Chronic migraine (CM) is a common condition affecting approximately 1% of the US population. Females experience CM at a higher rate than males (1.3% vs 0.6%, respectively) [1]. Migraine experiences symptoms in various combinations and with variation in frequency and consequent disability. Among those with an International Classification of Headache Disorders, Second Edition (ICHD-2) diagnostic of migraine, headache frequency ranges from episodic migraines (EM; occurring >15 days per month) to CM (occurring ≥15 days per month). Migraine impact on daily function ranges from minimal to completely incapacitating [2].

Previous research has demonstrated the existence of socioeconomic, headache-related disability, and employment status differences between individuals with CM and EM [3]. CaMEO (Chronic Migraine Epidemiology & Outcomes) is a prospective, web-based cohort study, initiated in September 2012. Quota sampling was employed to ensure that the study sample resembled the US population [4]. CaMEO was approved by Albert Einstein Medical Center Institutional Review Board.

Ongoing data collection will allow us to characterize the longitudinal course and consequences of CM and EM.

**RESULTS**

- **Screening Results:** 16,789 of 80,783 (20.8%) respondents met the ICHD-2 criteria for migraine and were eligible for inclusion. Of the eligible respondents, 1,476 (8.8%) had CM and 15,313 (91.2%) had EM. Mean ages were comparable between the 2 groups: participants with CM had a mean age of 41.3 years, and those with EM had a mean age of 43.6 years (P = 0.32; Table 1).

- **Sociodemographic, Disability, and Employment Differences Between Persons With Chronic and Episodic Migraine:**

  - **Age and household members:**
    - Mean ages were comparable between the 2 groups: participants with CM had a mean age of 41.3 years, and those with EM had a mean age of 43.6 years (P = 0.32; Table 1).

  - **Gender:**
    - Male: 3,146 (32.5%) had CM and 3,262 (21.5%) had EM. Mean ages were comparable between the 2 groups: participants with CM had a mean age of 37.6 years, and those with EM had a mean age of 34.9 years (P = 0.03; Table 1).

  - **Race/ethnicity:**
    - Obese (≥30 kg/m²) were more likely to have CM than EM (P < 0.001; Table 1).

  - **Education:**
    - Participants with CM were more likely to have completed fewer years of education (34.9% vs 45.9% had bachelor’s degree or higher; P < 0.001; Table 1).

  - **Marital status:**
    - CM participants had a greater proportion of whites (87.5% vs 83.3%; P < 0.001) and were less likely to be employed full-time or part-time (64.6% vs 68.4%; P < 0.001; Table 1).

- **Migraine impact on daily function ranges from minimal to completely incapacitating.**

**DISCUSSIONS**

**CM is associated with a greater financial and occupational burden than EM.**

- Participants with CM experienced higher levels of headache-related disability, unemployment, and underemployment, with corresponding reductions in personal and household income than those with EM.

**REFERENCES**


**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This research was supported by Allergan, Inc., Irvine, CA (also funded national support for poster development, presented by Andrea Kelly, MPH, and Kris Schuler, MS, at Complete Healthcare Communications, Inc. (Chesapeake, Va).)

**CONCLUSIONS**

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