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Hospital admissions due to migraine and other headache syndromes among women of reproductive age in Brazil between 2014 and 2023

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Introduction
Migraine and other headache syndromes represent an important cause of morbidity, with functional, social, and economic impact, especially among women of reproductive age. Although these conditions are frequently managed in outpatient settings, they may lead to hospital admissions and generate costs for the Brazilian Unified Health System.

Objective
To analyze the epidemiological and hospital profile of admissions due to migraine and other headache syndromes among women aged 15 to 49 years in Brazil between 2014 and 2023.

Methods
This is an ecological, retrospective, and descriptive study with a quantitative approach, based on secondary data from the Hospital Information System of the Brazilian Unified Health System, available through TabNet/DataSUS. Hospital admissions of female patients aged 15 to 49 years, registered in Brazil from 2014 to 2023 and classified in the ICD-10 Morbidity List as "Migraine and other headache syndromes" were included. The variables analyzed were year of admission, age group, region, number of hospital admissions, total amount, mean admission cost, mean length of hospital stay, deaths, and hospital mortality rate.

Results
During the analyzed period, 40,992 hospital admissions were recorded. The most affected age group was 30 to 39 years, with 12,563 admissions (30.6%), followed by 20 to 29 years, with 12,384 admissions (30.2%). The Southeast Region accounted for the highest number of admissions, with 14,439 records (35.2%), followed by the Northeast Region, with 11,487 records (28.0%). The total amount related to hospital admissions was R$ 15,972,814.08, with a national mean amount of R$ 389.66 per admission. The mean length of hospital stay was 3.7 days. A total of 153 hospital deaths were recorded, with a hospital mortality rate of 0.37%. The Northeast Region concentrated the highest absolute number of deaths, with 81 records, while the highest hospital mortality rate was observed in the North Region, at 0.90%.

Conclusion
Hospital admissions due to migraine and other headache syndromes among women of reproductive age represent a relevant hospital demand within the Brazilian Unified Health System, with greater concentration among young adult women, especially those aged 20 to 39 years. The findings demonstrate healthcare and economic impact, as well as regional inequalities in hospital indicators, reinforcing the importance of early diagnosis, appropriate outpatient management, and crisis prevention strategies.

Keywords:
Migraine
Headache
Hospitalization
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