**SOMATIC AND PSYCHOSOCIAL VARIABLES INVOLVED IN PAIN AND DISABILITY IN CHRONIC MIGRAINE PATIENTS**

**INTRODUCTION**
Migraine is a neurological disease characterized by periodic attacks of pounding headache on one side of the head (1,2) presenting autonomic nervous system dysfunction (1,4).
Migraine is associated with significant personal and social burden (1,5). Physical activity could worsen patients’ symptoms.
Migraine is associated with nausea, vomiting, photophobia and phonophobia (1,2,6).
Chronic migraine patients according to the third IHS classification (7) suffer headache at least 15 days per month for more than 3 months (1,2,6).

**METHODS**

**RESULTS**
82 patients (healthy subjects and 40 with chronic migraine) were included in this study. This T test did not show any significant differences between the groups within demographic and clinical data (p>0.05), as shown in Table 1.

The correlation between physical and psychological variables was found by Spearman test. We only found correlation between:
- Depression and right tibia PPT (p=0.042) in healthy subjects
- Self-efficacy and left masseter PPT (p=0.012) in healthy subjects
- Fatigue and left epicondyle in migraine patients (p=0.048).
This data is shown in Table 2.

**CONCLUSION**

This fact can be explained by the theory of the trigeminal nucleus sensitization, which set that patients with migraine have an sensitization of this nucleus (3–5).
Chronic migraine patients with lower pain thresholds in different parts of the body have a generalised dysfunctions of the nociceptive processing (6).

Although Gómez et al. found that cranial range of motion in migraine patients did not show any differences when compared with cenvosicnic migraine patients (13).

**Key words**: chronic migraine, somatosensory, psychosocial, trigeminovascular nucleus.