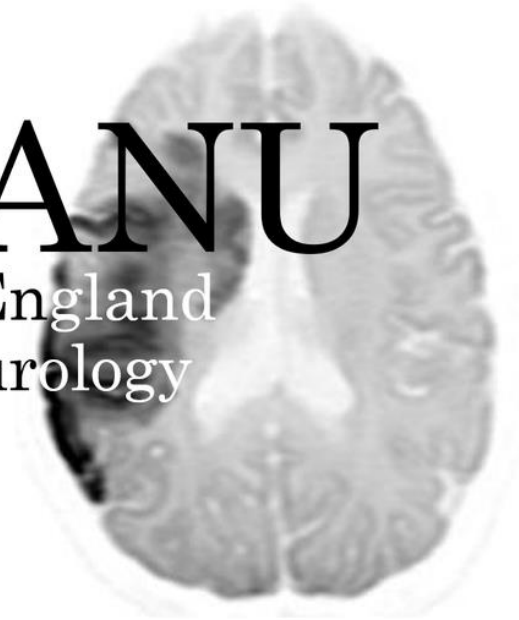


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North of England
Acute Neurology
Update



Headache Workshop

Monty Silverdale

Harry Tucker



Case 1

- 28 year old female presents with 6 week history of headache
- Occasionally gets transient loss of vision on coughing / straining
- No relevant past medical history
- On examination – BMI 32. General exam otherwise normal
- Neurological examination normal except fundoscopy

CT brain normal



Lumbar Puncture



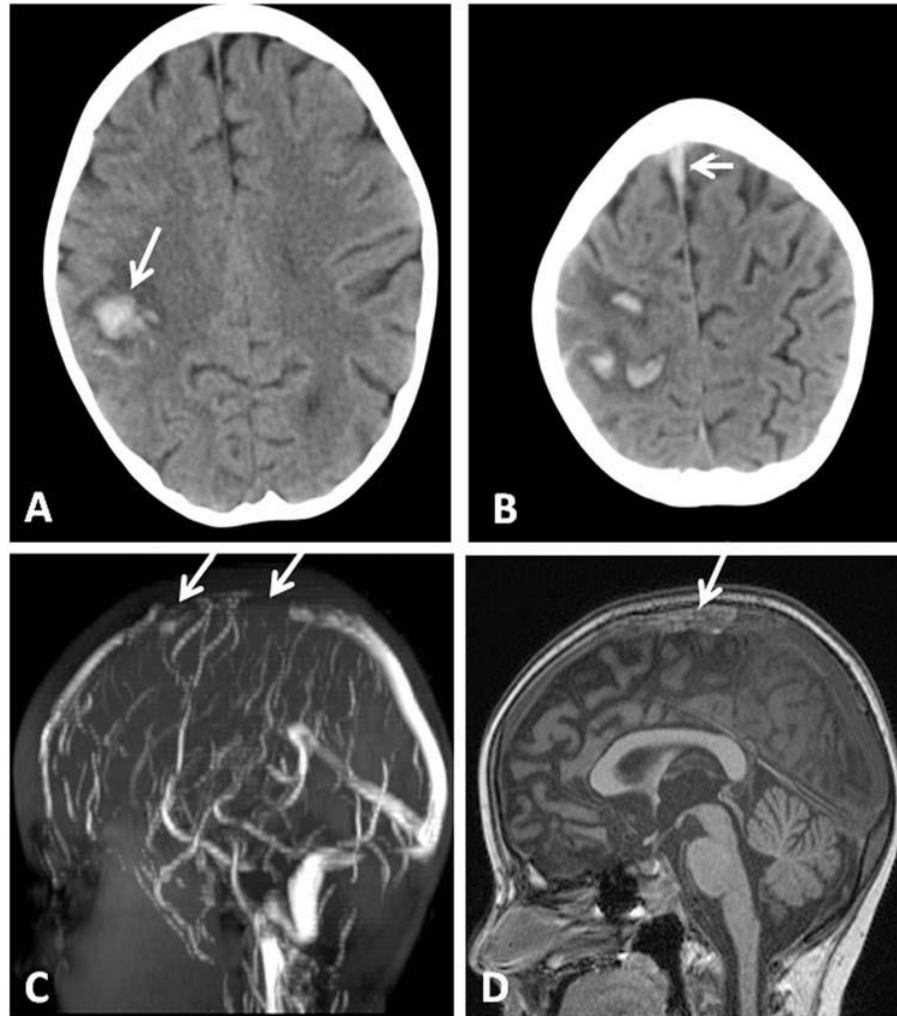
- Opening pressure 42 cm CSF
 - WCC <1
 - RCC <1
 - Protein 0.35 g/l
 - Glucose 3.2 mmol/l
-
- Diagnosis?

