



Primary care perspective

- The approach to a child with headache
- Types of headaches
- Who gets what work-up
- Who needs a referral
- Who needs brain imaging







Guidelines and recommendations are for adults

- No Pediatricians on panel
- Kids can't describe pain as well as adults
- Same type H/A presents differently in kids







Acute

- Acute Recurrent
- Chronic Progressive
- Chronic non-progressive
- Mixed





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History Physical Labs Imaging





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- The 7 characteristics of EVERY symptom
- Most important one of the 7 for H/As
- H/A Diary ("month at a glance")





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HEENT

- TRAUMA
- INFECTION

COMPLETE NEURO EXAM









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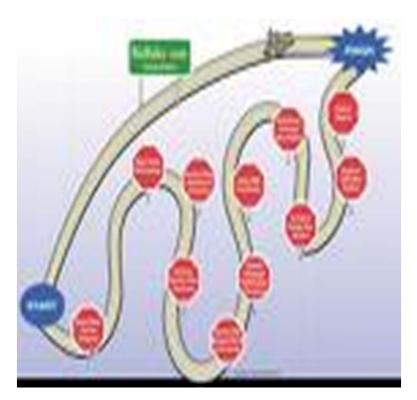
- ONLY 2 OF 150 CHILDREN HAD OCCIPITAL H/As & BOTH HAD POSTERIOR FOSSA TUMORS
- > 60% OF CHILDREN WITH SURGICALLY REMEDIABLE CONDITIONS WERE UNABLE TO DESCRIBE THEIR PAIN: A SIGN OF DECREASED VERBAL SKILL & MENTAL STATUS?
- ALL KIDS WITH SERIOUS PATHOLOGIC PROCESSES HAD NEUROLOGIC SIGNS





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- Acute
- Acute recurrent
- Chronic progressive
- Chronic non-progressive







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- Viral Illness 39.2%
- Sinusitis 16%
- Migraine
- Post-traumatic
- Viral meningitis
- Strp Pharyngitis
- Tension
- Other



15.6%

6.6%

5.2%

4.9%

4.5%

7.7%



SERIOUS NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES ARE FOUND IN 6 – 7 % OF PEDIATRIC H/As

All had abnormal findings on Hx or P.E.





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- Cephalic Infections
 - (Meningitis, Encephalitis & Brain abscess)
- Non-cephalic Infections
 - Most Common Reason
- Trauma
 - 29% kids with head trauma had HA
- Unruptured AVM
 - 12/100,000
 - "Thunderclap"





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- HTN: Overcalled
- Change in ICP: Neurologic exam
- Cavernous Vein Thrombosis: Neurologic exam
- Drugs: H2 blockers, steroids, TCN, ETOH, CO, OCPs, TMP-SMZ, MSG, Nifedipine, Cocaine, XTC and 'Club Drugs'
- Stroke: Neurologic exam
- Ocular Disease: Uveitis, Glaucoma

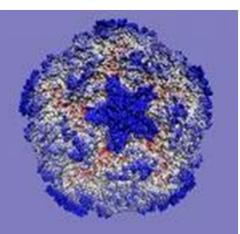


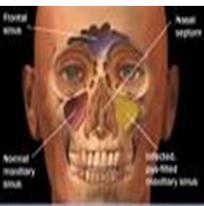




Viral

- Sinusitis
- Pharyngitis
- Ocular





Effort Frankrish in straining Theorem and Manach, 20 July Annual







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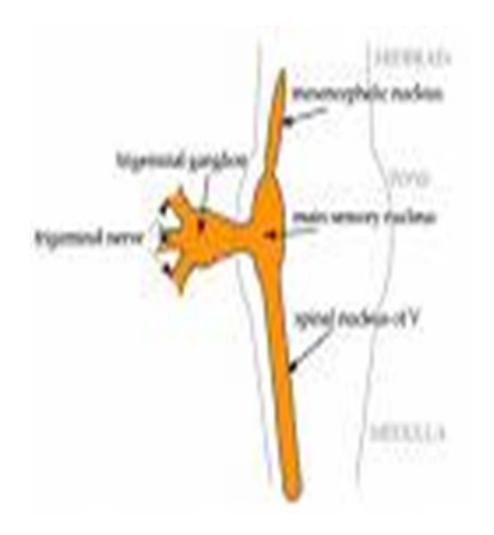
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- Migraine vs. Tension-type
 - Both Can Be:
 - Episodic
 - Bilateral
 - No aura
 - Brought on by stress
 - Assoc with neck pain
 - But Distinguishable: Check FH, H/O Car Sickness, Food Triggers, Noise And Light Sensitivity, Nausea/Vomiting











