

IMPROVING ACCESS TO MIGRAINE CARE FOR WOMEN OF COLOR: EARLY DISSEMINATION REACH AND EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION FINDINGS OF A NARRATIVE-BASED EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION

Author & Affiliations: Matthew H. Wayne¹, Christine Lay, MD, FAHS², Teshamae Monteith, MD³, Nim Singh Dua⁴ | ¹ Medical Impact Ventures² University of Toronto³ University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine⁴ American Migraine Foundation

BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

- Migraine occurs approximately **3 × more often in women than in men.**
- Women, particularly women of color, face structural barriers to care, including:



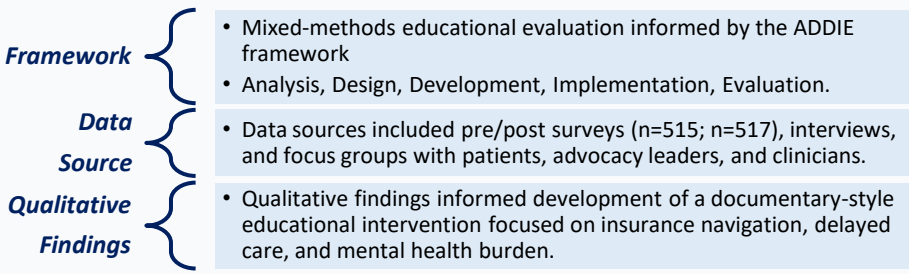
- These barriers are associated with:
 - Prolonged symptom burden
 - Greater emergency care utilization
 - Adverse mental health burden associated with delayed care
- Lower-income and uninsured populations face compounded barriers. Racial and ethnic minority groups often receive suboptimal headache care.



OBJECTIVE

To describe the intervention design, dissemination reach, and educational evaluation findings of a narrative-based initiative aimed at improving access to migraine care among women of color.

METHODS

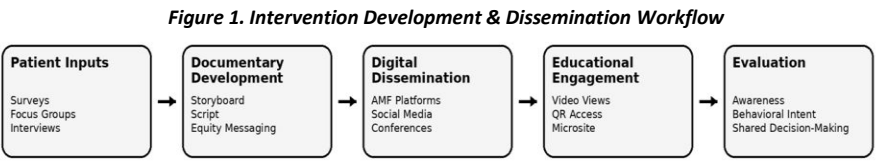


HEALTH EQUITY CONTEXT

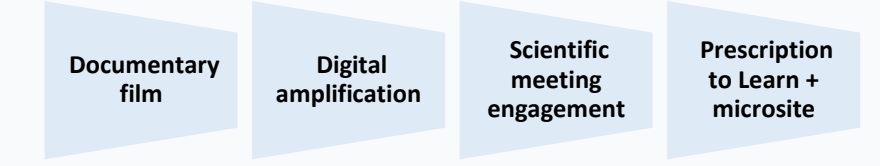


Early Reach and Engagement

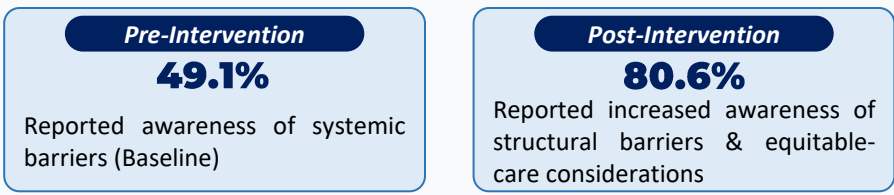
Broad dissemination of the educational intervention across digital platforms, media, and professional channels has driven early impact and awareness.



EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION COMPONENTS



RESULTS



Survey participation: n=515 (pre), n=517 (post)

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

This narrative-based educational intervention demonstrated broad dissemination reach and increased awareness of structural barriers affecting women of color with migraine. The findings suggest that culturally informed storytelling may complement migraine education and health equity initiatives by supporting awareness and care-navigation readiness. Findings should be interpreted in the context of self-reported educational outcomes and descriptive analyses. Limitations include reliance on self-reported survey data and descriptive analyses without causal interpretation.

REFERENCES

