 (100)	
Other	151 (10.71)	369 (26.17)	890 (63.12)	1.410 (100)	
Total	322 (9.69)	837 (25.18)	2.165 (65.13)	3.324 (100)	
Not available	4	1	12	17	

In all positions the majority of subjects present crises of prolonged duration (more than 6 hours). The cleaning sector stands out, with 86.36% of workers with migraines lasting more than 6 hours and the law enforcement sector with 75.86% prevalence. Industrial workers are the type of post where crises of between 4 and 6 hours are most frequent, while short-term migraines (less than 4 hours) are more frequent in maintenance posts.

2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF CRISES

2.2

FIGURE 4. Duration of the crises according to the workers current job post



2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DURATION OF CRISES

2.2

TABLE 7. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of the crises according to the size of the company

	DURATION OF THE CRISES				
Size of the company	Less than 4 hours (n=326)	Between 4-6 hours (n=838)	More than 6 hours (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	64 (9.57)	170 (25.41)	435 (65.02)	669 (100)	0.414
Small (11-49 employees)	72 (10.39)	193 (27.85)	428 (61.76)	693 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	61 (9.06)	169 (25.11)	443 (65.82)	673 (99.99)	
Big (more tan 250 employees)	120 (9.46)	298 (23.48)	851 (67.06)	1.269 (100)	
Total	317 (9.59)	830 (25.12)	2.157 (65.28)	3.304 (99.99)	
Not available	9	8	20	37	

There are no significant differences in the duration of the crises, neither because of the size of the company or because of its rural or urban location.

TABLE 8. Distribution (N (%)) of the duration of the crises according to the location of the company

	DURATION OF THE CRISES				
Size of the company	Less than 4 hours (n=326)	Between 4-6 hours (n=838)	More than 6 hours (n=2177)	Total (n=3341)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate in the capital)	253 (9.56)	658 (24.86)	1.736 (65.58)	2.647 (100)	0.656
Rural (town or secluded industrial estate)	65 (9.77)	176 (26.47)	424 (63.76)	665 (100)	
Total	318 (9.6)	834 (25.18)	2.160 (65.22)	3.312 (100)	
Not available	8	4	17	29	

There are no significant differences in the duration of the crises according to the rural or urban location of the company.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

TABLE 9. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to the workers current work sector

Work-sector	Neurologist	Primary care)	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Autonomus/self employed	120 (56.6)	112 (52.83)	5 (2.36)	37 (17.45)	9 (4.25)	49 (23.11)
On behalf of others in global	1.625 (52.18)	1.700 (54.59)	80 (3.78)	400 (12.84)	106 (3.40)	803 (25.79)
On behalf of others without specifying sector	661 (55.78)	688 (58.06)	35 (2.95)	171 (14.43)	37 (3.12)	281 (23.71)
Construction	15 (60)	18 (72)	1 (4)	5 (20)	1 (4)	7 (28)
Industry	31 (50)	27 (43.55)	1 (1.61)	7 (11.29)	2 (3.23)	16 (25.81)
Healthcare	225 (49.67)	218 (48.12)	10 (2.21)	41 (9.05)	17 (3.75)	134 (29.58)
Hospitality	58 (53.7)	57 (52.78)	0 (0)	7 (6.48)	7 (6.48)	39 (36.11)
Public administration	183 (48.16)	229 (60.26)	9 (2.37)	66 (17.37)	9 (2.37)	82 (21.58)
Commercial Services	78 (55.32)	72 (51.06)	2 (1.42)	20 (14.18)	1 (0.71)	30 (21.28)
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	72 (54.55)	71 (53.79)	5 (3.79)	18 (13.64)	3 (2.27)	32 (24.24)
Teaching	107 (50)	104 (48.6)	9 (4.21)	31 (14.49)	11 (5.14)	61 (28.5)
Other professional sectors	195 (46.65)	216 (51.67)	8 (1.91)	34 (8.13)	18 (4.31)	121 (28.95)
Total	1.745 (52.4)	1.812 (54.41)	85 (2.55)	437 (13.12)	115 (3.45)	852 (25.59)
Not available	7	10	0	2	0	5

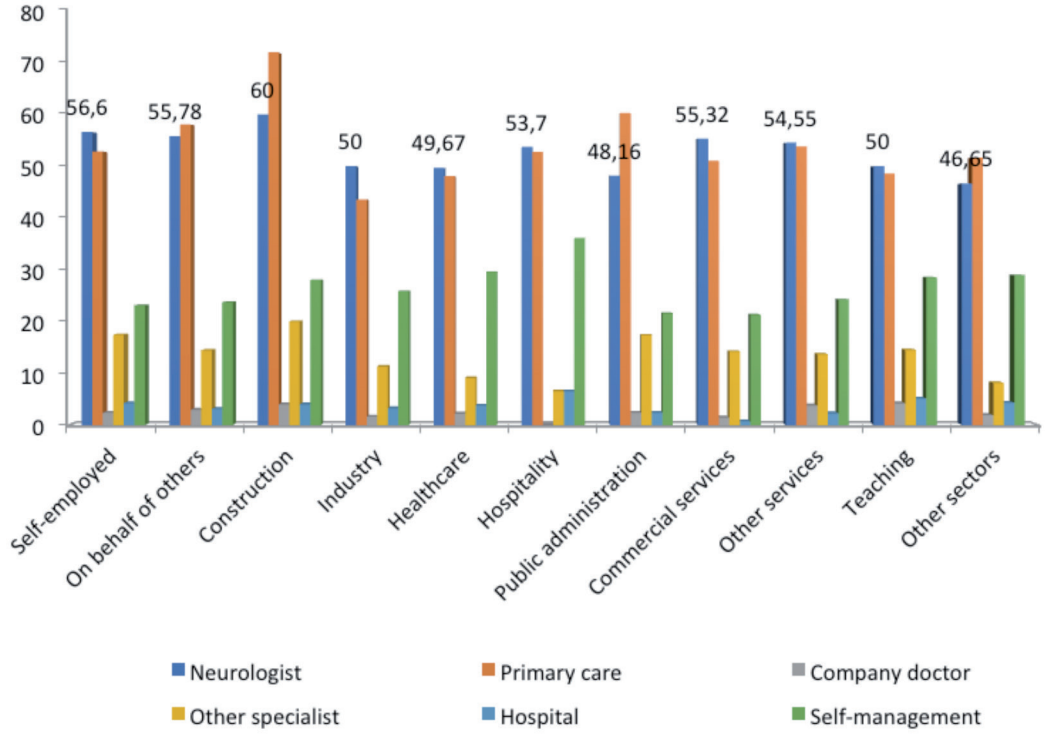
Among self-employed workers, the most frequent control is carried out by the neurologist, followed by the primary care physician (PCP), while employed workers, globally, are treated mainly by the PCP and, secondly, by the neurologist. In 13.12% of cases, the migraine will be monitored by another specialist. The participation of company doctors in the treatment of migraine is scarce, being somewhat higher in employed workers (3.78%) than in the self-employed.

It is worth highlighting the high percentage of workers who refer to self-monitoring: 23.1% of self-employed workers and 25.8% of employed workers as a whole. By sector, the highest percentage of Self-management was observed in the hotel and catering sector (36.1%) and the health sector (29.6%).

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 5. Medical supervision according to work sector



Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to the company-sector of work of the worker.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 10. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (neurologist) according to work sector

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Neurologist				
Work sector	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	92 (43.4)	120 (56.6)	212 (100)	0.046
On behalf of others in global	1.493 (47.79)	1.625 (52.21)	2.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	524 (44.22)	661 (55.78)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	10 (40)	15 (60)	25 (100)	
Industry	31 (50)	31 (50)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	228 (50.33)	225 (49.67)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	50 (46.3)	58 (53.7)	108 (100)	
Public administration	197 (51.84)	183 (48.16)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	63 (44.68)	78 (55.32)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	60 (45.45)	72 (54.55)	132 (100)	
Teaching	107 (50)	107 (50)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	223 (53.35)	195 (46.65)	418 (100)	
Total	1.585 (47.6)	1.745 (52.4)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	13	7	20	

There is greater medical supervision of crises by neurologists among self-employed workers (56.6%) than among on behalf of others workers (52.21%), but no statistically significant differences by sector are observed. There is greater medical supervision of crises by neurologists among self-employed workers (56.6%) than among on behalf of others workers (52.21%), but no statistically significant differences by sector are observed.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 11. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (primary care) according to work sector

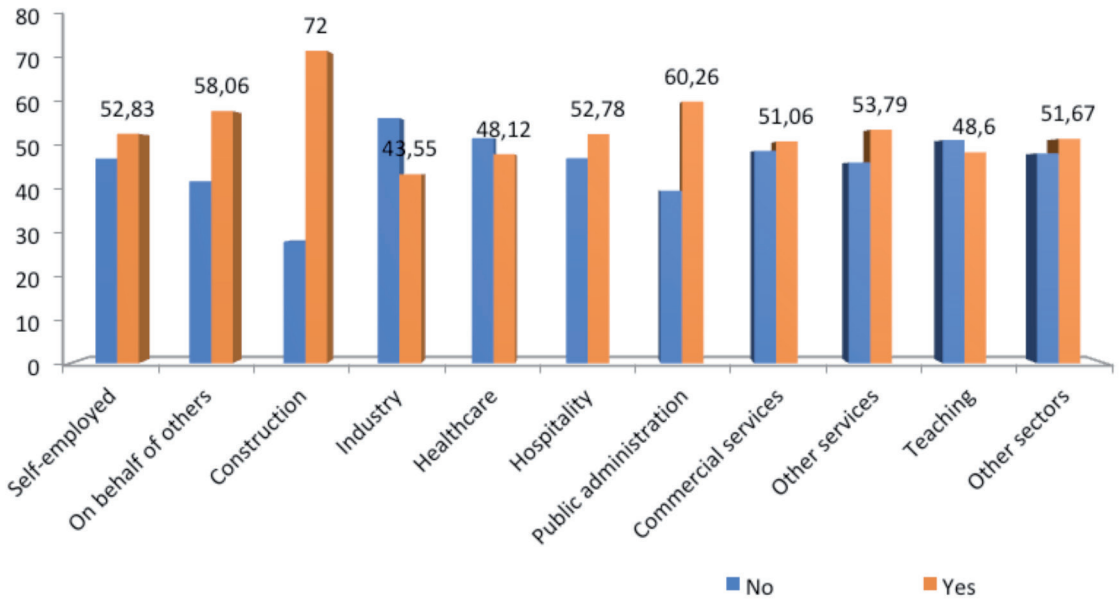
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Primary care				
Work sector	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	100 (47.17)	112 (52.83)	212 (100)	0.001
On behalf of others in global	1418 (45.5)	1.700 (54.5)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	497 (41.94)	688 (58.06)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	7 (28)	18 (72)	25 (100)	
Industry	35 (56.45)	27 (43.55)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	235 (51.88)	218 (48.12)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	51 (47.22)	57 (52.78)	108 (100)	
Public administration	151 (39.74)	229 (60.26)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	69 (48.94)	72 (51.06)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	61 (46.21)	71 (53.79)	132 (100)	
Teaching	110 (51.4)	104 (48.6)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	202 (48.33)	216 (51.67)	418 (100)	
Total	1.518 (45.59)	1.812 (54.41)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	10	10	20	

There are significant differences between them, with the construction sector (72%) and public administration (60%) standing out as those that refer to having control with the MAP more frequently.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 6. Medical supervision (primary care) according to work sector



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 12. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (company doctor) according to work sector

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Company doctor				
Work sector	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	207 (97.64)	5 (2.36)	212 (100)	0.521
On behalf of others in global	3.038 (97.43)	80 (2.57)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.150 (97.05)	35 (2.95)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	24 (96)	1 (4)	25 (100)	
Industry	61 (98.39)	1 (1.61)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	443 (97.79)	10 (2.21)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	108 (100)	0 (0)	108 (100)	
Public administration	371 (97.63)	9 (2.37)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	139 (98.58)	2 (1.42)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	127 (96.21)	5 (3.79)	132 (100)	
Teaching	205 (95.79)	9 (4.21)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	410 (98.09)	8 (1.91)	418 (100)	
Total	3.245 (97.45)	85 (2.55)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	20	0	20	

The percentage of workers with medical supervision by Company doctor is very small, although higher among employees, but without significant differences.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 13. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (other specialist) according to work sector

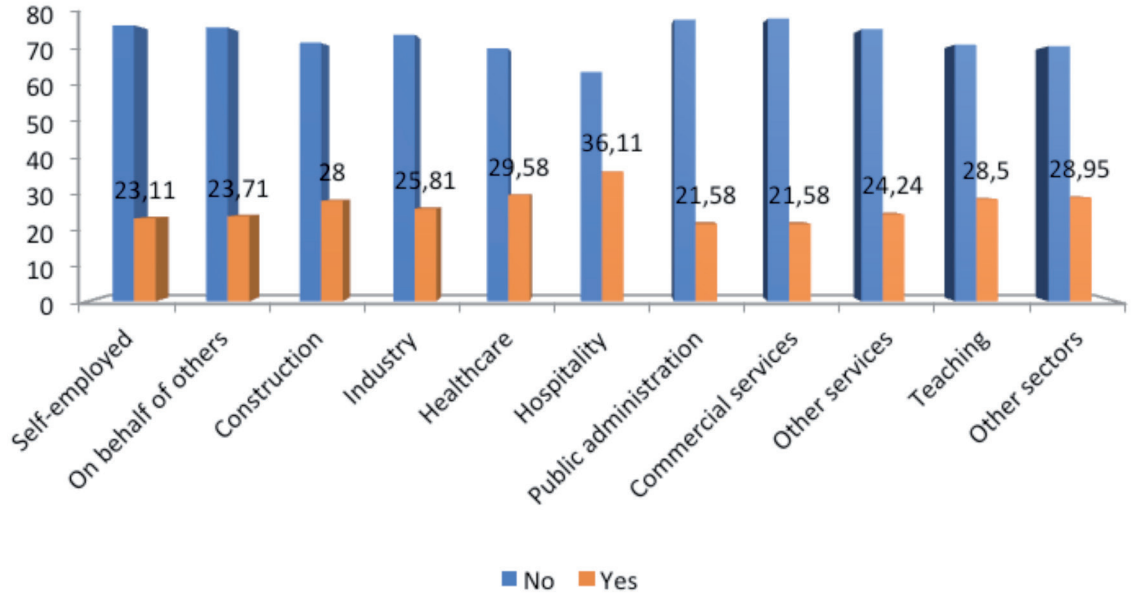
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Other specialist				
Work sector	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	175 (82.55)	37 (17.45)	212 (100)	0.001
On behalf of others in global	2.718 (87.17)	400 (12.83)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.014 (85.57)	171 (14.43)	1.185 100)	
Construction	20 (80)	5 (20)	25 (100)	
Industry	55 (88.71)	7 (11.29)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	412 (90.95)	41 (9.05)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	101 (93.52)	7 (6.48)	108 (100)	
Public administration	314 (82.63)	66 (17.37)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	121 (85.82)	20 (14.18)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	114 (86.36)	18 (13.64)	132 (100)	
Teaching	183 (85.51)	31 (14.49)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	384 (91.87)	34 (8.13)	418 (100)	
Total	2.893 (86.88)	437 (13.12)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	18	2	20	

The percentage of workers with control by another specialist is small, although higher among the self-employed. There are statistically significant differences between employees by sector, with construction workers receiving the most attention from another specialist.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 7. Medical supervision (other specialist) according to work sector



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 14. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (hospital) according to work sector

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Hospital				
Work sector	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	203 (95.75)	9 (4.25)	212 (100)	0.306
On behalf of others in global	3.012 (96.60)	106 (3.40)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.148 (96.88)	37 (3.12)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	24 (96)	1 (4)	25 (100)	
Industry	60 (96.77)	2 (3.23)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	436 (96.25)	17 (3.75)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	101 (93.52)	7 (6.48)	108 (100)	
Public administration	371 (97.63)	9 (2.37)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	140 (99.29)	1 (0.71)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	129 (97.73)	3 (2.27)	132 (100)	
Teaching	203 (94.86)	11 (5.14)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	400 (95.69)	18 (4.31)	418 (100)	
Total	3.215 (96.55)	115 (3.45)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	20	0	20	

The percentage of workers with control by another specialist is small, although higher among the self-employed. There are statistically significant differences between employees by sector, with construction workers receiving the most attention from another specialist.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 15. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (no medical supervision) according to work sector

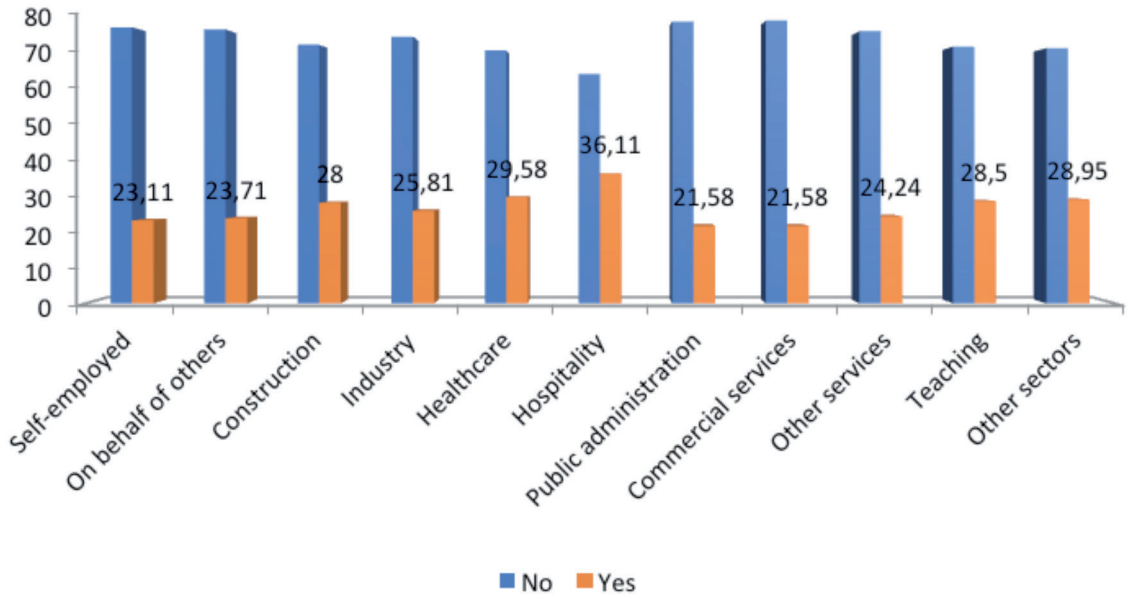
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: No medical supervisions Self-management				
Work sector	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	163 (76.89)	49 (23.11)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	2.315 (74.25)	803 (25.75)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	904 (76.29)	281 (23.71)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	18 (72)	7 (28)	25 (100)	
Industry	46 (74.19)	16 (25.81)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	319 (70.42)	134 (29.58)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	69 (63.89)	39 (36.11)	108 (100)	0.020
Public administration	298 (78.42)	82 (21.58)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	111 (78.72)	30 (21.28)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	100 (75.76)	32 (24.24)	132 (100)	
Teaching	153 (71.5)	61 (28.5)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	297 (71.05)	121 (28.95)	418 (100)	
Total	2.478 (74.41)	852 (25.59)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	15	5	20	

Most workers prefer having medical supervision. By sector, hospitality is where most Self-management is recorded.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 8. Medical supervision (self-management) according to work sector



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 16. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to job post

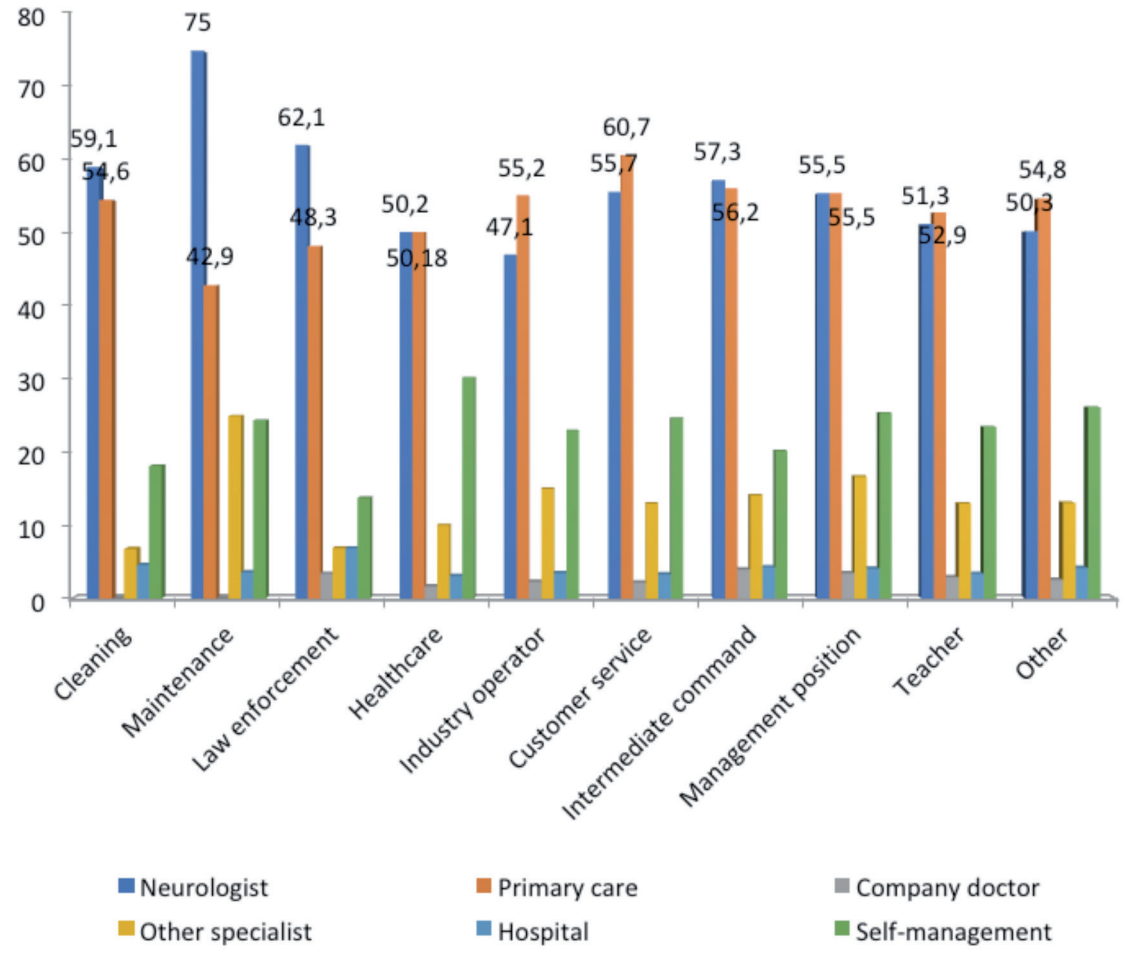
Job post	Neurologist	Primary care)	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Cleaning	26 (59.09)	24 (54.55)	0 (0)	3 (6.82)	2 (4.55)	8 (18.18)
Maintenance	21 (75)	12 (42.86)	0 (0)	7 (25)	1 (3.57)	6 (21.43)
Law enforcement	18 (62.07)	14 (48.28)	1 (3.45)	2 (6.9)	2 (6.9)	4 (13.79)
Healthcare	308 (50.24)	307 (50.08)	10 (1.63)	61 (9.95)	19 (3.1)	186 (30.34)
Industry operator	41 (47.13)	48 (55.17)	2 (2.3)	13 (14.94)	3 (3.45)	20 (22.99)
Customer service	200 (55.56)	218 (60.56)	8 (2.22)	47 (13.06)	12 (3.33)	89 (24.72)
Middle manager	199 (57.35)	195 (56.2)	14 (4.03)	49 (14.12)	15 (4.32)	70 (20.17)
Management position	96 (55.49)	96 (55.49)	6 (3.47)	34 (19.65)	7 (4.05)	44 (25.43)
Teacher	122 (51.26)	126 (52.94)	7 (2.94)	31 (13.03)	8 (3.36)	56 (23.53)
Other	710 (50.32)	773 (54.78)	37 (2.62)	189 (13.39)	45 (3.19)	370 (26.22)
Total	1.741 (52.28)	1.813 (54.44)	85 (2.55)	436 (13.09)	114 (3.42)	853 (25.62)
Not available	11	9	0	3	1	4

In all positions the majority of subjects prefer assistance by neurologist or primary care. However, the follow-up by the family doctor in the customer service posts prevails. A quarter of those surveyed reported carrying out self-monitoring of their migraine, 13% went to other specialists and very rarely the follow-up was carried out by a nurse or a company doctor (3.42-2.5%).

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 9. Medical supervision according to job post



Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/ specialties, according to the worker's current job position.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 17. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (neurologist) according to workers job post

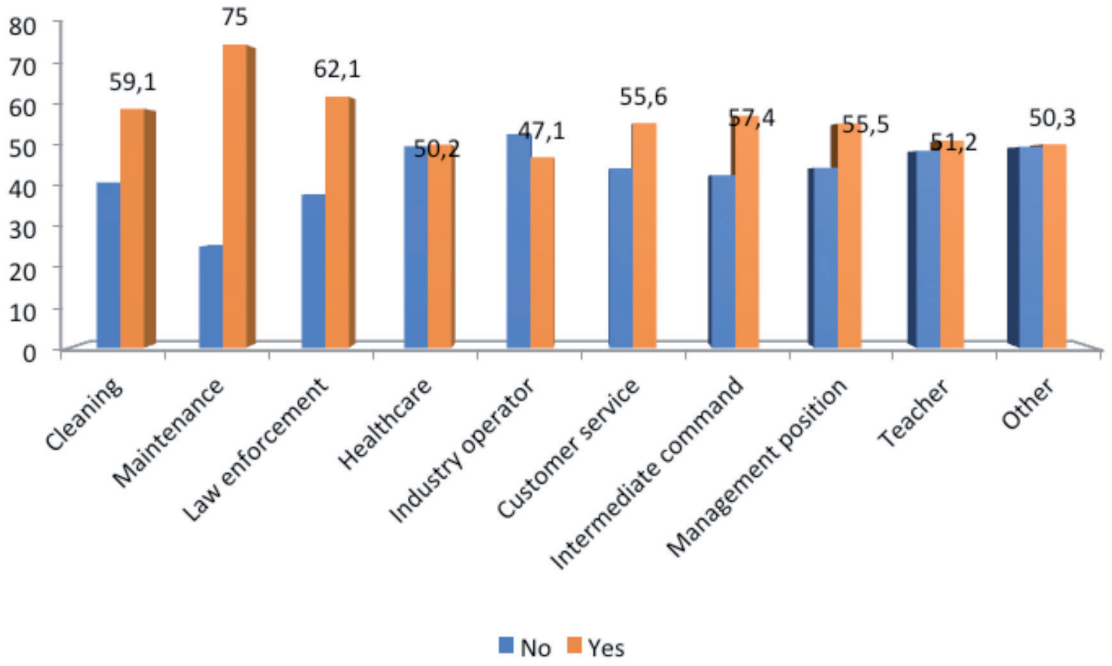
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Neurologist				
Work sector	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	18 (40.91)	26 (59.09)	44 (100)	0.038
Maintenance	7 (25)	21 (75)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	11 (37.93)	18 (62.07)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	305 (49.76)	308 (50.24)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	46 (52.87)	41 (47.13)	87 (100)	
Customer service	160 (44.44)	200 (55.56)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	148 (42.65)	199 (57.35)	347 (100)	
Management position	77 (44.51)	96 (55.49)	173 (100)	
Teacher	116 (48.74)	122 (51.26)	238 (100)	
Other	701 (49.68)	710 (50.32)	1.411 (100)	
Total	1.589 (47.72)	1.741 (52.28)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	9	11	20	

What is noticeable is the number of workers in maintenance and law enforcement positions who are controlled by a neurologist (75-62%), with industrial workers having the least frequent access to this specialist (47%).

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 10. Medical supervision (neurologist) according to workers job post



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 18. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (primary care) according to workers job post

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Primary care				
Work sector	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	20 (45.45)	24 (54.55)	44 (100)	0.167
Maintenance	16 (57.14)	12 (42.86)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	15 (51.72)	14 (48.28)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	306 (49.92)	307 (50.08)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	39 (44.83)	48 (55.17)	87 (100)	
Customer service	142 (39.44)	218 (60.56)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	152 (43.8)	195 (56.2)	347 (100)	
Management position	77 (44.51)	96 (55.49)	173 (100)	
Teacher	112 (47.06)	126 (52.94)	238 (100)	
Other	638 (45.22)	773 (54.78)	1.411 (100)	
Total	1.517 (45.56)	1.813 (54.44)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	11	9	20	

More than half of those surveyed reported going to a family doctor for migraine follow-up. There are no significant differences in the frequency with which they seek care from the family doctor for migraine.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 19. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (company doctor) according to workers job post

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Company doctor				
Job post	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	44 (100)	0 (0)	44 (100)	0.498
Maintenance	28 (100)	0 (0)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	28 (96.55)	1 (3.45)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	603 (98.37)	10 (1.63)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	85 (97.7)	2 (2.3)	87 (100)	
Customer service	352 (97.78)	8 (2.22)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	333 (95.97)	14 (4.03)	347 (100)	
Management position	167 (96.53)	6 (3.47)	173 (100)	
Teacher	231 (97.06)	7 (2.94)	238 (100)	
Other	1.374 (97.38)	37 (2.62)	1.411 (100)	
Total	3.245 (97.45)	85 (2.55)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	20	0	20	

There are no significant differences related to the job position with respect to the care received by the doctor at work for migraine.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 20. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (other specialist) according to workers job post

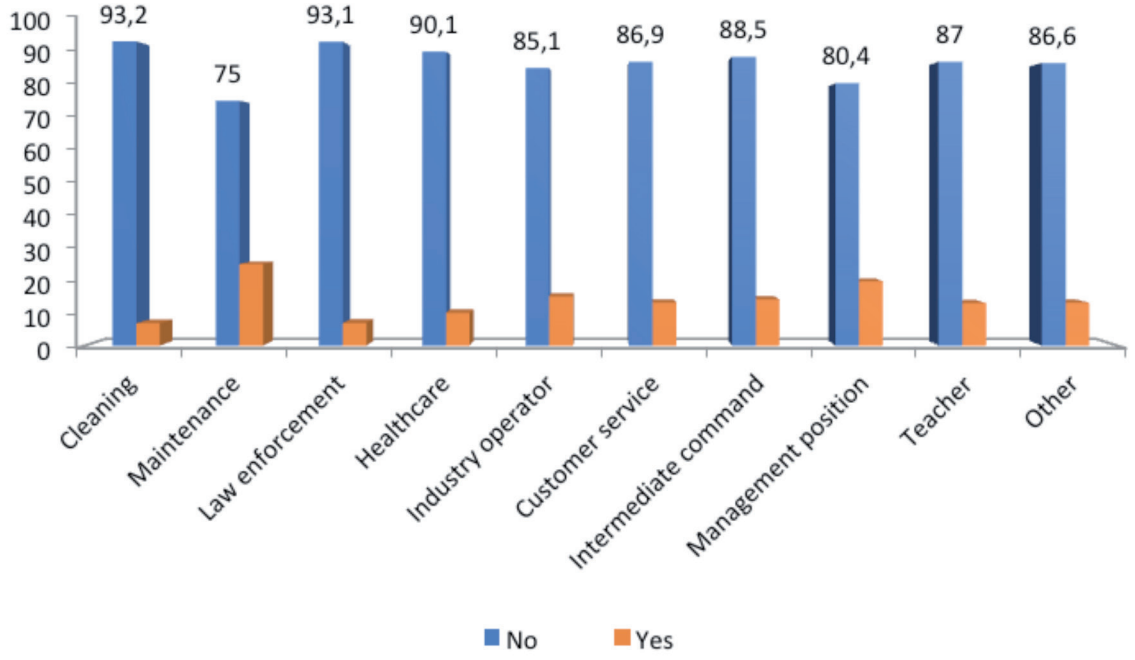
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Company doctor				
Job post	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	41 (93.18)	3 (6.82)	44 (100)	0.032
Maintenance	21 (75)	7 (25)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	27 (93.1)	2 (6.9)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	552 (90.05)	61 (9.95)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	74 (85.06)	13 (14.94)	87 (100)	
Customer service	313 (86.94)	47 (13.06)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	298 (85.88)	49 (14.12)	347 (100)	
Management position	139 (80.35)	34 (19.65)	173 (100)	
Teacher	207 (86.97)	31 (13.03)	238 (100)	
Other	1.222 (86.61)	189 (13.39)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.894 (86.91)	436 (13.09)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	17	3	20	

What is noticeable is the small number of workers who are monitored by another specialist. Those workers who occupy managerial positions and industry operators refer more attention.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 11. Medical supervision (other specialist) according to workers job post



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 21. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (hospital) according to workers job post

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Hospital				
Job post	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	42 (95.45)	2 (4.55)	44 (100)	0.980
Maintenance	27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	27 (93.1)	2 (6.9)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	594 (96.9)	19 (3.1)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	84 (96.55)	3 (3.45)	87 (100)	
Customer service	348 (96.67)	12 (3.33)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	332 (95.68)	15 (4.32)	347 (100)	
Management position	166 (95.95)	7 (4.05)	173 (100)	
Teacher	230 (96.64)	8 (3.36)	238 (100)	
Other	1.366 (96.81)	45 (3.19)	1.411 (100)	
Total	3.216 (96.58)	114 (3.42)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	19	1	20	

There are no significant differences according to job position in care received by Hospital due to migraine.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 22. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (no medical supervision) according to workers job post

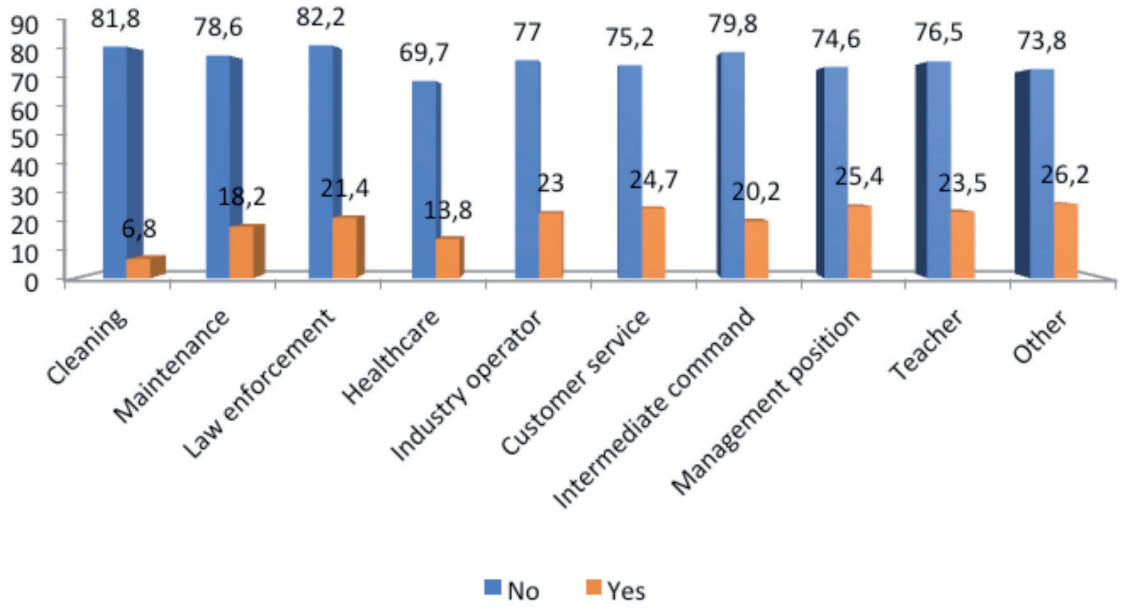
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: No medical supervision				
Job post	NO (n=2493	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	36 (81.82)	8 (18.18)	44 (100)	
Maintenance	22 (78.57)	6 (21.43)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	25 (86.21)	4 (13.79)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	427 (69.66)	186 (30.34)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	67 (77.01)	20 (22.99)	87 (100)	
Customer service	271 (75.28)	89 (24.72)	360 (100)	0.041
Middle manager	277 (79.83)	70 (20.17)	347 (100)	
Management position	129 (74.57)	44 (25.43)	173 (100)	
Teacher	182 (76.47)	56 (23.53)	238 (100)	
Other	1.041(73.78)	370 (26.22)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.477(74.38)	853 (25.62)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	16	4	20	

Healthcare workers are those who report following Self-management most frequently.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 12. Medical supervision (no medical supervision) according to job post



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 23. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to the size of the company.

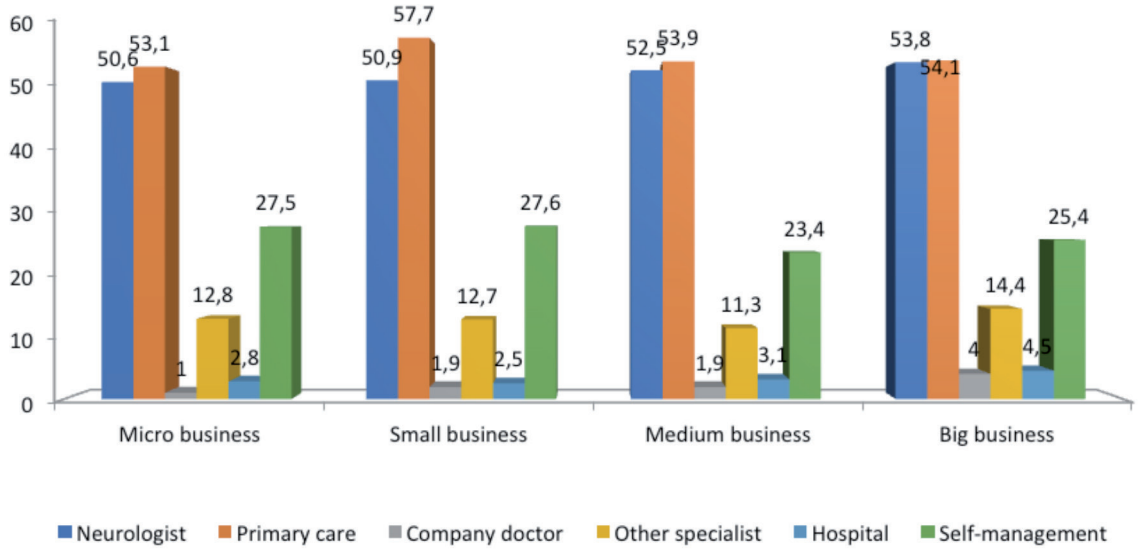
Size of the company	Neurologist	Primary care)	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Micro business (< 10 employees)	339 (50.6)	356 (53.13)	7 (1.04)	86 (12.84)	19 (2.84)	184 (27.46)
Small (11-49 employees)	354 (50.94)	401 (57.7)	13 (1.87)	88 (12.66)	17 (2.45)	186 (26.76)
Medium (50-250 employees)	354 (52.52)	363 (53.86)	13 (1.93)	76 (11.28)	21 (3.12)	158 (23.44)
Big (more than 250 employees)	684 (53.82)	687 (54.05)	51 (4.01)	183 (14.4)	57 (4.48)	323 (25.41)
Total	1.731 (52.3)	1.807 (54.59)	84 (2.54)	433 (13.08)	114 (3.44)	851 (25.71)
Not available	21	15	1	6	1	6

Regardless of the size of the company, the majority of workers most frequently prefer care by primary care and secondarily by neurologist.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

FIGURE 13. Medical supervision according to size of Company



Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to the size of the company where he or she works.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 24. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (neurologist) according to the size of the company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Neurologist				
Size of the company	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	331 (49.4)	339 (50.6)	670 (100)	0.479
Small (11-49 employees)	341 (49.06)	354 (50.94)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	320 (47.48)	354 (52.52)	674 (100)	
Big (more tan 250 employees)	587 (46.18)	684 (53.82)	1.271 (100)	
Total	1.579 (47.7)	1.731 (52.3)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	19	21	40	

There are no significant differences in the care by the neurologist in relation to the size of the company.

TABLE 25. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (primary care) according to the size of the company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Primary care				
Size of the company	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	314 (46.87)	356 (53.13)	670 (100)	0.311
Small (11-49 employees)	294 (42.3)	401 (57.7)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	311 (46.14)	363 (53.86)	674 (100)	
Big (more tan 250 employees)	584 (45.95)	687 (54.05)	1.271 (100)	
Total	1.503 (45.41)	1.807 (54.59)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	25	15	40	

There are no significant differences in primary care physician care according to company size.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

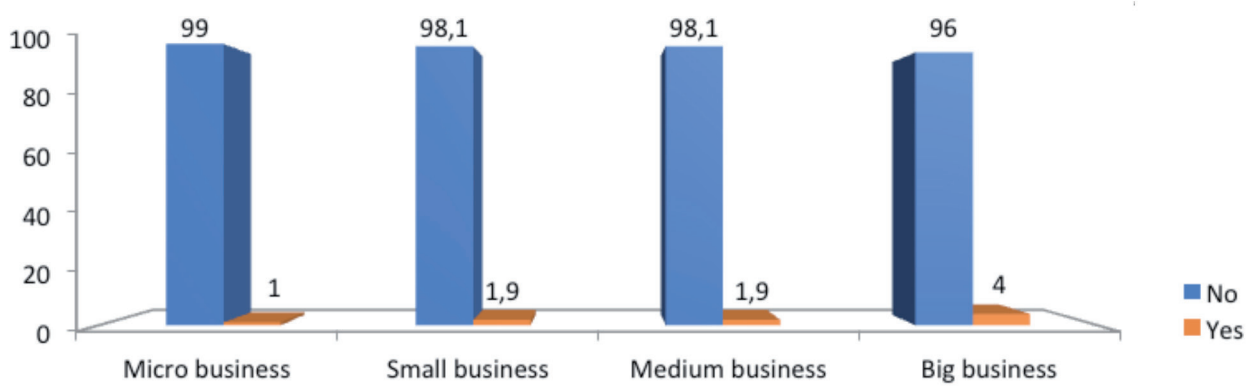
2.3

TABLE 26. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (company doctor) according to the size of the company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Company doctor				
Size of the company	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	663 (98.96)	7 (1.04)	670 (100)	0.0002
Small (11-49 employees)	682 (98.13)	13 (1.87)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	661 (98.07)	13 (1.93)	674 (100)	
Big (more tan 250 employees)	1.220 (95.99)	51 (4.01)	1.271 (100)	
Total	3.226 (97.46)	84 (2.54)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	39	1	40	

The number of workers indicating assistance by the company doctor is very small, although it increases as the size of the company increases and is higher in big companies.

FIGURE 14. Medical supervision (company doctor) according to the size of the company



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 27. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (other specialist) according to the size of the company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Other specialist				
Size of the company	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	584 (87.16)	86 (12.84)	670 (100)	0.26
Small (11-49 employees)	607 (87.34)	88 (12.66)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	598 (88.72)	76 (11.28)	674 (100)	
Big (more tan 250 employees)	1.088 (85.6)	183 (14.4)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.877 (86.92)	433 (13.08)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	34	6	40	

There are no significant differences in the care provided by another specialist in relation to the size of the company.

TABLE 28. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (Hospital) according to the size of the company.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Hospital				
Size of the company	NO (n=3235)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	651 (97.16)	19 (2.84)	670 (100)	0.066
Small (11-49 employees)	678 (97.55)	17 (2.45)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	653 (96.88)	21 (3.12)	674 (100)	
Big (more tan 250 employees)	1.214 (95.52)	57 (4.48)	1.271 (100)	
Total	3.196 (96.56)	114 (3.44)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	39	1	40	

There are no significant differences in Hospital care according to company size.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 29. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (no medical supervision) according to the size of the company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: No medical supervision/Self-management				
Size of the company	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	486 (72.54)	184 (27.46)	670 (100)	0.330
Small (11-49 employees)	509 (73.24)	186 (26.76)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	516 (76.56)	158 (23.44)	674 (100)	
Big (more tan 250 employees)	948 (74.59)	323 (25.41)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.459 (74.29)	851 (25.71)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	34	6	40	

There are no significant differences in not following medical supervision according to the size of the company.

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

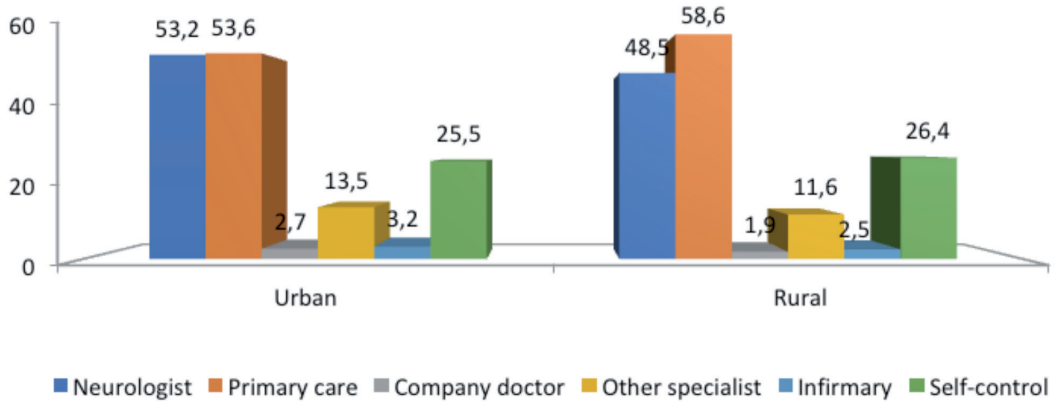
TABLE 30. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision according to location of the company

Location of the company	Neurologist	Primary care)	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Urban (capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.411 (53.21)	1.421 (53.58)	72 (2.71)	359 (13.54)	86 (3.24)	675 (25.45)
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	323 (48.5)	390 (58.56)	13 (1.95)	77 (11.56)	29 (4.35)	176 (26.43)
Total	1.734 (52.26)	1.811 (54.58)	85 (2.56)	436 (13.14)	115 (3.47)	851 (25.65)
Not available	18	11	0	3	0	6

Regardless of the size of the company, the majority of workers most frequently prefer care by primary care and secondarily by neurologist.

FIGURE 15. Medical supervision according to the location of the Company

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Medical supervision' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the health care/specialties, according to the location of the company.



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

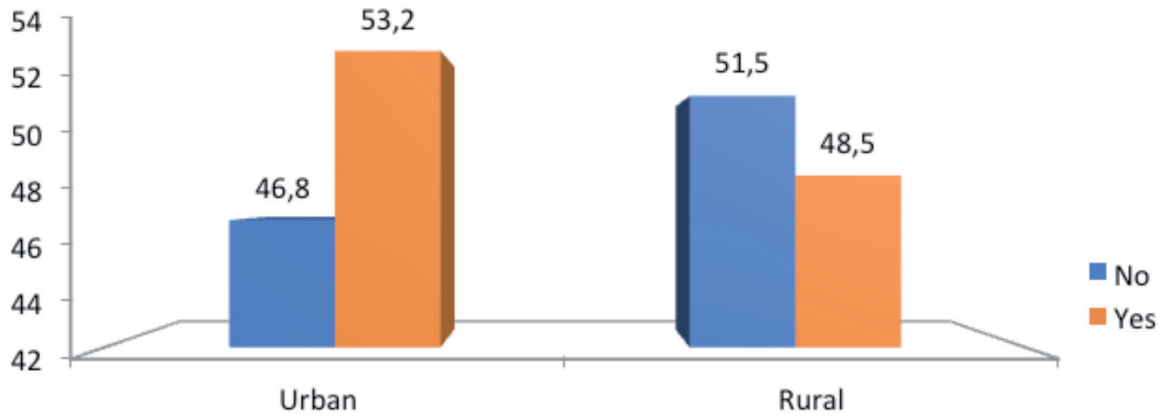
2.3

TABLE 31. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (neurologist) according to the location of the Company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Neurologist				
Location of the company	NO (n=1598)	YES (n=1752)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.241 (46.79)	1.411 (53.21)	2.652 (100)	0.033
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	343 (51.5)	323 (48.5)	666 (100)	
Total	1.584 (47.74)	1.734 (52.26)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	14	18	32	

There are statistically significant differences with respect to the care of migraine by the neurologist depending on the location of the company: it predominates in urban environments.

FIGURE 16. Medical supervision (neurologist) according to the location of the company



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

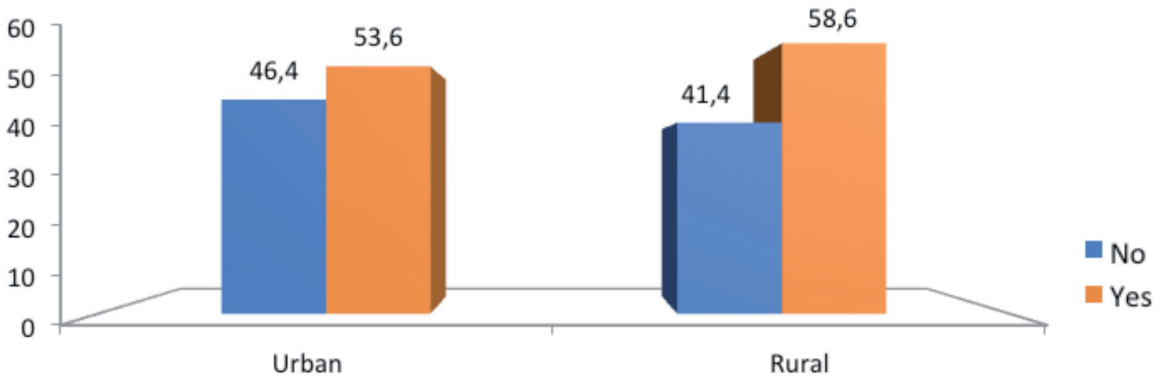
2.3

TABLE 32. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (primary care) according to the location of the Company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Primary care				
Location of the company	NO (n=1528)	YES (n=1822)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.231 (46.42)	1.421 (53.58)	2.652 (100)	0.023
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	276 (41.44)	390 (58.56)	666 (100)	
Total	1.507 (45.42)	1.811 (54.58)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	21	11	32	

Although more workers prefer primary care, regardless of whether the company is located in a rural or urban setting, the prevalence of primary care follow-up prevails in urban rather than rural settings.

FIGURE 17. Medical supervision (primary care) according to the location of the company



2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 33. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (company doctor) according to the location of the Company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Company doctor				
Location of the company	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=85)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.580 (97.29)	72 (2.71)	2.652 (100)	0.329
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	653 (98.05)	13 (1.95)	666 (100)	
Total	3.233 (97.44)	85 (2.56)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	32	0	32	

TABLE 34. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (other specialist) according to the location of the Company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Other specialist				
Location of the company	NO (n=2911)	YES (n=439)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.293 (86.46)	359 (13.54)	2.652 (100)	0.199
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	589 (88.44)	77 (11.56)	666 (100)	
Total	2.882 (86.86)	436 (13.14)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	29	3	32	

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: MEDICAL SUPERVISION

2.3

TABLE 35. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (Hospital) according to the location of the Company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Company doctor				
Location of the company	NO (n=3265)	YES (n=115)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.566 (96.76)	86 (3.24)	2.652 (100)	0.199
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	637 (95.65)	29 (4.35)	666 (100)	
Total	3.203 (96.53)	115 (3.47)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	32	0	32	

TABLE 36. Distribution (N (%)) of medical supervision (no control) according to the location of the Company

MEDICAL SUPERVISION: Other specialist				
Location of the company	NO (n=2493)	YES (n=857)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.977 (74.55)	675 (25.45)	2.652 (100)	0.642
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	490 (73.57)	176 (26.43)	666 (100)	
Total	2.467 (74.35)	851 (25.65)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	26	6	32	

There are no significant differences according to the location of the company in the care by a Company doctor, another specialist or Hospital, or in not having medical supervision.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

TABLE 37. Distribution of preventive treatment of migraine crises according to company sector

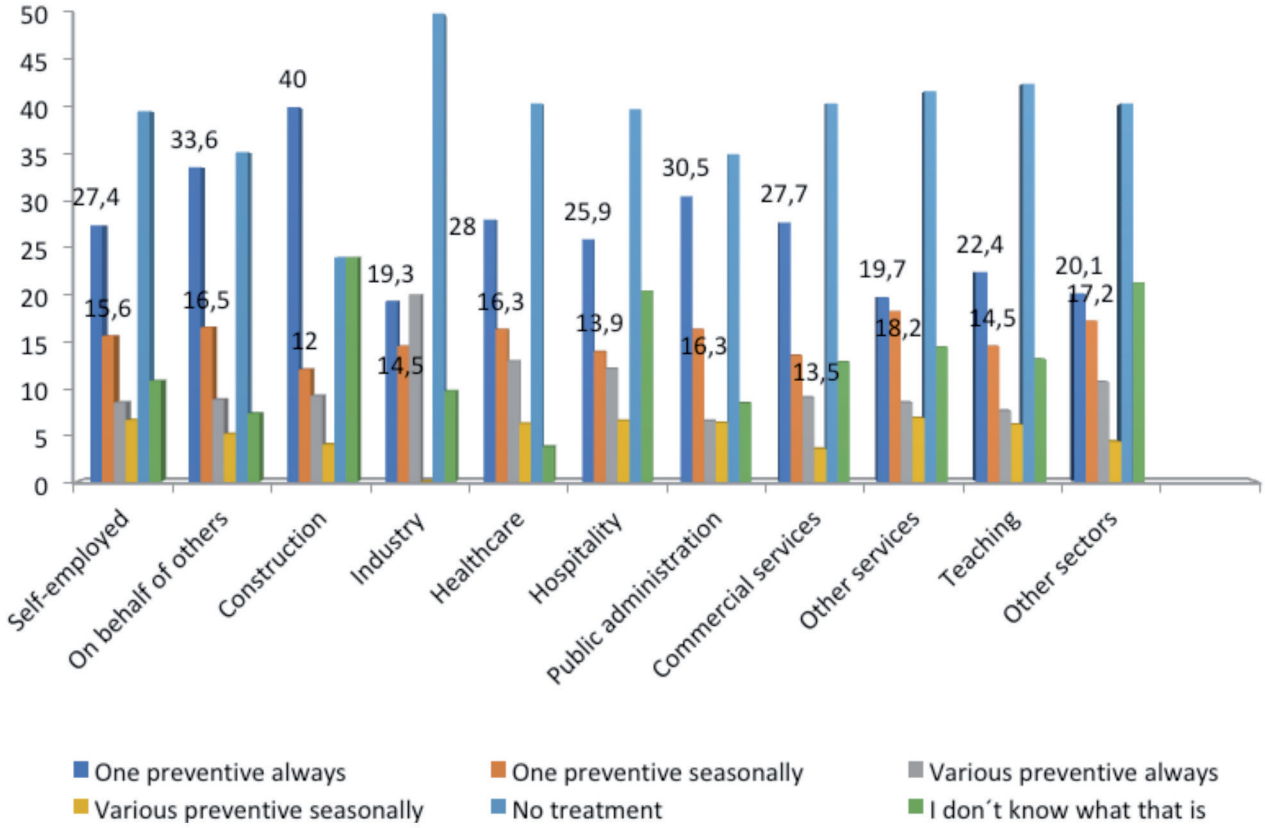
Work-sector	Neurologist	Primary care)	Company doctor	Other specialist	Hospital	Self-management
Autonomus/self employed	58 (27.36)	33 (15.57)	18 (8.49)	14 (6.6)	84 (39.62)	23 (10.85)
On behalf of others in global	888(26,39)	505 (15,01)	297 (8,82)	165 (4,90)	1.185 (35,22)	324 (9,63)
On behalf of others without specifying sector	398 (33.59)	196 (16.54)	109 (9.2)	60 (5.06)	417 (35.19)	87 (7.34)
Construction	10 (40)	3 (12)	5 (20)	1 (4)	6 (24)	6 (24)
Industry	12 (19.35)	9 (14.52)	8 (12.9)	0 (0)	31 (50)	6 (9.68)
Healthcare	127 (28.04)	74 (16.34)	55 (12.14)	28 (6.18)	183 (40.4)	17 (3.75)
Hospitality	28 (25.93)	15 (13.89)	7 (6.48)	7 (6.48)	43 (39.81)	22 (20.37)
Public administration	116 (30.53)	62 (16.32)	34 (8.95)	24 (6.32)	133 (35)	32 (8.42)
Commercial Services	39 (27.66)	19 (13.48)	12 (8.51)	5 (3.55)	57 (40.43)	18 (12.77)
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	26 (19.7)	24 (18.18)	10 (7.58)	9 (6.82)	55 (41.67)	19 (14.39)
Teaching	48 (22.43)	31 (14.49)	23 (10.75)	13 (6.07)	91 (42.52)	28 (13.08)
Other professional sectors	84 (20.1)	72 (17.22)	34 (8.13)	18 (4.31)	169 (40.43)	89 (21.29)
Total	946 (28.41)	538 (16.16)	315 (9.46)	179 (5.38)	1.269 (38.11)	347 (10.42)
Not available	5	3	1	1	4	5

Analyzing the data according to the worker's current work company-sector, 35% of the workers do not take preventive treatment for migraine. Of those who do, 26% follow only one treatment a day and about 9% several treatments. 15% take only one treatment at a time and 5% take several treatments at the same time. There are 9.6% of workers who do not know what a preventive treatment is.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

FIGURE 18. Preventive treatment of migraine crises according to company sector



Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, according to the company-sector of the worker.

2.4

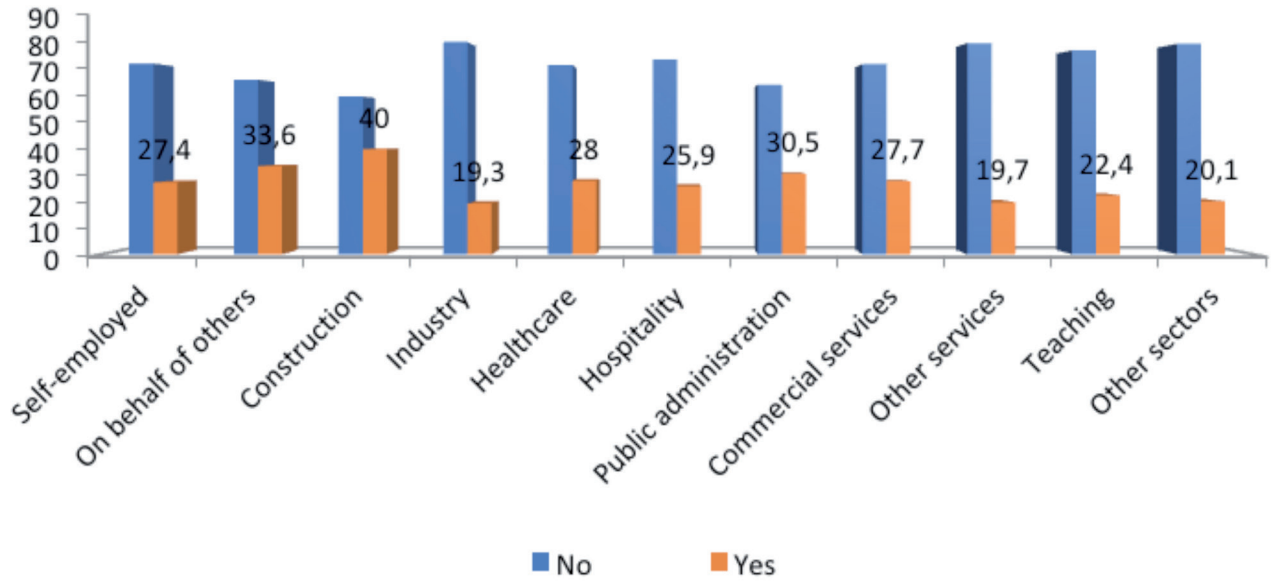
TABLE 38. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to company sector

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: 1 treatment always				
Company sector	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	154 (72.64)	58 (27.36)	212 (100)	<0.0001
On behalf of others in global	2.230 (67.21)	888 (32.79)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	787 (66.41)	398 (33.59)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	15 (60)	10 (40)	25 (100)	
Industry	50 (80.65)	12 (19.35)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	326 (71.96)	127 (28.04)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	80 (74.07)	28 (25.93)	108 (100)	
Public administration	264 (69.47)	116 (30.53)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	102 (72.34)	39 (27.66)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	106 (80.3)	26 (19.7)	132 (100)	
Teaching	166 (77.57)	48 (22.43)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	334 (79.9)	84 (20.1)	418 (100)	
Total	2.384 (71.59)	946 (28.41)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	15	5	20	

Employees on behalf of others, take continuous preventive treatment (always) with a single drug more frequently than the self-employed. Of the workers who do have a single drug prescribed as a continuous preventive treatment, the construction sector stands out by far (40%).

2.4

FIGURE 19. Preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to company sector



2.4

TABLE 39. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment seasonally) according to company sector

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: 1 treatment seasonally				
Company sector	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	179 (84.43)	33 (15.57)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	2.613 (83.80)	505 (16.20)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	989 (83.46)	196 (16.54)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	22 (88)	3 (12)	25 (100)	
Industry	53 (85.48)	9 (14.52)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	379 (83.66)	74 (16.34)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	93 (86.11)	15 (13.89)	108 (100)	0.982
Public administration	318 (83.68)	62 (16.32)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	122 (86.52)	19 (13.48)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	108 (81.82)	24 (18.18)	132 (100)	
Teaching	183 (85.51)	31 (14.49)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	346 (82.78)	72 (17.22)	418 (100)	
Total	2.792 (83.84)	538 (16.16)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	17	3	20	

There are no significant differences with respect to the follow-up of a single drug as a preventive treatment only on a seasonal basis, in relation to the company-sector of the worker's current work.

2.4

TABLE 40. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments always) according to company sector

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various treatments always				
Company sector	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	194 (91.51)	18 (8.49)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	2.821 (90.47)	297 (9.53)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1076 (90.8)	109 (9.2)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	20 (80)	5 (20)	25 (100)	
Industry	54 (87.1)	8 (12.9)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	398 (87.86)	55 (12.14)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	101 (93.52)	7 (6.48)	108 (100)	0.321
Public administration	346 (91.05)	34 (8.95)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	129 (91.49)	12 (8.51)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	122 (92.42)	10 (7.58)	132 (100)	
Teaching	191 (89.25)	23 (10.75)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	384 (91.87)	34 (8.13)	418 (100)	
Total	3.015 (90.54)	315 (9.46)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	19	1	20	

2.4

TABLE 41. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments seasonally) according to company sector

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various treatments seasonally				
Company sector	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	198 (93.4)	14 (6.6)	212 (100)	0.561
On behalf of others in global	2.953 (94.71)	165 (5.29)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.125 (94.94)	60 (5.06)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	24 (96)	1 (4)	25 (100)	
Industry	62 (100)	0 (0)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	425 (93.82)	28 (6.18)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	101 (93.52)	7 (6.48)	108 (100)	
Public administration	356 (93.68)	24 (6.32)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	136 (96.45)	5 (3.55)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	123 (93.18)	9 (6.82)	132 (100)	
Teaching	201 (93.93)	13 (6.07)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	400 (95.69)	18 (4.31)	418 (100)	
Total	3.151 (94.62)	179 (5.38)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	19	1	20	

2.4

TABLE 42. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (no preventive treatment) according to company sector

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: No preventive treatment				
Company sector	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	128 (60.38)	84 (39.62)	212 (100)	0.080
On behalf of others in global	1.933 (61.99)	1.185 (38.01)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	768 (64.81)	417 (35.19)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	19 (76)	6 (24)	25 (100)	
Industry	31 (50)	31 (50)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	270 (59.6)	183 (40.4)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	65 (60.19)	43 (39.81)	108 (100)	
Public administration	247 (65)	133 (35)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	84 (59.57)	57 (40.43)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	77 (58.33)	55 (41.67)	132 (100)	
Teaching	123 (57.48)	91 (42.52)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	249 (59.57)	169 (40.43)	418 (100)	
Total	2.061 (61.89)	1.269 (38.11)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	16	4	20	

There are no significant differences with respect to the fact of taking several drugs as a preventive treatment seasonally, in relation to the company-sector of current work of the worker. Nor is there any in relation to the fact of not taking any type of preventive treatment.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

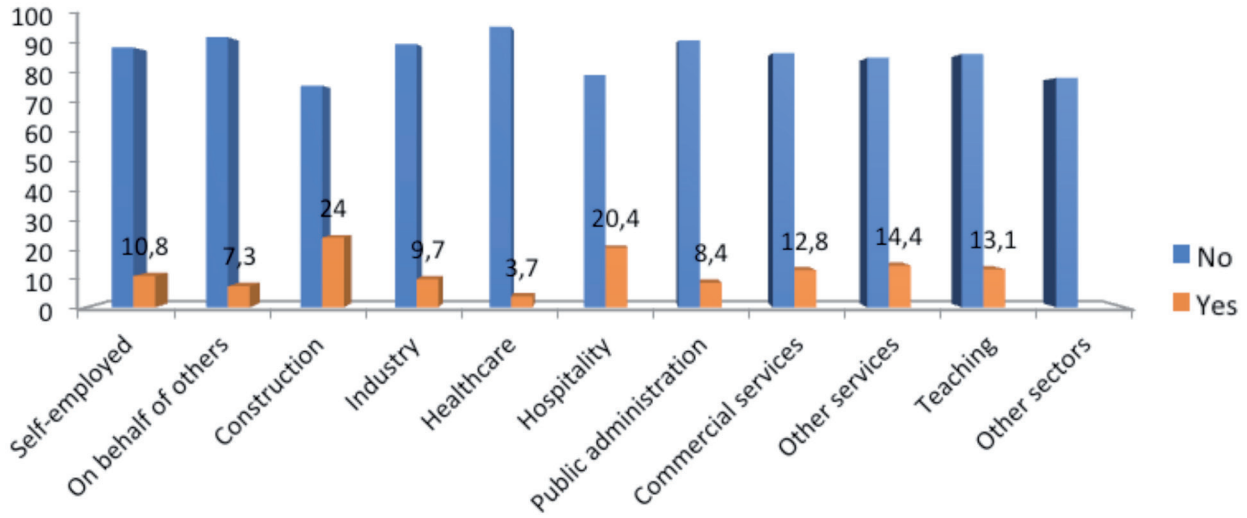
TABLE 43. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (I don´t know what a preventive treatment is) according to company sector.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Not knowing what a preventive treatment is				
Company sector	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	189 (89.15)	23 (10.85)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	2.794 (89.61)	324 (10.39)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.098 (92.66)	87 (7.34)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	19 (76)	6 (24)	25 (100)	
Industry	56 (90.32)	6 (9.68)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	436 (96.25)	17 (3.75)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	86 (79.63)	22 (20.37)	108 (100)	0.0005
Public administration	348 (91.58)	32 (8.42)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	123 (87.23)	18 (12.77)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	113 (85.61)	19 (14.39)	132 (100)	
Teaching	186 (86.92)	28 (13.08)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	329 (78.71)	89 (21.29)	418 (100)	
Total	2.983 (89.58)	347 (10.42)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	15	5	20	

Only 10% of workers do not know what preventive treatment for migraine is, regardless of whether they are self-employed or employed on behalf of others. By sectors, those of other services, teachers and commercial services are the most ignorant.

2.4

FIGURE 20. Preventive treatment of migraine crises (I don´t know what a preventive treatment is) according to company sector.



2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

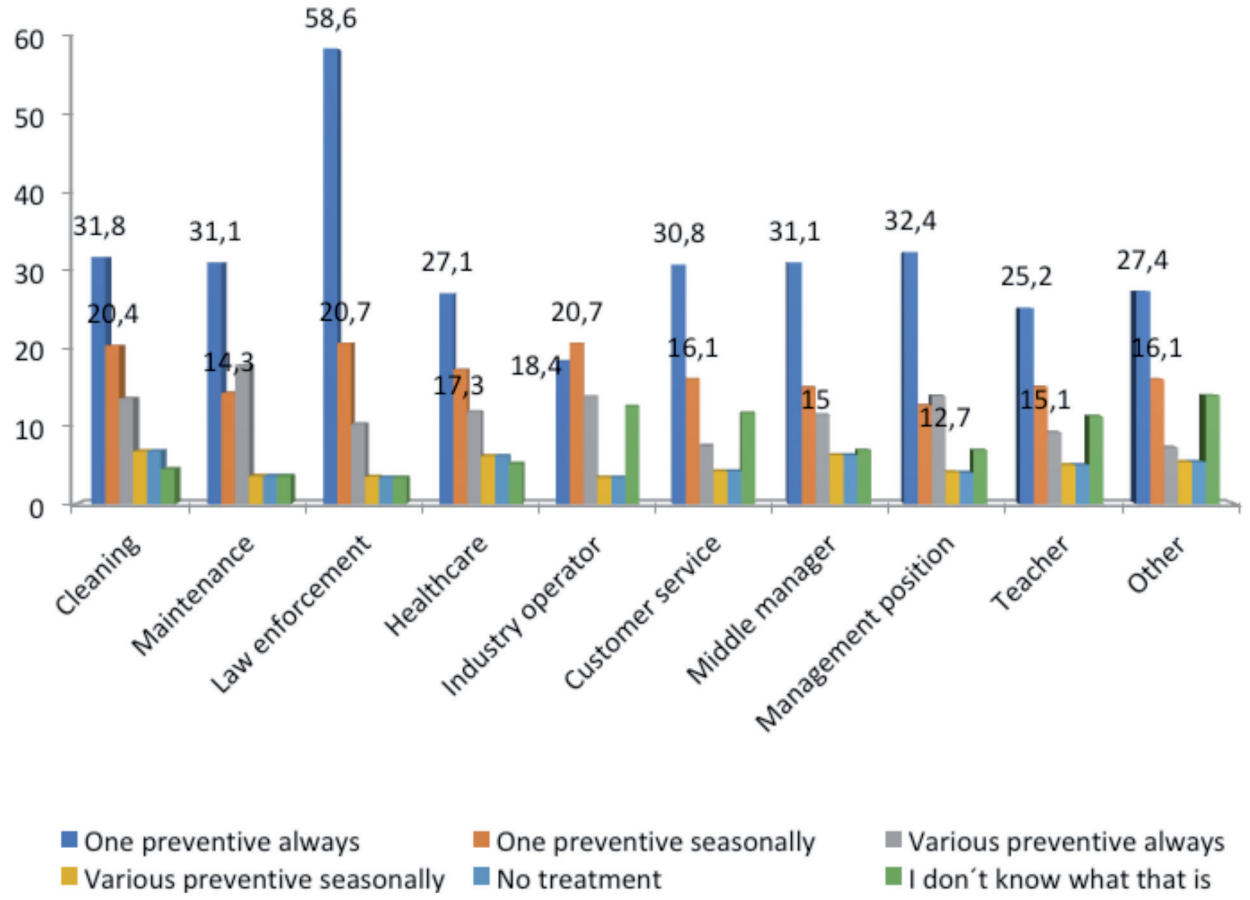
TABLE 44. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises according to workers job post

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT DURING CRISES					
Job post	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Cleaning	14 (31.82)	9 (20.45)	6 (13.64)	3 (6.82)	11 (25)	2 (4.55)
Maintenance	9 (32.14)	4 (14.29)	5 (17.86)	1 (3.57)	11 (39.29)	1 (3.57)
Law enforcement	17 (58.62)	6 (20.69)	3 (10.34)	1 (3.45)	3 (10.34)	1 (3.45)
Healthcare	166 (27.08)	106 (17.29)	73 (11.91)	38 (6.2)	247 (40.29)	32 (5.22)
Industry operator	16 (18.39)	18 (20.69)	12 (13.79)	3 (3.45)	33 (37.93)	11 (12.64)
Customer service	111 (30.83)	58 (16.11)	27 (7.5)	15 (4.17)	138 (38.33)	42 (11.67)
Middle manager	108 (31.12)	52 (14.99)	40 (11.53)	22 (6.34)	131 (37.75)	24 (6.92)
Management position	56 (32.37)	22 (12.72)	24 (13.87)	7 (4.05)	60 (34.68)	12 (6.94)
Teacher	60 (25.21)	36 (15.13)	22 (9.24)	12 (5.04)	94 (39.5)	27 (11.34)
Other	387 (27.43)	227 (16.09)	103 (7.3)	76 (5.39)	541 (38.34)	198 (14.03)
Total	944 (28.35)	538 (16.16)	315 (9.46)	178 (5.35)	1.269 (38.11)	350 (10.51)
Not available	7	3	1	2	4	2

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

FIGURE 21. Preventive treatment of migraine crises according to workers job post.



Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' according to whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, in relation to the worker's current job post.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

TABLE 45. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to workers job post

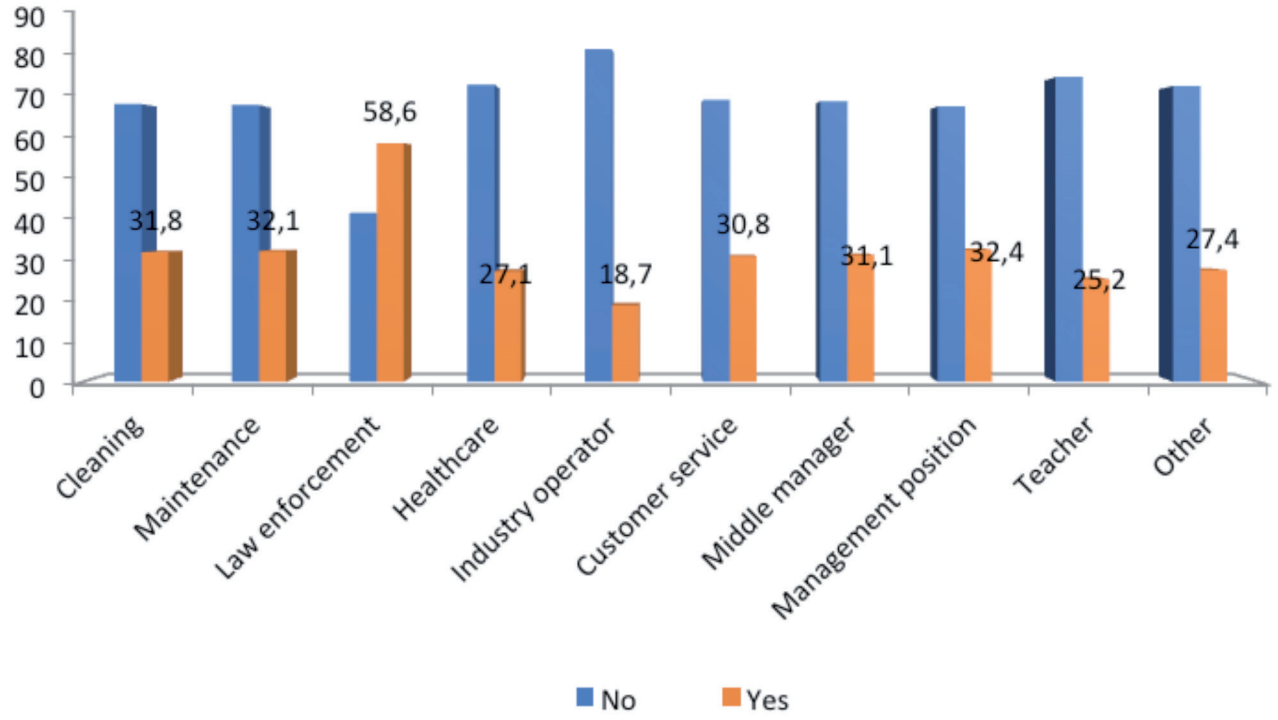
MEDICAL SUPERVISION: No medical supervision				
Job post	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	30 (68.18)	14 (31.82)	44 (100)	0.005
Maintenance	19 (67.86)	9 (32.14)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	12 (41.38)	17 (58.62)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	447 (72.92)	166 (27.08)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	71 (81.61)	16 (18.39)	87 (100)	
Customer service	249 (69.17)	111 (30.83)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	239 (68.88)	108 (31.12)	347 (100)	
Management position	117 (67.63)	56 (32.37)	173 (100)	
Teacher	178 (74.79)	60 (25.21)	238 (100)	
Other	1.024 (72.57)	387 (27.43)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.386 (71.65)	944 (28.35)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	13	7	20	

While most workers do not carry one drug as a continuous preventive treatment, regardless of the position they hold, there are significant differences between those who do. It is the law enforcement sector that follows it most frequently (58%), almost doubling the overall prevalence, while it is rare for industry operators to do so (18%).

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

FIGURE 22. Preventive treatment for migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to workers job post



2.4

TABLE 46. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment seasonally) according to workers job post

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: 1 treatment seasonally				
Job post	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	35 (79.55)	9 (20.45)	44 (100)	0.831
Maintenance	24 (85.71)	4 (14.29)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	23 (79.31)	6 (20.69)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	507 (82.71)	106 (17.29)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	69 (79.31)	18 (20.69)	87 (100)	
Customer service	302 (83.89)	58 (16.11)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	295 (85.01)	52 (14.99)	347 (100)	
Management position	151 (87.28)	22 (12.72)	173 (100)	
Teacher	202 (84.87)	36 (15.13)	238 (100)	
Other	1.184 (83.91)	227 (16.09)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.792 (83.84)	538 (16.16)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	17	3	20	

There are no significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of migraine crises seasonally (with a single drug) depending on the position occupied.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

TABLE 47. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments always) according to workers job post

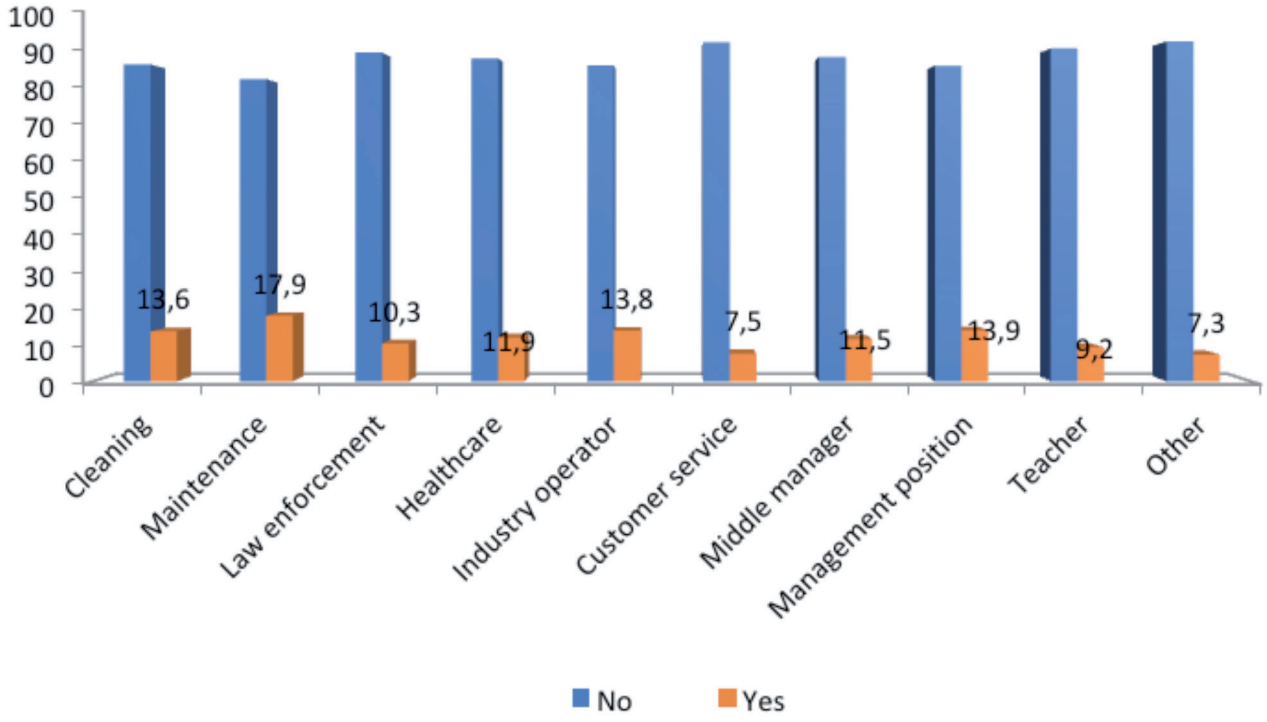
PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various treatments always				
Job post	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	38 (86.36)	6 (13.64)	44 (100)	0.007
Maintenance	23 (82.14)	5 (17.86)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	26 (89.66)	3 (10.34)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	540 (88.09)	73 (11.91)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	75 (86.21)	12 (13.79)	87 (100)	
Customer service	333 (92.5)	27 (7.5)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	307 (88.47)	40 (11.53)	347 (100)	
Management position	149 (86.13)	24 (13.87)	173 (100)	
Teacher	216 (90.76)	22 (9.24)	238 (100)	
Other	1.308 (92.7)	103 (7.3)	1.411 (100)	
Total	3.015 (90.54)	315 (9.46)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	19	1	20	

There are significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of migraine crises on a continuous basis with various drugs, depending on the post occupied. It is most frequently followed by workers in the maintenance sector (17.9%), while it is infrequent among dependent or customer service jobs (7.5%).

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

FIGURE 23. Preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments always) according to workers job post



2.4

TABLE 48. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments seasonally) according to workers job post

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various preventive treatments seasonally				
Job post	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	41 (93.18)	3 (6.82)	44 (100)	0.884
Maintenance	27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	28 (96.55)	1 (3.45)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	575 (93.8)	38 (6.2)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	84 (96.55)	3 (3.45)	87 (100)	
Customer service	345 (95.83)	15 (4.17)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	325 (93.66)	22 (6.34)	347 (100)	
Management position	166 (95.95)	7 (4.05)	173 (100)	
Teacher	226 (94.96)	12 (5.04)	238 (100)	
Other	1.335 (94.61)	76 (5.39)	1.411 (100)	
Total	3.152 (94.65)	178 (5.35)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	18	2	20	

There are no significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of seasonal migraine attacks (with various drugs) depending on the job held.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

TABLE 49. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (no preventive treatment) according to workers job post

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: No preventive treatment				
Job post	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	33 (75)	11 (25)	44 (100)	0.089
Maintenance	17 (60.71)	11 (39.29)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	26 (89.66)	3 (10.34)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	366 (59.71)	247 (40.29)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	54 (62.07)	33 (37.93)	87 (100)	
Customer service	222 (61.67)	138 (38.33)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	216 (62.25)	131 (37.75)	347 (100)	
Management position	113 (65.32)	60 (34.68)	173 (100)	
Teacher	144 (60.5)	94 (39.5)	238 (100)	
Other	870 (61.66)	541 (38.34)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.061 (61.89)	1.269 (38.11)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	16	4	20	

There are no significant differences in relation to not following any type of preventive treatment of migraine crises depending on the job held.

2.4

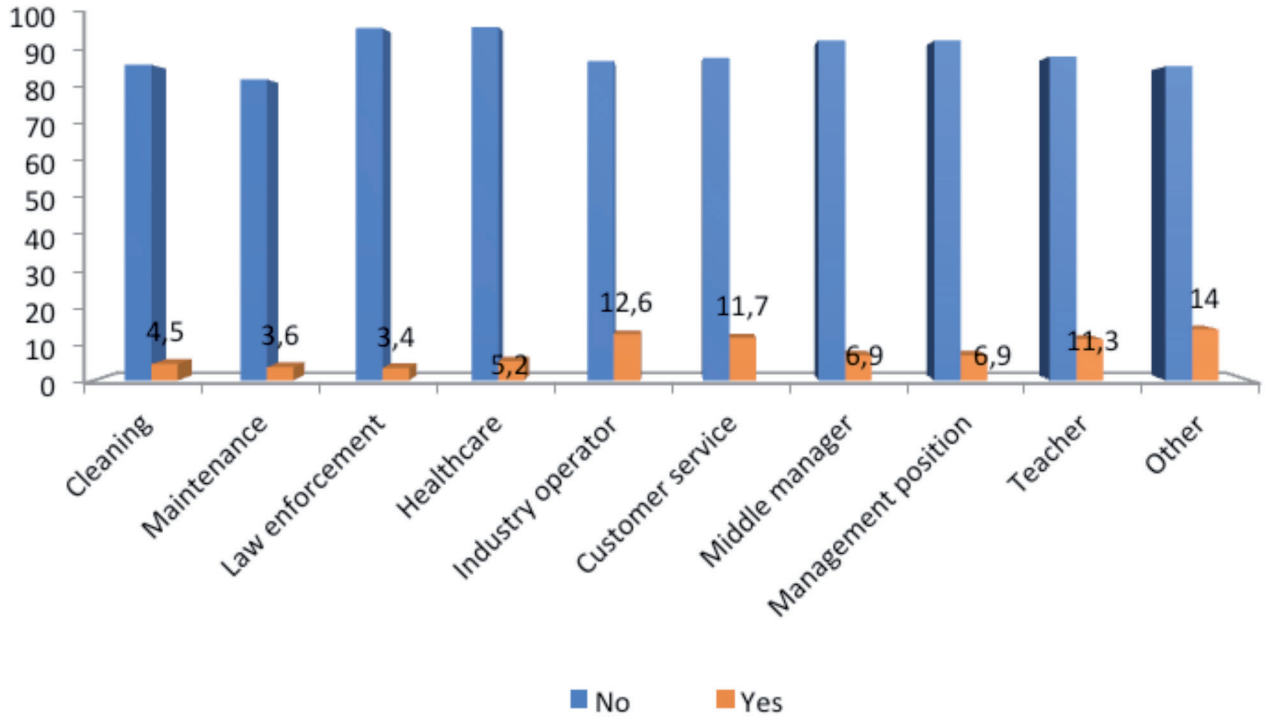
TABLE 50. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (I don´t know what a preventive treatment is) according to workers job post.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is				
Job post	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	42 (95.45)	2 (4.55)	44 (100)	
Maintenance	27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	28 (96.55)	1 (3.45)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	581 (94.78)	32 (5.22)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	76 (87.36)	11 (12.64)	87 (100)	
Customer service	318 (88.33)	42 (11.67)	360 (100)	0.0005
Middle manager	323 (93.08)	24 (6.92)	347 (100)	
Management position	161 (93.06)	12 (6.94)	173 (100)	
Teacher	211 (88.66)	27 (11.34)	238 (100)	
Other	1.213 (85.97)	198 (14.03)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.980 (89.49)	350 (10.51)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	18	2	20	

There are significant differences according to the position occupied in relation to the fact of knowing the existence of preventive treatments for migraine. The greatest lack of knowledge is found among workers in industry and those in other sectors in general.

2.4

FIGURE 24. Preventive treatment of migraine crises (I don´t know what preventive treatment is) according to workers job post



2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

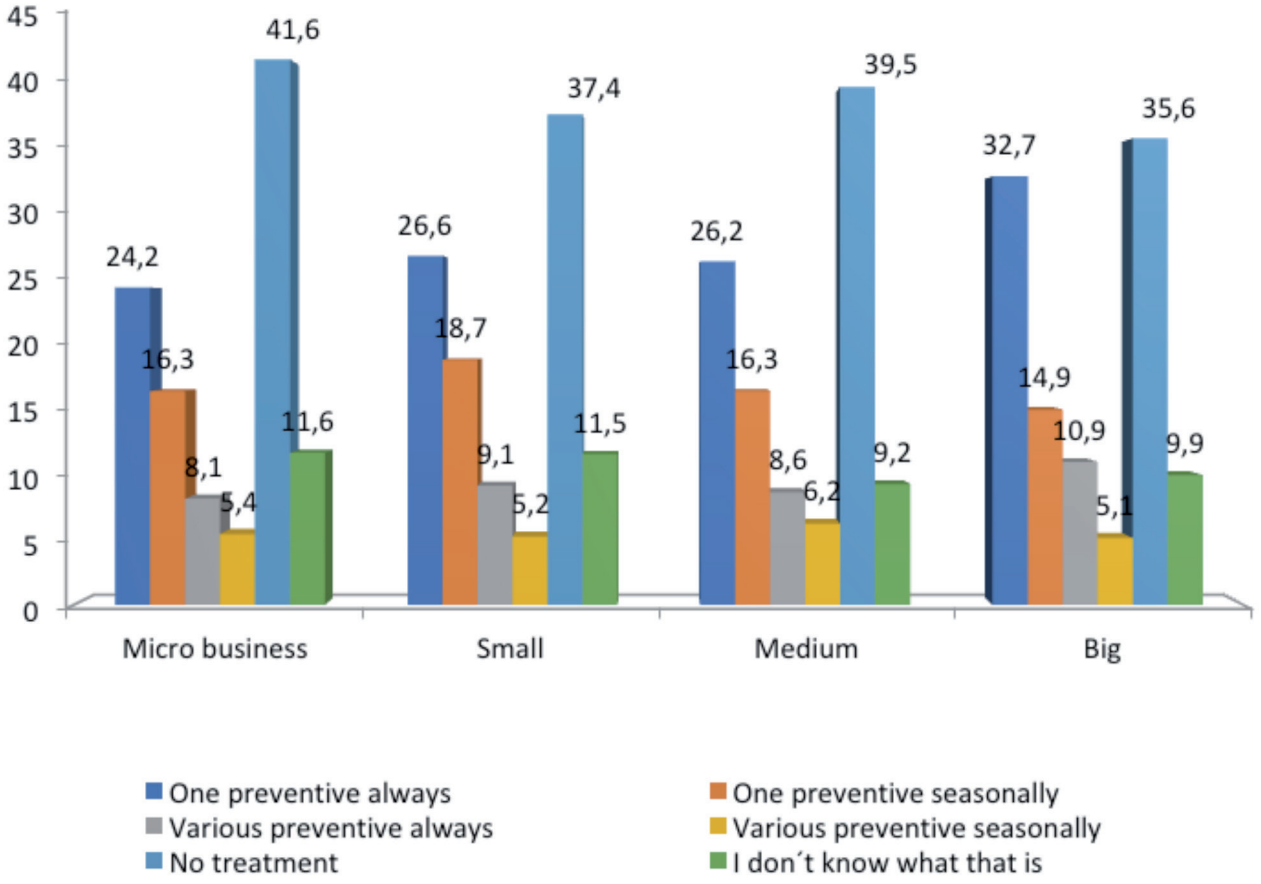
TABLE 51. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises according to the size of the company

	PREVENTIVE TREATMENT DURING CRISES					
Size of the company	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	I don´t have a preventive treatment	I don´t know what that is
Micro business (< 10 employees)	162 (24.18)	109 (16.27)	54 (8.06)	36 (5.37)	279 (41.64)	78 (11.64)
Small (11-49 employees)	185 (26.62)	130 (18.71)	63 (9.06)	36 (5.18)	260 (37.41)	80 (11.51)
Medium (50-250 employees)	179 (26.56)	110 (16.32)	58 (8.61)	42 (6.23)	266 (39.47)	62 (9.2)
Big (more than 250 employees)	416 (32.73)	189 (14.87)	138 (10.86)	65 (5.11)	452 (35.56)	126 (9.91)
Total	942 (28.46)	538 (16.25)	313 (9.46)	179 (5.41)	1.257 (37.98)	346 (10.45)
Not available	9	3	3	1	16	6

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.4

FIGURE 25. Preventive treatment of migraine crises according to the size of the company



Below are shown separately each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, depending on the size of the company.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

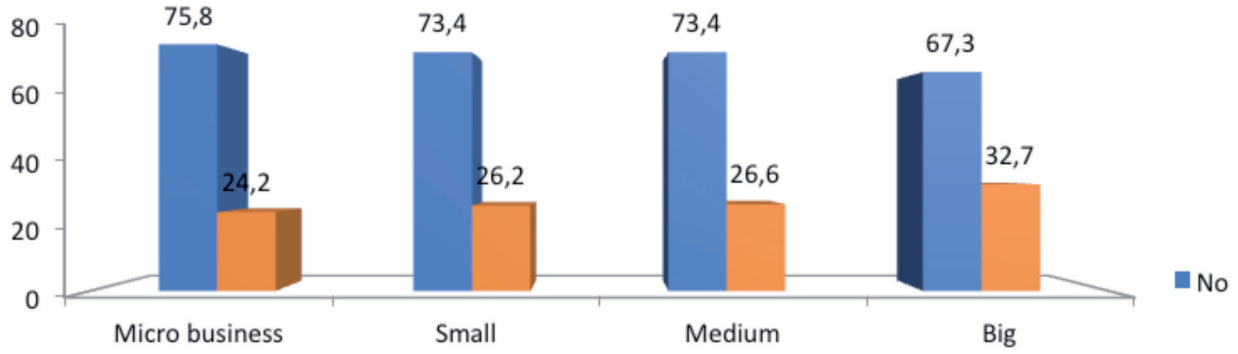
2.4

TABLE 52. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to the size of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: 1 treatment always				
Size of the company	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	508 (75.82)	162 (24.18)	670 (100)	0.0002
Small (11-49 employees)	510 (73.38)	185 (26.62)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	495 (73.44)	179 (26.56)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	855 (67.27)	416 (32.73)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.368 (71.54)	942 (28.46)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	31	9	40	

There are significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to the size of the company where it works, so that it is carried with greater frequency by workers in large companies (32.7%) and with less in micro-companies (24.2%).

FIGURE 26. Preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to size of the Company



2.4

TABLE 53. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment seasonally) according to the size of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: 1 treatment seasonally				
Size of the company	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	561 (83.73)	109 (16.27)	670 (100)	0.183
Small (11-49 employees)	565 (81.29)	130 (18.71)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	564 (83.68)	110 (16.32)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	1.082 (85.13)	189 (14.87)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.772 (83.75)	538 (16.25)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	37	3	40	

There are no significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of migraine crises according to the size of the company where you work when you follow a single treatment or several treatments at the same time or always several treatments. Nor are there any related to the lack of knowledge of preventive treatments.

TABLE 54. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments always) according to the size of the company.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various treatments always				
Size of the company	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	616 (91.94)	54 (8.06)	670 (100)	0.162
Small (11-49 employees)	632 (90.94)	63 (9.06)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	616 (91.39)	58 (8.61)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	1.133 (89.14)	138 (10.86)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.997 (90.54)	313 (9.46)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	37	3	40	

2.4

TABLE 55. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments seasonally) according to the size of the company.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various preventive treatments seasonally				
Size of the company	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	634 (94.63)	36 (5.37)	670 (100)	0.758
Small (11-49 employees)	659 (94.82)	36 (5.18)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	632 (93.77)	42 (6.23)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	1.206 (94.89)	65 (5.11)	1.271 (100)	
Total	3.131 (94.59)	179 (5.41)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	39	1	40	

TABLE 56. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (no preventive treatment) according to the size of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: No preventive treatment				
Size of the company	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	391 (58.36)	279 (41.64)	670 (100)	0.053
Small (11-49 employees)	435 (62.59)	260 (37.41)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	408 (60.53)	266 (39.47)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	819 (64.44)	452 (35.56)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.053 (62.02)	1.257 (37.98)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	24	16	40	

2.4

TABLE 57. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment during migraine crises (I don´t know what preventive treatment is) according to the size of the company.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is				
Size of the company	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	592 (88.36)	78 (11.64)	670 (100)	0.338
Small (11-49 employees)	615 (88.49)	80 (11.51)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	612 (90.8)	62 (9.2)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	1.145 (90.09)	126 (9.91)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.964 (89.55)	346 (10.45)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	34	6	40	

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE CRISIS

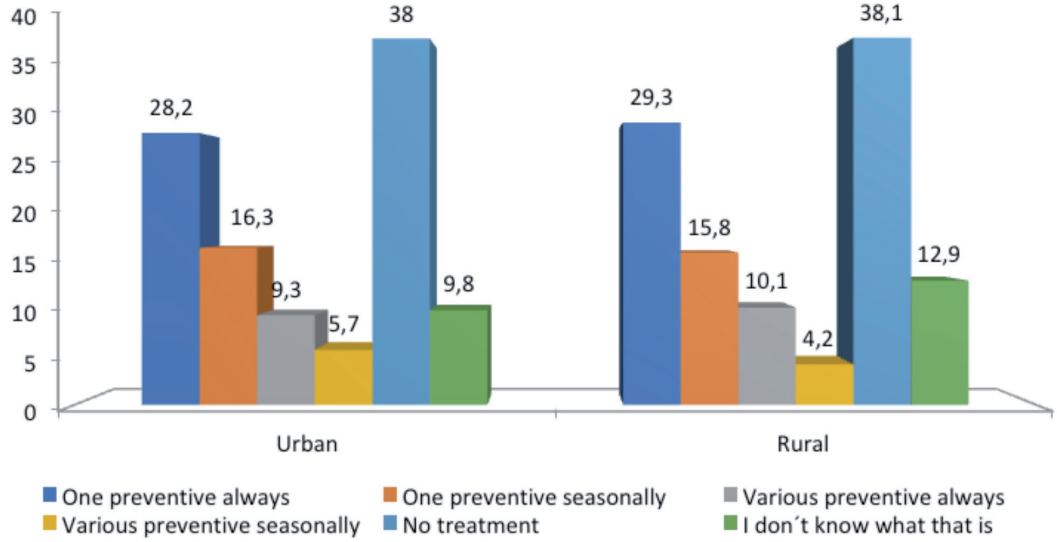
2.4

TABLE 58. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment for migraine crises according to the location of the company

Location of the company	One preventive always	One preventive seasonally	Various preventive always	Various preventive seasonally	No treatment	I don´t know what preventive treatment is
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	748 (28.21)	433 (16.33)	246 (9.28)	151 (5.69)	1008 (38.01)	261 (9.84)
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	195 (29.28)	105 (15.77)	67 (10.06)	28 (4.2)	254 (38.14)	86 (12.91)
Total	943 (28.42)	538 (16.21)	313 (9.43)	179 (5.39)	1.262 (38.03)	347 (10.46)
Not available	8	3	3	1	11	5

FIGURE 27. Preventive treatment of migraine crises according to the location of the Company

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Preventive treatment of migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient receives each of the treatments described, depending on the location of the company.



2.4

TABLE 59. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to the location of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: 1 treatment always				
Location of the company	NO (n=2399)	YES (n=951)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.904 (71.79)	748 (28.21)	2.652 (100)	0.616
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	471 (70.72)	195 (29.28)	666 (100)	
Total	2.375 (71.58)	943 (28.42)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	24	8	32	

TABLE 60. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment seasonally) according to the location of the company.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: 1 treatment seasonally				
Location of the company	NO (n=2809)	YES (n=541)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.219 (83.67)	433 (16.33)	2.652 (100)	0.770
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	561 (84.23)	105 (15.77)	666 (100)	
Total	2.780 (83.79)	538 (16.21)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	29	3	32	

2.4

TABLE 61. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various treatments always) according to the location of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various preventive treatments always				
Location of the company	NO (n=3034)	YES (n=316)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.406 (90.72)	246 (9.28)	2.652 (100)	0.586
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	599 (89.94)	67 (10.06)	666 (100)	
Total	3.005 (90.57)	313 (9.43)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	29	3	32	

TABLE 62. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (various preventive treatments seasonally) according to the location of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: Various preventive treatments seasonally				
Location of the company	NO (n=3170)	YES (n=180)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.501 (94.31)	151 (5.69)	2.652 (100)	0.154
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	638 (95.8)	28 (4.2)	666 (100)	
Total	3.139 (94.61)	179 (5.39)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	31	1	32	

2.4

TABLE 63. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (no preventive treatment) according to the location of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: No preventive treatment				
Location of the company	NO (n=2077)	YES (n=1273)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.644 (61.99)	1.008 (38.01)	2.652 (100)	0.987
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	412 (61.86)	254 (38.14)	666 (100)	
Total	2.056 (61.97)	1.262 (38.03)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	21	11	32	

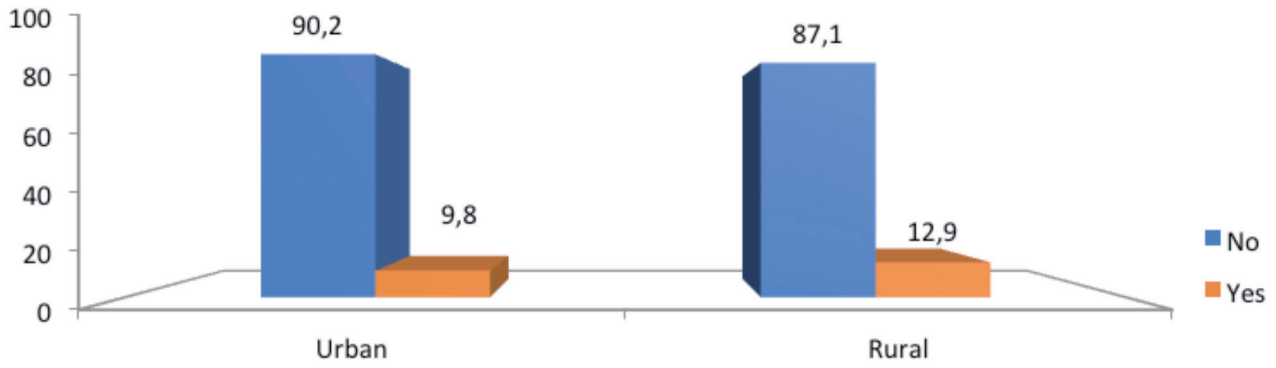
2.4

TABLE 64. Distribution (N (%)) of preventive treatment of migraine crises (I don´t know what preventive treatment is) according to the location of the company

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: I don´t know what preventive treatment is				
Location of the company	NO (n=2998)	YES (n=352)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.391 (90.16)	261 (9.84)	2.652 (100)	0.025
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	580 (87.09)	86 (12.91)	666 (100)	
Total	2.971 (89.54)	347 (10.46)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	27	5	32	

The use of preventive treatment is not related to the location of the company, but the lack of knowledge about these treatments is noticeable in rural areas.

FIGURE 28. Preventive treatment of migraine crises (I don´t know what preventive treatment is) according to the location of the company



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

TABLE 65. Distribution of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to company sector

	TREATMENT FOR PAIN						
Company sector	Pain-killers	Anti-inflammatories	Triptans	Other	Various symptomatic treatments	No treatment	I don´t know what that is
Autonomus/self employed	80 (37.74)	82 (38.68)	115 (54.25)	36 (16.98)	14 (6.6)	5 (2.36)	12 (5.66)
On behalf of others in global	1.225 (23,56)	1.211 (23,29)	1.784 (34,32)	477 (9,17)	247 (4,75)	125 (2,40)	129 (2,48)
On behalf of others without specifying sector	441 (37.22)	434 (36.62)	777 (65.57)	195 (16.46)	91 (7.68)	37 (3.12)	42 (3.54)
Construction	9 (36)	10 (40)	13 (52)	4 (16)	4 (16)	2 (8)	1 (4)
Industry	21 (33.87)	22 (35.48)	42 (67.74)	4 (6.45)	4 (6.45)	2 (3.23)	0 (0)
Healthcare	190 (41.94)	204 (45.03)	266 (58.72)	75 (16.56)	45 (9.93)	14 (3.09)	10 (2.21)
Hospitality	36 (33.33)	49 (45.37)	40 (37.04)	14 (12.96)	6 (5.56)	9 (8.33)	9 (8.33)
Public administration	152 (40)	122 (32.11)	248 (65.26)	63 (16.58)	29 (7.63)	11 (2.89)	10 (2.63)
Commercial Services	57 (40.43)	57 (40.43)	82 (58.16)	22 (15.6)	11 (7.8)	3 (2.13)	6 (4.26)
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	57 (43.18)	47 (35.61)	83 (62.88)	13 (9.85)	10 (7.58)	4 (3.03)	6 (4.55)
Teaching	90 (42.06)	91 (42.52)	100 (46.73)	33 (15.42)	16 (7.48)	6 (2.8)	12 (5.61)
Other professional sectors	172 (41.15)	175 (41.87)	133 (31.82)	54 (12.92)	31 (7.42)	37 (8.85)	33 (7.89)
Total	1.305 (39.19)	1.293 (38.83)	1.899 (57.03)	513 (15.41)	261 (7.84)	130 (3.9)	141 (4.23)
Not available	5	3	4	4	0	2	3

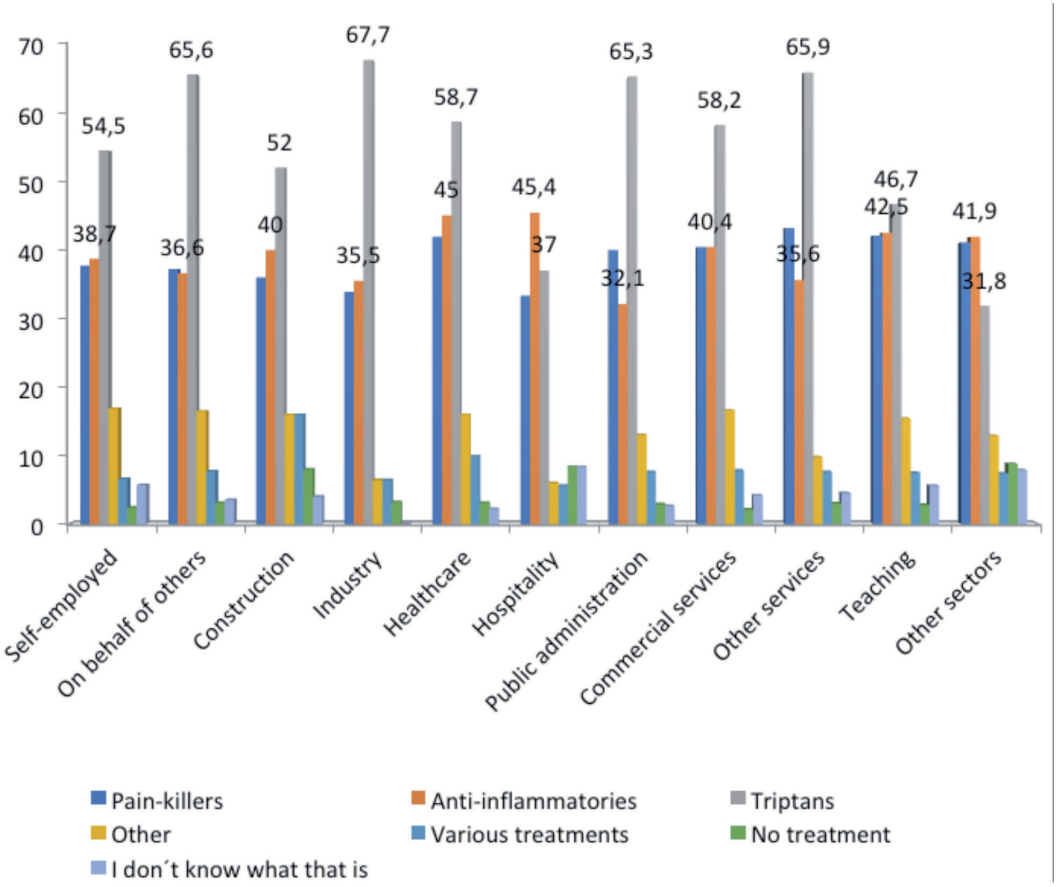
The majority of the workers in the study use Triptans as a treatment for migraine crises, pointing out that the proportion in which they do so is much higher among self-employed workers than among those who do so on behalf of others. Simple analgesics and anti-inflammatory drugs are both used in a similar proportion, but their greater use in self-employed workers also stands out, a trend that is also maintained for the follow-up of other symptomatic treatments or of several treatments in unison. The proportion of workers who do not receive treatment is very low (just over 2%).

