

Quick reference guide for headache management Coventry and Warwickshire

[Headache tool](#)

click to open website

General queries about medication ?
General queries about headache specific treatments?
General weblinks for clinicians or patients needed?

Diagnostic features of most common primary headaches

Feature	Migraine (episodic <15 days/month, chronic <15)	Tension headache	Cluster	Hemicrania (H. continua, paroxysmal H.)
Pain	mild-severe	mild-moderate	excruciating	excruciating
Location	in 60% unilateral, usually building up, may spread	Usually frontal or occipital bilateral	orbito-temporal unilateral	orbito-temporal unilateral
Pain characteristic	Pulsatile, throbbing	Pressure, band-like	Stabbing, drilling,	Stabbing, throbbing
Attack duration	4-72h	30 min - days	Attack 30-180 min,	paroxysmal 2-30 min continua: continuous
Diurnal variation	Any time	day	night/early morning	Any time
Attack frequency	1/d	1/d	0.5-8/d	Paroxysmal 1-14/day
Cluster duration	Rarely several days		1-3 months	
Hypersensitivity	+++	(+)	-(+)	(+)
Nausea	+++	(+)	(+)	(+)
Vegetative Symptoms	Needs sleep/better after sleep		restless/agitated/self harm	Often restless
Autonomic features	+	-	+++	+
Specific features	Motion-sensitive. Polyphasic: prodromi-aura-migraine-hangover. classic triggers, 3 rd leading cause of ill health in the UK	Can continue to work	Men age 20-50, smoker	Parox H Similar to cluster but shorter attacks more middle age women, more migraineous features

Attack treatment hit fast, hard, short, adjust avoid overuse

Start attack treatment AND...

Attack treatment	Migraine	Tension headache	Cluster	Hemicrania
1 st step	Preferably soluble NSAIDs, Paracetamol, Aspirin 900 mg antiemetics e.g. metoclopramide	NSAID Paracetamol	Non oral triptans Sumatriptan ns/sc Zolmitriptan ns	NSAID trial triptan trial
2 nd step	Triptans. 1 st line Sumatriptan 50 mg (max300mg/d depending on response consider alternative triptans or + NSAID	-	Consider High flow oxygen e.g. via A&E for 20 min	Triptan trial often not effective. Start indometacin see below

...inform patients about risks and non pharmacological approaches to avoid deterioration ...

Patient management To avoid deterioration

Improve Lifestyle	Stop alcohol, caffeine containing drinks, stop smoking, reduce weight if obese, regular exercise, regular food intake, fluid intake 2 l, regular sleep.
Prevent medication overuse	By informing patient about this risk, reviewing ca 8 weeks to adjust attack and prevention treatment
Headache diary (pain causes memory impairment!)	Patient should document: headache days, attack treatment, when prevention was started/increased and if side effects have occurred and lasting >1 week. This helps also to identify triggers and adjust lifestyle!
Patient empowerment	Doing a good headache diary gives patient control over condition and treatment, patient has to initiate reviews.

In migraine and tension headache consider start of prophylaxis if >4 days of headache/month consistently

In Cluster/Hemicrania consider start of prophylaxis straight way

Prophylaxis	Migraine	Tension headache	Cluster	Hemicrania
1 st step (target dose/d)	Propranolol (80 mg MR OD) Metoprolol cardioselective (100 mg/d) Amitriptyline (50 mg ON) Nortriptyline (50 mg ON)	NO drugs, avoidance of triggers , improvement of lifestyle, posture, relaxation, reduce stress	Do ECG if no block / bradycardia or other CI consider start Verapamil IR (120 mg TDS)	Indomethacin (75 mg TDS) with PPI . If effective hemicrania confirmed
2 nd step (target dose/d)	Topiramate (75 mg ON, SA drug) Candesartan (16 mg/d) Venlafaxin (75 mg/d)	Amitriptyline (50 mg ON) Venlafaxine (75 mg/d) Mirtazapine (15 mg ON)	Topiramate (50 mg ON) Gabapentin (900 mg TDS) Melatonin (10 mg ON)	Topiramate (50 mg BD) Amitriptyline (50 ON) Gabapentin (900 mg TDS)
Alternatives	SA drugs: Gepants, other antiepileptics if pure menstrual migraine and predictive cycle: 5 days NSAIDs or Frovatriptan 2.5 mg BD, started 1-2 day before expected migraine	Nortriptyline (50 mg ON)	Prednisolone 60 mg/d for 5 days, step down 10 mg every 5 days until stop	Verapamil (160 mg TDS)

...review every 4-8 weeks prophylaxis AND attack treatment including over the counter painkiller use. If attack treatment use >15 days/month for >3 months high risk of developing medication overuse headache!

Prophylaxis Start low, go slow to target dose, stay for 8 weeks if tolerable side effects, persist for 2 weeks, if no improvement stop Adjust to Comorbidity

Referrals	Migraine	Tension headache	Cluster	Hemicrania
to headache clinic	If 3 prophylaxis treatments failed, if management very difficult in primary care if several attempts of reducing medication overuse failed and headaches are getting worse		Refer URGENTLY on first presentation Consider CT/MRI	Referral possible on first presentation. Consider CT/MRI
A&G Referral	If SA medications to be considered in primary care if particular questions in patients who are still manageable in primary care e.g. comorbidities,			
Further general referral indications:	Diagnostic uncertainty, atypical headaches/facial pains			

More diagnostic criteria needed?
Red flags (what are those?)
Investigations
Look up "diagnosis" "red flags"

Initial Attack treatment not effective?
Side effects?
Medication overuse?
Look up Treatment

Patient info leaflets
Tips to speed up Consultation
Look up patient management

Prophylaxis not working?
Difficult comorbidities?
Questions about pregnancy, menopause, contraception?
Look up treatment

Considering referral?