

Patterns of Migraine in Postmenopausal Women: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Migraine prevalence is higher in fertile than in postmenopausal women. However, few literature data are available on the prevalence and characteristics of migraine after the menopause and on the effect of hormones in postmenopausal women with migraine.

Methods: We performed a systematic literature review of studies available on Scopus and Web of Science from the beginning of indexing until October 18th, 2020. We included both randomized trials and observational studies.

Results: We included 12 papers, six of which assessed the prevalence and characteristics of migraine in postmenopausal women, while the other six assessed the effect of hormones on migraine after the menopause. One of the studies was a randomized trial, while the remaining 11 were observational studies. Ten studies were clinic-based, while the remaining two were population-based. Studies assessing the prevalence and characteristics of migraine after the menopause reported inconsistent findings; in studies performed in headache clinics, likely affected by selection bias towards the most severe cases, a relevant proportion of women reported migraine worsening after the menopause. Studies assessing the effect of hormones on migraine after the menopause showed that postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy was invariably associated with migraine worsening, if containing estrogen.

Conclusion: Our systematic review showed that migraine could be a relevant health problem in postmenopausal women, mostly in headache clinics. However, the available studies allow a limited assessment of the prevalence and characteristics of postmenopausal migraine. Further large studies are needed to better determine the burden of migraine after the menopause according to migraine characteristics and the impact of hormonal treatments.

Keywords: migraine, menopause, systematic review, hormone replacement treatment

Introduction

Migraine is a primary headache disorder affecting 14% of the human population.¹ Migraine is particularly common among subjects aged <50 years, among whom it represents the first cause of disability and of years of life lost.² Migraine prevalence and features are influenced by female sex hormones, and mostly fluctuations in estrogen levels.^{3–5} Therefore, migraine is common in women in their fertile period, which is characterized by cyclical variations in estrogen levels,⁶ and during the menopausal transition, when high estrogen fluctuations may occur, while the postmenopausal period, characterized by stable low estrogen levels, is usually associated with an improvement or even cessation of migraine symptoms.⁷ Despite that, postmenopausal migraine can have an important burden to society due to the high prevalence of the disease. The study of postmenopausal migraine is also interesting

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to investigate the effects of female sex hormone changes, including hormonal manipulation strategies, on migraine.

In the present systematic review, we aimed to present data about migraine patterns in postmenopausal women, with special attention to the role of sex hormones.

Methods

We conducted a systematic review following the ‘Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions’, Version 5.1.0⁸ for conduction and the ‘Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses’ (PRISMA) checklist for reporting.⁹

Search Strategy

We combined the keywords “migraine”, “episodic migraine”, “chronic migraine”, CM, “migraine disorder”, “migraine with aura”, “migraine without aura” and “postmenopause” (with all possible synonyms) for the search strategy. We launched search strings on Scopus and Web of Science on October 18th, 2020. We limited search results to journal articles and surveys published in English or Italian. Complete search strings are reported in [Supplemental Table 1](#). Retrieved references were managed with Endnote free Web.

Study Selection

Studies were screened for eligibility and inclusion analyzing title/abstract and full texts, respectively, by two raters (IF, VC) independently. To be evaluated in full texts, titles and abstracts of retrieved references had to include adult patients with migraine. Moreover, in this phase, systematic reviews, book chapters, proceedings, case reports, letters, and editorials were excluded. In order to be included in the systematic review, studies had to: a) be available in full text; b) be published on peer-reviewed journals in Italian or English; c) be primary; d) be conducted on migraine patients; e) be conducted on postmenopausal migraine women; f) report details about migraine patterns in postmenopausal women. Both in the eligibility and inclusion stage, the agreement among the judgements of the raters (inter-rater reliability) was estimated with the Krippendorff’s alpha coefficient (α) ranging from 0 (totally disagree) to 1 (totally agree).¹⁰ Any disagreement between the raters was resolved by discussion among all the Authors until consensus was reached.