Diagnosis and Management



- Diagnosed as IIH
- Treated with acetazolamide building up to 500mg bd
- Visual Field Assessments

Sudden Deterioration





Learning Points

- Investigation and management of IIH
- Never forget Venous Sinus Thrombosis



IIH Clinical Features

- Top three:
- Headache (76-96%)
- Visual obscuration (68-72%)
- Pulsatile tinnitus (52-61%)
- “Normal neurological examination”
- Papilloedema
- Sixth nerve palsy



IIH Investigations

- BP measurement – rule out malignant hypertension
- Routine bloods - polycythaemia
- CTV/MRV – ideally within 24 hours
- Lumbar puncture – left lateral, pressure, usual CSF constituents
- Ophthalmological assessment – acuities, fields, blind spot

IIH - Management



- **Disease modification** – weight loss is the only proven disease modifying treatment; trials on-going with bariatric surgery
- **Avoidance of visual complications** –
 - 1) Medication - acetazolamide/topiramate
 - 2) CSF diversion – only indicated when vision is threatened; serial LPs, VP shunt
- **Headache management** – most commonly chronic migraine



Case 2

- 23 year year old female
- Shortly after waking developed severe sudden onset occipital headache
- Went to work (office) but headache became increasingly severe and by lunchtime could not cope with headache and attended A&E
- On examination – some neck stiffness. Neuro exam otherwise normal



A normal CT does not exclude subarachnoid hemorrhage. If there is clinical suspicion then a lumbar puncture is recommended

Lumbar Puncture

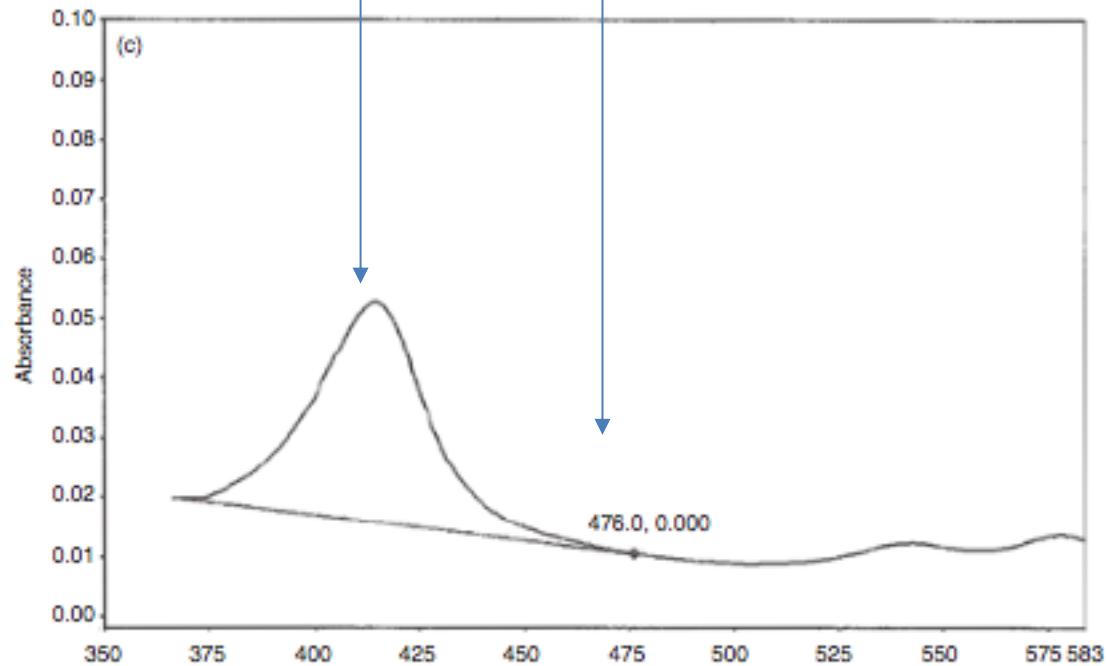


- Traumatic procedure
- Slightly blood stained
- WCC 1
- RCC 896
- Protein 0.4 g/L
- Glucose 3 mmol/l
- Spectrophotometry shows oxyhaemoglobin peak
‘Oxyhaemoglobin can mask bilirubin therefore SAH cannot be excluded’



Oxyhaemoglobin (possibly just traumatic tap)

Bilirubin (red cells been there for hours)



Progress



- MR Angiogram showed small (3mm) aneurysm
- Do we operate?
 - Risk of aneurysm treat (surgical or endovascular)
 - 5-10% risk of stroke / death in some studies.



Thunderclap headache



Learning Points

- Thunderclap headache – what this term means
- Dangers of over-investigating SAH
- Understanding CSF spectrophotometry
 - Note recurrent frequent thunderclap headaches, Also note:
 - RCVS
 - Coital Headache

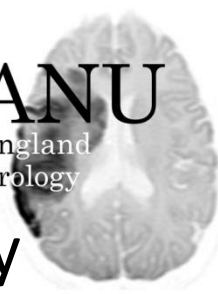
RCVS

Reversible Cerebral Vasoconstriction Syndrome



- Recurrent thunderclap headaches over a few days or weeks
- Associations include pregnancy, exercise, medications (SSRIs, triptans), recreational substances (cannabis)
- CT/MR Angiogram – “sausage on string appearance”
- LP – normal
- Management, removal of precipitant, analgesics

Coital Headache



Primary headache associated with sexual activity

- Thunderclap headache onset during sexual activity
- First episode always needs investigating in order to rule out structural cause (CT brain, LP). If out of window CTA
- Recurrent episodes at time of presentation may not require investigation
- Management; acute episode consider triptans, preventative consider indomethacin or propranolol



Case 3

- 35 year old lady
- Previously had occasional migraine
- Admitted with acute severe headache
- