

1) Emergency Symptoms/signs

Thunderclap onset

Accelerated/Malignant hypertension

Acute onset with papilloedema

Acute onset with focal neurological signs

Head trauma with raised ICP headache

Photophobia + nuchal rigidity + fever +/-rash

Reduced consciousness

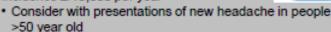
Acute red eye: ?acute angle closure glaucoma

New onset headache in:

- 3rd trimester pregnancy/early postpartum
- Significant head injury especially elderly patients, alcohol dependency, people on anticoagulants

2) Giant Cell arteritis

Incidence 2/10,000 per year



- Many headaches respond to high dose steroids NB do not use response as the sole diagnostic factor.
- ESR can be normal in 10% check CRP as well
- Symptoms may include: jaw/tongue claudication, visual disturbance, temporal artery: prominent, tender, diminished pulse; other cranial nerve palsies, limb claudication Urgent referral to:
- · Rheumatology if diagnosis clear
- Neurology if headache or possibly GCA
- Ophthalmology if amaurosis fugax / visual loss / diplopia NOT migrainous auras

3) 2WW - suspected cancer referral

- · Headache with features of raised intracranial pressure:-
 - · Actively wakes a patient from sleep, but not migraine or cluster
 - Precipitated by Valsalva manoeuvres i.e. cough, straining at stool
 - Papilloedema
 - · Other symptoms of raised ICP headache including
 - Headache present upon waking and easing once up (analgesic overuse can cause this pattern) and worse when recumbent
 - Pulse synchronous tinnitus
 - Episodes of transient visual loss when changing posture e.g. upon standing
 - Vomiting significance should be judged in context as nausea and vomiting are features of migraine
- Headache with new onset seizures
- Headache with persistent new or progressive neurological deficit

4) Red Flags

- Headache rapidly increasing in severity and frequency despite appropriate treatment.
- Undifferentiated headache (not migraine / tension headache) of recent origin and present for >8 weeks
- Recurrent headaches triggered by exertion
- New onset headache in:-
 - >50 years old (consider giant cell arteritis)
 - Immunosuppressed / HIV

5) Migraine

- Throbbing pain lasting hours 3 days
- · Sensitivity to stimuli: light and sound, sometimes smells
- Nausea
- Aggravated by physical activity (prefers to lie/sit still)

Aura, if present, that evolves slowly (in contrast to TIA/stroke) and lasts minutes - 60min

'Chronic Migraine'

≥15 headache days/month of which ≥8 are migraine

Acute treatments:

Aspirin dispersible 900mg or NSAID, taken with metoclopramide or domperidone NB Note MHRA warning https://www.gov.uk/drug-safety-update/metoclopramide-risk-of-neurologicaladverse-effects

https://www.gov.uk/drug-safety-update/domperidone-risks-of-cardiac-side-effects

A triptan but no more than 9 days per month (best <6/month) Don't use opiates as they tend to lead to increase nausea and lead to an overuse headache

Triptan Overuse Headache

Can be migrainous and/or tension type Triptan intake: ≥10 days/month for ≥3 months Treatment: Stop triptan for 2-3 months

Tension Type Headache

Band-like ache

Mostly featureless

Can have mild photo OR phonophobia but NO nausea

Many believe this is simply a milder form of migraine i.e. same biology and thus similar treatments can be effective

6) Botulinum Toxin for Chronic Migraine: (NICE TA260) Between 31 and 39 injections i.m. around scalp and neck every 12 weeks Minimum treatment criteria:

- Chronic migraine i.e. ≥15 headache days/month of which ≥8 are migraine for a minimum of 3 consecutive months
- Tried 3 different migraine preventatives at maximally tolerated doses for 3 months each not including pizotifen
- Not overusing triptans, opiates or other analgesics

Cluster Headache More common in men

Most severe pain ever lasting 30-120 minutes

Unilateral, side-locked

Agitation, pacing NB migraineurs prefer to keep still Unilateral Cranial Autonomic features:-

tearing, red conjunctiva, ptosis, miosis, nasal stuffiness

Acute treatments:

Sumatriptan injection 6mg s.c. - contra-indicated for IHD and stroke

Hi-flow oxygen through a non-rebreathe bag and mask Prednisolone 60mg od for 1 week can abort a bout of attacks

Analgesic Overuse Headache Can be migrainous and/or tension type

Analgesic intake ≥15 days/month (opiates ≥10 days)

For ≥3 consecutive months

Treatment: stop analgesic for 3 months

NW Headache Guidelines V10 19-5-15