We evaluated the risk of bias of included studies with the “Downs and Black instrument”,¹¹ after having modified it as needed. For each study, a total standardized

score was computed to provide an overall evaluation of the risk of bias. Risk of bias evaluation was performed independently by two raters (VC, RO). Any disagreement between the raters was resolved by discussion among all Authors until consensus was reached.

Data Collection and Analysis

Data extraction was performed through an ad hoc electronic spreadsheet of Microsoft Excel for Windows by the first author who extracted the following data: first author, publication year, study methods (ie, study design, number of involved patients, age range of the sample, and number of postmenopausal migraine women), details about migraine patterns in postmenopausal migraine women (ie, migraine prevalence, migraine change according to hormonal changes). We narratively synthesized studies methods and details about migraine patterns in postmenopausal migraine women. Due to the high heterogeneity of the reviewed studies, we did not perform any formal meta-analysis.

Results

Search Results

The electronic searches in the scientific databases identified 1296 potentially relevant records: after removing duplicates, we assessed for eligibility titles and abstracts of 1265 references. Afterwards, we evaluated 50 full-text articles and included 12 studies^{12–23} in the systematic review ([Figure 1](#)). In the eligibility and inclusion stage, the agreement among the judgements of the authors (Krippendorff’s alpha coefficient, α) was 0.90 and 0.96, respectively.

All the included studies had medium to high quality according to the Downs and Black’s checklist ([Table 1](#)).

Migraine Prevalence and Characteristics in Postmenopausal Women

Six studies assessed migraine prevalence and characteristics in postmenopausal women ([Table 2](#)).^{12,13,18,20–22} Four studies were performed in headache clinics,^{12,13,18,21} one in a gynecology clinic,²⁰ and one was a survey in the general population.²²

Two of the studies performed in headache clinics found that the postmenopausal period was associated with less frequent and/or less severe migraine in more than half of women,¹² while another study performed in a headache clinic found that most women reported migraine