Press Economic CD, Champion & Zechook of American 12th ed. Oxford: Oxford Deliversity Press, 5983.

- Receives Afferent messages and acts as a sensory relay center
- Explains referral of pain to various locations

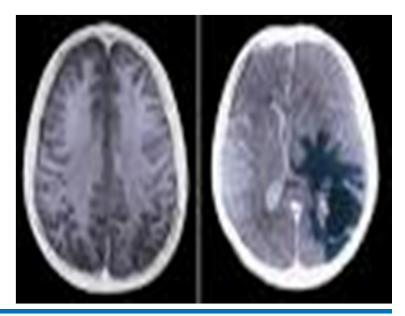




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Tumors

- Positional (H/As worse at night and in early AM)
- Focality
- Change in growth pattern
- Change in vision
- Little things make it worse







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- Chronic Daily H/A
- Chronic Tension
- New Persistent
- Hemicrania Continua
- Let a pediatric neurologist make these diagnoses





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- Not very many
- EEG very seldom helpful
- Neuroimaging usually not helpful
- (NYC) Parents may insist
- RED FLAGS





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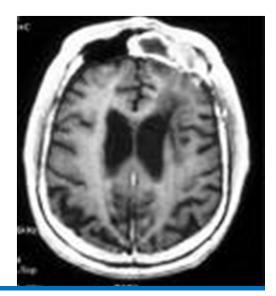
- S ystemic sx or Secondary risk factors
- N euro signs: the main reason
- O nset: Thunderclap
- O Ider: Adults > 50 y.o.
- P revious H/A hx: 1st H/A or different H/A





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- Presence of VP shunt
- Presence of Neurocutaneous Syndrome :
 - > Neurofibromatosis
 - > Tuberous sclerosis
- HA or emesis on awakening
- Meningeal signs
- Unvarying location of HA
- Age < 3 y.o.
- Chronic progressive pattern







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Sleep Hygiene: Too little, too much, chaotic

- Avoid Dietary Triggers:
 - Unsubstantiated, but eay, reasonable, cooperative
- Look for triggers
- Behavioral Relaxation
- Pharmacologic Rx





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- Depends on cause:
 - Treat Infections
 - Migraine vs. Tension





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• Acetaminophen: 15 mg/kg/dose

Ibuprofen: 7.5 mg/kg/dose

Naproxen (or other NSAID)





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Check PDR for FDA approval

- Studies in kids:
 - Sumatriptan
 - Zolmitriptan
 - Rizatriptan





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- Promethazine
- Prochlorperazine
- Metoclopramide
- Hydroxyzine





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- Give early
- Give enough
- Give for long enough:
 - Note length of usual attack from hx
 - Don't use a 4-hr med for an 8-hr H/A
- Make Rx available
- Avoid narcotics







- \blacktriangleright < 30 % WILL NEED IT
- > 3 H/As PER MONTH
- DEARTH OF EVIDENCE IN KIDS
- EXTRAPOLATED FROM ADULT STUDIES







Cyproheaptadine : 0.25–1.5 mg/kg

- Tricyclics : 1 mg/kg/day
- Beta-blockers
- NSAIDs
- Calcium channel blockers
- Anticonvulsants







- Unclear DX
- Complicated psychosocial dynamics
- Treatment not working
- Parental request





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- Rely on Hx & P.E.
- Use H/A patterns
- Think Common, but remember the rare
- Test when needed
- Tailor treatment to H/A pattern based on frequency and disability
- Refer when needed









•QUESTIONS ?





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