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 29. Treatment for pain during migraine crises according to company sector

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when you have migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, according to the company-sector of the worker.



2.5

TABLE 66. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (simple pain-killers) according to company sector

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: simple pain-killers				
Company sector	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	132 (62.26)	80 (37.74)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	1.893 (76,44)	1.225 (23,56)	3.121 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	744 (62.78)	441 (37.22)	1185 (100)	
Construction	16 (64)	9 (36)	25 (100)	
Industry	41 (66.13)	21 (33.87)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	263 (58.06)	190 (41.94)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	72 (66.67)	36 (33.33)	108 (100)	0.585
Public administration	228 (60)	152 (40)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	84 (59.57)	57 (40.43)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	75 (56.82)	57 (43.18)	132 (100)	
Teaching	124 (57.94)	90 (42.06)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	246 (58.85)	172 (41.15)	418 (100)	
Total	2.025 (60.81)	1.305 (39.19)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	15	5	20	

There is no significant relationship in the use of simple pain-killers, other symptomatic treatments or the use of several symptomatic treatments not previously mentioned in relation to the labor sector occupied by the worker.

2.5

TABLE 67. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (anti-inflammatories) according to company sector

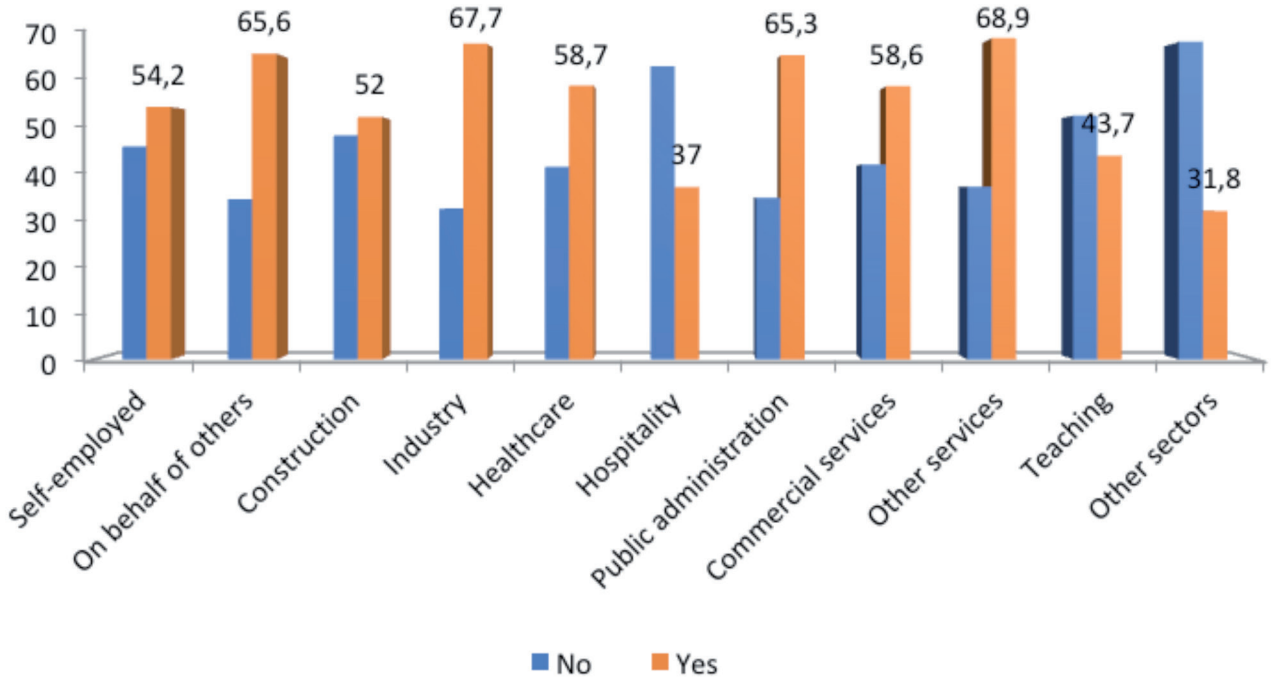
TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Anti-inflammatories				
Company sector	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	130 (61.32)	82 (38.68)	212 (100)	0.031
On behalf of others in global	1.910 (76,71)	1.211 (23,29)	3.121 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	751 (63.38)	434 (36.62)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	15 (60)	10 (40)	25 (100)	
Industry	40 (64.52)	22 (35.48)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	249 (54.97)	204 (45.03)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	59 (54.63)	49 (45.37)	108 (100)	
Public administration	258 (67.89)	122 (32.11)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	84 (59.57)	57 (40.43)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	85 (64.39)	47 (35.61)	132 (100)	
Teaching	123 (57.48)	91 (42.52)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	243 (58.13)	175 (41.87)	418 (100)	
Total	2.037(61.17)	1.293 (38.83)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	17	3	20	

Significant differences are observed in relation to the use of simple pain-killers according to the labour sector occupied by the worker, highlighting that the use of NSAIDs is greater in the hotel trade, the health sector and in teachers.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 30. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (anti-inflammatories) according to company sector



2.5

TABLE 68. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (Triptans) according to company sector

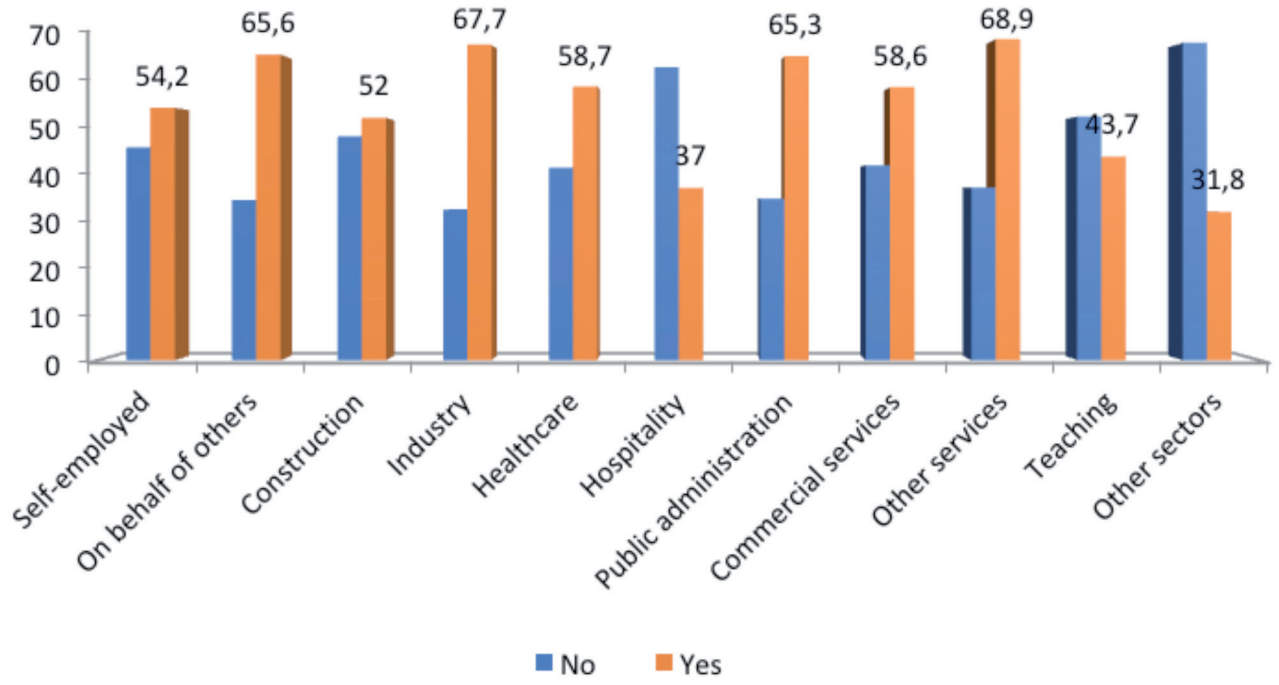
TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Triptans				
Company sector	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	97 (45.75)	115 (54.25)	212 (100)	<0.0001
On behalf of others in global	1.334 (42.78)	1.784 (57.22)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	408 (34.43)	777 (65.57)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	12 (48)	13 (52)	25 (100)	
Industry	20 (32.26)	42 (67.74)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	187 (41.28)	266 (58.72)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	68 (62.96)	40 (37.04)	108 (100)	
Public administration	132 (34.74)	248 (65.26)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	59 (41.84)	82 (58.16)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	49 (37.12)	83 (62.88)	132 (100)	
Teaching	114 (53.27)	100 (46.73)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	285 (68.18)	133 (31.82)	418 (100)	
Total	1.431(42.97)	1.899(57.03)	3.330(100)	
Not available	16	4	20	

The use of triptans is greater in employees and especially in health care workers, industry workers, public administration and qualified professionals.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 31. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (triptans) according to company sector



2.5

TABLE 69. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (other symptomatic treatments) according to company sector

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Other symptomatic treatments				
Company sector	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	176 (83.02)	36 (16.98)	212 (100)	0.312
On behalf of others in global	2.641 (84,70)	477 (15,3)	3118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	990 (83.54)	195 (16.46)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	21 (84)	4 (16)	25 (100)	
Industry	58 (93.55)	4 (6.45)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	378 (83.44)	75 (16.56)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	94 (87.04)	14 (12.96)	108 (100)	
Public administration	317 (83.42)	63 (16.58)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	119 (84.4)	22 (15.6)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	119 (90.15)	13 (9.85)	132 (100)	
Teaching	181 (84.58)	33 (15.42)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	364 (87.08)	54 (12.92)	418 (100)	
Total	2.817 (84.59)	513 (15.41)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	16	4	20	

2.5

TABLE 70. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (various symptomatic treatments) according to company sector

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Various symptomatic treatments				
Company sector	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	198 (93.4)	14 (6.6)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	2.871 (92,07)	247 (7,93)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.094 (92.32)	91 (7.68)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	21 (84)	4 (16)	25 (100)	
Industry	58 (93.55)	4 (6.45)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	408 (90.07)	45 (9.93)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	102 (94.44)	6 (5.56)	108 (100)	0.757
Public administration	351 (92.37)	29 (7.63)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	130 (92.2)	11 (7.8)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	122 (92.42)	10 (7.58)	132 (100)	
Teaching	198 (92.52)	16 (7.48)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	387 (92.58)	31 (7.42)	418 (100)	
Total	3.069 (92.16)	261 (7.84)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	20	0	20	

2.5

TABLE 71. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (no symptomatic treatment) according to company sector

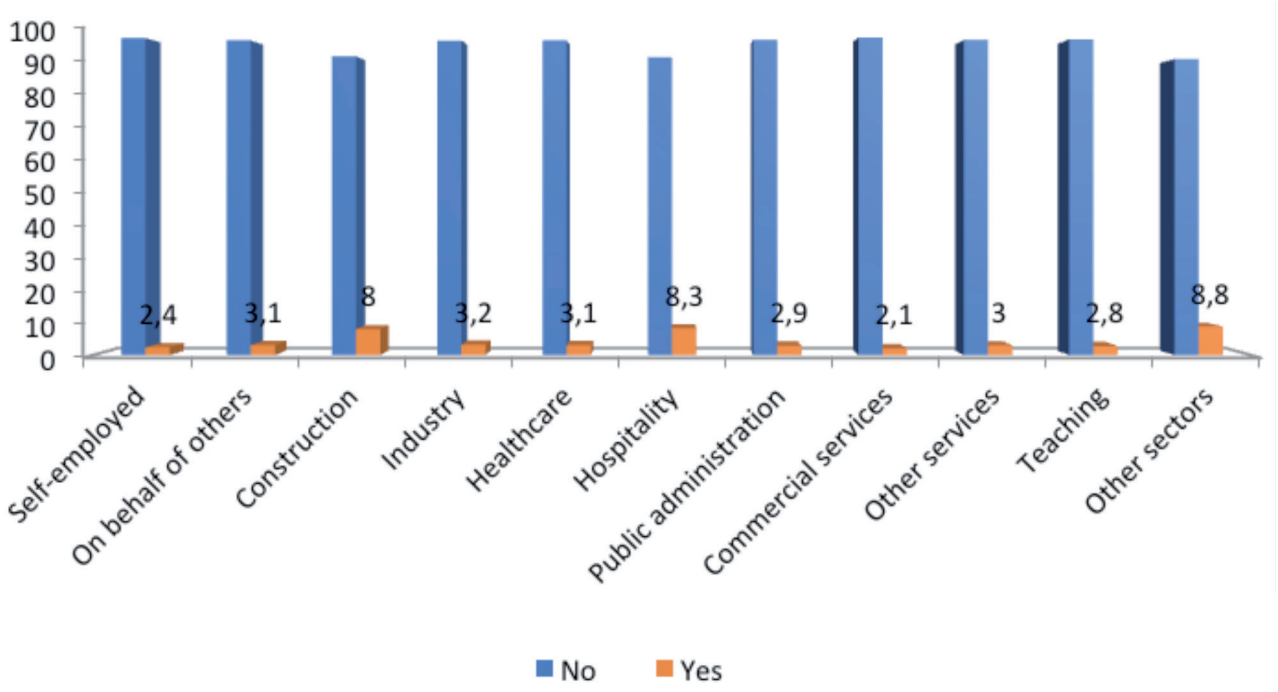
TREATMENT FOR PAIN: No symptomatic treatment				
Company sector	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	207 (97.64)	5 (2.36)	212 (100)	0.001
On behalf of others in global	2.993 (95,99)	125 (4,1)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.148 (96.88)	37 (3.12)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	23 (92)	2 (8)	25 (100)	
Industry	60 (96.77)	2 (3.23)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	439 (96.91)	14 (3.09)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	99 (91.67)	9 (8.33)	108 (100)	
Public administration	369 (97.11)	11 (2.89)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	138 (97.87)	3 (2.13)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	128 (96.97)	4 (3.03)	132 (100)	
Teaching	208 (97.2)	6 (2.8)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	381 (91.15)	37 (8.85)	418 (100)	
Total	3.200 (96.1)	130 (3.9)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	18	2	20	

No use of symptomatic treatment predominates among hospitality workers and in the mixed group of other sectors.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 32. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (no symptomatic treatment) according to company sector



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 72. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is) according to company sector

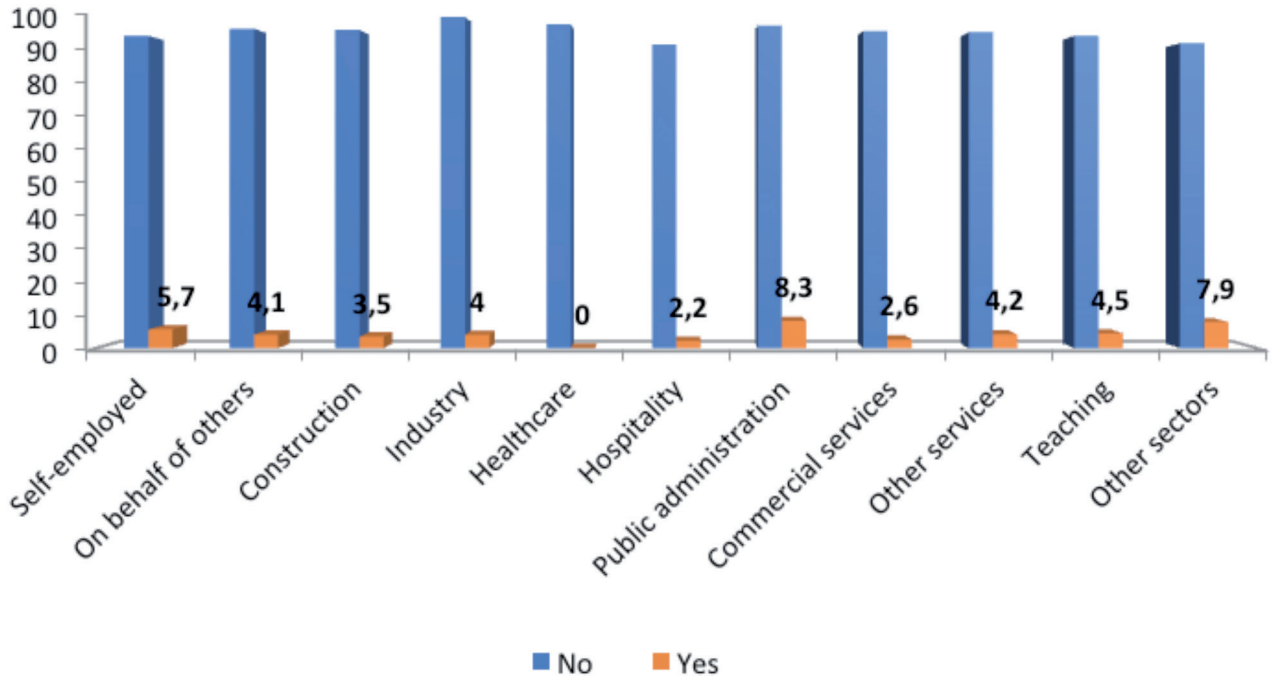
TREARMENT FOR PAIN: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is				
Company sector	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	200 (94.34)	12 (5.66)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	2.989 (95.86)	129 (4.14)	3.118 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	1.143 (96.46)	42 (3.54)	1.185 (100)	
Construction	24 (96)	1 (4)	25 (100)	
Industry	62 (100)	0 (0)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	443 (97.79)	10 (2.21)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	99 (91.67)	9 (8.33)	108 (100)	0.001
Public administration	370 (97.37)	10 (2.63)	380 (100)	
Commercial Services	135 (95.74)	6 (4.26)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	126 (95.45)	6 (4.55)	132 (100)	
Teaching	202 (94.39)	12 (5.61)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	385 (92.11)	33 (7.89)	418 (100)	
Total	3.189 (95.77)	141 (4.23)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	17	3	20	

No use of symptomatic treatment predominates among hospitality workers and in the mixed group of other sectors.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 33. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is) according to company sector



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 73. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to workers job post

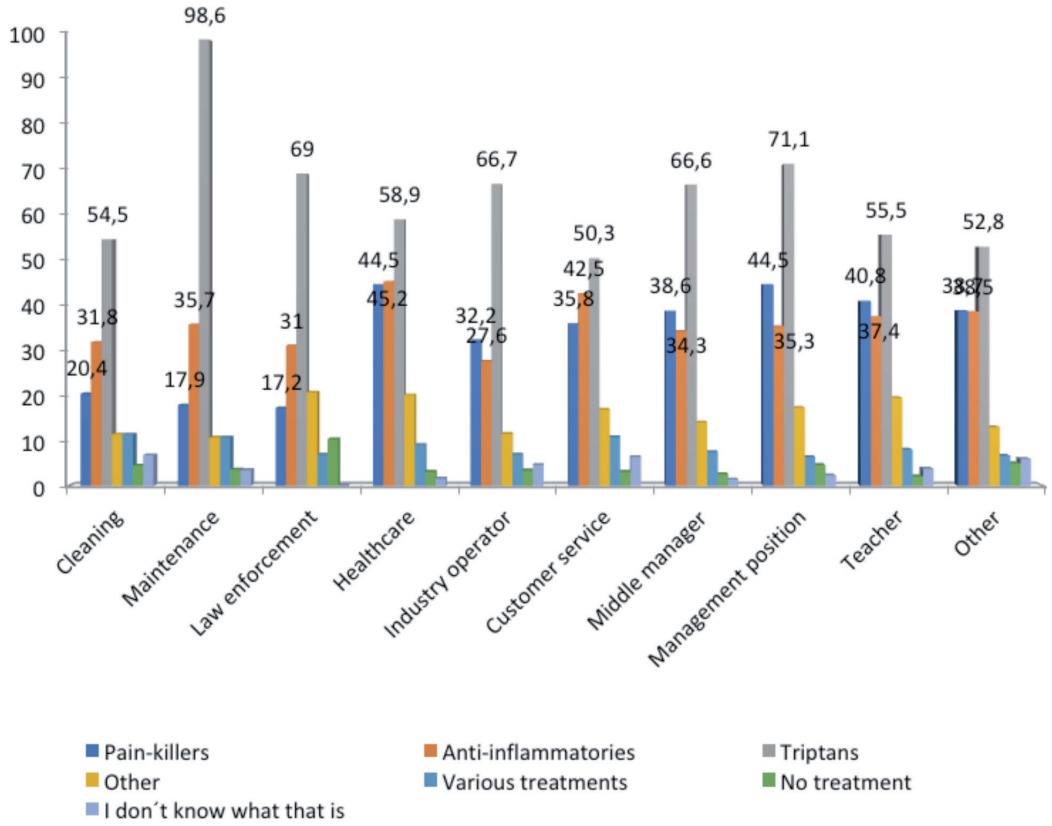
	TREATMENT FOR PAIN						
Company sector	Pain-killers	Anti-inflammatories	Triptans	Other	Various symptomatic treatments	No treatment	I don´t know what that is
Cleaning	9 (20.45)	14 (31.82)	24 (54.55)	5 (11.36)	5 (11.36)	2 (4.55)	3 (6.82)
Maintenance	5 (17.86)	10 (35.71)	22 (78.57)	3 (10.71)	3 (10.71)	1 (3.57)	1 (3.57)
Law enforcement	5 (17.24)	9 (31.03)	20 (68.97)	6 (20.69)	2 (6.9)	3 (10.34)	0 (0)
Healthcare	273 (44.54)	277 (45.19)	361 (58.89)	123 (20.07)	56 (9.14)	19 (3.1)	10 (1.63)
Industry operator	28 (32.18)	24 (27.59)	58 (66.67)	10 (11.49)	6 (6.9)	3 (3.45)	4 (4.6)
Customer service	129 (35.83)	153 (42.5)	181 (50.28)	61 (16.94)	39 (10.83)	11 (3.06)	23 (6.39)
Middle manager	134 (38.62)	119 (34.29)	231 (66.57)	49 (14.12)	26 (7.49)	9 (2.59)	5 (1.44)
Management position	77 (44.51)	61 (35.26)	123 (71.1)	30 (17.34)	11 (6.36)	8 (4.62)	4 (2.31)
Teacher	97 (40.76)	89 (37.39)	132 (55.46)	44 (18.49)	19 (7.98)	5 (2.1)	9 (3.78)
Other	546 (38.7)	534 (37.85)	745 (52.8)	183 (12.97)	94 (6.66)	71 (5.03)	84 (5.95)
Total	1.303 (39.13)	1.290 (38.74)	1.897 (56.97)	514 (15.44)	261 (7.84)	132 (3.96)	143 (4.29)
Not available	7	6	6	3	0	0	1

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 34. Treatment for pain during migraine crises according to workers job post.

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when having migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, depending on the post of the worker.



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 74. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (simple pain-killers) according to the workers job post

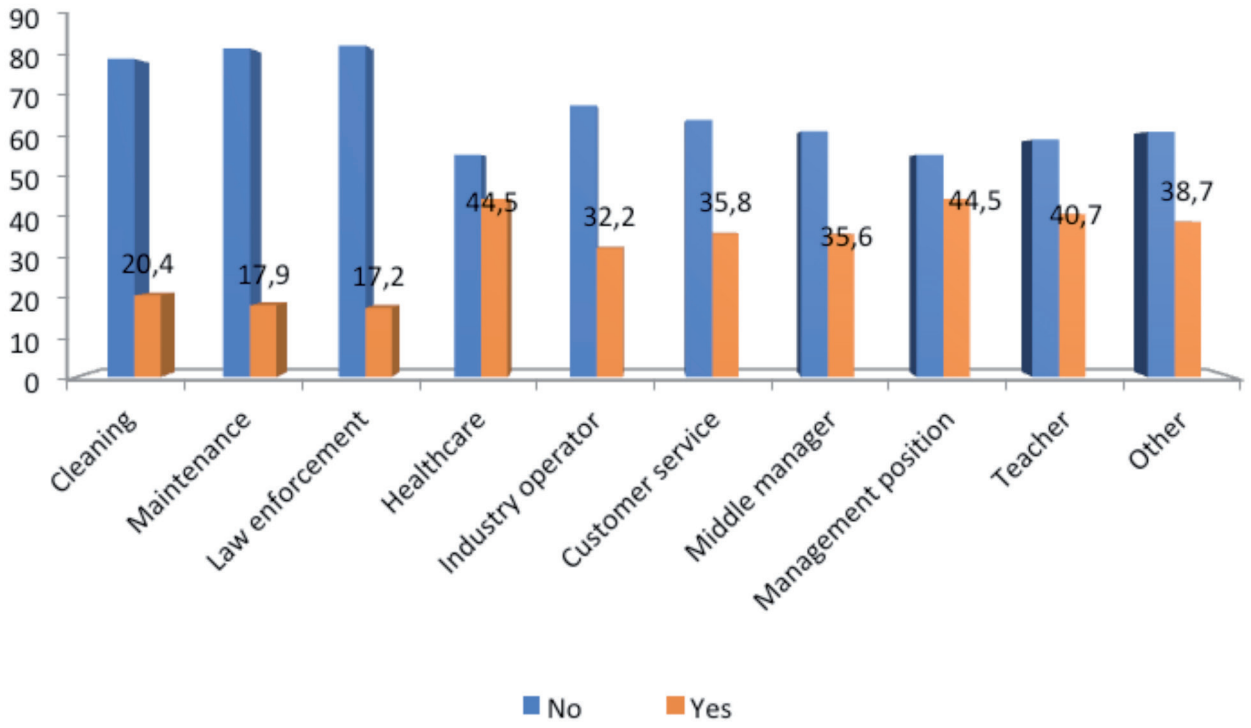
PREVENTIVE TREATMENT: I don´t know what a preventive treatment is				
Job post	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	35 (79.55)	9 (20.45)	44 (100)	
Maintenance	23 (82.14)	5 (17.86)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	24 (82.76)	5 (17.24)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	340 (55.46)	273 (44.54)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	59 (67.82)	28 (32.18)	87 (100)	
Customer service	231 (64.17)	129 (35.83)	360 (100)	0.0002
Middle manager	213 (61.38)	134 (38.62)	347 (100)	
Management position	96 (55.49)	77 (44.51)	173 (100)	
Teacher	141 (59.24)	97 (40.76)	238 (100)	
Other	865 (61.3)	546 (38.7)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.027 (60.87)	1.303 (39.13)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	13	7	20	

There is greater use of simple pain-killers when there is a migraine crisis in health care workers, managers and teachers.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 35. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (simple pain-killers) according to the workers job post



2.5

TABLE 75. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (anti-inflammatories) according to the workers job post.

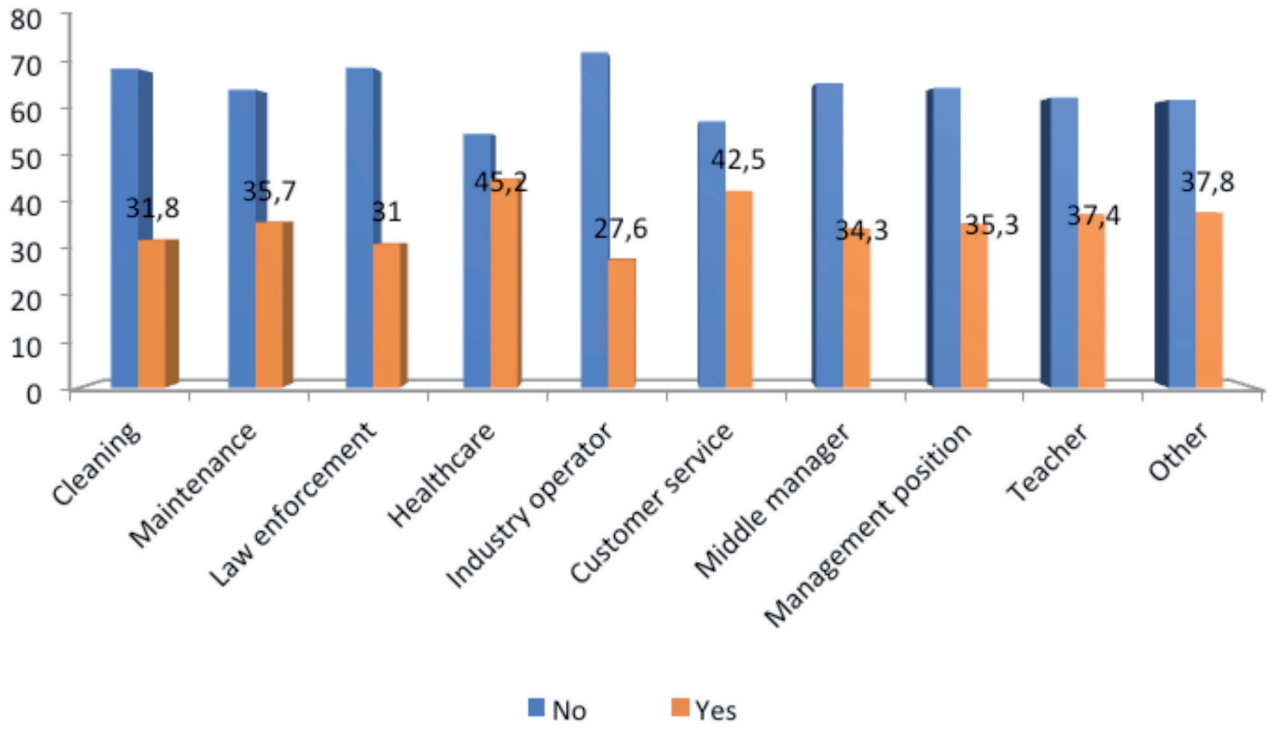
TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Anti-inflammatories				
Job post	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	30 (68.18)	14 (31.82)	44 (100)	0.005
Maintenance	18 (64.29)	10 (35.71)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	20 (68.97)	9 (31.03)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	336 (54.81)	277 (45.19)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	63 (72.41)	24 (27.59)	87 (100)	
Customer service	207 (57.5)	153 (42.5)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	228 (65.71)	119 (34.29)	347 (100)	
Management position	112 (64.74)	61 (35.26)	173 (100)	
Teacher	149 (62.61)	89 (37.39)	238 (100)	
Other	877 (62.15)	534 (37.85)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.040 (61.26)	1.290 (38.74)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	14	6	20	

There is increased use of NSAIDs for the treatment of migraine crises in health care workers, customer care and teachers.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 36. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (anti-inflammatories) according to the workers job post



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 76. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (Triptans) according to the workers job post

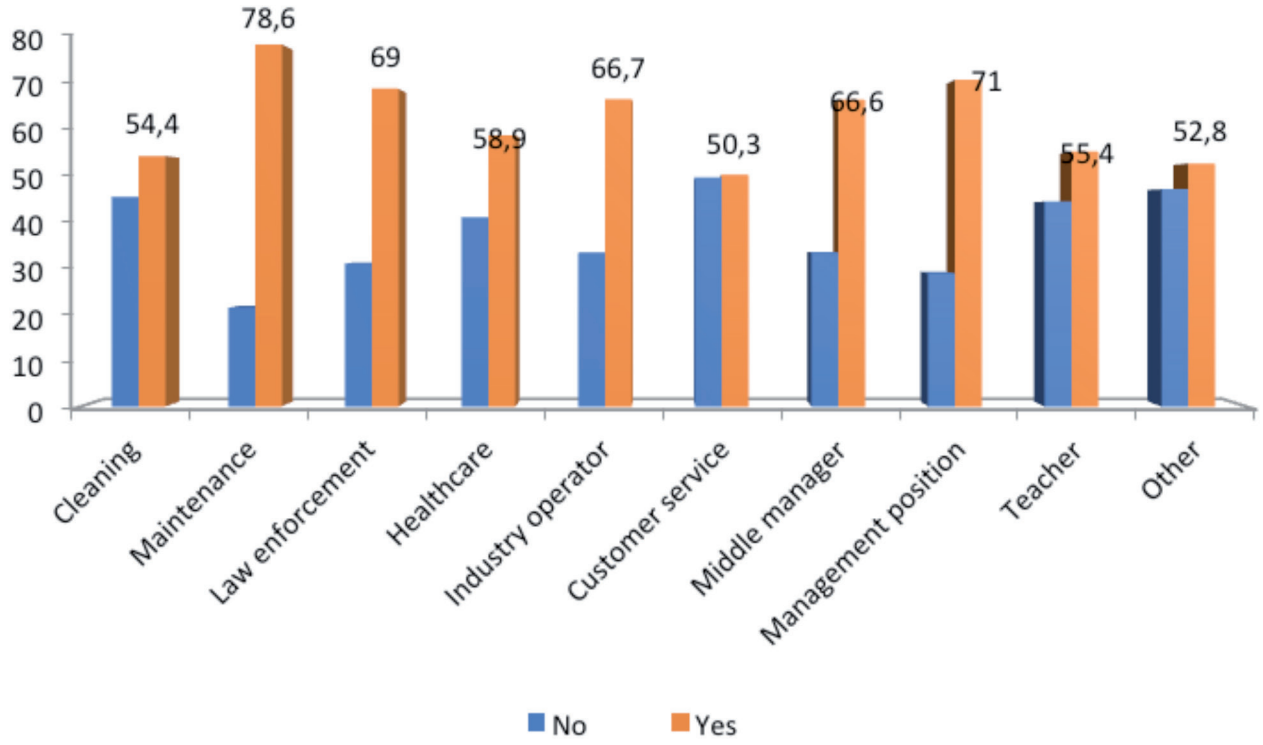
TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Triptans				
Job post	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	20 (45.45)	24 (54.55)	44 (100)	<0.0001
Maintenance	6 (21.43)	22 (78.57)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	9 (31.03)	20 (68.97)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	252 (41.11)	361 (58.89)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	29 (33.33)	58 (66.67)	87 (100)	
Customer service	179 (49.72)	181 (50.28)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	116 (33.43)	231 (66.57)	347 (100)	
Management position	50 (28.9)	123 (71.1)	173 (100)	
Teacher	106 (44.54)	132 (55.46)	238 (100)	
Other	666 (47.2)	745 (52.8)	1.411 (100)	
Total	1.433 (43.03)	1.897 (56.97)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	14	6	20	

The use of triptans is greater among maintenance personnel, managers and law enforcement agencies.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 37. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (Triptans) according to the workers job post



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 77. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (other symptomatic treatments) according to the workers job post.