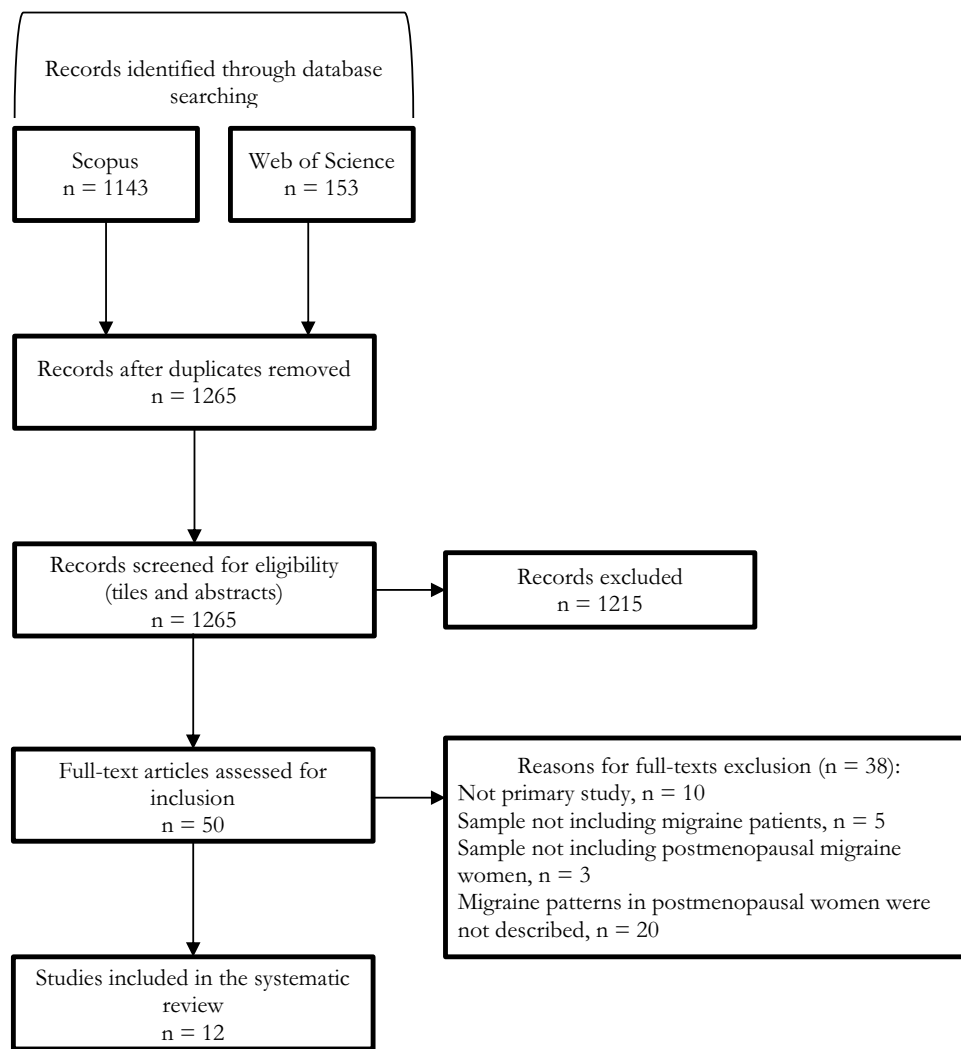


Figure 1 Flowchart of study selection.

worsening after the menopause;¹³ in that same study, migraine worsened in all women with surgical menopause, while the two women reporting an improvement in their migraine had undergone natural menopause.¹³ Notably, one study performed in a headache clinic found that eight (17.0%) of 47 postmenopausal women reported the onset of their migraine in the postmenopausal period.¹²

The study performed in a gynecology clinic found that migraine was present in 14.7% of women in the postmenopausal period; most of those women had a mild migraine-related disability; however, postmenopausal women with migraine had a higher prevalence of menopausal and depressive symptoms compared with those without migraine.²⁰

The study performed in the general population showed that migraine frequency, duration, and associated

symptoms were higher in women than in men even after the menopause; that study did not directly compare postmenopausal with pre-menopausal women.²²

In all the reviewed studies, no information was available regarding the difference between migraine with and without aura.

The Role of Sex Hormones in Postmenopausal Women with Migraine

Overall, six studies assessed the effect of hormones on postmenopausal migraine (Table 3).^{14–17,19,23} One study was a randomized controlled trial of hormonal replacement therapy (HRT),¹⁶ while four studies reported observational data on the effects of different HRT regimens;^{14,15,17,19} only one study reported the levels of

Table 1 Quality Scores of the Included Studies According to the Downs and Black Checklist

Study	Reporting										Internal Validity										Power		Total Score	%				
																					26	27						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					21	22	23	24
Neri et al ¹²	1	0	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	0	1	0	0	NA	1	0	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	0	NA	11/18	61.1
MacGregor et al ¹³	1	0	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	0	1	0	0	NA	1	0	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	0	NA	11/18	61.1
Oh et al ¹⁸	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	NA	16/18	88.9
Carturan et al ²⁰	1	0	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	0	1	0	0	NA	1	0	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	0	NA	11/18	61.1
Makiza et al ²¹	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	NA	16/18	88.9
Alkarsu et al ²²	1	0	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	0	1	1	1	NA	1	0	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	0	NA	14/18	77.8
Nappi et al ¹⁶	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	18/27	66.7
Miskian et al ¹⁵	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	NA	18/18	100.0
Aegidius et al ¹⁷	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	NA	16/18	88.9
Facchinetti et al ¹⁴	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	0	1	1	1	NA	1	0	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	0	NA	16/18	88.9
Glaser et al ¹⁹	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	0	1	0	0	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	0	NA	13/18	72.2
Rustichelli et al ²³	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	15/15	100.0

