



Hospitalization for migraine and other headache syndromes at Walter Cantídio University Hospital between 2018 and 2022: an epidemiological analysis

João Marcelo Albuquerque Beserra De Sousa; Francisco Duque de Paiva Giudice Junior; Leonardo José Rodrigues de Araújo Melo; Kauane Emily Ribeiro Aureliano; Francisco Luciano Honório Barreto Cavalcante; Emanuela Freire Caetano Davi; Pedro Vitor Ferreira Rodrigues; Leonardo Elias Araujo dos Santos; Mariana Alcântara Tavares; Rodrigo Fagundes da Rosa; Bruno Henrique Alcântara Lopes de Sousa

Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza - CE - Brazil.

Categoria: Epidemiologia, Desfechos e Impacto das Cefaleias

Introduction

Headache is defined as any painful process referred to in the cephalic segment, which can affect one of the facial or cranial structures. This term is characterized as one of the main complaints in medical care. Among the different types of headache, migraine stands out, which presents itself as a moderate to intense, usually unilateral, late and often accompanied by nausea, vomiting and discomfort due to light, noise and smells. Furthermore, in addition to migraine, it is necessary to highlight the existence of other pain syndromes headaches, such as tension headache, chronic post-traumatic headache and vascular headache, which, together with migraine, substantially harm the lives of many people. According to Brazilian Headache Society(SBCe), approximately 140 million people in Brazil are affected by some type of headache, a condition with substantial social and economic implications, leading to work absenteeism and contributing to anxiety and depression. Therefore, based on the Walter Cantídio University Hospital, within the Medicine College complex of the Federal University of Ceará, it is important to carry out epidemiological studies with the aim of monitoring the evolution of this situation over the years.

Objective

to evaluate the epidemiological characteristics of hospitalizations for migraine and other headache syndromes between 2018 and 2022 at the Walter Cantídio University Hospital (HUWC).

Methods

Cross-sectional, analytical study with a quantitative approach, covering a sample of 18 individuals hospitalized due to migraine and other headache syndromes (CID-10 G43 and G44) at the Walter Cantídio University Hospital between 2018 and 2022 using information from the Information System as a database SUS Hospitals (SIH/SUS). The variables used were: year of hospitalization, municipality, age group, sex, total value, type of service and length of hospitalization.

Results

The general population sample consisted of 18 hospitalized individuals, all coming from Fortaleza, because of CID-10 G43 and G44 at the Walter Cantídio University Hospital between 2018 and 2022. Among them, 33.3%(6) were male and 66.6%(12) were women. Regarding the nature of the service, 100% of them were elective. Analyzing the age range of patients, the 3 most prevalent are 10 to 14 years old(4), 5 to 9 years(3) and from 30 to 34 years(3). In relation to the years analyzed, 1 case in 2018, 3 in 2019, 6 in 2020, 4 in 2021 and 4 in 2022. The total cost of hospitalizations during this period was 13.128,81 reais to the establishment, with emphasis on for the year 2020, which recorded a value of 5.520,43 reais, that is, approximately 41.3% of the total. In terms of the length of stay, hospitalized patients spent a total of 115 days across all the years analyzed, more specifically 9 days in 2018 (7.8%), 17 days in 2019(14.8%), 51 days in 2020(44.3%), 20 days in 2021(17.4%) and 18 days in 2022(15,6%).

Conclusion

the present study revealed that, despite the small number of patients admitted for CID- 10 G43 and G44 at the Walter Cantídio University Hospital between 2018 and 2022, there was a change in behavior in the number of people hospitalized in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022, both in relation to an absolute increase and the most significant annual cost, in addition to a notable increase in days of stay in this period, which reflect the hospital overload in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic. Additionally, it's important to highlight the higher prevalence of female and young patients among those hospitalized in the years under examination.

Keywords: Migrane; Epidemiology; Hospital.