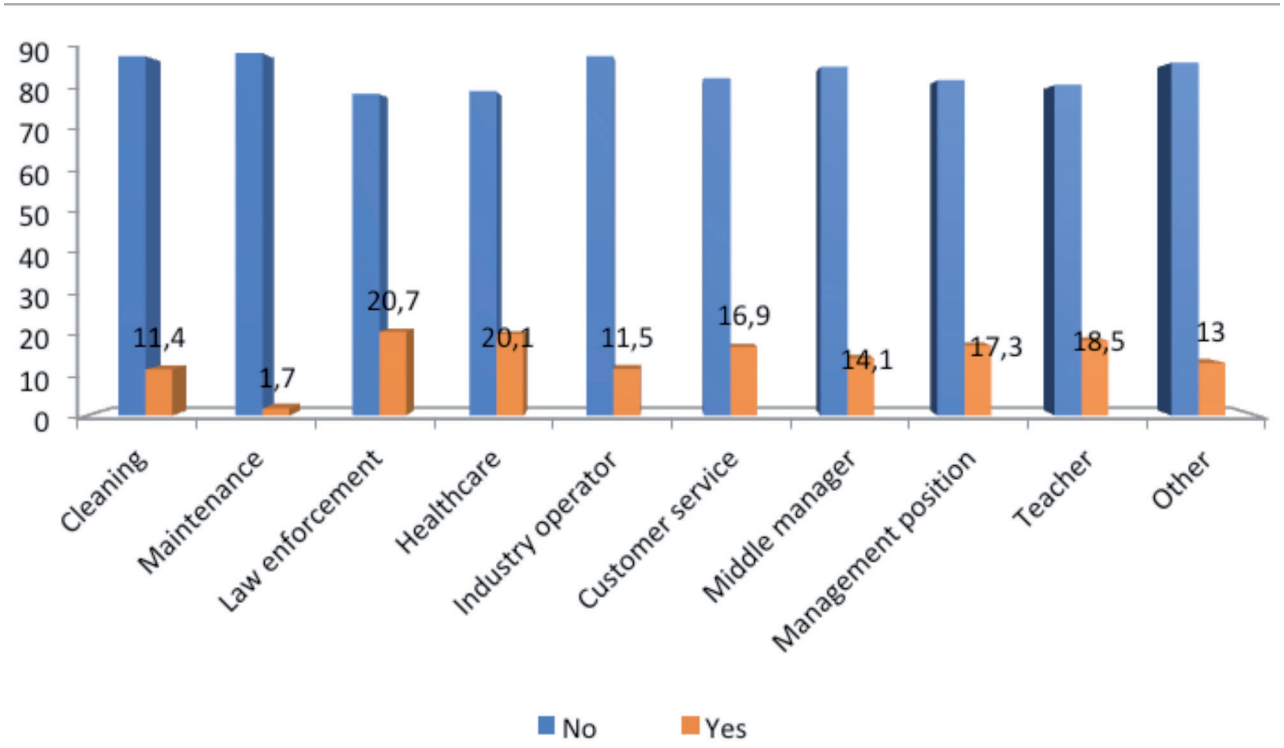
TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Other symptomatic treatments				
Job post	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	39 (88.64)	5 (11.36)	44 (100)	0.007
Maintenance	25 (89.29)	3 (10.71)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	23 (79.31)	6 (20.69)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	490 (79.93)	123 (20.07)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	77 (88.51)	10 (11.49)	87 (100)	
Customer service	299 (83.06)	61 (16.94)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	298 (85.88)	49 (14.12)	347 (100)	
Management position	143 (82.66)	30 (17.34)	173 (100)	
Teacher	194 (81.51)	44 (18.49)	238 (100)	
Other	1.228 (87.03)	183 (12.97)	1.411 (100)	
Total	2.816 (84.56)	514 (15.44)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	17	3	20	

Law enforcement officials, health workers and teachers use other symptomatic treatments for their migraine crises more frequently than other jobs.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 38. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (other symptomatic treatments) according to the workers job post



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 78 Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (various symptomatic treatments not named beforehand) according to the workers job post.

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Various symptomatic treatments not named beforehand				
Job post	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	39 (88.64)	5 (11.36)	44 (100)	0.319
Maintenance	25 (89.29)	3 (10.71)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	27 (93.1)	2 (6.9)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	557 (90.86)	56 (9.14)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	81 (93.1)	6 (6.9)	87 (100)	
Customer service	321 (89.17)	39 (10.83)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	321 (92.51)	26 (7.49)	347 (100)	
Management position	162 (93.64)	11 (6.36)	173 (100)	
Teacher	219 (92.02)	19 (7.98)	238 (100)	
Other	1.317 (93.34)	94 (6.66)	1.411 (100)	
Total	3.069 (92.16)	261 (7.84)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	20	0	20	

There are no significant differences regarding the use of various symptomatic treatments not mentioned beforehand or the fact of not carrying a treatment, in relation to the job occupied.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 79. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (no symptomatic treatment) according to the workers job post

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: No symptomatic treatment				
Job post	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	42 (95.45)	2 (4.55)	44 (100)	0.143
Maintenance	27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	26 (89.66)	3 (10.34)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	594 (96.9)	19 (3.1)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	84 (96.55)	3 (3.45)	87 (100)	
Customer service	349 (96.94)	11 (3.06)	360 (100)	
Middle manager	338 (97.41)	9 (2.59)	347 (100)	
Management position	165 (95.38)	8 (4.62)	173 (100)	
Teacher	233 (97.9)	5 (2.1)	238 (100)	
Other	1.340 (94.97)	71 (5.03)	1.411 (100)	
Total	3.198 (96.04)	132 (3.96)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	20	0	20	

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 80. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is) according to the workers job post.

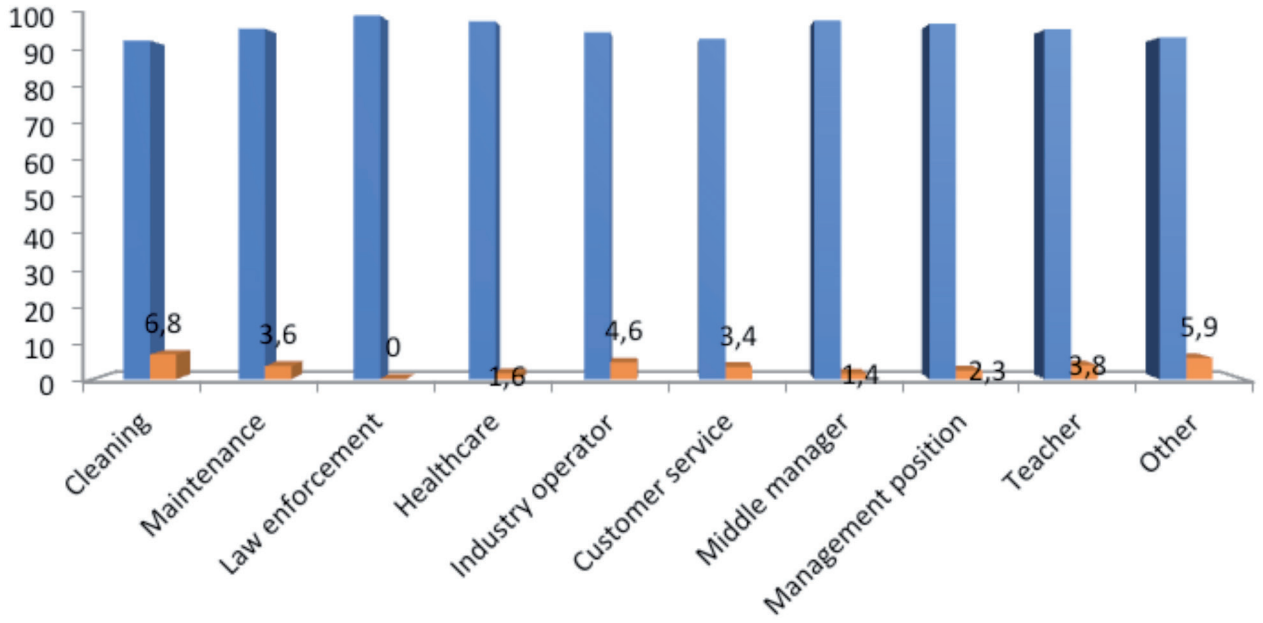
TREATMENT FOR PAIN: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is				
Job post	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=141)	Total (3350)	p-value
Cleaning	41 (93.18)	3 (6.82)	44 (100)	
Maintenance	27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	29 (100)	0 (0)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	603 (98.37)	10 (1.63)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	83 (95.4)	4 (4.6)	87 (100)	
Customer service	337 (93.61)	23 (6.39)	360 (100)	0.001
Middle manager	342 (98.56)	5 (1.44)	347 (100)	
Management position	169 (97.69)	4 (2.31)	173 (100)	
Teacher	229 (96.22)	9 (3.78)	238 (100)	
Other	1.327 (94.05)	84 (5.95)	1.411 (100)	
Total	3.187 (95.71)	143 (4.29)	3.330 (100)	
Not available	19	1	20	

The greatest lack of knowledge about symptomatic treatments occurs in cleaning workers, customer service and in the mixed sector of other professions.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 39. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is) according to the workers job post



2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 81. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to size of the company

Size of the company	Pain-killers	Anti-inflammatories	Triptans	Other	Various symptomatic treatments	No treatment	I don´t know what that is
Micro business (< 10 employees)	247 (36.87)	270 (40.3)	347 (51.79)	109 (16.27)	54 (8.06)	30 (4.48)	33 (4.93)
Small (11-49 employees)	285 (41.01)	256 (36.83)	362 (52.09)	107 (15.4)	58 (8.35)	29 (4.17)	35 (5.04)
Medium (50-250 employees)	269 (39.91)	242 (35.91)	421 (62.46)	104 (15.43)	46 (6.82)	20 (2.97)	28 (4.15)
Big (more than 250 employees)	495 (38.95)	512 (40.28)	760 (59.8)	193 (15.18)	101 (7.95)	49 (3.86)	42 (3.3)
Total	1.296 (39.15)	1.280 (38.67)	1.890 (57.1)	513 (15.5)	259 (7.82)	128 (3.87)	138 (4.17)
Not available	14	16	13	4	2	4	6

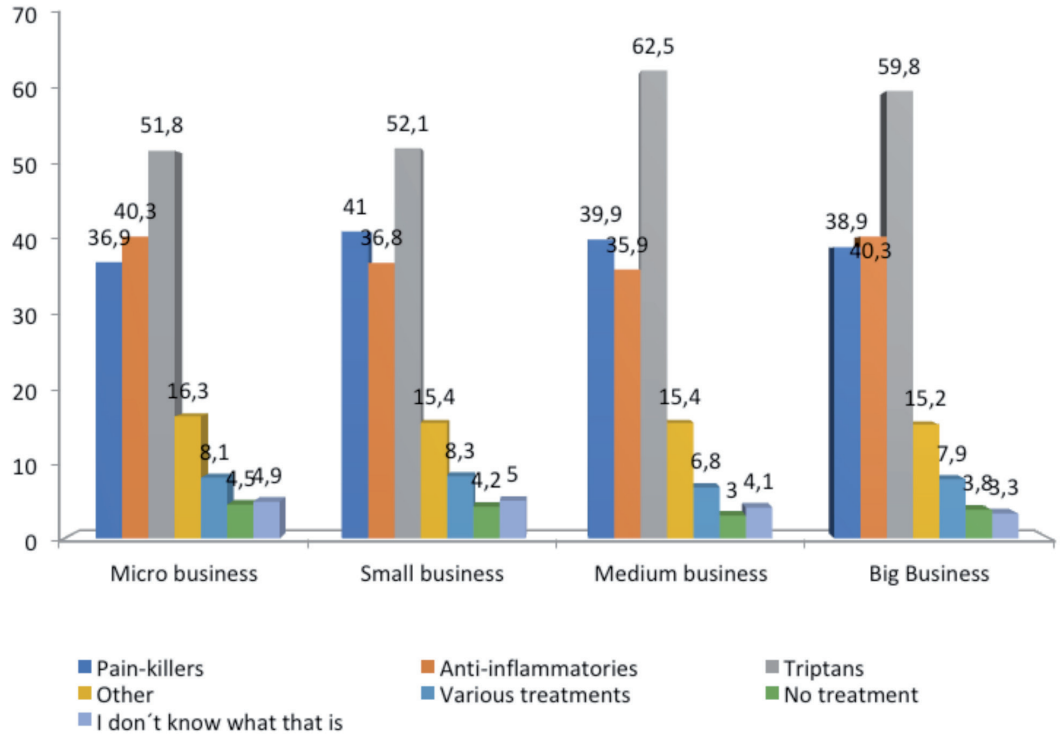
The majority of people use triptans to treat migraine, regardless of the size of the company.

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

FIGURE 40. Treatment for pain during migraine crises according to size of the company

Below are shown, separately, each of the possible answers to the question 'Treatment for pain when you have migraine crises' depending on whether or not the patient uses each of the treatments described, depending on the size of the company.



2.5

TABLE 82. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (simple pain-killers) according to the size of the company.

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Simple pain-killers				
Size of the company	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	423 (63.13)	247 (36.87)	670 (100)	0.447
Small (11-49 employees)	410 (58.99)	285 (41.01)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	405 (60.09)	269 (39.91)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	776 (61.05)	495 (38.95)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.014 (60.85)	1.296 (39.15)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	26	14		

The use of symptomatic treatment is not related to the size of the company, except in the case of triptans, the use of which varies with the size of the company and is higher in medium-sized businesses.

TABLE 83. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (anti-inflammatories) according to the size of the company.

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Anti-inflammatories				
Size of the company	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	400 (59.7)	270 (40.3)	670 (100)	0.151
Small (11-49 employees)	439 (63.17)	256 (36.83)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	432 (64.09)	242 (35.91)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	759 (59.72)	512 (40.28)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.030 (61.33)	1.280 (38.67)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	24	16	40	

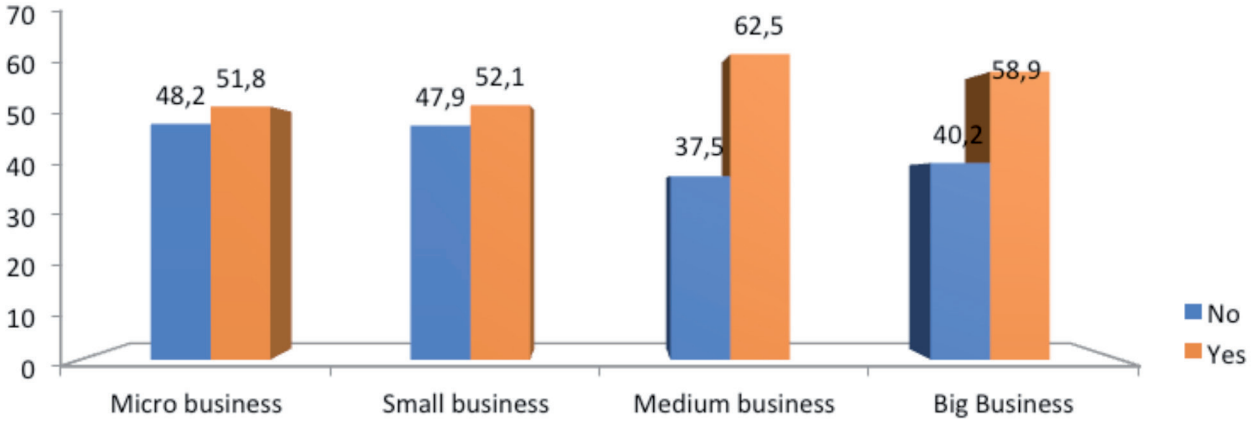
2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 84. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (triptans) according to the size of the company

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Triptans				
Size of the company	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	323 (48.21)	347 (51.79)	670 (100)	<0.0001
Small (11-49 employees)	333 (47.91)	362 (52.09)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	253 (37.54)	421 (62.46)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	511 (40.2)	760 (59.8)	1.271 (100)	
Total	1.420 (42.9)	1.890 (57.1)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	27	13	40	

FIGURE 41. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (triptans) according to the size of the company



2.5

TABLE 85. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (other symptomatic treatments) according to the size of the company

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Other symptomatic treatments				
Size of the company	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	561 (83.73)	109 (16.27)	670 (100)	0.939
Small (11-49 employees)	588 (84.6)	107 (15.4)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	570 (84.57)	104 (15.43)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	1.078 (84.82)	193 (15.18)	1.271 (100)	
Total	2.797 (84.5)	513 (15.5)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	36	4	40	

TABLE 86. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (various symptomatic treatments not mentioned beforehand) according to the size of the company.

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Various symptomatic treatments not mentioned beforehand				
Size of the company	NO	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)		54 (8.06)	670 (100)	0.736
Small (11-49 employees)		58 (8.35)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)		46 (6.82)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)		101 (7.95)	1.271 (100)	
Total		259 (7.82)	3.310 (100)	
Not available		2	40	

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 87. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (no symptomatic treatment) according to the size of the company

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: No symptomatic treatment				
Size of the company	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	640 (95.52)	30 (4.48)	670 (100)	0.510
Small (11-49 employees)	666 (95.83)	29 (4.17)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	654 (97.03)	20 (2.97)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	1.222 (96.14)	49 (3.86)	1.271 (100)	
Total	3.182 (96.13)	128 (3.87)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	36	4	40	

TABLE 88. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is) according to the size of the company

TREATRMENT FOR PAIN: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is				
Size of the company	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	637 (95.07)	33 (4.93)	670 (100)	0.200
Small (11-49 employees)	660 (94.96)	35 (5.04)	695 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	646 (95.85)	28 (4.15)	674 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	1229 (96.7)	42 (3.3)	1.271 (100)	
Total	3.172 (95.83)	138 (4.17)	3.310 (100)	
Not available	34	6	40	

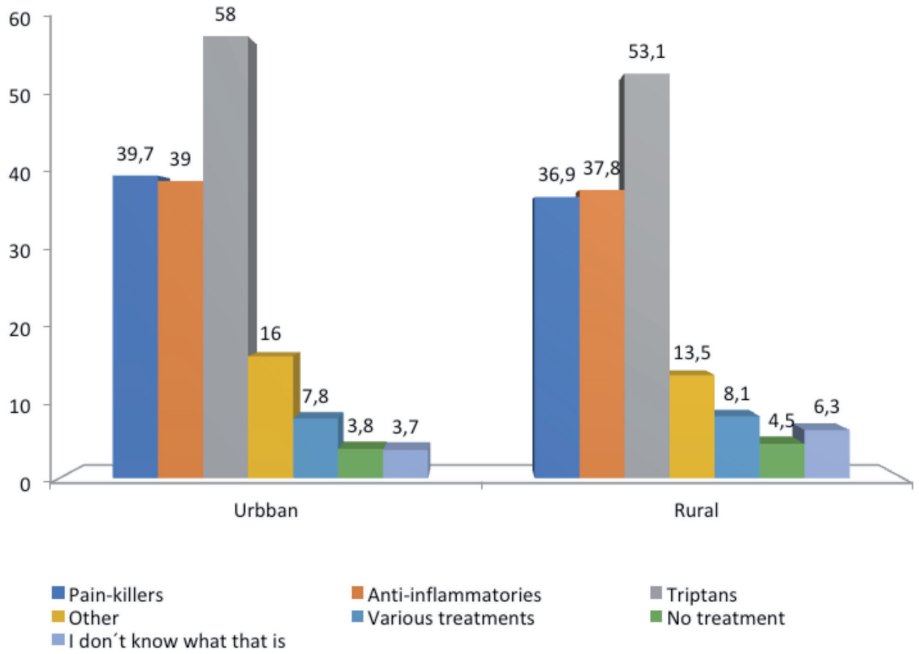
2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 89. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises according to the location of the company

Size of the company	Pain-killers	Anti-inflammatories	Triptans	Other	Various symptomatic treatments	No treatment	I don´t know what that is
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.054 (39.74)	1.035 (39.03)	1.538 (57.99)	423 (15.95)	206 (7.77)	101 (3.81)	99 (3.73)
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	246 (36.94)	252 (37.84)	354 (53.15)	90 (13.51)	54 (8.11)	30 (4.5)	42 (6.31)
Total	1.300 (39.18)	1.287 (38.79)	1.892 (57.02)	513 (15.46)	260 (7.84)	131 (3.95)	141 (4.25)
Not available	10	9	11	4	1	1	3

FIGURE 42. Treatment for pain during migraine crises according to the location of the company



2.5

TABLE 90. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (simple pain-killers) according to the location of the company

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Simple pain-killers				
Location of the company	NO (n=2040)	YES (n=1310)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.598 (60.26)	1.054 (39.74)	2.652 (100)	0.200
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	420 (63.06)	246 (36.94)	666 (100)	
Total	2.018 (60.82)	1.300 (39.18)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	22	10	32	

TABLE 91. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (anti-inflammatories) according to the location of the company.

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Anti-inflammatories				
Location of the company	NO (n=2054)	YES (n=1296)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.617 (60.97)	1.035 (39.03)	2.652 (100)	0.604
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	414 (62.16)	252 (37.84)	666 (100)	
Total	2.031 (61.21)	1.287 (38.79)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	23	9	32	

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

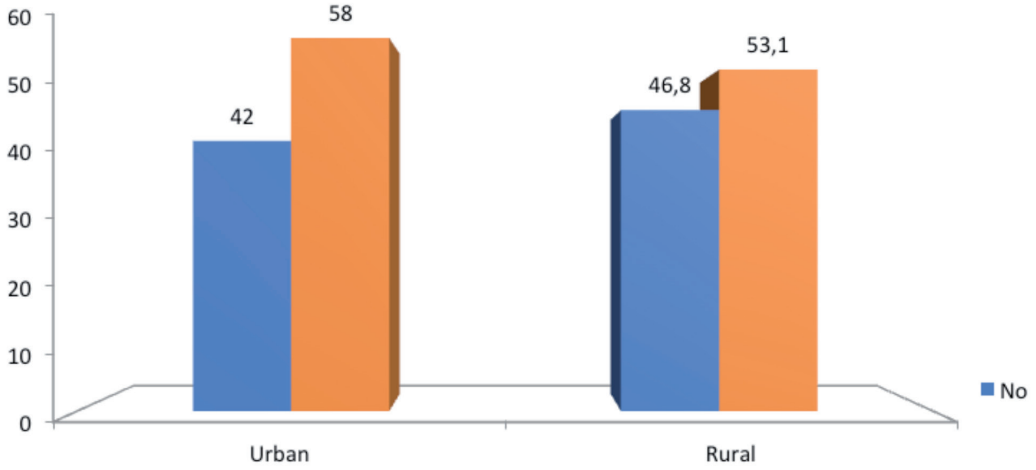
2.5

TABLE 92. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (triptans) according to the location of the company

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Triptans				
Location of the company	NO (n=1447)	YES (n=1903)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.114 (42.01)	1.538 (57.99)	2.652 (100)	0.027
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	312 (46.85)	354 (53.15)	666 (100)	
Total	1.426 (42.98)	1.892 (57.02)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	21	11	32	

There are no significant differences in relation to the treatment of pain when you have a migraine crisis, depending on the location of the company where you work, except for the use of triptans, whose use is more frequent among workers in companies located in urban areas. On the other hand, in rural areas there is a greater lack of knowledge about symptomatic treatments.

FIGURE 43. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (anti-inflammatories) according to the location of the company



2.5

TABLE 93. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (other symptomatic treatments) according to the location of the company.

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Other symptomatic treatments				
Location of the company	NO (n=2833)	YES (n=517)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.229 (84.05)	423 (15.95)	2.652 (100)	0.135
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	576 (86.49)	90 (13.51)	666 (100)	
Total	2.805 (84.54)	513 (15.46)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	28	4	32	

TABLE 94. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (various symptomatic treatments not mentioned beforehand) according to the location of the company.

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: Various symptomatic treatments not mentioned beforehand				
Location of the company	NO (n=3089)	YES (n=261)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.446 (92.23)	206 (7.77)	2.652 (100)	0.832
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	612 (91.89)	54 (8.11)	666 (100)	
Total	3.058 (92.16)	260 (7.84)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	31	1	32	

2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 95. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (no symptomatic treatment) according to the location of the company

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: No symptomatic treatment				
Location of the company	NO (n=3218)	YES (n=132)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.551 (96.19)	101 (3.81)	2.652 (100)	0.476
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	636 (95.5)	30 (4.5)	666 (100)	
Total	3.187 (96.05)	131 (3.95)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	31	1	32	

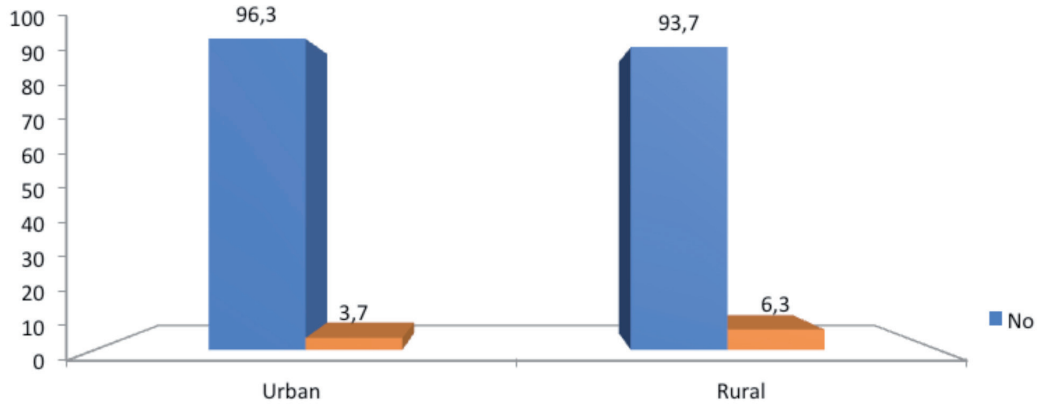
2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: PAIN TREATMENT DURING A MIGRAINE CRISIS

2.5

TABLE 96. Distribution (N (%)) of treatment for pain during migraine crises (I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is) according to the location of the company

TREATMENT FOR PAIN: I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is				
Location of the company	NO (n=3206)	YES (n=144)	Total (3350)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	2.553 (96.27)	99 (3.73)	2.652 (100)	0.005
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	624 (93.69)	42 (6.31)	666 (100)	
Total	3.177 (95.75)	141 (4.25)	3.318 (100)	
Not available	29	3	32	

FIGURE 44. Treatment for pain during migraine crises (I don´t know what a symptomatic treatment is) according to the location of the company.



2.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS? (diets, physuitherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

TABLE 97. Distribution of use of other complementary treatments according to company sector

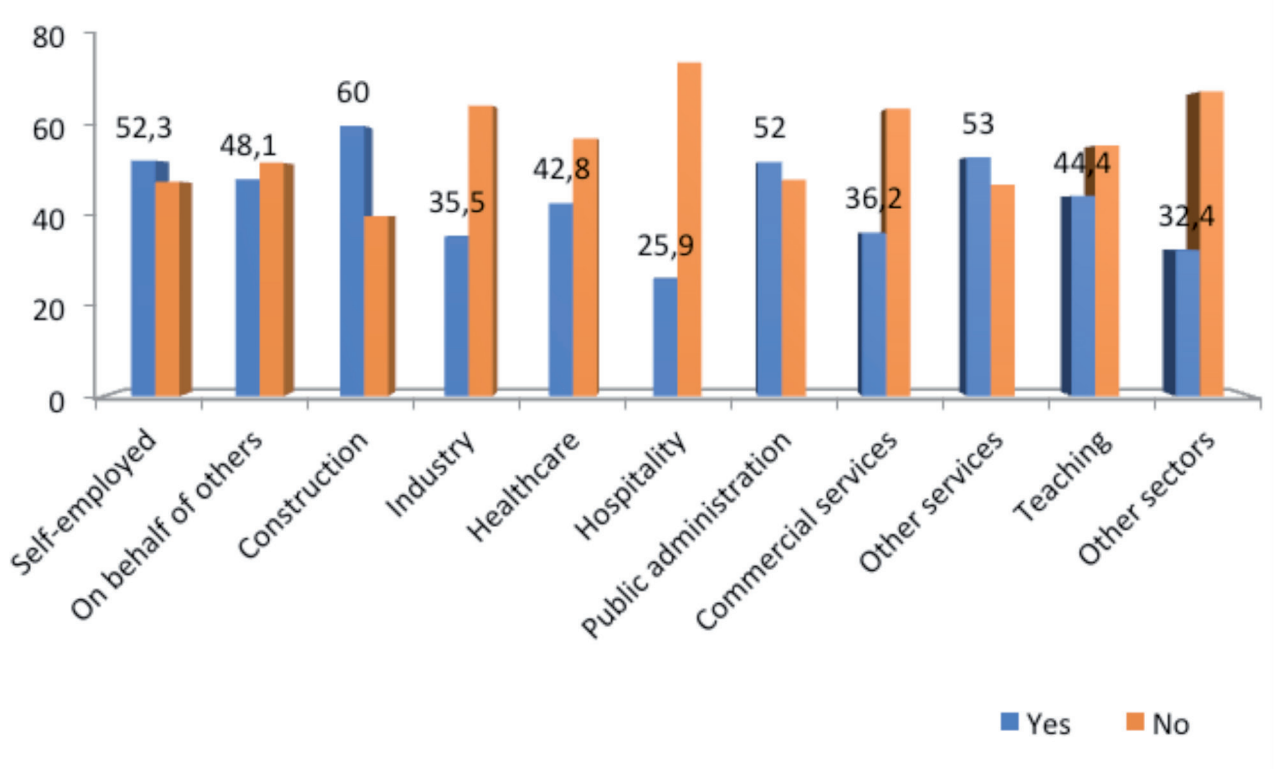
	OTHER TREATMENTS			
Company sector	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3325)	p-value
Autonomus/self employed	111 (52.36)	101 (47.64)	212 (100)	
On behalf of others in global	1.376 (44.20)	1.737 (55.80)	3.113 (100)	
On behalf of others without specifying sector	569 (48.14)	613 (51.86)	1.182 (100)	
Construction	15 (60)	10 (40)	25 (100)	
Industry	22 (35.48)	40 (64.52)	62 (100)	
Healthcare	194 (42.83)	259 (57.17)	453 (100)	
Hospitality	28 (25.93)	80 (74.07)	108 (100)	<0.0001
Public administration	197 (51.98)	182 (48.02)	379 (100)	
Commercial Services	51 (36.17)	90 (63.83)	141 (100)	
Other services: lawyer, engineer, architect, consultor, consultant	70 (53.03)	62 (46.97)	132 (100)	
Teaching	95 (44.39)	119 (55.61)	214 (100)	
Other professional sectors	135 (32.37)	282 (67.63)	417 (100)	
Total	1.487 (44.72)	1.838 (55.28)	3.325 (100)	
Not available	3	14	17	

The use of complementary treatments for migraine is higher among self-employed workers, so half of them refer to using them. In workers employed by others, by sector, their use is prevalent in construction, among qualified professionals and the public administration.

2.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS? (diets, physuitherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

2.6

FIGURE 45. Use of other complementary treatments according to company sector



2.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS? (diets, physuitherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

2.6

TABLE 98. Distribution of use of other complementary treatments according to workers job post

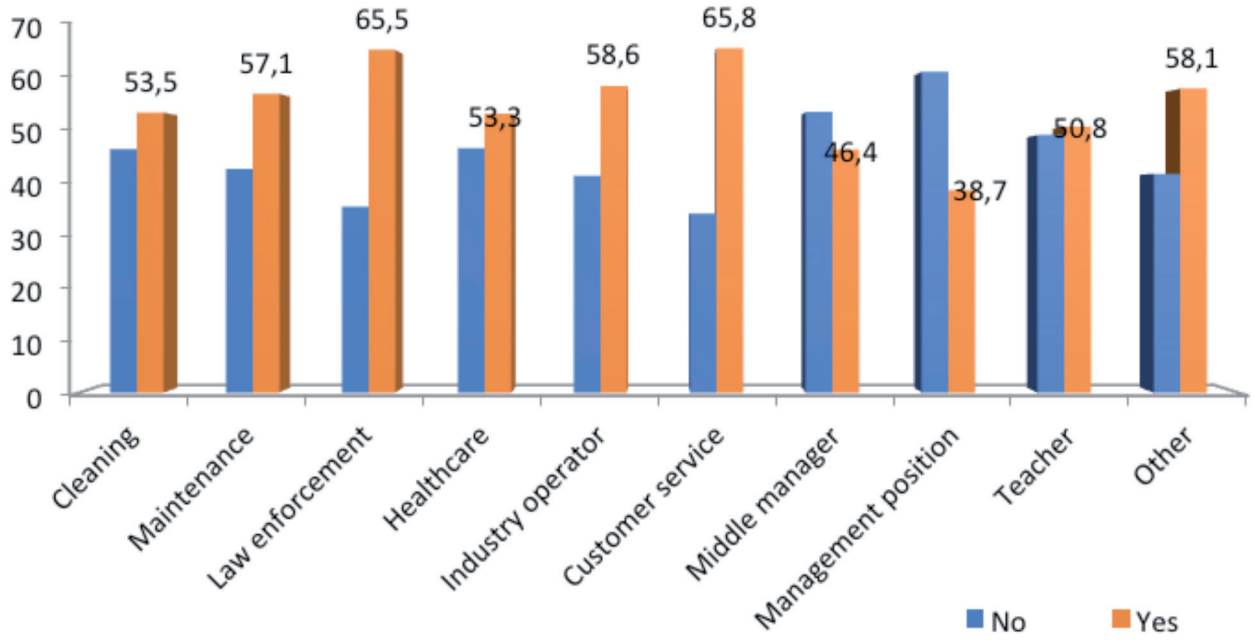
	OTHER TREATMENTS			
Job post	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Cleaning	20 (46.51)	23 (53.49)	43 (100)	
Maintenance	12 (42.86)	16 (57.14)	28 (100)	
Law enforcement	10 (34.48)	19 (65.52)	29 (100)	
Healthcare	286 (46.66)	327 (53.34)	613 (100)	
Industry operator	36 (41.38)	51 (58.62)	87 (100)	
Customer service	123 (34.17)	237 (65.83)	360 (100)	0.001
Middle manager	186 (53.6)	161 (46.4)	347 (100)	
Management position	106 (61.27)	67 (38.73)	173 (100)	
Teacher	117 (49.16)	121 (50.84)	238 (100)	
Other	590 (41.87)	819 (58.13)	1.409 (100)	
Total	1.486 (44.66)	1.841 (55.34)	3.327 (100)	
Not available	4	11	15	

In terms of jobs, the greatest use of complementary treatments is found in executives, middle managers and teachers. There is no statistical significance in the use of these therapies according to the size of the company or its location.

2.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS? (diets, physuitherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

2.6

FIGURE 46. Use of other complementary treatments according to workers job post



2.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRAINE: DO YOU USE OTHER COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS? (diets, physuitherapy, mindfulness, etc.)