Notes: 1. Is the hypothesis/aim/objective of the study clearly described? 2. Are the main outcomes to be measured clearly described in the Introduction or Methods section? 3. Are the characteristics of the patients included in the study clearly described? 4. Are the interventions of interest clearly described? 5. Are the distributions of principal confounders in each group of subjects to be compared clearly described? 6. Are the main findings of the study clearly described? 7. Does the study provide estimates of the random variability in the data for the main outcomes? 8. Have all important adverse events that may be a consequence of the intervention been reported? 9. Have the characteristics of patients lost to follow-up been described? 10. Have actual probability values been reported (eg, 0.035 rather than <0.05) for the main outcomes except where the probability value is less than 0.001? 11. Were the subjects asked to participate in the study representative of the entire population from which they were recruited? 12. Were those subjects who were prepared to participate representative of the entire population from which they were recruited? 13. Were the staff, places, and facilities where the patients were treated, representative of the treatment the majority of patients receive? 14. Was an attempt made to blind study subjects to the intervention they have received? 15. Was an attempt made to blind those measuring the main outcomes of the intervention? 16. If any of the results of the study were based on "data dredging", was this made clear? 17. In trials and cohort studies, do the analyses adjust for different lengths of follow-up of patients, or in case-control studies, is the time period between the intervention and outcome the same for cases and controls? 18. Were the statistical tests used to assess the main outcomes appropriate? 19. Was compliance with the intervention/s reliable? 20. Were the main outcome measures used accurate (valid and reliable)? 21. Were the patients in different intervention groups (trials and cohort studies) or were the cases and controls (case-control studies) recruited from the same population? 22. Were study subjects in different intervention groups (trials and cohort studies) recruited over the same period of time? 23. Were study subjects randomised to intervention groups? 24. Was the randomised intervention assignment concealed from both patients and health care staff until recruitment was complete and irrevocable? 25. Was there adequate adjustment for confounding in the analyses from which the main findings were drawn? 26. Were losses of patients to follow-up taken into account? 27. Did the study have sufficient power to detect a clinically important effect where the probability value for a difference being due to chance is less than 5%?

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable.

Table 2 Summary of Observational Studies Assessing the Course of Migraine in Postmenopausal Women

Study	Publication Year	Country	Design	Setting	N	N (%) Migraine with Aura	Age, Mean \pm SD	N (%) Postmenopausal	Outcome	Main Results
Neri et al ¹²	1993	Italy	Retrospective questionnaire	Headache clinic	47	0	NR	47 (100.0)	Migraine course during menopause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physiological menopause (n=33): 22 (67%) improved, 8 (24%) unchanged, 3 (9%) worsened - Surgical menopause (n=6): 4 (67%) worsened, 2 (33%) improved - 8 patients started having migraine after the menopause
MacGregor et al ¹³	1997	UK	Retrospective questionnaire + prospective diary	Headache clinic	100	22 (22.0)	38.2 \pm 11.9	16 (16.0)	Migraine course during menopause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physiological menopause (n=11): 7 worsened, 2 unchanged, 2 improved - Post-hysterectomy (n=5): worsening in all
Oh et al ¹⁸	2012	South Korea	Retrospective questionnaire	Headache clinic	229	NR	47.3 \pm 4.1	82 (35.8)	Prevalence of migraine according to menopausal status	Migraine was present in 75.6% of premenopausal, 66.7% of perimenopausal, and 61.0% of postmenopausal women (P=0.127)
Carturan et al ²⁰	2016	Brazil	Cross-sectional	Gynecology clinic	103 (15 with migraine)	NR	51.2 \pm 3.1	103 (100.0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prevalence of migraine after the menopause 2) Migraine-related disability after the menopause 3) Association between migraine and menopausal or depressive symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 14.7% of menopausal women had migraine 2) 66.7% of migraineurs had mild, 26.7% moderate, and 6.6% high disability according to MIDAS scores 3) Women with migraine had significantly higher levels of anxiety and depressive traits (P=0.01) and more menopausal symptoms (P<0.01) than those without - MIDAS score correlated with depressive symptoms (P<0.01)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Study	Publication Year	Country	Design	Setting	N	N (%) Migraine with Aura	Age, Mean \pm SD	N (%) Postmenopausal	Outcome	Main Results
Makita et al ²¹	2016	Japan	Retrospective questionnaire	Headache clinic	171	10 (6.2%)	48.5 \pm 8.0	30 (17.5)	1) Migraine frequency compared with the 2 nd and 3 rd age decade 2) Migraine severity compared with the 2 nd and 3 rd age decade	1) >50% of postmenopausal women reported less frequent migraine compared with their 2 nd and 3 rd age decade 2) >50% of postmenopausal women reported less severe migraine compared with their 2 nd and 3 rd age decade
Akarsu et al ²²	2020	Turkey	Cross-sectional	Community-based	640	135 (21.1)	37.0 \pm 11.4	87 (13.6)	Migraine frequency, duration and associated symptoms in women compared with men	Migraine duration was longer and associated symptoms more common in women than in men, even after the menopause

