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OPEN PEER REVIEW

Investigation of the Prevalence of Primary Headaches and the Factors Affecting the Acceptance of Perceived Pain in Elderly Individuals with Headaches

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About this report

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1 Original submission

3 comments · 28 May 2024 – 31 May 2024

Referee 1 Reviewer

MINOR REVISION 28 May 2024

Thank you for the valuable study concept. The Discussion section needs a more detailed discussion of the study's findings rather than just mentioning previous studies.

Associate Editor

MAJOR REVISION 31 May 2024

Dear EIC,
I thank the authors and express my appreciation to the researchers. The manuscript is a valuable piece of research. But some revisions are needed. The authors should revise it based on the comments. Also, minor changes should be made to the abstract:
A summary of the statistical analysis results should be mentioned in the results section of the ABSTRACT.

Editor-in-Chief

MAJOR REVISION 31 May 2024

Dear Author,
Thank you for submitting the article. It needs some revision. Please revise it based on the reviewers' and AE's comments.

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Revision 1

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

Reviewer 1:
Thank you for the valuable concept of study. The section of Discussion needs more detailed discussion regarding to the study's findings rather than just mention other previous studies.

Reply:

The prevalence of chronic diseases has been high worldwide, and these diseases have various effects on patients' health[2, 36-38]. In fact, pain generally imposes a high frequency of short-term and long-term consequences on patients [39-41]. If the pain occurs in the group of patients with headaches, especially in the elderly group, it can have more severe and destructive consequences[42, 43].

Reviewer 2:

The abstract needs substantial rewriting. Especially the methodology and findings of the abstract need to be edited.
Please add 2 more keywords.
The introduction and methodology are well written.
Explain the findings in a few lines.
Reply:

Abstract

Background: Pain is accompanied by irreversible consequences for the patient. One of the types of perceived pain in patients is headaches.

Objectives: This study with aim to Investigation of the prevalence of primary headaches and the factors affecting the acceptance of perceived pain in elderly individuals with headaches

Methods: In this study, 238 patients were enrolled. The tools used included the Chronic Pain Acceptance Questionnaire and Headache Disability (HIT-6), as well as the Brief Pain Inventory (BPI). This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical code and all ethical guidelines in the research were followed. The study data were analyzed using the SPSS16 software after entry.

Results: Result showed, the M (SD) score of Pain Interference was 6.37(2.34), Headache Disability was 14.75(8.52) and Chronic Pain Acceptance was reported as 75.05(32.02). Also, pain intensity and disability scores were reported lower in patients who accepted more pain

Conclusions: Considering that pain and disability were reported less in patients whose pain acceptance score was higher, for this reason, therapeutic

and psychological interventions in the field of ways to increase pain acceptance are suggested.

Keywords: primary headaches, pain, elderly, headaches

Reviewer 3:

Please write the complete part of the words in table number 1. Avoid mentioning abbreviations.
Explain the relationship between the numbers 1260 and the number 238.
Summarize the study. Finalize the conclusion section.
Table number 2 is irregular.
In line number 113, modify Other layers.
Reply:

Results: Result showed, out of 1260 patients included in the study, 238 elderly people had one of the types of headaches. also result showed, the M (SD) score of Pain Interference was 6.37(2.34), Headache Disability was 14.75(8.52) and Chronic Pain Acceptance was reported as 75.05(32.02). Also, pain intensity and disability scores were reported lower in patients who accepted more pain

Variable		N	TTH	MIG	UNC	CH
Gender	**Male**	126(52.9)	46	42	26	12
	Female	112(47.1)	39	33	39	1
Age (years)	**65-70**	50(21)	20	24	5	1
	71-75	51(21.4)	21	14	12	4
	76-80	76(31.9)	24	19	28	5
	81-85	48(20.2)	13	15	17	3
	>85	13(5.5)	7	3	3	0
Education	**illiterate**	145(60.9)	48	44	45	8
	elementary	62(26.1)	25	20	14	3
	diploma	27(11.3)	9	11	5	2
	university	4(1.7)	3	0	1	0
previous	**housewife**	110(46.2)	38	37	24	11
	manual worker	109(45.8)	38	31	39	1

job	**Employee**	15(6.3)	8	7	0	0
	Other layers	4(1.7)	1	0	2	1
Addiction	**Yes**	75(31.5)	19	27	27	2
	no	163(68.5)	66	48	38	11

2 Revision 1

4 comments · 4 Jun 2024 – 6 Jun 2024

Referee 1 Reviewer

MINOR REVISION 4 Jun 2024

Line 136: Please mention the prevalence of different types of headaches based on the findings of the present study.

Line 150: If this refers to the findings of your study, why have you mentioned reference 47?

Referee 2 Reviewer

ACCEPT 4 Jun 2024

I congratulate the authors on the acceptance of the article.

Associate Editor

MINOR REVISION 6 Jun 2024

Dear EIC,
The manuscript still needs revision as requested by one of the reviewers.

Editor-in-Chief

MINOR REVISION 6 Jun 2024

Dear Author,
Your manuscript still needs some revision. Please revise it based on the reviewers' and AE's comments.

3

Revision 2

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

Reviewer 1:

Line 136: Please mention prevalence of different types of headaches based on the findings of the present study.

Reply:

According to the findings, the M(SD) of Pain Interference was 5.92(2.27) for men and 6.88(2.35) for women, 6.54(2.32) for people with a history of addiction, and 6.40(2.02) for housewives. also, elderly individuals reported various types of headaches. In the study by Feleppa et al., which included 1237 elderly patients with a mean age of 75.6 years, conducted between 2006 and 2014, 24.4% suffered from headaches. The most common diagnoses were episodic migraine at 3.0%, probable migraine at 13.8%, and 55.6% of migraine patients used medication to reduce migraine pain [44]. In the study by de Rijk et al., 13.8% of patients had migraines with aura, 13.0% had both types of migraines, 58.6% experienced unilateral pain, and 50.2% reported throbbing-type pain, 79.5% reported phonophobia, and 79.5% reported photophobia [45]. In the study by Camarda et al., out of 1031 elderly individuals, 225 individuals (21.8%) reported recurrent headaches, 1.3% reported OH, 4.6% reported MH, and 16% reported TTH [46]. In the study by Tai et al., which divided patients into two groups, less than 55 years and over 55 years, 165 patients were examined, with 95 individuals in the under 55 group and 70 individuals in the over 55 group. According to the findings of this study, tension-type headaches were reported as the most common condition in the elderly group at 45.7%, and migraine without aura was reported at 54.7% in the younger group [47]. Additionally, in the study by Zhang et al., the one-year prevalence of primary headaches was reported as 10.3%, TTH as 2.02%, migraines as 0.85%, chronic headaches as 3.79%, and unclassified headaches as 3.63% [48].

Line 150: If this refers the findings of your study, why you have mentioned reference 47?

Reply

in the study by Tai, tension-type headaches were reported as the most common condition in the elderly group at 45.7%, and migraine without aura was reported at 54.7% in the younger group

3 Revision 2

3 comments · 12 Jun 2024 – 13 Jun 2024

Referee 1 Reviewer — ACCEPT 12 Jun 2024

That seems acceptable.

Associate Editor — ACCEPT 13 Jun 2024

Dear EIC.
Previous errors have been corrected, and there are no further recommendations.

Editor-in-Chief — ACCEPT 13 Jun 2024

Dear authors.
Thanks for your valuable efforts in carefully revising the manuscript.