2.6

TABLE 99. Distribution of use of other complementary treatments according to the size of the company

	OTHER TREATMENTS			
Size of the company	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Micro business (< 10 employees)	279 (41.64)	391 (58.36)	670 (100)	0.112
Small (11-49 employees)	319 (45.97)	375 (54.03)	694 (100)	
Medium (50-250 employees)	322 (47.85)	351 (52.15)	673 (100)	
Big (more than 250 employees)	557 (43.93)	711 (56.07)	1.268 (100)	
Total	1.477 (44.69)	1.828 (55.31)	3.305 (100)	
Not available	13	24	37	

TABLE 100. Distribution of use of other complementary treatments according to the location of the company

	OTHER TREATMENTS			
Location of the company	NO (n=1490)	YES (n=1852)	Total (3342)	p-value
Urban (Capital or industrial estate inside the capital)	1.490	1.852	3.342	0.636
Rural (town or remote industrial estate)	1.190 (44.96)	1.457 (55.04)	2.647 (100)	
Total	292 (43.84)	374 (56.16)	666 (100)	
Not available	1.482 (44.73)	1.831 (55.27)	3.313 (100)	

MIGRAINE AND LABOUR-SITUATION

STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

PHASE 2.3

DO PREVENTIVE LABOR CONDITIONS

VARY IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES?

EMHA

MIGRAINE AND WORK SURVEY SITUATION ASSESSMENT

Do preventive labor conditions vary in different countries?

A total of 3,350 subjects from different countries answered the questionnaire "MIGRAINE AND LABOUR QUESTIONNAIRE- SITUATION STUDY". The following analysis investigates the preventive labor conditions of the workers according to the country of origin.

Preventive working conditions are defined by the following questionnaire questions:

- Risks of the position held (Question 17 - P17)
- Prevention service in the company where you work (Question 20 - P20)
- Medical service in the company where you work (Question 21 - P21)
- Periodic health surveillance examinations in the company in which you work (Question 22 - P22)
- Company management options (Question 23 - P23)
- Has migraine prevented you from getting a job?
- Have you been fired from your job or have your contract not been renewed because you suffer from migraines?
- Have you had difficulties in your company due to migraine (warnings, sanctions for low performance, absences from work or doubts about my absences from work due to a migraine crisis...)?
- In the event that you have had difficulties or labor conflict due to limitations-loss of productivity to adequately perform your job due to migraine, how often?
- Have you applied to be considered a particularly sensitive worker due to your migraine in relation to the job you do?
- Have you ever requested modification of your working conditions due to migraine (place, time, assigned functions, etc.)?
- Have you ever requested a change of job because of migraine?
- If you have requested it, have they adapted or adjusted in any way the job position in your company due to migraine (change of position or place, schedule, assigned functions, etc.)?
- Have you felt understood and supported by your company due to the limitations of migraine?
- Have you felt understood and supported by your colleagues in relation to the limitations implied by migraine?

A bivariate analysis has been carried out for each of the preventive working conditions according to each country.Contingency tables are presented showing the absolute frequency (N) and prevalence (%) for each crossing of variables. According to the nature of the variables in the questionnaire (categorical variables), the Chi-square or exact Fisher test was used to analyse the possible relationship between the characteristics of migraine and working conditions.In the case of question P17, as it had multiple answers, the analysis of the data was carried out independently for each of the possible answers.

3.1 RISKS OF THE POSITION HE HOLDS

TABLE 1. Distribution of risk of the position he holds according to country

Country	P17_1	P17_2	P17_3	P17_4	P17_5	P17_6	P17_7	P17_8	P17_9	P17_10	P17_11	P17_12	P17_13	P17_14
Spain	115 (30.42)	385 (31.82)	84 (29.58)	752 (29.01)	207 (40.27)	33 (24.09)	53 (41.09)	431 (53.41)	15 (31.25)	134 (19.85)	121 (18.79)	609 (28.56)	173 (34.88)	35 (38.89)
Italy	39 (10.32)	83 (6.86)	22 (7.75)	228 (8.8)	43 (8.37)	10 (7.3)	9 (6.98)	64 (7.93)	6 (12.5)	51 (7.56)	50 (7.76)	148 (6.94)	41 (8.27)	6 (6.67)
France	13 (3.44)	40 (3.31)	6 (2.11)	68 (2.62)	4 (0.78)	4 (2.92)	3 (2.33)	3 (0.37)	0 (0)	8 (1.19)	14 (2.17)	60 (2.81)	14 (2.82)	3 (3.33)
Portugal	6 (1.59)	49 (4.05)	8 (2.82)	101 (3.9)	28 (5.45)	4 (2.92)	9 (6.98)	67 (8.3)	0 (0)	31 (4.59)	26 (4.04)	77 (3.61)	21 (4.23)	6 (6.67)
Ireland	32 (8.47)	91 (7.52)	26 (9.15)	166 (6.4)	30 (5.84)	17 (12.41)	7 (5.43)	20 (2.48)	1 (2.08)	86 (12.74)	46 (7.14)	145 (6.8)	36 (7.26)	4 (4.44)
United Kingdom	39 (10.32)	112 (9.26)	43 (15.14)	257 (9.92)	49 (9.53)	18 (13.14)	7 (5.43)	30 (3.72)	5 (10.42)	109 (16.15)	79 (12.27)	234 (10.98)	48 (9.68)	4 (4.44)
Germany	97 (25.66)	241 (19.92)	55 (19.37)	596 (22.99)	96 (18.68)	21 (15.33)	19 (14.73)	51 (6.32)	12 (25)	124 (18.37)	184 (28.57)	482 (22.61)	81 (16.33)	4 (4.44)
Other in the EU	37 (9.79)	209 (17.27)	40 (14.08)	424 (16.36)	57 (11.09)	30 (21.9)	22 (17.05)	141 (17.47)	9 (18.75)	132 (19.56)	124 (19.25)	377 (17.68)	82 (16.53)	28 (31.11)
Total	378 (100)	1210 (100)	284 (100)	2592 (100)	514 (100)	137 (100)	129 (100)	807 (100)	48 (100)	675 (100)	644 (100)	2132 (100)	496 (100)	90 (100)
Not available	1	4	0	6	1	1	0	3	0	1	2	6	2	0

LIST OF RISKS

P17_1: Cargo handling; **P17_2:** Exposure to noise: **P17_3:** Exposure to chemical substances: **P17_4:** Work related stress; **P17_5:** Rotating or night shifts; **P17_6:** Vehicle driving (more than 1/3 of the work day); **P17_7:** Vibrations; **P17_8:** Jobs that require great attention or precision; **P17_9:** Handling of risk machinery (fork lifts or similar); **P17_10:** Poor environmental conditions (temperature, humidity); **P17_11:** Inadequate ergonomics (Unsuitable furniture and tools or work utensils); **P17_12:** Use of screens or computers; **P17_13:** Others; **P17_14:** I am unaware of the risks of the job

In ALL countries, the two most frequently reported risks are work stress and use of screens. Thirdly, the most prevalent risk referred to is noise in all countries except Spain and Portugal, where the third place is occupied by jobs requiring great attention or precision.

Each of the risks of the position held by the worker according to the country of origin are shown separately below.

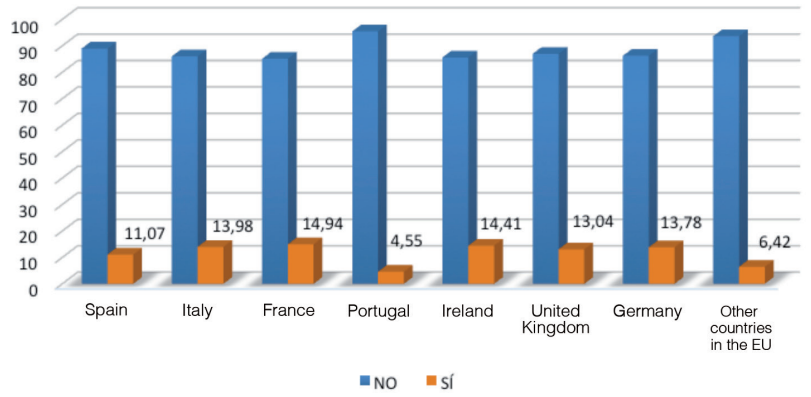
3.1

TABLE 2: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (cargo handling) according to country

RISK: Cargo handling				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	924 (88.93)	115 (11.07)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	240 (86.02)	39 (13.98)	279 (100)	
France	74 (85.06)	13 (14.94)	87 (100)	
Portugal	126 (95.45)	6 (4.55)	132 (100)	
Ireland	190 (85.59)	32 (14.41)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	260 (86.96)	39 (13.04)	299 (100)	
Germany	607 (86.22)	97 (13.78)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	539 (93.58)	37 (6.42)	576 (100)	
Total	2.960 (88.68)	378 (11.32)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	11	1	12	

In all participating countries the number of workers who do not perform CMM at work is higher (88.68%). The countries with the highest number of workers who refer CMM in their work are France, Ireland, Italy and Germany.

FIGURE 1. Risk of the position the worker holds (cargo handling) according to country



3.1

TABLE 3: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (exposure to noise) according to country

RISK: Exposure to noise				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	654 (62.95)	385 (37.05)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	196 (70.25)	83 (29.75)	279 (100)	
France	47 (54.02)	40 (45.98)	87 (100)	
Portugal	83 (62.88)	49 (37.12)	132 (100)	
Ireland	131 (59.01)	91 (40.99)	222 (100)	0.083
United Kingdom	187 (62.54)	112 (37.46)	299 (100)	
Germany	463 (65.77)	241 (34.23)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	367 (63.72)	209 (36.28)	576 (100)	
Total	2.128 (63.75)	1.210 (36.25)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	8	4	12	

There are no significant differences in noise exposure according to the country in which you work.

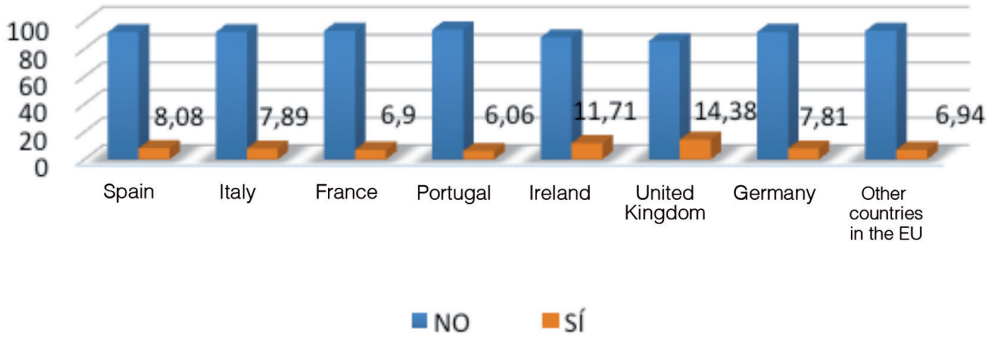
3.1

TABLE 4: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (exposure to chemical substances) according to country

RISK: Exposure to chemical substances				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	955 (91.92)	84 (8.08)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	257 (92.11)	22 (7.89)	279 (100)	
France	81 (93.1)	6 (6.9)	87 (100)	
Portugal	124 (93.94)	8 (6.06)	132 (100)	
Ireland	196 (88.29)	26 (11.71)	222 (100)	0.005
United Kingdom	256 (85.62)	43 (14.38)	299 (100)	
Germany	649 (92.19)	55 (7.81)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	536 (93.06)	40 (6.94)	576 (100)	
Total	3.054 (91.49)	284 (8.51)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

In the participating countries the majority of workers do not report exposure to chemicals at work (91.49%). The most frequently exposed are, in that order, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain and Italy.

FIGURE 2. Risk of the position the worker holds (exposure to chemical substances) according to country



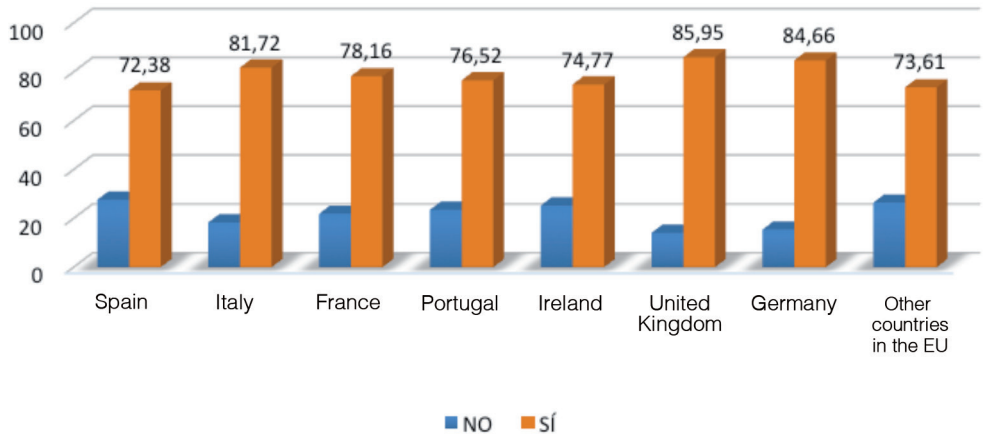
3.1

TABLE 5: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (work related stress) according to country

RISK: Work related stress				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	287 (27.62)	752 (72.38)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	51 (18.28)	228 (81.72)	279 (100)	
France	19 (21.84)	68 (78.16)	87 (100)	
Portugal	31 (23.48)	101 (76.52)	132 (100)	
Ireland	56 (25.23)	166 (74.77)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	42 (14.05)	257 (85.95)	299 (100)	
Germany	108 (15.34)	596 (84.66)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	152 (26.39)	424 (73.61)	576 (100)	
Total	746 (22.35)	2.592 (77.65)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	6	6	12	

The percentage of workers referring to stress at work is very high (77.65%). The United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and France stand out above the average.

FIGURE 3. Risk of the position the worker holds (work related stress) according to country.



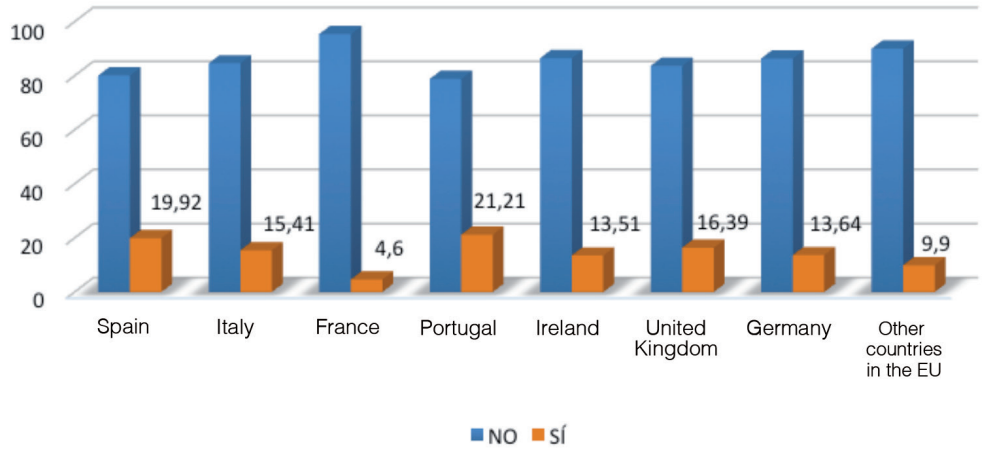
3.1

TABLE 6: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (rotating or night shifts) according to country

RISK: Rotating or night shifts				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	832 (80.08)	207 (19.92)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	236 (84.59)	43 (15.41)	279 (100)	
France	83 (95.4)	4 (4.6)	87 (100)	
Portugal	104 (78.79)	28 (21.21)	132 (100)	
Ireland	192 (86.49)	30 (13.51)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	250 (83.61)	49 (16.39)	299 (100)	
Germany	608 (86.36)	96 (13.64)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	519 (90.1)	57 (9.9)	576 (100)	
Total	2.824 (84.6)	514 (15.4)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	11	1	12	

Overall, exposure to rotating or night shifts is low among the workers surveyed (15.4%). Those most frequently referring to this risk are those in Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

FIGURE 4. Risk of the position the worker holds (rotating or night shifts) according to country.



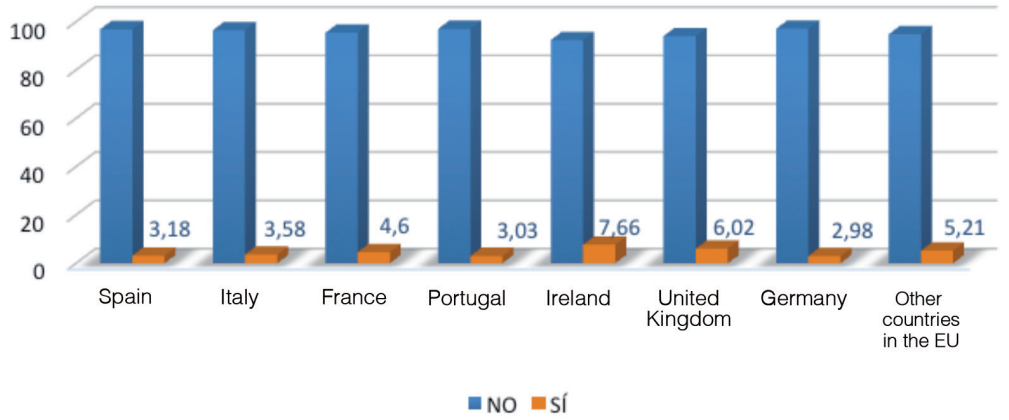
3.1

TABLE 7: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (vehicle driving more than 1/3 of the work day) according to country

RISK: Vehicle driving more than 1/3 of the work day				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	1.006 (96.82)	33 (3.18)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	269 (96.42)	10 (3.58)	279 (100)	
France	83 (95.4)	4 (4.6)	87 (100)	
Portugal	128 (96.97)	4 (3.03)	132 (100)	
Ireland	205 (92.34)	17 (7.66)	222 (100)	0.021
United Kingdom	281 (93.98)	18 (6.02)	299 (100)	
Germany	683 (97.02)	21 (2.98)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	546 (94.79)	30 (5.21)	576 (100)	
Total	3201 (95.9)	137 (4.1)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	11	1	12	

Workers who are not at risk for driving vehicles predominate (95.9%). Ireland, the United Kingdom and the block of EU countries not included in the initial design stand out among those with this risk.

FIGURE 5. Risk of the position the worker holds (Vehicle driving more than 1/3 of the work day) according to country.



3.1

TABLE 8: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (vibrations) according to country

RISK: Vibrations				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	986 (94.9)	53 (5.1)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	270 (96.77)	9 (3.23)	279 (100)	
France	84 (96.55)	3 (3.45)	87 (100)	
Portugal	123 (93.18)	9 (6.82)	132 (100)	
Ireland	215 (96.85)	7 (3.15)	222 (100)	0.085
United Kingdom	292 (97.66)	7 (2.34)	299 (100)	
Germany	685 (97.3)	19 (2.7)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	554 (96.18)	22 (3.82)	576 (100)	
Total	3.209 (96.14)	129 (3.86)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

There are no significant differences in vibration exposure depending on the country in which you work.

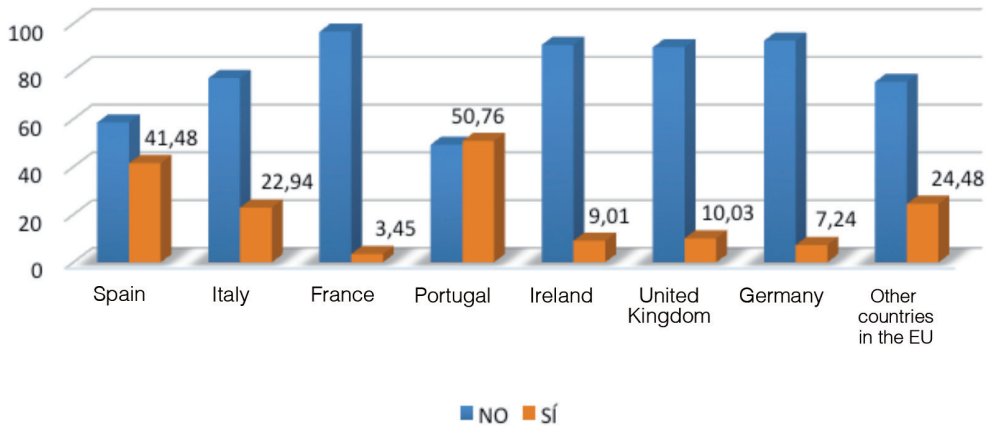
3.1

TABLE 9: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (jobs that require great attention or precision) according to country

RISK: Jobs that require great attention or precision				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	608 (58.52)	431 (41.48)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	215 (77.06)	64 (22.94)	279 (100)	
France	84 (96.55)	3 (3.45)	87 (100)	
Portugal	65 (49.24)	67 (50.76)	132 (100)	
Ireland	202 (90.99)	20 (9.01)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	269 (89.97)	30 (10.03)	299 (100)	
Germany	653 (92.76)	51 (7.24)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	435 (75.52)	141 (24.48)	576 (100)	
Total	2.531 (75.82)	807 (24.18)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	9	3	12	

Jobs that require precision and attention are very prevalent among workers in Portugal and Spain (50.76% and 41.48%, respectively), unlike what happens in the rest of the European countries participating in the study.

FIGURE 6. Risk of the position the worker holds (jobs that require great attention or precision) according to country.



3.1

TABLE 10: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (Handling of risk machinery, fork lifts or similar) according to country

RISK: Handling of risk machinery (fork lifts or similar)				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	1.024 (98.56)	15 (1.44)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	273 (97.85)	6 (2.15)	279 (100)	
France	87 (100)	0 (0)	87 (100)	
Portugal	132 (100)	0 (0)	132 (100)	
Ireland	221 (99.55)	1 (0.45)	222 (100)	0.497
United Kingdom	294 (98.33)	5 (1.67)	299 (100)	
Germany	692 (98.3)	12 (1.7)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	567 (98.44)	9 (1.56)	576 (100)	
Total	3.290 (98.56)	48 (1.44)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

There are no significant differences in the handling of risk machinery according to the country in which the work takes place.

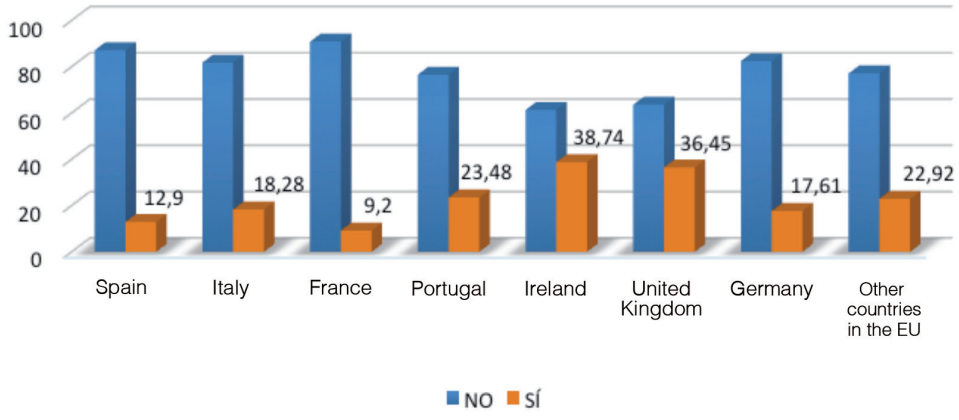
3.1

TABLE 11: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (poor environmental conditions (temperature, humidity)) according to country.

RISK: Poor environmental conditions (temperature, humidity)				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	905 (87.1)	134 (12.9)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	228 (81.72)	51 (18.28)	279 (100)	
France	79 (90.8)	8 (9.2)	87 (100)	
Portugal	101 (76.52)	31 (23.48)	132 (100)	
Ireland	136 (61.26)	86 (38.74)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	190 (63.55)	109 (36.45)	299 (100)	
Germany	580 (82.39)	124 (17.61)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	444 (77.08)	132 (22.92)	576 (100)	
Total	2.663 (79.78)	675 (20.22)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	11	1	12	

The majority of countries (79.78%) report not having poor environmental conditions in their workplace, with only 20.22% of workers reporting poor environmental conditions. Ireland and the United Kingdom stand out, with significant results, with almost double the average percentage.

FIGURE 7. Risk of the position the worker holds (poor environmental conditions (temperature, humidity)) according to country



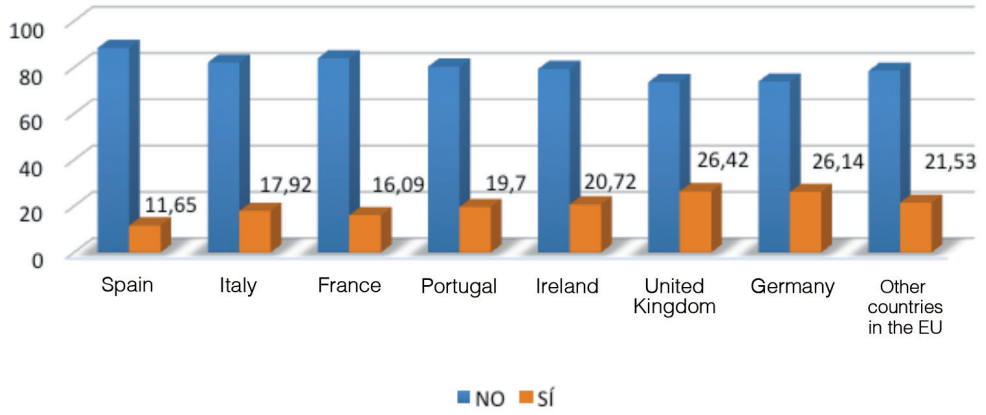
3.1

TABLE 12: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (Inadequate ergonomics (unsuitable furniture and tools or work utensils)) according to country

RISK: Inadequate ergonomics (unsuitable furniture and tools or work utensils)				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	918 (88.35)	121 (11.65)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	229 (82.08)	50 (17.92)	279 (100)	
France	73 (83.91)	14 (16.09)	87 (100)	
Portugal	106 (80.3)	26 (19.7)	132 (100)	
Ireland	176 (79.28)	46 (20.72)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	220 (73.58)	79 (26.42)	299 (100)	
Germany	520 (73.86)	184 (26.14)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	452 (78.47)	124 (21.53)	576 (100)	
Total	2.694 (80.71)	644 (19.29)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	10	2	12	

Workers in most countries (80.71%) report not having inadequate ergonomic conditions in their workplace. Poor ergonomic conditions stand out with significant results in the UK, Germany and a block of EU countries not included in the initial design.

FIGURE 8. Risk of the position the worker holds (Inadequate ergonomics (unsuitable furniture and tools or work utensils)) according to country.



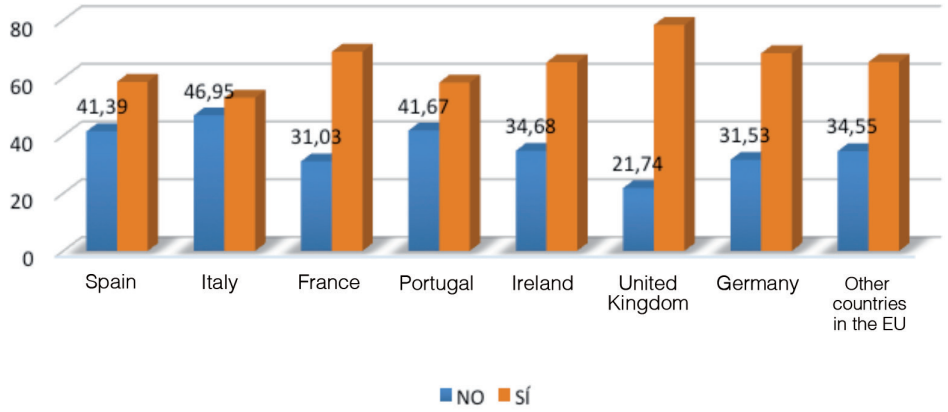
3.1

TABLE 13: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (use of screens) according to country

RISK: Use of screens				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	430 (41.39)	609 (58.61)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	131 (46.95)	148 (53.05)	279 (100)	
France	27 (31.03)	60 (68.97)	87 (100)	
Portugal	55 (41.67)	77 (58.33)	132 (100)	
Ireland	77 (34.68)	145 (65.32)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	65 (21.74)	234 (78.26)	299 (100)	
Germany	222 (31.53)	482 (68.47)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	199 (34.55)	377 (65.45)	576 (100)	
Total	1.206 (36.13)	2.132 (63.87)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	6	6	12	

The use of screens is high in all countries (63.87%), with significant results in the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

FIGURE 9. Risk of the position the worker holds (use of screens) according to country



3.1

TABLE 14: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (others) according to country

RISK: Others				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	866 (83.35)	173 (16.65)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	238 (85.3)	41 (14.7)	279 (100)	
France	73 (83.91)	14 (16.09)	87 (100)	
Portugal	111 (84.09)	21 (15.91)	132 (100)	
Ireland	186 (83.78)	36 (16.22)	222 (100)	0.191
United Kingdom	251 (83.95)	48 (16.05)	299 (100)	
Germany	623 (88.49)	81 (11.51)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	494 (85.76)	82 (14.24)	576 (100)	
Total	2.842 (85.14)	496 (14.86)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	10	2	12	

There are no significant differences in exposure to other risks depending on the country in which the company works.

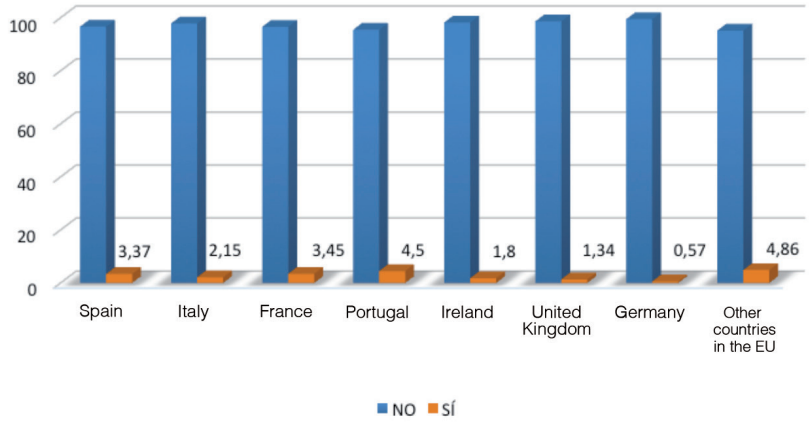
3.1

TABLE 15: Distribution of risk of the position the worker holds (I am unaware of the risks of the job) according to country

RISK: I am unaware of the risks of the job				
Country	NO	YES	Total	p-value
Spain	1.004 (96.63)	35 (3.37)	1.039 (100)	
Italy	273 (97.85)	6 (2.15)	279 (100)	
France	84 (96.55)	3 (3.45)	87 (100)	
Portugal	126 (95.45)	6 (4.55)	132 (100)	
Ireland	218 (98.2)	4 (1.8)	222 (100)	0.001
United Kingdom	295 (98.66)	4 (1.34)	299 (100)	
Germany	700 (99.43)	4 (0.57)	704 (100)	
Another country in the EU	548 (95.14)	28 (4.86)	576 (100)	
Total	3.248 (97.3)	90 (2.7)	3.338 (100)	
Not available	12	0	12	

Workers in most countries (93.3%) reported knowing the risks present in their workplace. The greatest ignorance of job risks with significant results occurs in the block of EU countries not included in the initial design, Portugal and France.

FIGURE 10. Risk of the position the worker holds (I am unaware of the risks of the job) according to country.



3.2 PREVENTION SERVICES IN THE COMPANY THAT HE WORKS FOR

TABLE 16: Distribution (N (%)) of the type of prevention service (PS) in the Company according to country

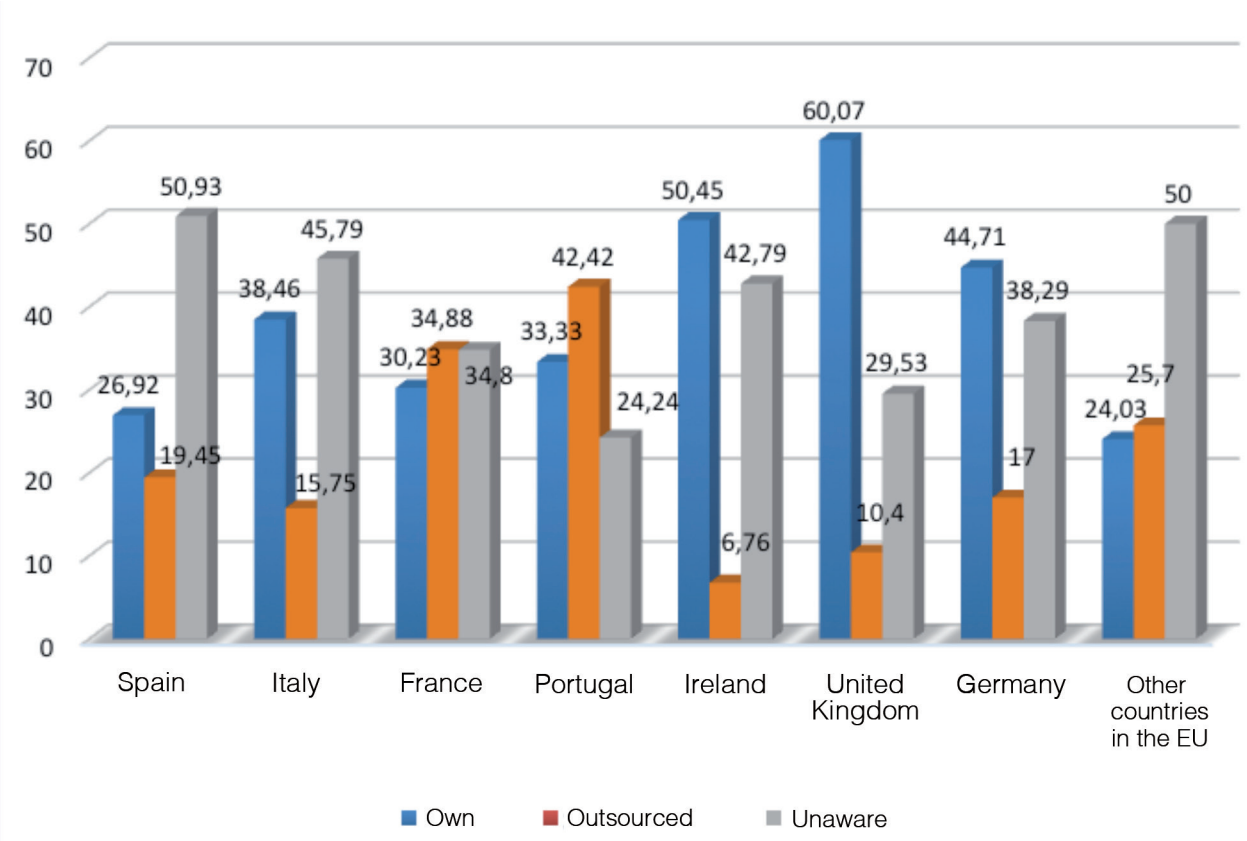
TYPE OF PREVENTION SERVICE IN THE COMPANY					
Country	Own PS (n=1226)	Outsourced PS (n=642)	Unaware of PS (n=1449)	Total (n=3371)	p-value
Spain	303 (29.62)	199 (19.45)	521 (50.93)	1.023 (100)	
Italy	105 (38.46)	43 (15.75)	125 (45.79)	273 (100)	
France	26 (30.23)	30 (34.88)	30 (34.88)	86 (99.99)	
Portugal	44 (33.33)	56 (42.42)	32 (24.24)	132 (99.99)	
Ireland	112 (50.45)	15 (6.76)	95 (42.79)	222 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	179 (60.07)	31 (10.4)	88 (29.53)	298 (100)	
Germany	313 (44.71)	119 (17)	268 (38.29)	700 (100)	
Another country in the EU	139 (24.3)	147 (25.7)	286 (50)	572 (100)	
Total	1.221 (36.93)	640 (19.36)	1.445 (43.71)	3.306 (100)	
Not available	5	2	4	11	

The high percentage of workers who do not know what type of SP they have in their Company stands out, and it is in Spain where there is the greatest ignorance. The Own PS are the majority in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany and the External PS in Portugal, France and the EU block not included in the initial design.