Abbreviations: MIDAS, Migraine Impact and Disability Assessment Scale; NR, not reported.

Table 3 Summary of Included Studies Assessing the Role of Sex Hormones in Postmenopausal Women with Migraine

Study	Publication Year	Design	Setting	N with Migraine	Age, Mean±SD	Time from Last Menstruation (Months)	Intervention	Outcome	Follow-Up (Months)	Main Results
Nappi et al ¹⁶	2006	Randomized trial	Headache clinic	40	52.4±1.3 (treated with tibolone) 52.8±1.4 (treated with estrogen-progestogen)	≥12	Tibolone vs estrogen-progestogen	1) Change in number of headache days compared with baseline 2) Change in number of hours of severe headache (during which pain intensity prohibited daily activities) compared with baseline 3) Change in number of analgesics compared with baseline	6	1) Tibolone did not increase while estrogen-progestogen increased headache days 2) Tibolone decreased headache intensity, while estrogen-progestogen did not 3) Tibolone decreased while estrogen-progestogen increased analgesic consumption
Miskian et al ¹⁵	2003	Cross-sectional (baseline data of a randomized controlled trial)	General population (healthcare professionals)	1909	55.2±6.2	NR	Any hormonal treatment	Association (OR) between hormonal treatments and migraine	NA	- Current hormonal treatments were associated with an OR for migraine headache of 1.42 (95% CI 1.24–1.62) after multiple adjustments - Any dose and type of treatment was associated with migraine
Aegidius et al ¹⁷	2007	Population-based study	General population	801	NR	≥12	Any (subgroup analyses for local and systemic use)	Migraine prevalence	NA	- Previous use: OR 1.2, 95% CI 0.9–1.6 - Current local use: OR 1.3, 95% CI 0.9–1.7 - Current systemic use: OR 1.6, 95% CI 1.4–1.9

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued).

Study	Publication Year	Design	Setting	N with Migraine	Age, Mean±SD	Time from Last Menstruation (Months)	Intervention	Outcome	Follow-Up (Months)	Main Results
Facchinetti et al ¹⁴	2002	Observational prospective study	Gynecology clinic	38	51.1±1.9	10.4±4.4	3 regimens of treatment: A) estradiol hemihydrate 1 mg/day plus norethisterone 0.5 mg/day for 28 days in a continuous combined scheme; B) oral conjugated estrogens 0.625 mg/day for 28days plus medroxyprogesterone acetate 10 mg/day in the last 14 days in a sequential continuous scheme; C) estradiol valerate 2 mg/day for 21 days plus cyproterone acetate 1 mg/day from day 12 to 21 in a sequential cyclical scheme	1) Frequency (number of attacks per month) 2) Days with headache (number of days with headache per month) 3) Severity (score of 0 to 3, ranging from absent to severe headache) 4) Duration of attacks 5) Analgesic use (number of analgesics per month) 6) Greene scale for climacteric symptoms 7) Zung scale for anxiety and depression	3; 6	1) Increased for every treatment 2) Increased for every treatment (with smaller increase in group A compared with groups B and C) 3) Increased only in groups B and C and stable in group A 4) Decreased in groups A and B but remained stable in group C 5) Increased for every treatment (with smaller increase in group A compared with groups B and C) 6) Decreased for every treatment 7) Decreased for every treatment
Glaser et al ¹⁹	2012	Prospective pilot study	Oncology clinic	11	55.5±8.7	NR	Testosterone pellet subcutaneous implants	Headache severity on a 5-point rating scale	3	Mean headache severity decreased from 3.5 ±0.59 to 0

