## WHAT IS MIGRAINE?



- A common and disabling neurological condition
- Attacks of headache and other symptoms because of an abnormally sensitive brain

## **HOW COMMON IS MIGRAINE?**3-6

1 billion worldwide



1 in 4 homes



1 in 5 women



1 in 16 men



## IS MIGRAINE INHERITED?6,7

If 1 parent has migraine: 50% chance of a child having it too



If both parents have migraine: 75% chance of a child having it too



## WHAT ARE MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS?1,2

## **PRODROME**

Light sensitivity, sound sensitivity, nausea, fatigue, yawning, increased urination, cravings, mood change, neck pain

Fatigue, difficulty concentrating, weakness, dizziness,

POSTDROME **44** 

lightheadedness, decreased energy



Change in vision such as seeing spots, stars, lines, flashing lights, zigzag lines, or waves

> **AURA**

Numbness and tingling

Difficulty speaking or understanding others

Throbbing pain on one or both sides of the head

Worse with movement

Nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, sound and odors

**HEADACHE** 

## **HOW IS MIGRAINE TREATED?**8-12

**ACUTE MEDICATION** 

Specific medications for migraine Nonspecific medications for pain



MANAGE WHAT MAKES **MIGRAINE WORSE** 

TREATMENT OF ATTACKS

**Anti-nausea medications** 

# LIFESTYLE AND NON-MEDICATION TREATMENTS

Keeping a diary

**Avoiding triggers** 

Cognitive behavioral therapy

Biofeedback, Relaxation training, Stress management

Follow us on Facebook:

https://www.facebook.com/pages/American-Headache-Society/67380083618 https://www.facebook.com/americanmigrainefoundation https://www.facebook.com/AHMAorg

@ahsheadache

Follow us on Twitter: @amfmigraine

@ahmaorg

@headachejournal

WHAT IS AURA?

• One-third of people with migraine

Reversible attacks of neurological

• Usually last from a few minutes

**CAN MIGRAINE GET** 

**WORSE OVER TIME?**<sup>13-19</sup>

• 2-3% of people with episodic migraine

every year develop chronic migraine

• Chronic migraine indicates headache happening on half of all days for 3 or

Risk factors for chronic migraine

Overuse of opioids and barbiturates

More headache days per month

Not having an optimized acute treatment plan

Allodynia (skin and scalp sensitivity to touch)

Persistent frequent nausea with migraine

more months

**Head injury** 

Depression

Allergic rhinitis

**Anxiety** 

Stressful life events

Excessive caffeine use

Snoring and sleep apnea

Other pain conditions

symptoms

up to an hour

**PREVENTATIVE** 

**TREATMENTS** 

**Prescription medications** 

Supplements

Injections

**Devices** 

www.AmericanHeadacheSociety.org - American Headache Society (AHS) • www.AmericanMigraineFoundation.org - American Migraine Foundation (AMF) http://ahma.memberclicks.net/ - American Headache and Migraine Association (AHMA) • www.headachejournal.org- Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain

Study. Cephalalgia. 2014;34:336-48.

- 1. Headache Classification Subcommittee of the International Headache Society. International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition beta. Cephalalgia. 2013;33:629-808 2. Charles A. "Head Talks: Pathophysiology." Scottsdale Headache Symposium, November 21, 2014.
- 3. Lipton RB, Bigal ME, Diamond M, Freitag F, Reed ML, Stewart WF, AMPP Advisory Group. Migraine prevalence, disease burden, and the need for preventive therapy. Neurology. 2007;68:343-9.
- 4. Robbins MS, Lipton RB. The epidemiology of primary headache disorders. Semin Neurol. 2010;30:107-19. 5. Vos T, Flaxman AD, Naghavi M et al. Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990-2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. Lancet. 2012;380:2163-96.
- 6. Wöber-Bingöl C. Epidemiology of migraine and headache in children and adolescents. Curr Pain Headache Rep. 2013;17:341. 7. Stewart WF, Staffa J, Lipton RB, Ottman R. Familial risk of migraine: a population-based study. Ann Neurol. 1997;41:166-72.
- 8. Silberstein SD, Holland S, Freitag F, Dodick DW, Argoff C, Ashman E; Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the American Headache Society. Evidence-based guideline update
- pharmacologic treatment for episodic migraine prevention in adults: report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the American Headache Society. Neurology. 2012;78:1337-45. 9. Holland S, Silberstein SD, Freitag F, Dodick DW, Argoff C, Ashman E; Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the American Headache Society. Evidence-based guideline update: NSAIDs and other

complementary treatments for episodic migraine prevention in adults: report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology and the American Headache Society. Neurology. 2012;78:1346-53.

- 10. Marmura MJ, Silberstein SD, Schwedt TJ. The acute treatment of migraine in adults: the American Headache Society evidence assessment of migraine pharmacotherapies. Headache. 2015;55:3-20.
- 11. Buse DC. Multidisciplinary migraine management. Pain Med News. 2014;12:14-25.
- 12. Campbell JK, Penzien DB, Wall EM; US Headache Consortium. Evidence-based guidelines for migraine headache: behavioral and physical treatments. Accessed at http://tools.aan.com/professionals/practice/pdfs/gl0089.pdf 13. Bigal ME, Serrano D, Buse D, Scher A, Stewart WF, Lipton RB. Acute migraine medications and evolution from episodic to chronic migraine: a longitudinal population-based study. Headache. 2008;48:1157-68. 14. Lipton RB, Sollars MS, Buse DC. Migraine: Epidemiology, Progression, Prognosis and Comorbidity. In: Robbins MS, Grosberg BM, and Lipton RB (Eds.). Neurology In Practice: Headache, 1st ed. London: Wiley-Blackwell; 2013: 64-87.
- 15. Lipton RB, Fanning KM, Serrano D, Reed ML, Cady R, Buse DC. Ineffective acute treatment of episodic migraine is associated with new-onset chronic migraine. Neurology. 2015;84:688-95.
- 16. Reed ML, Fanning KM, Serrano D, Buse DC, Lipton RB. Persistent frequent nausea is associated with progression to chronic migraine: AMPP Study Results. Headache. 2015;55:76-87.
- 17. Ashina S, Serrano D, Lipton RB, Maizels M, Manack AN, Turkel CC, Reed ML, Buse DC. Depression and risk of transformation of episodic to chronic migraine. J Headache Pain. 2012;13:615–624. 18. Ashina S, Buse DC, Maizels M, Manack A, Serrano D, Turkel CC, Lipton RB. Self-reported anxiety as a risk factor for migraine chronification: results from the American Migraine Prevalence and Prevention (AMPP) study. Headache. 2010;50(Suppl. 1):4.
- 19. Martin VT, Fanning KM, Serrano D, Buse DC, Reed ML, Bernstein JA, Lipton RB. Chronic rhinitis and its association with headache frequency and disability in persons with migraine: results of the American Migraine Prevalence and Prevention (AMPP)