3.2 PREVENTION SERVICES IN THE COMPANY THAT HE WORKS FOR

3.2

FIGURE 11. Type of prevention service (PS) in the Company according to country



3.3 MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE COMPANY THAT HE WORKS FOR

TABLE 17: Distribution (N (%)) of the type of medical service (MS) in the company according to country

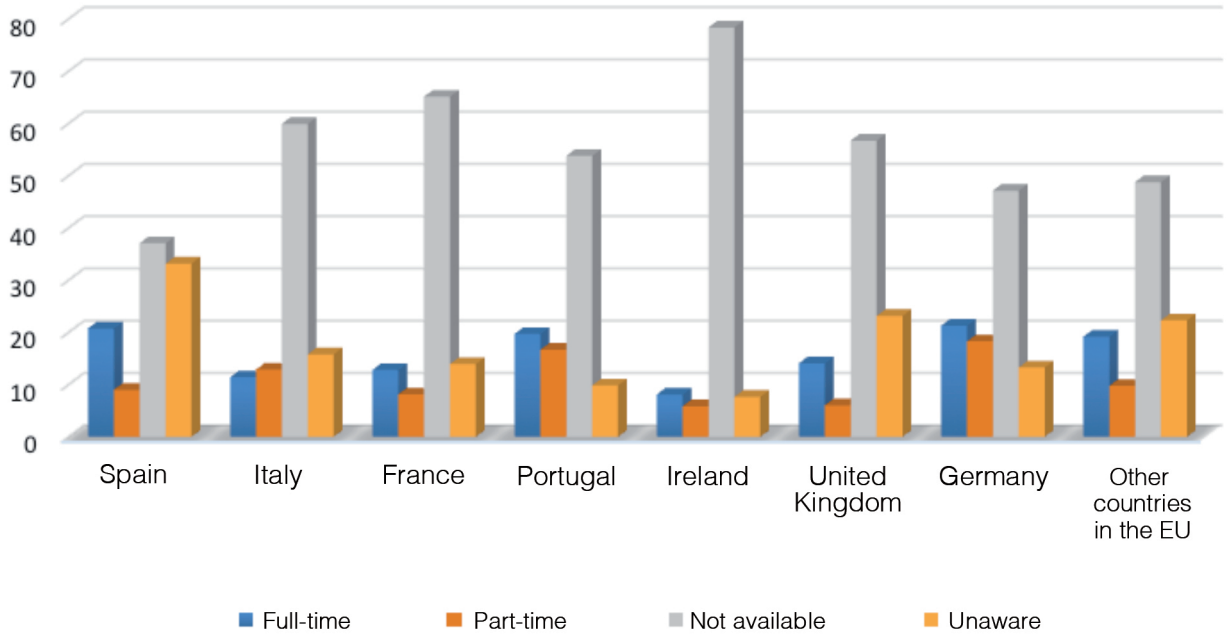
	MEDICAL SERVICE (MS) IN THE COMPANY					
Country	Full-time (n=600)	Part-time (n=373)	Not available (n=1630)	I don´t know if there is MS (n=714)	Total (n=3317)	p-value
Spain	212 (20.74)	92 (9)	379 (37.08)	339 (33.17)	1.022 (99.99)	
Italy	31 (11.4)	35 (12.87)	163 (59.93)	43 (15.81)	272 (100.01)	
France	11 (12.79)	7 (8.14)	56 (65.12)	12 (13.95)	86 (100)	
Portugal	26 (19.7)	22 (16.67)	71 (53.79)	13 (9.85)	132 (100.01)	
Ireland	18 (8.11)	13 (5.86)	174 (78.38)	17 (7.66)	222 (100.01)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	42 (14.09)	18 (6.04)	169 (56.71)	69 (23.15)	298 (99.99)	
Germany	149 (21.29)	128 (18.29)	330 (47.14)	93 (13.29)	700 (100.01)	
Another country in the EU	110 (19.16)	56 (9.76)	280 (48.78)	128 (22.3)	574 (100)	
Total	599 (18.12)	371 (11.22)	1.622 (49.06)	714 (21.6)	3.306 (100)	
Not available	1	2	8	0	11	

In Spain, the highest percentage of ignorance about the existence of MS in the company is observed. In Ireland, France and Italy there is generally no MS in the company; in Germany and Portugal they report part-time MS more often; and in Germany, Spain and Portugal they report full-time MS more often.

3.3 MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE COMPANY THAT HE WORKS FOR

3.3

FIGURE 12. Medical service (MS) in the company according to country



3.4 PERIODICAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE CHECK-UPS IN THE COMPANY THAT HE WORKS FOR

TABLE 18: Distribution of assistance to periodical medical check-ups in the Company that he works for according to country

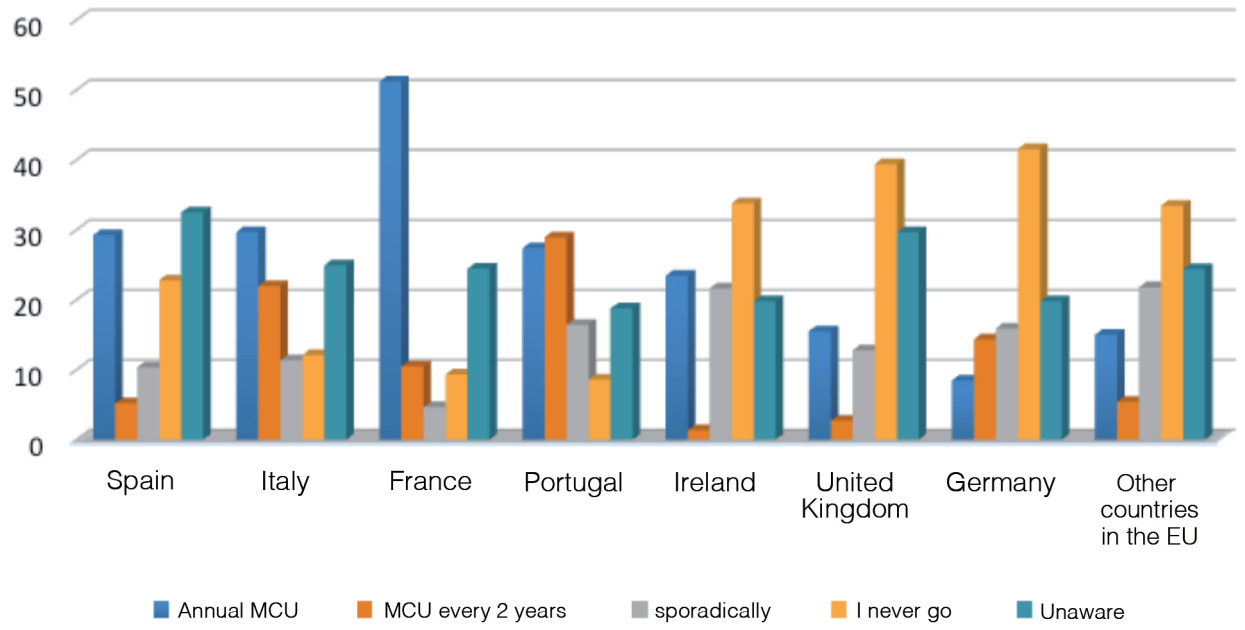
MEDICAL CHECK-UPS							
Country	Yes, I go every year (n=705)	Yes, I go every two years (n=301)	Yes, I go sporadically (n=485)	I never go (n=964)	I don´t know if there are medical check-ups (n=857)	Total (n=3312)	p-value
Spain	299 (29.23)	53 (5.18)	106 (10.36)	233 (22.78)	332 (32.45)	1.023 (100)	
Italy	81 (29.67)	60 (21.98)	31 (11.36)	33 (12.09)	68 (24.91)	273 (100.01)	
France	44 (51.16)	9 (10.47)	4 (4.65)	8 (9.3)	21 (24.42)	86 (100)	
Portugal	35 (27.34)	37 (28.91)	21 (16.41)	11 (8.59)	24 (18.75)	128 (100)	
Ireland	52 (23.42)	3 (1.35)	48 (21.62)	75 (33.78)	44 (19.82)	222 (99.99)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	46 (15.49)	8 (2.69)	38 (12.79)	117 (39.39)	88 (29.63)	297 (99.99)	
Germany	59 (8.45)	100 (14.33)	111 (15.9)	290 (41.55)	138 (19.77)	698 (100)	
Another country in the EU	86 (14.98)	31 (5.4)	125 (21.78)	192 (33.45)	140 (24.39)	574 (100)	
Total	702 (21.27)	301 (9.12)	484 (14.66)	959 (29.05)	855 (25.9)	3.301 (100)	
Not available	3	0	1	5	2	11	

France is by far the country with the highest annual attendance at medical check-ups; biannual attendance is more prevalent in Portugal and Italy; sporadic attendance is dominated by other EU countries and Ireland; Germany is the country with the highest percentage of never attending a health surveillance check-up, followed by the United Kingdom; and Spain is where they report the greatest ignorance about whether regular check-ups exist or are used.

3.4 PERIODICAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE CHECK-UPS IN THE COMPANY THAT HE WORKS FOR

3.4

FIGURE 13. Assistance to periodical medical check-ups in the Company that he works for according to country



3.5 COMPANY MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

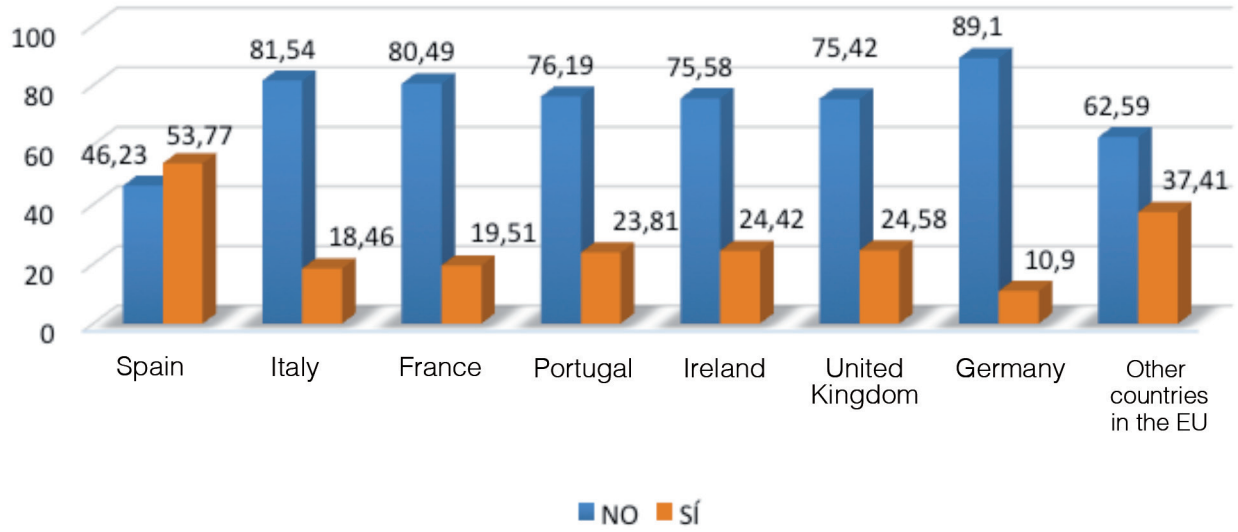
TABLE 19: Has migraine prevented you from getting a job? Answers according to the different countries

HAS MIGRAINE PREVENTED YOU FROM GETTING A JOB?				
Country	YES (n=1050)	NO (n=2204)	Total (n=3254)	p-value
Spain	542 (53.77)	466 (46.23)	1.008 (100)	
Italy	48 (18.46)	212 (81.54)	260 (100)	
France	16 (19.51)	66 (80.49)	82 (100)	
Portugal	30 (23.81)	96 (76.19)	126 (100)	
Ireland	53 (24.42)	164 (75.58)	217 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	73 (24.58)	224 (75.42)	297 (100)	
Germany	75 (10.9)	613 (89.1)	688 (100)	
Another country in the EU	211 (37.41)	353 (62.59)	564 (100)	
Total	1.048 (32.33)	2.194 (67.67)	3.242 (100)	
Not available	2	10	12	

Workers from most countries (67.67%) report not having had any impediment to access to any type of work due to the fact of suffering from migraine. In Spain and other EU countries, there is the highest proportion of people who report having had difficulties accessing work due to migraine.

3.5

FIGURE 14. Has migraine prevented you from getting a job? Answers according to the different countries



3.5

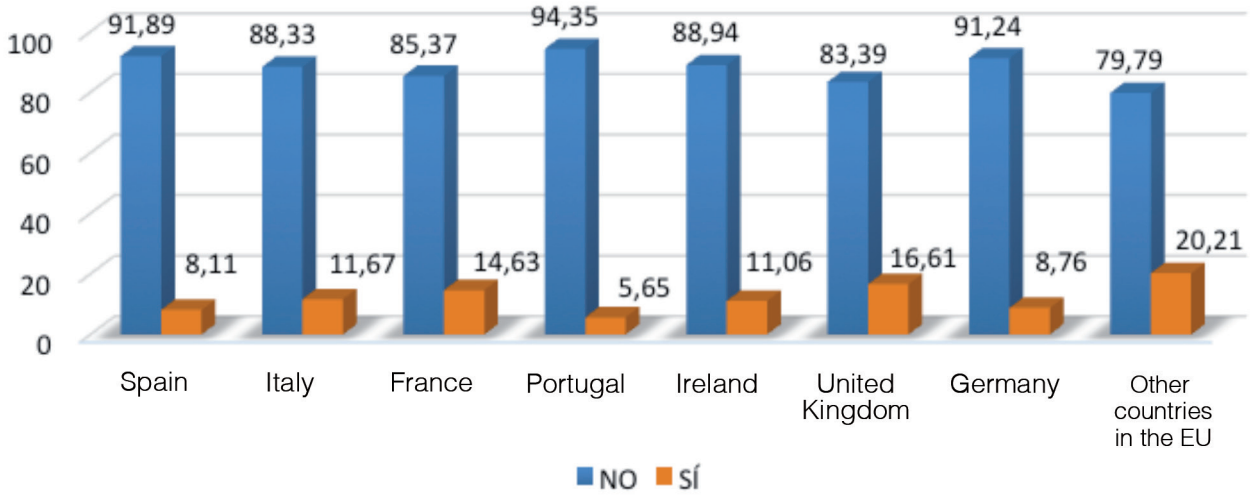
TABLE 20: Have you been fired from your job or has your contract not been renewed because you suffer from migraine? Answers according to the different countries

HAVE YOU BEEN FIRED FROM YOUR JOB OR HAS YOUR CONTRACT NOT BEEN RENEWED BECAUSE YOU SUFFER FROM MIGRAINE?				
Country	YES (n=377)	NO (n=2845)	Total (n=3222)	p-value
Spain	80 (8.11)	906 (91.89)	986 (100)	
Italy	30 (11.67)	227 (88.33)	257 (100)	
France	12 (14.63)	70 (85.37)	82 (100)	
Portugal	7 (5.65)	117 (94.35)	124 (100)	
Ireland	24 (11.06)	193 (88.94)	217 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	49 (16.61)	246 (83.39)	295 (100)	
Germany	60 (8.76)	625 (91.24)	685 (100)	
Another country in the EU	114 (20.21)	450 (79.79)	564 (100)	
Total	376 (11.71)	2.834 (88.29)	3.210 (100)	
Not available	1	11	12	

Workers in most countries (88.29%) reported no problems with dismissal or renewal of their contract due to migraine. The bloc of other EU countries, the United Kingdom and France were the most frequent to report layoffs or non-renewals of contracts due to migraine.

3.5

FIGURE 15. Have you been fired from your job or has your contract not been renewed because you suffer from migraine? Answers according to the different countries



3.5

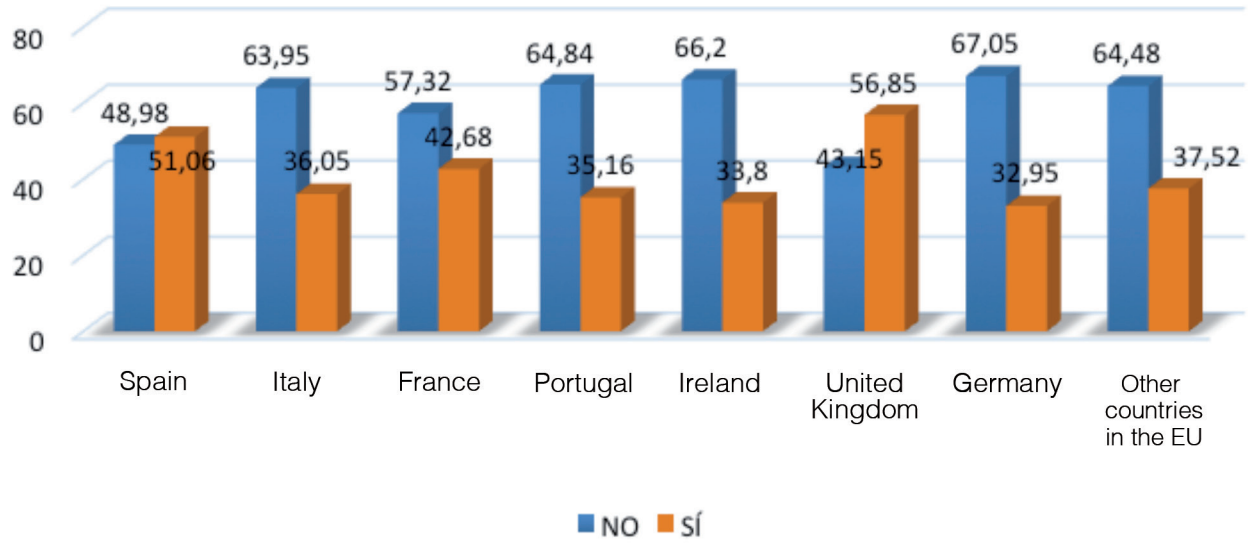
TABLE 21: Have you had any difficulties in your company due to migraine? Answers according to the different countries

HAVE YOU HAD ANY DIFFICULTIES IN YOUR COMPANY DUE TO MIGRAINE?				
Country	YES (n=1361)	NO (n=1875)	Total (n=3236)	p-value
Spain	508 (51.06)	487 (48.94)	995 (100)	
Italy	93 (36.05)	165 (63.95)	258 (100)	
France	35 (42.68)	47 (57.32)	82 (100)	
Portugal	45 (35.16)	83 (64.84)	128 (100)	
Ireland	73 (33.8)	143 (66.2)	216 (100)	<0.0001
United Kingdom	166 (56.85)	126 (43.15)	292 (100)	
Germany	227 (32.95)	462 (67.05)	689 (100)	
Another country in the EU	212 (37.52)	353 (62.48)	565 (100)	
Total	1.359 (42.14)	1.866 (57.86)	3.225 (100)	
Not available	2	9	11	

Up to 42.14% of the workers surveyed reported having had difficulties in their company due to suffering from migraine. United Kingdom, Spain and France report more labour problems due to migraine.

3.5

FIGURE 16. Have you had any difficulties in your company due to migraine?



3.5

TABLE 22: "If you have had difficulties or labor conflict due to limitations-loss of productivity to adequately perform your work due to migraine, how often has it happened?" Answer according to different countries.

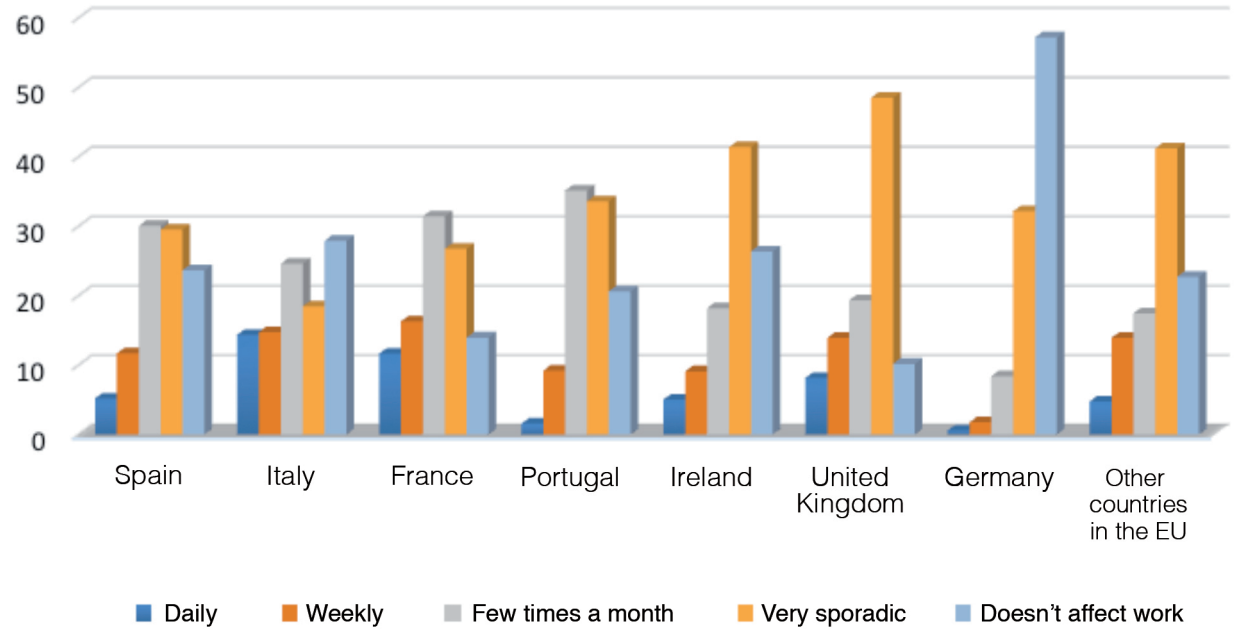
LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY DUE TO MIGRAINE							
Country	Daily (n=165)	Weekly (n=329)	Few times a month (n=685)	Very sporadic (n=1097)	Doesn´t affect work (n=957)	Total (n=3312)	p-value
Spain	51 (5.17)	115 (11.66)	296 (30.02)	291 (29.51)	233 (23.63)	986 (99.99)	
Italy	35 (14.34)	36 (14.75)	60 (24.59)	45 (18.44)	68 (27.87)	244 (99.99)	
France	10 (11.63)	14 (16.28)	27 (31.4)	23 (26.74)	12 (13.95)	86 (100)	
Portugal	2 (1.53)	12 (9.16)	46 (35.11)	44 (33.59)	27 (20.61)	131 (100)	
Ireland	11 (5)	20 (9.09)	40 (18.18)	91 (41.36)	58 (26.36)	220 (99.99)	0.0005
United Kingdom	24 (8.14)	41 (13.9)	57 (19.32)	143 (48.47)	30 (10.17)	295 (100)	
Germany	4 (0.58)	12 (1.74)	58 (8.39)	222 (32.13)	395 (57.16)	691 (100)	
Another country in the EU	27 (4.75)	79 (13.91)	99 (17.43)	234 (41.2)	129 (22.71)	568 (100)	
Total	164 (5.09)	329 (10.21)	683 (21.2)	1.093(33.93)	952 (29.56)	3.221(99.99)	
Not available	51 (5.17)	115 (11.66)	296 (30.02)	291(29.51)	233 (23.63)	986 (99.99)	

Only 29.56% of the total number of workers report that migraine does not affect labour productivity, assuming a difficulty or some labour conflict due to it. The most frequent response (33.93% of workers) is that they have very sporadic labour difficulties, especially in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the group of other EU countries. There are countries such as Portugal, France and Spain where the repercussion occurs up to once a month with a prevalence greater than 30%.

In Italy and France, daily conflicts due to migraine sufferers are more frequent than in other countries; and Germany is the country where the highest percentage of workers, well above the average, indicates no labor impact.

3.5

FIGURE 17. "If you have had difficulties or labor conflict due to limitations-loss of productivity to adequately perform your work due to migraine, how often has it happened?" Answer according to different countries.



3.5

TABLE 23: Have you asked to be considered as a particularly sensitive worker because of your migraine in relation to the job you do? Answer according to different countries.

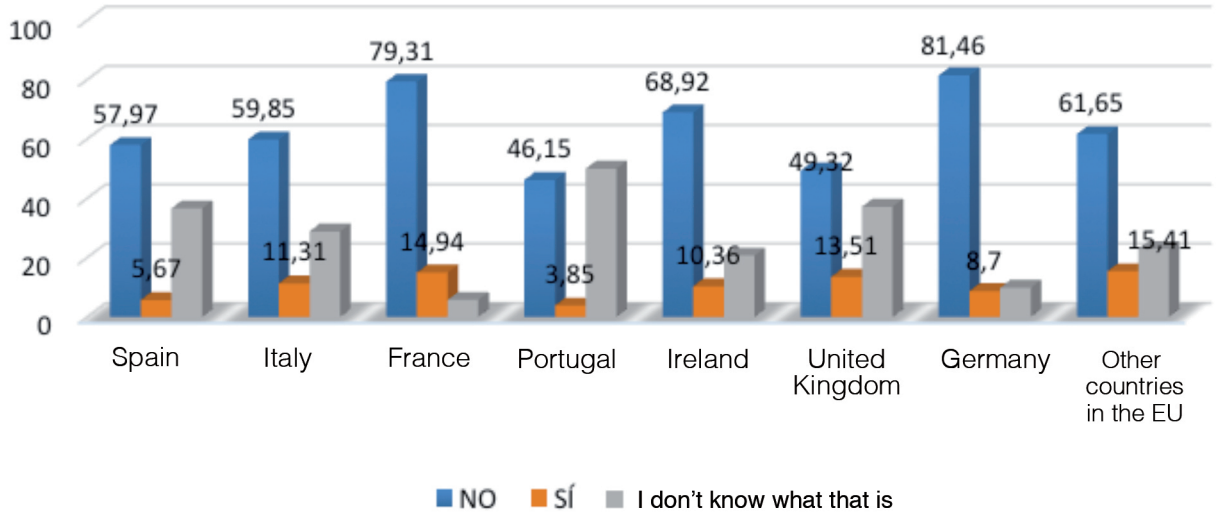
HAVE YOU ASKED TO BE CONSIDERED AS A PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE WORKER BECAUSE OF YOUR MIGRAINE IN RELATION TO THE JOB YOU DO?					
Country	YES (n=321)	NO (n=2117)	I don´t know what that is (n=878)	Total (n=3316)	p-value
Spain	58 (5.67)	593 (57.97)	372 (36.36)	1.023 (100)	
Italy	31 (11.31)	164 (59.85)	79 (28.83)	274 (99.99)	
France	13 (14.94)	69 (79.31)	5 (5.75)	87 (100)	
Portugal	5 (3.85)	60 (46.15)	65 (50)	130 (100)	
Ireland	23 (10.36)	153 (68.92)	46 (20.72)	222 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	40 (13.51)	146 (49.32)	110 (37.16)	296 (99.99)	
Germany	61 (8.7)	571 (81.46)	69 (9.84)	701 (100)	
Another country in the EU	88 (15.41)	352 (61.65)	131 (22.94)	571 (100)	
Total	319 (9.65)	2.108 (63.8)	877 (26.54)	3.304 (99.99)	
Not available	2	9	1	12	

The concept of a particularly sensitive worker is not used or is largely unknown in all participating countries. Among those that have asked to be considered as a particularly sensitive worker, the mixed bloc of EU, France and United Kingdom stand out.

3.5 COMPANY MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

3.5

FIGURE 18. Have you asked to be considered as a particularly sensitive worker because of your migraine in relation to the job you do? Answer according to different countries.



3.5

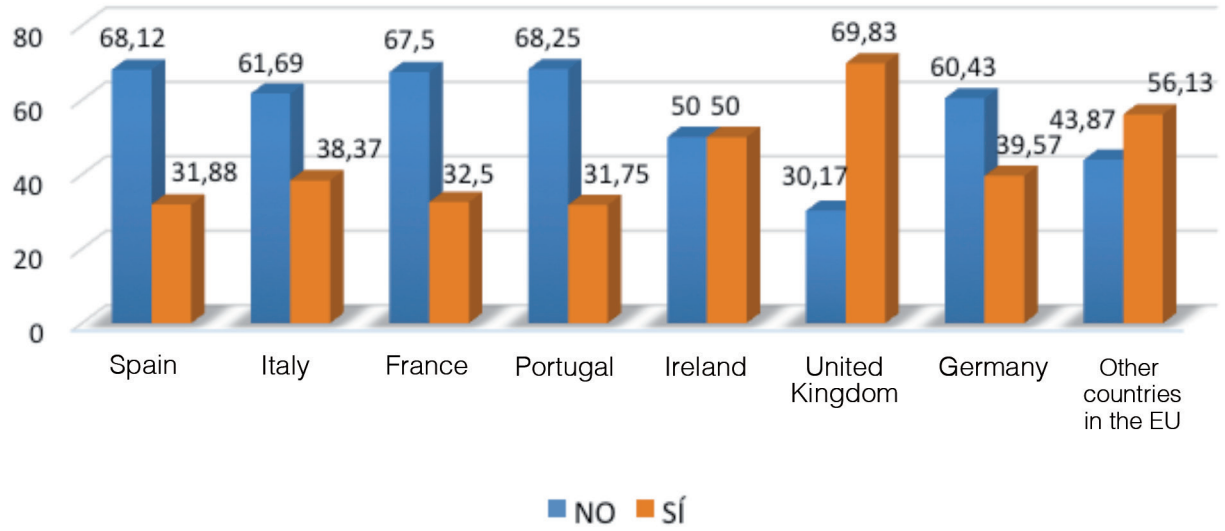
TABLE 24: "Have you ever requested modification of your working conditions because of your migraine?" Answers according to the different countries.

HAVE YOU EVER REQUESTED MODIFICATION OF YOUR WORKING CONDITIONS BECAUDE OF YOUR MIGRAINE?				
Country	YES (n=1389)	NO (n=1841)	Total (n=3230)	p-value
Spain	314 (31.88)	671 (68.12)	985 (100)	
Italy	100 (38.31)	161 (61.69)	261 (100)	
France	26 (32.5)	54 (67.5)	80 (100)	
Portugal	40 (31.75)	86 (68.25)	126 (100)	
Ireland	109 (50)	109 (50)	218 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	206 (69.83)	89 (30.17)	295 (100)	
Germany	273 (39.57)	417 (60.43)	690 (100)	
Another country in the EU	316 (56.13)	247 (43.87)	563 (100)	
Total	1.384 (43.01)	1.834 (56.99)	3.218 (100)	
Not available	5	7	12	

The percentage of workers who have requested changes in their working conditions due to migraine is high (43%), especially high in the United Kingdom, a mixed EU-Ireland bloc.

3.5

FIGURE 19. "Have you ever requested modification of your working conditions because of your migraine?" Answers according to the different countries.



3.5

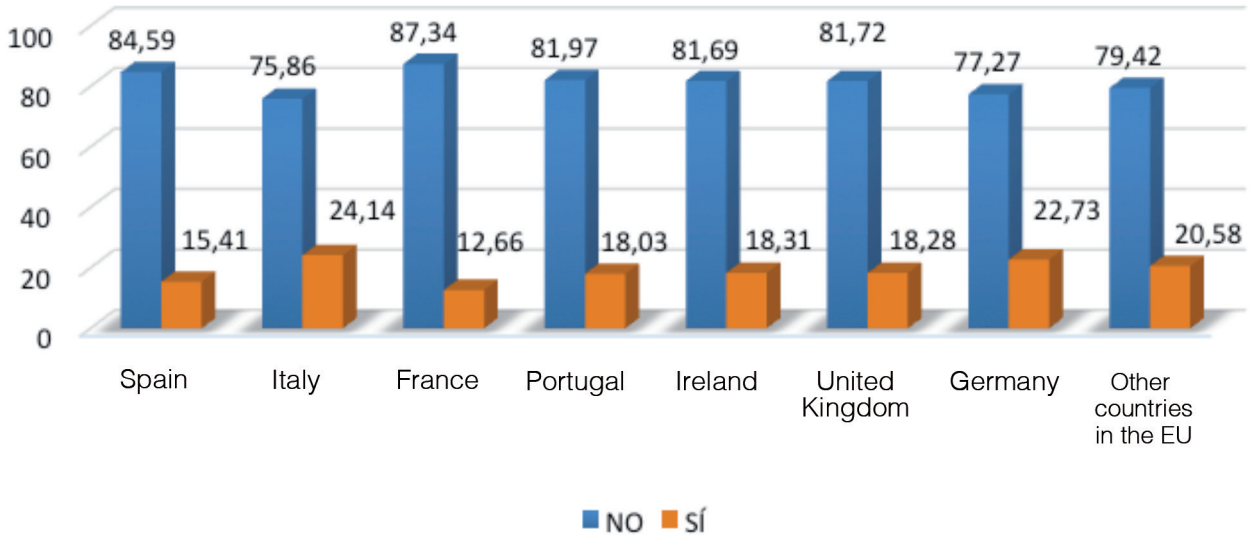
TABLE 25: Have you ever applied for a job change due to migraine? Answers according to the different countries

HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED FOR A JOB CHANGE DUE TO MIGRAINE?				
Country	YES (n=605)	NO (n=2562)	Total (n=3167)	p-value
Spain	147 (15.41)	807 (84.59)	954 (100)	
Italy	63 (24.14)	198 (75.86)	261 (100)	
France	10 (12.66)	69 (87.34)	79 (100)	
Portugal	22 (18.03)	100 (81.97)	122 (100)	
Ireland	39 (18.31)	174 (81.69)	213 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	53 (18.28)	237 (81.72)	290 (100)	
Germany	155 (22.73)	527 (77.27)	682 (100)	
Another country in the EU	114 (20.58)	440 (79.42)	554 (100)	
Total	603 (19.11)	2.552 (80.89)	3.155 (100)	
Not available	2	10	12	

Very many workers have asked to change jobs due to their migraine (19.11%). Italy, Germany and the mixed EU bloc are the countries where this resource is most frequently used (p0.0005).

3.5

FIGURE 20. Have you ever applied for a job change due to migraine? Answers according to the different countries.



3.5

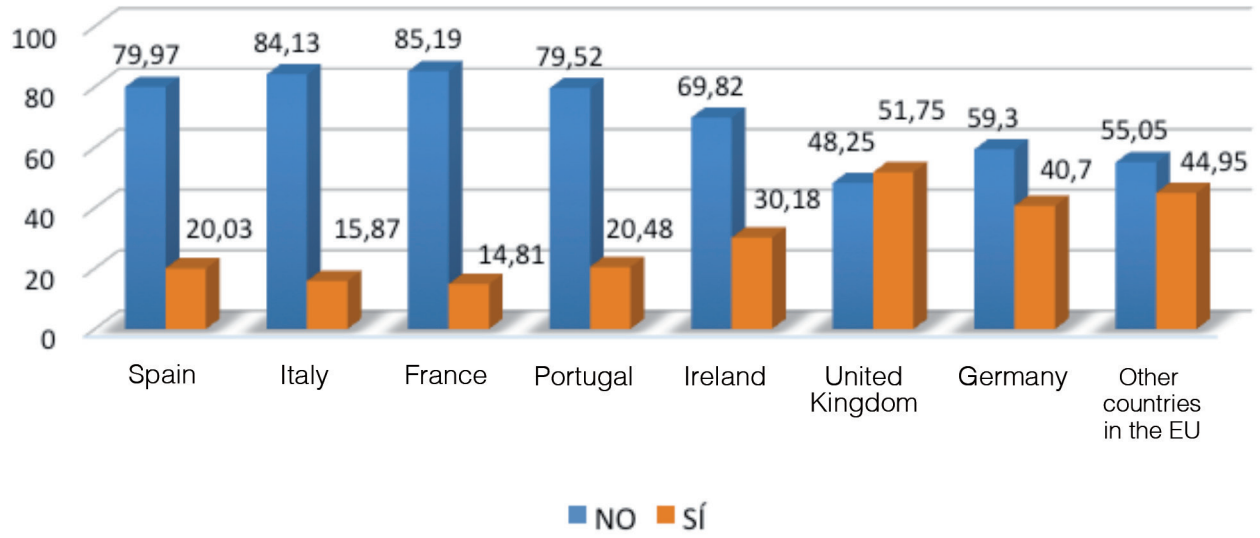
TABLE 26: "If you've requested it, have they adapted or adjusted the job in your company in any way due to your migraine?" Answers according to the different countries.