Rustichelli et al ²³	2020	Cross-sectional	Gynecology clinic	30 (menstrual migraine) 30 (postmenopausal migraine)	33.5±7.1 (menstrual migraine) 56.6 ±4.5 (postmenopausal migraine)	≥12	Measurement of serum allopregnanolone, progesterone, and testosterone	Hormone levels in menopausal migraineurs compared with postmenopausal controls and with menstrual migraineurs	NA	- Allopregnanolone levels significantly lower in postmenopausal migraineurs compared with postmenopausal controls (25±13 pg/mL vs 80±17 pg/mL; P<0.001); progesterone, testosterone, and allopregnanolone levels similar between postmenopausal migraineurs and postmenopausal controls - All hormones had lower levels in postmenopausal migraineurs compared with menstrual migraineurs
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Abbreviations: NA, not applicable; NR, not reported.

natural sex hormones in postmenopausal women with migraine.²³

The randomized controlled trial compared tibolone, a non-estrogen synthetic steroid, with conventional estrogen-progestogen over a 6-month follow-up in postmenopausal women with migraine without aura; this study found that tibolone did not increase headache days compared with baseline, while decreasing headache intensity and analgesic consumption; on the contrary, conventional estrogen-progestin treatment increased headache days and analgesic consumption, while not decreasing headache intensity.¹⁶

Two cross-sectional studies assessed the association between the use of postmenopausal HRT and migraine.^{15,17} One study found that any type of HRT was associated with migraine;¹⁵ the other study found that current and systemic hormonal treatments were associated with increased odds for migraine, while previous and local HRT were not associated with an increased odds of having migraine.¹⁷ A prospective observational study assessed the effect of three different HRT regimens – a continuous combined, a sequential continuous, and a sequential cyclical scheme – on postmenopausal migraine.¹⁴ All regimens worsened migraine frequency, duration, and analgesic use, while improving climacteric symptoms; however, the

continuous combined scheme had the lowest overall impact on migraine, with the smallest increase in headache days and analgesic use and stable headache severity; on the contrary, the sequential cyclical scheme had the highest impact on migraine worsening.¹⁴

A pilot study observed the effect of testosterone implants in women with breast cancer; that study found that all postmenopausal women with migraine treated with subcutaneous implants of testosterone had a cessation of their migraine within 3 months of follow-up.¹⁹

One study assessed the natural serum levels of different sex hormones in menopausal women according to their migraine status; the levels of allopregnanolone were significantly lower in postmenopausal women with migraine compared with those without migraine, while the levels of other sex hormones did not differ between the two groups.²³

Discussion

We summarized the results and potential implications of our review in Figure 2. Our systematic literature search showed that the available studies on the patterns of migraine in postmenopausal women often provide incomplete information and are affected by potential selection bias. The burden and characteristics of migraine are

