

Table 1: Characteristics of survey respondent by migraine type.

Characteristic	Migraine type					
	Chronic n=118 (22.2%)		Episodic n=412 (77.7%)		Total n=530	
Age band	N	Col %	N	Col %	N	Col %
<18 years	1	0.8	1	0.2	2	0.4
18–24 years	5	4.2	15	3.6	20	3.8
25–34 years	16	13.6	64	15.5	80	15.1
35–44 years	30	25.4	93	22.6	123	23.2
45–54 years	35	29.7	120	29.1	155	29.2
55–64 years	15	12.7	55	13.3	70	13.2
65+ years	7	5.9	24	5.8	31	5.8
Missing	9	7.6	40	9.7	49	9.2
Gender						
Female	96	81.4	337	81.8	433	81.7
Male	10	8.5	31	7.5	41	7.7
Another gender	3	2.5	5	1.2	8	1.5
Missing	9	7.6	39	9.5	48	9.1
Ethnic group						
Māori	7	5.9	32	7.8	39	7.4
Pacific peoples	0	0.0	6	1.5	6	1.1
Asian	2	1.7	21	5.1	23	4.3
NZ European/Other	99	83.9	310	75.2	409	77.2
Missing	10	8.5	43	10.4	53	10.0
MIDAS disability score						
0–5 (little or no)	1	0.8	74	18.0	75	14.2
6–10 (mild)	3	2.5	74	18.0	77	14.5
11–20 (moderate)	11	9.3	105	25.5	116	21.9
>21 (severe)	103	87.3	159	38.6	262	49.4
Self-rated health						
Excellent	6	5.1	39	9.5	45	8.5
Very good	24	20.3	147	35.7	171	32.3
Good	46	39.0	145	35.2	191	36.0
Fair	22	18.6	64	15.5	86	16.2
Poor	19	16.1	17	4.1	36	6.8
Missing	1	0.8		0.0	1	0.2

Table 2: Acute and preventive migraine medication use.

	Currently use		Never used		Stopped using—did not work		Stopped using—side effects		Stopped using—other reason ¹		Total n
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	
Acute medications											
NSAIDs	318	60.6%	28	5.3%	106	20.2%	40	7.6%	33	6.3%	525
Caffeine	277	55.4%	138	27.6%	51	10.2%	18	3.6%	16	3.2%	590
Paracetamol	256	48.6%	16	3.0%	241	45.7%	3	0.6%	11	2.1%	527
Anti-emetic	215	41.7%	179	34.7%	35	6.8%	18	3.5%	69	13.4%	516
Sumatriptan	170	32.9%	199	38.5%	55	10.6%	44	8.5%	49	9.5%	517
Rizatriptan	166	32.1%	188	36.4%	69	13.3%	37	7.2%	57	11.0%	517
Opioids	139	27.0%	174	33.8%	70	13.6%	56	10.9%	76	14.8%	515
Preventive medications²											
Antidepressants											
Amitriptyline	52	10.8%	255	53.1%	68	14.2%	91	19.0%	14	2.9%	480
Nortriptyline	41	8.8%	306	65.4%	48	10.3%	59	12.6%	14	3.0%	468
Venlafaxine	23	5.1%	375	83.5%	13	2.9%	30	6.7%	8	1.8%	449
Fluoxetine	19	4.2%	345	77.0%	17	3.8%	34	7.6%	33	7.4%	448
Antihypertensives (including beta-blockers)											
Propranolol	24	5.1%	351	74.2%	45	9.5%	45	9.5%	8	1.7%	473
Metoprolol	20	4.4%	398	87.3%	13	2.9%	20	4.4%	5	1.1%	456
Candesartan	21	4.6%	403	88.0%	23	5.0%	7	1.5%	4	0.9%	458
Nadolol	12	2.6%	400	87.1%	22	4.8%	21	4.6%	4	0.9%	459
Verapamil	5	1.1%	433	95.2%	8	1.8%	6	1.3%	3	0.7%	455
Antiepileptics											
Topiramate	24	5.0%	329	68.4%	38	7.9%	85	17.7%	5	1.0%	481
Gabapentin	17	3.7%	401	86.8%	18	3.9%	18	3.9%	8	1.7%	462
Lamotrigine	4	0.9%	435	96.0%	6	1.3%	4	0.9%	4	0.9%	453
Sodium valproate	2	0.4%	411	89.7%	18	3.9%	23	5.0%	4	0.9%	458
Other											

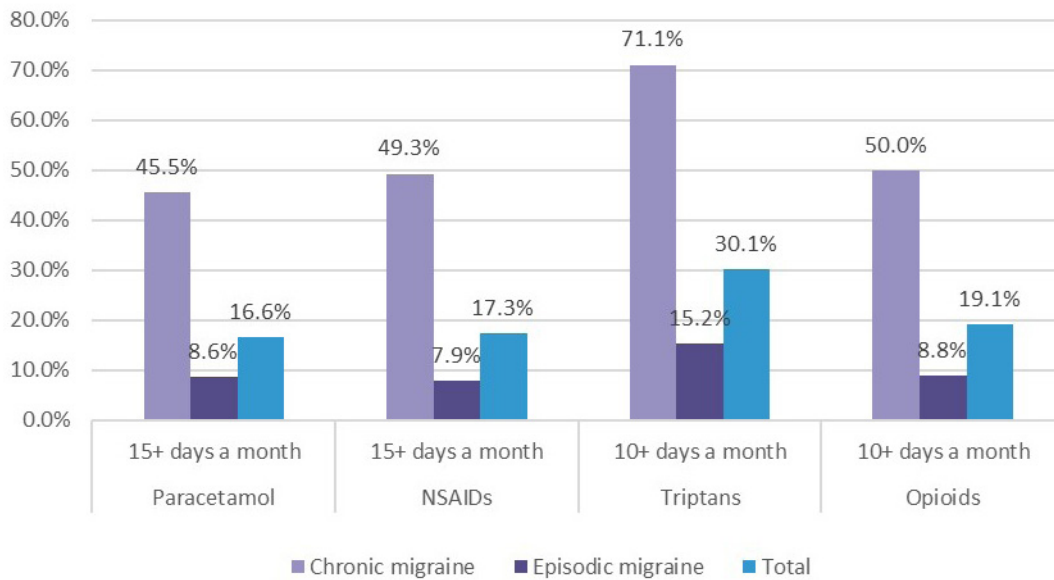
Table 2 (continued): Acute and preventive migraine medication use.

Melatonin	34	7.3%	349	74.9%	50	10.7%	10	2.1%	23	4.9%	466
Botox™	20	4.1%	424	87.6%	30	6.2%	1	0.2%	9	1.9%	484
Erenumab	15	3.2%	449	94.5%	7	1.5%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	475
Pizotifen	7	1.5%	406	84.9%	36	7.5%	20	4.2%	9	1.9%	478

¹Stopped using for a reason other than that it did not work or had side effects (reason not specified).

²Preventive medications currently or previously used by five or fewer respondents are not presented (galcanezumab and lisinopril). Other medications that respondents reported (that were not listed in the survey) included citalopram, sertraline, paroxetine, mirtazapine, duloxetine, cilazapril, quinapril, amlodipine, perindopril, lacosamide, pregabalin, clonidine, clonazepam.

Figure 1: Acute medication over-use in the last month in those with chronic and episodic migraine.¹



¹Five missing responses for frequency of NSAID use among current users; three missing responses for opioids; two missing responses for paracetamol.