IF YOU'VE REQUESTED IT, HAVE THEY ADAPTED OR ADJUSTED THE JOB IN YOUR COMPANY IN ANY WAY DUE TO YOUR MIGRAINE?				
Country	YES (n=734)	NO (n=1533)	Total (n=2267)	p-value
Spain	130 (20.03)	519 (79.97)	649 (100)	
Italy	30 (15.87)	159 (84.13)	189 (100)	
France	8 (14.81)	46 (85.19)	54 (100)	
Portugal	17 (20.48)	66 (79.52)	83 (100)	
Ireland	51 (30.18)	118 (69.82)	169 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	118 (51.75)	110 (48.25)	228 (100)	
Germany	208 (40.7)	303 (59.3)	511 (100)	
Another country in the EU	169 (44.95)	207 (55.05)	376 (100)	
Total	731 (32.36)	1.528 (67.64)	2.259 (100)	
Not available	3	5	8	

Up to 32.36% of the workers surveyed were favored by an adaptation of their job due to them suffering from migraine. The United Kingdom, a mixed EU bloc, and Germany are the countries where workers have been most frequently adapted to their jobs because of their migraine.

3.5

FIGURE 21. "If you've requested it, have they adapted or adjusted the job in your company in any way due to your migraine?" Answers according to the different countries.



3.5

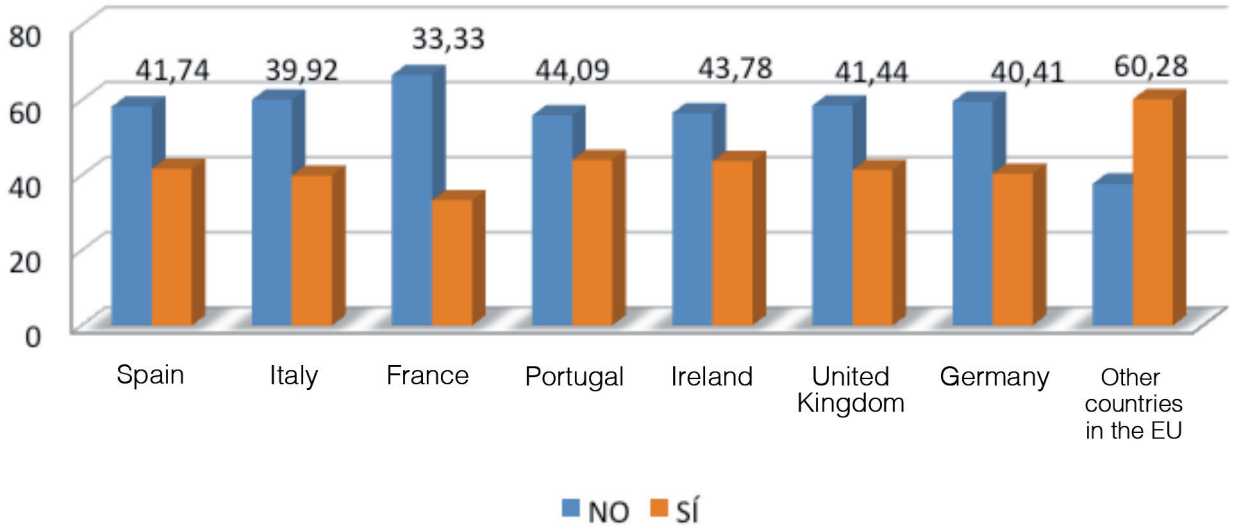
TABLE 27: Have you felt understood and supported by your company because of the limitations caused by your migraine? Answers according to the different countries.

HAVE YOU FELT UNDERSTOOD AND SUPPORTED BY YOUR COMPANY BECAUSE OF THE LIMITATIONS CAUSED BY YOUR MIGRAINE?				
Country	YES (n=1424)	NO (n=1773)	Total (n=3197)	p-value
Spain	402 (41.74)	561 (58.26)	963 (100)	
Italy	105 (39.92)	158 (60.08)	263 (100)	
France	27 (33.33)	54 (66.67)	81 (100)	
Portugal	56 (44.09)	71 (55.91)	127 (100)	
Ireland	95 (43.78)	122 (56.22)	217 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	121 (41.44)	171 (58.56)	292 (100)	
Germany	274 (40.41)	404 (59.59)	678 (100)	
Another country in the EU	340 (60.28)	224 (39.72)	564 (100)	
Total	1.420 (44.58)	1.765 (55.42)	3.185 (100)	
Not available	4	8	12	

There is a high percentage of workers who claim to feel understood by their companies due to the limitations of their migraine (44.58%), highlighting the countries of the mixed EU bloc. France, on the other hand, is the country where the workers surveyed are least supported or understood.

3.5

FIGURE 22. Have you felt understood and supported by your company because of the limitations caused by your migraine? Answers according to the different countries.



3.5

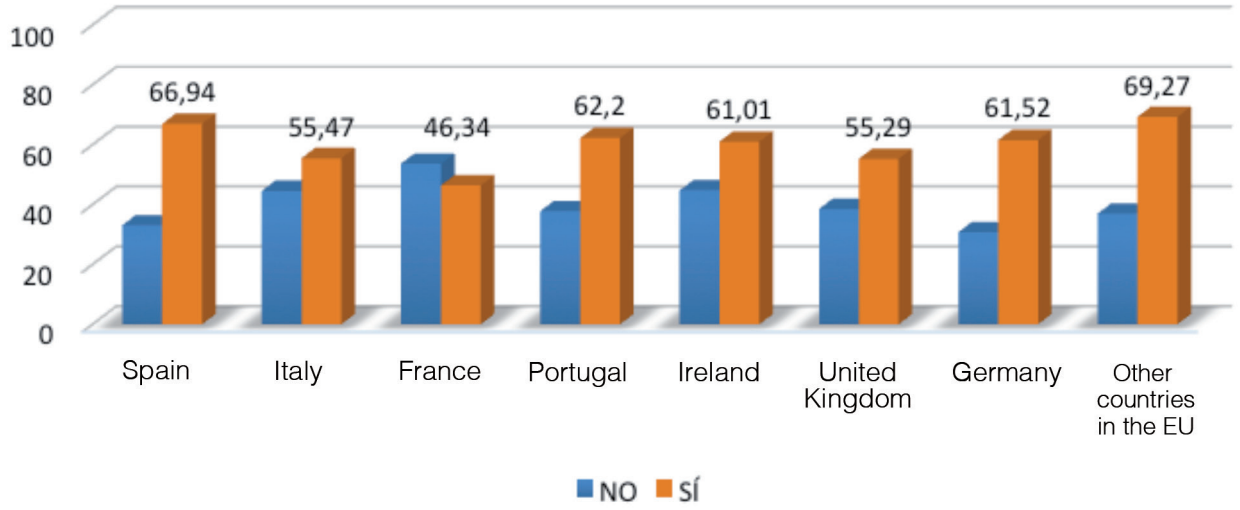
TABLE 28: "Have you felt understood and supported by your peers regarding the limitations caused by migraine?" Response from different countries.

HAVE YOU FELT UNDERSTOOD AND SUPPORTED BY YOUR PEERS REGARDING THE LIMITATIONS CAUSED BY MIGRAINE?				
Country	YES (n=2035)	NO (n=1191)	Total (n=3226)	p-value
Spain	656 (66.94)	324 (33.06)	980 (100)	
Italy	147 (55.47)	118 (44.53)	265 (100)	
France	38 (46.34)	44 (53.66)	82 (100)	
Portugal	79 (62.2)	48 (37.8)	127 (100)	
Ireland	133 (61.01)	85 (38.99)	218 (100)	0.0005
United Kingdom	162 (55.29)	131 (44.71)	293 (100)	
Germany	422 (61.52)	264 (38.48)	686 (100)	
Another country in the EU	390 (69.27)	173 (30.73)	563 (100)	
Total	2.027 (63.07)	1.187 (36.93)	3.214 (100)	
Not available	8	4	12	

The majority (63.07%) of the workers surveyed feel understood and supported by their colleagues in relation to the limitations implied by migraine. In the mixed bloc and in Spain is where workers most frequently refer to feeling understood by their colleagues due to the limitations of their migraine. France is by far the country where respondents receive the least support from co-workers.

3.5

FIGURE 23. "Have you felt understood and supported by your peers regarding the limitations caused by migraine?" Response from different countries.



MIGRAINE AT THE WORK
STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

CONCLUSIONS

This document has been funded by EMHA

and with the scientific backing of AEEMT

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY is carried out as a result of the survey of patients working from 7 countries of the European Union and leaving open the option of including patients from other countries. The survey is translated into Spanish, French, English, Italian and German and is made available in electronic format on the EMHA website: https://www.emhallian-ce.org/what-is- emha/

A total of 3,342 patients answered the questionnaire. Each of the 31 questions that make up the questionnaire was analyzed and presented using frequency tables (absolute frequency (N), relative frequency (% with respect to N=3342) and valid relative frequency (with respect to the total available data).

The initial description shows the following results:

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARTICIPANTS

1. 85.13% are in the middle-aged and working age bracket.
2. 90% of the participants were women.
3. Participation has not been homogeneous in all countries, with Spain and Germany as the countries with the highest participation.
4. The participants live in medium to large cities (35% in localities of more than 250,000 inhabitants and 72.5 in towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants).
5. Most of the patients who have participated are highly qualified (69% with higher education and 27% with intermediate education).
6. Patients receive moderate support from their environment during migraine crises. (44,06%).
7. Patients live in urban areas (68.63%).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MIGRAINE

1. 32.3% have chronic or chronified migraine crises and, although migraines without aura are more frequent, 24% have both types of crises, with and without aura.
2. Seizures are prolonged (65% have seizures lasting up to 6 or more hours).
3. High frequency of seizures (67% have more than 3 seizures per month).
4. Migraine control is carried out by neurologists and/or primary care/family physicians (more than 50%), although 25.6% declare not receiving any type of medical surveillance or they self-monitor.
5. Under the use of preventive medication (48.7% do not take preventive treatments ordoesn't know what it is).
6. PThe symptomatic treatment is fundamentally with triptans (57%) and/or anti-inflammatory/simple pain-killers. 8.2% have no symptomatic treatment or don't know what a symptomatic treatment is.
7. More than half of the participants use other complementary therapies (55.42%).

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

PHASE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR JOB AND WORKING CONDITIONS

1. The participating workers are mostly employees and work in the healthcare sector and/or public administration.
2. They carry out medium/highly qualified jobs (healthcare, middle management, customer service, etc.).
3. Work-related risks include stress at work, the use of screens, noise and, to a lesser extent, high levels of precision, inappropriate environmental conditions and work shifts.
4. Work mostly in medium/large companies (59%).
5. The companies are located in capitals or industrial estates in capitals (80%).

PREVENTIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT IN OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD PREVENTION

1. A high percentage (43.7%) do not know if their company has a prevention service and/or the type of service it has. Among those who know this information, 37% have their own prevention service.
2. There is a lack of knowledge about the availability of Medical Service in the company, or it is not available (70.6%). Only 18% have a full-time Medical Service and 11% have it part-time.
3. In the monitoring of workers' health as a medical-preventive activity, 25.9% do not know if their company has/performs this activity and 29% never go for the periodic health check-up. Only 21.3% visit the Medical Service on a regular basis every year.
4. Regarding the relationship between migraine and work activity, management and the use of possible preventive options, the majority of workers do not refer to a special conflict, except in some cases warnings. On the other hand, most of the workers affected have not made use of the adaptive preventive options linked to preventive management and feel more understood by their colleagues than by the company in their limitations due to their migraine crises.
5. The concept of special sensitivity included in art. 25 of the Spanish Preventive Law and related to migraine is either unknown or not applied/demanded by the worker.
6. In spite of the frequency of the crises and their duration, the labor repercussion of migraine is low, with only 15% having daily limitations or greater than one week/month (habituation effect?).
7. On days when they do not suffer migraine crises, the patients do not present any type of limitation in their work or it is very sporadic and they are not considered limited for any task or only for some very specific ones.
8. In migraine crises, 94% of workers consider themselves unable to carry out their work. 60% consider themselves disabled only during pain crises.
9. 64.5% consider that work favors their social integration, but that the work sectors do not facilitate it (72.5%).

PREVENTIVE-LABOR DEMANDS OF WORKERS WITH MIGRAINE

Among the options proposed to improve the integration of workers in the workplace in the survey, the following stand out: flexible working hours, having rest or silence zones during crises, working from home (teleworking) options and adaptive work options in their jobs.

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CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, COUNTRY, CHARACTERÍSTICS OF LOCALITY, LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR AREA WHERE WORKER LIVES?

According to the type of migraine:

1. As age increases, the prevalence of chronified migraine increases.
2. In both men and women, the most frequent type of migraine is chronic, although it is more prevalent in women. Migraine with aura is more frequent amongst men, while migraine without aura is suffered more by women.
3. The most frequent type of migraine in almost all countries is chronic, except in Portugal, where both types predominate. In Germany and other EU countries included in the initial study, migraine without aura is more frequent.
4. If you analyze in which country each type of migraine is more frequent: migraines with aura in Ireland; migraines without aura in the block of other EU countries; both types of migraine in Portugal; and chronified migraine in the United Kingdom and Italy.
5. There are no statistically significant differences in what type of migraine predominates according to the characteristics of your locality of residence.
6. In workers with medium or higher education, chronified migraine is the most frequent, while in those with elementary both types predominate, but the differences are not statistically significant.
7. There are no statistically significant differences in which type of migraine is suffered depending on whether you live in urban or rural areas.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, COUNTRY, CHARACTERÍSTICS OF LOCALITY, LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR AREA WHERE WORKER LIVES?

PHASE 2.1

According to the duration of the migraine crisis:

8. As age increases, the duration of crises increases, with maximum prevalence of protracted crises among middle-aged workers (41-60 years).

9. Women are more likely than men to have long-lasting crises (more than 6 hours).

10. Long-term crises predominate in all countries, most notably in the United Kingdom, where 82 per cent of respondents refer to this prolonged duration. Spain is the country with the highest prevalence of short or very short crises.

11. There are no statistically significant differences in the duration of crises according to the characteristics of the locality of residence.

12. Having a higher level of education is related to longer-lasting crises. Very short crises (less than 4 hours) are twice as frequent in workers with elementary education than among those with higher education.

13. In both rural and urban areas, long-term crises predominate, with no statistically significant differences.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, COUNTRY, CHARACTERÍSTICS OF LOCALITY, LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR AREA WHERE WORKER LIVES?

PHASE 2.1

According to medical surveillance for migraine crises:

14. The middle age group (41 to 60 years old) is the one that refers more control by neurologist or family doctor, followed by those included in the group of 21 to 40 years old. Those under the age of 20 are those who most frequently report not having control, and also those who have who have more follow-up by hospital. Control by work doctor is low, predominating among workers aged 21 to 40.

15. With age the control by neurologist increases, being greater among the workers from 41 to 60 years old. There are no statistically significant differences in the control by the family doctor and by the company doctor, depending on age.

16. The control by another specialist increases with age and it is the group of > 61 years that most resorts to them. The younger ones are those who most often have a nurse's check-up or have no check-up at all, twice as many as the older ones.

17. There are gender differences in the type of control: in men, the most frequent is to be followed by neurologist, while in women primary care predominates. Self-monitoring is more common in men than in women.

18. By country, Italy and France are the countries where neurological care is highest and the United Kingdom, Ireland and France where primary care is highest. United Kingdom also stands out in the control by company doctor and by hospital. Self-surveillance is highest in Portugal, Spain and Ireland.

19. The differences in medical control according to the size of the locality of residence are only statistically significant in relation to control carried out by another specialist, which is higher in workers residing in small towns with less than 500 inhabitants.

20. No statistically significant differences have been found in the medical control depending on the level of education.

21. There are no statistical differences according to the area of residence in terms of the type of medical control, except in the control by Primary Care doctor, which is more frequent in rural areas.

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CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, COUNTRY, CHARACTERÍSTICS OF LOCALITY, LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR AREA WHERE WORKER LIVES?

PHASE 2.1

According to preventive treatment for migraine crises:

22. Ignorance of preventive treatments decreases with increasing age, being high in people under 20 (30.46%). Among those undergoing treatment, there are only statistically significant differences in relation to the use of a preventive treatment at all times, on a continuous basis: its use increases with age, being greater in the average age group (41 to 60 years).

23. In the use of preventive treatments, according to gender, the differences are not statistically significant.

24. With regard to preventive treatment according to country of residence, the use of a single treatment always stands out in the United Kingdom, Italy, the block of other EU countries and France; in the use of several preventive treatments on a continuous basis, Ireland and the United Kingdom stand out; patients in Spain, Portugal and France do not take preventive treatments more frequently; and the lack of knowledge of these treatments is greater in Spain, Germany and Ireland. The differences found are statistically significant.

25. With regard to the use of preventive treatments according to their locality of residence, the differences observed are not statistically significant.

26. In the use of preventive treatments according to the level of studies, the differences are only statistically significant in what refers to the lack of knowledge of these treatments, which increases as the level of education increases.

27. Regarding the use of preventive treatments depending on the area of residence, the differences are not statistically significant.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, COUNTRY, CHARACTERÍSTICS OF LOCALITY, LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR AREA WHERE WORKER LIVES?

PHASE 2.1

According to the use of symptomatic treatment during migraine crises:

28. For symptomatic treatments, as age increases, there is less ignorance of the treatments and a smaller number of patients who do not take any treatment, the use of simple pain-killers decreases and the use of anti-inflammatory drugs and triptans increases, with a maximum peak in average ages (41 to 60 years).

29. There are only statistically significant differences in pain management during crises as a function of gender in the use of triptans, being higher among women.

30. The use of simple pain-killers is higher in Germany, Spain and Portugal; anti-inflammatory drugs are used more in Portugal, France and Italy; as for the use of triptans, the block of other EU countries (not included in the initial design) and France stand out; and other symptomatic treatments are used more in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Patients from Spain and the United Kingdom are those who most frequently report not taking symptomatic treatment for pain during crises, and those from Ireland and Fran ce those who show the greatest lack of knowledge of these treatments.

31. There are no statistically significant differences in the treatment for pain during crises according to the characteristics of the locality of residence.

32. The use of anti-inflammatories and triptans for the treatment for pain in crises is greater in patients with higher education. It should be noted that, at a higher educational level, there is a decrease in the number of patients with no treatment during crises or who are unaware of these treatments. These statistically significant differences with respect to the use of pain-killers or other treatments have not been found.

33. Depending on the area of residence, only statistically significant differences are observed in the use of anti-inflammatory drugs, higher in workers living in cities, and in the use of several simultaneous treatments, higher in rural areas.

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CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, COUNTRY, CHARACTERÍSTICS OF LOCALITY, LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR AREA WHERE WORKER LIVES?

PHASE 2.1

According to complementary treatments for migraine:

34. The use of other complementary treatments decreases with increasing age and level of education, and is higher in men.

35. The use of other complementary treatments is higher in Spain and Portugal.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

1. The most prevalent type of migraine among workers is chronic (32.21% of those surveyed), both self-employed and employed. Within the group of employed workers, by labor sectors, the majority is also chronified headache, with workers in the construction sector standing out (44%); in the industrial sector, migraine without aura predominates (30.65%) and among healthcare personnel, we find similar prevalence of chronified migraine and without aura.

2. Although in general the chronic migraine is the most frequent, by jobs, there are differences in the type of migraine suffered: between healthcare and the industry sector the most prevalent type is the migraine without aura, while in the rest of jobs the chronic one prevails, with special prevalence among law enforcement, maintenance and cleaning workers. Intermediate management posts are those that most frequently suffer from migraine aura.

3. There are no significant differences in the type of migraine suffered according to the size of the company. There are no significant differences in the type of migraine according to the rural or urban location of the company.

4. With regard to the duration of the crises, both in self-employed workers and in salaried employees, the average duration of migraine is greater than 6 hours (65.13%), and this is the case in all sectors. This prevalence is particularly high in the construction sector (72%). In the remaining 25% of the population surveyed, migraine lasts between 4 and 6 hours, and it is much rarer for it to last less than 4 hours, with the hospitality sector having the highest prevalence of these short-term migraines with 12.96%.

5. In all positions the majority of subjects present crisis of prolonged duration (more than 6 hours). The cleaning sector stands out, with 86.36% of workers with migraines lasting more than 6 hours and the law enforcement sector with 75.86% prevalence. Industrial workers have crises lasting between 4 and 6 hours are most frequent, while short-term migraines (less than 4 hours) are more frequent among maintenance workers.

6. There are no significant differences in the duration of the crisis, neither in the size of the company nor in its location in rural or urban areas.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to medical surveillance due to migraine crises:

7. Among self-employed workers, the most frequent control is carried out by the neurologist, followed by the primary care/family doctor, while employed workers, in general, are treated mainly by primary care/family doctor and, secondly, by the neurologist. In 13.12% of the cases the follow-up of the migraine will be carried out by another specialist. The participation of doctors at work in the treatment of migraine is scarce, being somewhat higher in employed workers (3.78%) than in the self-employed.

8. It is worth highlighting the high percentage of workers who refer to self-monitoring: 23.1% of self-employed workers and 25.8% of employed workers as a whole. By sector, the highest percentage of self-control was observed in the hospitality sector (36.1%) and the healthcare sector (29.6%).

9. There is greater medical control of crises by neurologists among self-employed workers (56.6%) than among employed workers (52.21%), but no statistically significant differences by sector are observed.

10. There is greater control by the primary care physician among employed workers, with significant differences between them, highlighting those in the construction sector (72%) and public administration (60%) as those who refer to control with the primary care physician more frequently.

11. The percentage of workers with control by another specialist is small, although higher among self-employed workers. There are statistically significant diffe rences between employed workers by sector, with construction workers being one of the sectors that receives the most attention from another specialist.

12. There are no significant differences by sector with respect to the control of migraine carried out by nurses.

13. The majority of workers refer to carrying out medical control, but by sectors, the hospitality industry is where most self-control is registered.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to medical surveillance due to migraine crises:

14. In all workplaces the majority of subjects refer to receiving assistance by neurologist or by primary care. However, follow-up by the family doctor at the customer service posts prevails. A quarter of those surveyed reported having self-surveillance of their migraine, 13% went to other specialists and very rarely the follow-up was carried out by the nurse or the doctor at work (3.42- 2.5%).

15. Of note is the number of workers in maintenance and law enforcement positions among those with neurological check-ups (75-62%), with industry workers having the least frequent visits to this specialist (47%).

16. More than half of those surveyed also refer to the family doctor/primary care for migraine follow-up. There are no significant differences by position with respect to the frequency with which these specialists seek care for migraine.

17. There are no significant differences related to the job position with respect to the care received by the doctor at work due to migraine.

18. The small number of workers who are monitored by another specialist is noteworthy. Workers in managerial positions and industry operators refer more to other specialists.

19. There are no significant differences related to the job regarding the care received by nurses due to migraine.

20. Healthcare workers are those who report following migraine self-surveillance more frequently.

21. Regardless of the size of the company, the majority of workers most often receive care by primary care and secondarily by the neurologist.

22. There are no significant differences in care by the neurologist and/or primary care physician in relation to the size of the company.

23. The number of workers indicating assistance by the company doctor is very small, although it increases as the size of the company increases, being higher in large companies.

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CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to medical surveillance due to migraine crises:

24. There are no significant differences in the care by another specialist, the follow-up by a nurse or in the fact of not following a medical control, in relation to the size of the company.

25. Regardless of the urban or rural location of the company, the majority of workers refer more frequently to primary care, with the neurologist in second place.

26. There are statistically significant differences regarding to the care of migraine by the neurologist depending on the location of the company: it predominates in urban environments.

27. Although more workers refer to primary care, regardless of whether the company is located in a rural or urban setting, the prevalence of primary care follow-up prevails in urban rather than rural settings. There are no significant differences according to the location of the company in the care provided by a doctor at work, another specialist or by a nurse, nor due to the fact that the company does not have a medical check-up.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to the use and knowledge of preventive treatments for migraine:

28. Analyzing the data according to the worker's current company-sector, 35% of the workers do not take preventive treatment for migraine. Of those who do, 26% receive only one treatment a day and nearly 9 per cent receive several treatments. 15% take a single preventive treatment, but only in seasonally, and 5% take several treatments at the same time also seasonally. There are 9.6% of workers who do not know what a preventive treatment is.

29. Employees, as a whole, take continuous preventive treatment (always) with a single drug more frequently than the self-employed. Among the workers who do have a single drug prescribed as a continuous preventive treatment, the construction sector stands out by far (40%).

30. There are no significant differences with respect to the follow-up with a single drug as a seasonal preventive treatment only, when it is related to the worker's current company-sector of work.

31. There are no significant differences with regard to the fact that several drugs are used as seasonal preventive treatments in relation to the company or the worker's current sector of work. Nor is there with respect to not having any kind of preventive treatment.

32. Only 10% of workers do not know what a preventive treatment is, regardless of whether they are self-employed or employees. By sectors, other services, teachers and commercial service workers are the most ignorant of these therapies.

33. Although most workers do not carry a single drug as a continuous preventive treatment, regardless of the position they hold, there are significant differences between those who do. It is the law enforcement sector that follows it most frequently (58%), almost doubling the overall prevalence, while it is rare for industry operators to do so (18%).

34. There are no significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of seasonal migraine crises (with a single drug) depending on the job in question. while it is rare for industry operators to do so (18%).

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CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to the use and knowledge of preventive treatments for migraine:

35. There are significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of migraine crises on a continuous basis with various drugs, depending on the job occupied. It is most frequently followed by workers in the maintenance sector (17.9%), while it is infrequent among customer service jobs (7.5%).

36. There are no significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of seasonal migraine crises with various drugs, depending on the job occupied, nor in relation to the fact that no type of preventive treatment of migraine crises is followed, depending on the job occupied.

37. There are significant differences according to the position occupied in relation to the fact of knowing the existence of preventive treatments for migraine. The greatest lack of knowledge is found among workers in industry and those in other sectors in general.

38. There are significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of migraine crises (1 treatment always) according to the size of the company. It is carried out more frequently by workers in large companies (32.7%) and in a lower proportion in micro-companies (24.2%).

39. There are no significant differences in relation to the preventive treatment of migraine crises according to the size of the company where work is carried out when one or several treatments are followed at different times of the year or always several treatments. Nor are they related to patients' lack of knowledge of preventive treatments.

40. The use of preventive treatment is not related to the location of the company, but the lack of knowledge about these treatments is, which is greater in rural areas.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to the use of symptomatic treatments during migraine crises:

41. Most of the workers in the study use triptans as a treatment for migraine crises, with a greater use among self-employed workers than among employees. Simple pain-killers and anti- inflammatory drugs are both used in a similar proportion, but their greater use in self-employed workers also stands out, a trend that is also maintained for the follow-up of other symptomatic treatments or of several treatments in unison. The proportion of workers who do not receive any treatment is very low (just over 2%).

42. There is no significant relationship between the use of simple analgesics, other symptomatic treatments or the use of several symptomatic treatments not mentioned above in relation to the labor sector occupied by the worker.

43. Significant differences can be observed in relation to the use of simple pain-killers according to the labor sector occupied by the worker, highlighting that: the use of NSAIDs is greater in the hospitality sector, the healthcare sector and in teachers. The use of triptans is greater in employees and especially in healthcare workers, industry workers, public administration and qualified professionals. Non-use of symptomatic treatment predominates among hospitality workers and in the mixed group of other sectors.

44. There is an increased use of simple pain-killers when there is a migraine crisis in healthcare workers, managers and teachers.

45. There is increased use of NSAIDs for the treatment of the migraine crisis among healthcare workers, customer service posts and teachers.

46. The use of triptans is greater among maintenance personnel, managers and law enforcement workers.

47. Law enforcement workers, health workers and teachers are more likely to resort to other symptomatic treatments for migraine crisis than the rest of work sectors.

48. There are no significant differences with respect to the use of several symptomatic treatments or the fact that they do not have a treatment, in relation to the job post occupied.

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CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to the use of symptomatic treatments during migraine crises:

49. The greatest lack of knowledge about symptomatic treatments occurs between workers in cleaning, customer service and in the mixed sector of others professions.

50. The use of symptomatic treatments is not related to the size of the company, except in the case of triptans, the use of which is greater in medium-sized companies.

51. There are no significant differences in relation to the treatment of pain during a migraine crisis, according to the location of the company where you work, except for the use of triptans, the use of which is more frequent among workers in companies located in urban areas. On the other hand, in rural areas there is a greater ignorance of symptomatic treatments.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRAINE VARY ACCORDING TO WORKING CONDITIONS?

PHASE 2.2

According to the use of complementary treatments for migraine crises:

52. The use of complementary treatments for migraine is higher among self-employed workers, as half of them refer to using them. Among employees, by sector, their use is prevalent in the construction sector, among qualified professionals and in public administration.

53. By jobs, the greatest use of complementary treatments occurs among managers, middle managers and teachers. There is no statistical significance in the use of these therapies according to the size of the company or its location.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO PREVENTIVE LABOR CONDITIONS VARY FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY?

1. In ALL countries, the two most frequently reported risks are work stress and use of screens. Thirdly, the most prevalent risk referred to is noise in all countries except Spain and Portugal, where the third place is occupied by jobs requiring great attention or precision.

A. In all participating countries, the number of workers who do not perform CMM at work is higher (88.68%). The countries with the highest number of workers who refer CMM in their work are France, Ireland, Italy and Germany.

B. There are no significant differences in noise exposure according to the country of work.

C. In the participating countries the majority of workers do not report exposure to chemicals at work (91.49%). The most frequently exposed are, in that order, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain and Italy.

D. The percentage of workers referring to stress at work is very high (77.65%). The United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and France stand out above the average.

E. Overall, exposure to shift/night work is low among the workers surveyed (15.4%). Those most frequently referring to this risk are those in Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

F. Workers who are not at risk from driving vehicles predominate (95.9%). Ireland, the United Kingdom and the block of EU countries not included in the initial design stand out among those with this risk.

G. There are no significant differences in vibration exposure according to the country in which the work is carried out.

H. Jobs that require precision and attention are very prevalent among workers in Portugal and Spain (50.76% and 41.48%, respectively), unlike what happens in the rest of the European countries participating in the study.

I. There are no significant differences in the handling of risk machinery according to the country.

J. The majority of countries (79.78%) reported not having poor environmental conditions in their workplace, with only 20.22% of workers reporting poor environmental conditions. Ireland and the United Kingdom stand out, with significant results, with almost double the average percentage.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO PREVENTIVE LABOR CONDITIONS VARY FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY?

PHASE 2.3

K. . Workers in most countries (80.71%) report not having inadequate ergonomic conditions in their workplace. Poor ergonomic conditions stand out with significant results in the United Kingdom, Germany and EU block of countries not included in the initial design.

L. The use of screens is high in all countries (63.87%), highlighting with significant results in the UK, France and Germany.

M. There are no significant differences in exposure to other risks according to the country.

N. Workers in most countries (93.3%) report knowing the risks present in the workplace. The greatest ignorance of job risks with significant results occurs in the block of EU countries not included in the initial design, Portugal and France.

2. Noticeable is the high percentage of workers who do not know what type of PS they have in their company, and it is in Spain where there is the greatest lack of knowledge. The Own PSs are the majority in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany and External PSs in Portugal, France and the EU block not included in the initial design.

3. In Spain, the highest percentage of ignorance about the existence of MS in the company is observed. In Ireland, France and Italy there is no majority of MS in the company; in Germany and Portugal they refer more frequently that it exists part-time; and in Germany, Spain and Portugal it is where they indicate having the most full-time MS.

4. France is by far the country with the highest annual MRI attendance; biannual attendance is more prevalent in Portugal and Italy; sporadic attendance is dominated by other EU countries and Ireland; Germany is the country with the highest percentage of never attending a health surveillance check-up, followed by the United Kingdom; and Spain is where they report the greatest lack of knowledge about whether or not regular check-ups exist.

5. Workers in most countries (67.67%) report having had no impediment accessing health care due to the fact of suffering migraine. In Spain and other EU countries, there is the highest proportion of people who report having had difficulties accessing work due to migraine.

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO PREVENTIVE LABOR CONDITIONS VARY FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY?

PHASE 2.3

6. Workers in the majority of countries (88.29%) report not having had any problem of dismissal or renewal of their contract due to them suffering from migraine. The bloc of other EU countries, the United Kingdom and France are the most frequent to report dismissals or non-renewals of contracts due to migraine.

7. Up to 42.14% of the workers surveyed reported having had difficulties in their company due to them suffering from migraine. The United Kingdom, Spain and France reported more labor problems due to migraine.

8. Only 29.56% of the total number of workers report that migraine does not affect labor productivity, assuming a difficulty or some labor conflict due to it.

9. The most frequent response (33.93% of workers) is that they have very sporadic labor difficulties, especially in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the group of other EU countries. There are countries such as Portugal, France and Spain where the repercussion occurs up to once a month with a prevalence greater than 30%.

10. In Italy and France, daily conflicts due to migraine are more frequent than in other countries; and Germany is the country with the highest number of migraine sufferers who indicate no impact at work.

11. The concept of a sensitive worker is not used or is unknown in all participating countries. Among those that have asked to be considered as particularly sensitive workers, the mixed bloc of the EU, France and the United Kingdom stand out.

12. The percentage of workers who have requested changes in their working conditions due to migraine is high (43%), especially high in the United Kingdom, a mixed EU-Ireland bloc.

13. Very few workers have asked to change jobs due to migraine (19.11%). Italy, Germany and the mixed EU bloc are the countries where this resource is most frequently used (p 0.0005).

EMHA

CONCLUSIONS OF DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

DO PREVENTIVE LABOR CONDITIONS VARY FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY?

PHASE 2.3

14. Up to 32.36% of the workers surveyed have been favored by an adaptation of their job due to the fact that they suffer from migraine. The United Kingdom, a mixed EU bloc, and Germany are the countries where workers have had adaptive measures in their places of work.

15. There is a high percentage of workers who claim to feel understood by their companies due to the limitations due to their migraine (44.58%), highlighting the countries of the mixed EU bloc. France, on the other hand, is the country where the workers surveyed are least supported or understood.

16. The majority (63.07%) of the workers surveyed feel understood and supported by their colleagues in relation to the limitations implied by migraine. In the mixed bloc and in Spain is where workers most often refer to feeling understood by their peers due to the limitations caused by their migraine. France is by far the country where respondents receive the least support from co-workers.