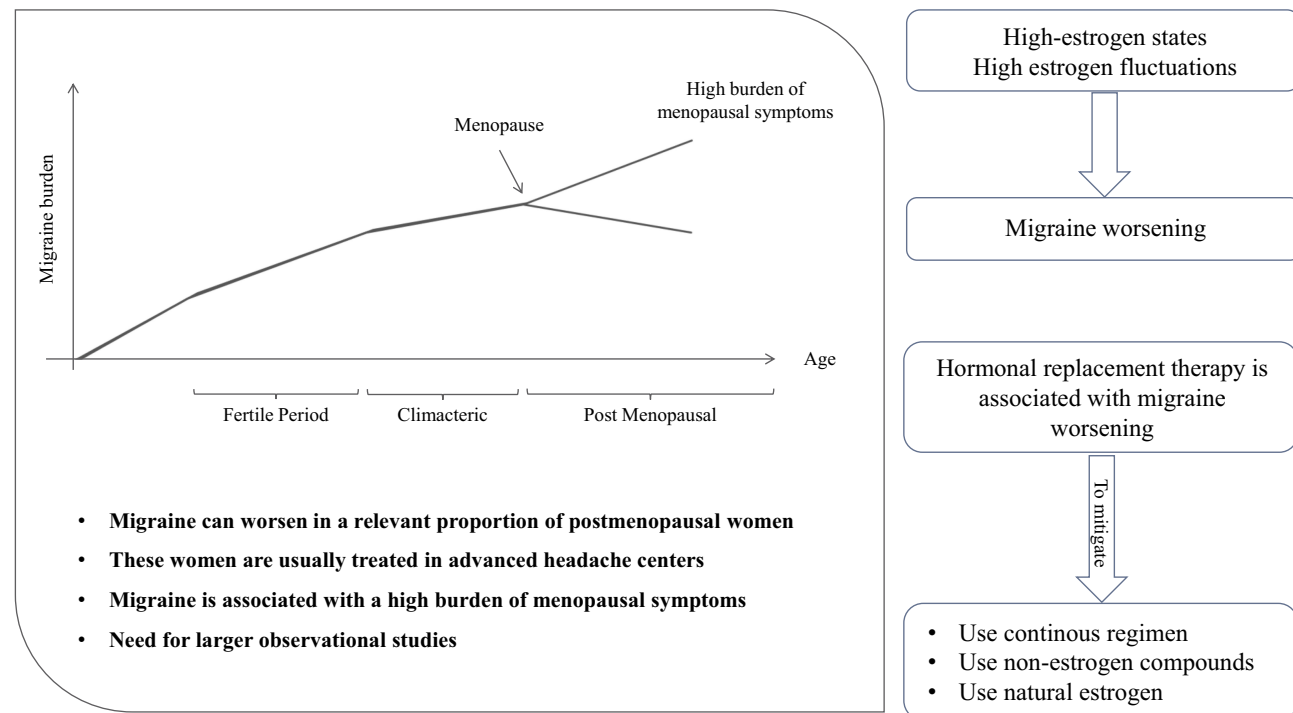


Figure 2 Summary of findings and implications of the present review.

difficult to determine in women several years after the menopause. The available literature data are mostly focused on the menopausal transition, a period of high susceptibility to migraine due to fluctuations in female sex hormones, while few data are available on the course of migraine years after the menopause. It is commonly accepted that migraine ameliorates after the menopause.⁷ However, the reviewed studies showed that migraine worsening can be found in a relevant proportion of postmenopausal women.^{12,13} Most of the available data are from retrospective studies performed in headache clinics selecting the most severe cases of migraine and are therefore not representative of the general population. Nevertheless, those data are important as they underline that headache centers usually treat a high number of postmenopausal women with migraine. Our review also pointed out that postmenopausal migraine can be a relevant issue for gynecologists, as migraine had a high prevalence (about 15%) in women attending a menopause clinic and was associated with a high burden of menopausal symptoms.²⁰ Collaboration between headache physicians and gynecologists can be useful to assess the real burden of migraine in postmenopausal women, especially several years after the menopause onset, as solid literature data are lacking in this field.

The potential migraine worsening soon after the menopause can be explained by “estrogen withdrawal”, ie, rapid falls in estrogen levels.^{24,25} This is the same mechanism which also explains menstrual migraine.³ The same mechanism can also explain the association between surgical menopause and migraine worsening,¹³ surgical menopause is indeed associated with a sudden decrease in estrogen levels due to the excision of estrogen-producing organs, therefore leading to worsening of migraine symptoms. However, our literature search did not find any long-term data confirming whether the trend to migraine worsening persists over time in postmenopausal women. Further multicenter studies are needed to assess the epidemiology of postmenopausal migraine in both headache centers and in the general population. Those studies should consider variables such as migraine frequency, duration, and the presence of aura, to help predicting the course of migraine years after the menopause.

