Italian validation of the MIG-SCOG: a cognitive scale for migraine attack

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Introduction

The MIG-SCOG is a 9 items questionnaire to evaluate subjective

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation
Age (years)	18	61	35.06	10.97
Education (years)	5	18	12.97	3.66
Disease duration (years)	1	40	13.25	9.70
Attacks per month	0	20	5.06	4.1
MIDAS score	0	75	23.50	16.58
HIT-6/78 score	37	76	59.98	7.93
VAS score	7	10	8.34	.84
MoCA total score	15.15	28.00	22.65	2.50
Visuospatial	1	4	3.31	.8]
Executive	0	4	2.97	1.10
Attention	2	6	5.09	1.0
Language	1	6	5.20	.94
Memory	0	5	2.03	1.43
Orientation	4	6	5.92	.30
BDI-II	0	35	9.41	7.29
AES-S -Behaviour	4	19	7.75	2.4
AES-S-Cognitive	5	24	12.47	3.07
AES-S-Emotive	2	17	3.99	2.24
AES-S-Others	2	9	5.83	1.64
AES-S-Total	18	52	29.90	5.62
MIG SCOG	0	18	7.43	3.98

cognitive symptoms during migraine attacks related to executive functions and language. The aim of the study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Italian version of the MIG-SCOG (I-MIG-SCOG) in patients affected by migraine without aura (MwoA).

Methods

The MIG-SCOG was translated into Italian. The first draft of the questionnaire was administered to 20 Italian healthy subjects to assess its comprehensibility. Then, the final I-MIG-SCOG was completed by 153 MwoA patients. To assess divergent validity, MwoA patients underwent Montreal Cognitive Assessment, Beck Depression Inventory and Apathy Evaluation Scale (see table 1).

Results

The I-MIG-SCOG was easy comprehensible. There were no missing data, no floor and ceiling effects; mean I-MIG-SCOG

I-MIG-SCOG	SPESSO	QUALCHE VOLTA	MAI
1. Ti senti confuso			
2. Hai difficoltà a risolvere problemi rispetto alla tua velocità normale			
3. Hai difficoltà a seguire un percorso (guidando o camminando)			
4. Hai difficoltà a riflettere			
5. Hai difficoltà a concentrarti			
6. Hai difficoltà a comprendere chi ti parla			
7. Hai difficoltà a strutturare una frase o una conversazione			
8. Hai difficoltà a pronunciare il nome di altre persone			
9. Hai difficoltà a ricordare correttamente il nome degli oggetti			

score was 7.54 ±3.98; Cronbach's alpha was 0.814. The I-MIG-SCOG showed good poor correlation between I-MIG-SCOG and MoCA, BDI and AES. We divided the MwoA sample in two subgroups around the median value of 7 (group with I-MIG-SCOG score <7 and group with I-MIG-SCOG score equal or >7). Patients with high level of I-MIG-SCOG showed higher scores on BDI and AES than patients with low level of I-MIG-SCOG.

Conclusion

The I-MIG-SCOG is a reliable and valid instrument of easy and fast self-administration to evaluate subjective cognitive symptoms during migraine attacks. Moreover, our results showed that patients with higher I-MIG-SCOG score were more apathetic and depressed than those with low score, indicating an association between subjective cognitive symptoms during migraine attacks and depressive symptomatology.

References

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