The role of male and female sex hormones in postmenopausal migraine is understudied.²⁶ Most studies refer to HRT, which is usually prescribed in women with menopausal symptoms and can be considered safe within 10 years after the menopause.²⁷ The available literature data unanimously

suggest that any estrogen-progestogen combination used for HRT is associated with migraine worsening.^{14,16} Several strategies might be adopted to mitigate the HRT-related migraine worsening in postmenopausal women. The first strategy, in accordance with the estrogen withdrawal theory, is to use continuous regimens, so to avoid estrogen withdrawal and the consequent increased susceptibility to migraine; a continuous HRT strategy showed less impact on migraine compared with cyclic strategies in an observational study.¹⁴ Another strategy to avoid migraine worsening is using non-estrogen compounds for HRT; indeed, tibolone effectively decreased migraine severity and analgesic consumption.¹⁶ It has been suggested that natural estrogens can have a decreased impact on migraine compared with synthetic estrogens.²⁸ However, our review did not find epidemiological data to confirm this hypothesis in postmenopausal women. The included studies did not give enough data about the course of migraine with aura compared with migraine without aura under HRT. However, it should be noted that migraine with aura is associated with an increased risk of ischemic stroke and other vascular conditions that is further amplified by exogenous hormone use.^{29–31} For that reason, HRT is usually contraindicated in women with migraine with aura,^{32,33} which makes it difficult to assess the safety of HRT in women with that condition.

According to the findings of our review, progestin compounds can also have a role in the hormonal management of postmenopausal migraine. A cross-sectional study included in our review found that women with migraine had similar estrogen levels than those without migraine, while having lower levels of allopregnanolone, a progestin compound.²³ Progestin hormones are implied in the negative modulation of cortical excitability and can therefore help reducing the susceptibility to migraine. However, we did not find any interventional studies assessing the effect of progestins on postmenopausal migraine.

Male sex hormones can influence the burden of migraine after the menopause. As shown by a study, testosterone implants aborted migraine in all treated postmenopausal women with breast cancer.¹⁹ In that study, the anti-migraine effect of testosterone was serendipitous, as testosterone was not prescribed as HRT. Future large studies performed in women representative of the general population might assess the safety and efficacy of exogenous male sex hormones in decreasing the burden of migraine after the menopause.

Our systematic review method ensured the validity and reproducibility of our literature search. However, our review has several limitations related to the characteristics of included studies. We found heterogeneous studies, with different designs and aims, whose results could not be compared with each other. Therefore, we limited our review to a narrative synthesis, without the possibility of grouping studies according to the topics. Besides, despite a medium to high quality according to a validated checklist (Table 1), the studies included a low number of postmenopausal women with migraine, which cannot rule out the presence of selection bias.

Conclusions

Our systematic review showed that there are few available data on the prevalence and characteristics of migraine after the menopause. The population of postmenopausal women with migraine is poorly considered by current literature despite representing a relevant proportion of patients referring to headache centers. Besides, the effect of hormonal treatments years after the menopause is yet to be extensively explored in women with migraine. Further well-designed and powered observational studies are needed to provide a detailed picture of postmenopausal migraineurs, their characteristics, burden of disease, health resource use, and the effect of different hormonal treatments.

Disclosure

Dr Raffaele Ornello reports non-financial support from Allergan, personal fees from Teva, outside the submitted work; Dr Valeria Caponnetto reports personal fees from Novartis, outside the submitted work; Prof. Dr. Simona Sacco reports grants, personal fees, non-financial support from Allergan-Abbvie, grants from Novartis, non-financial support from Abbott, outside the submitted work. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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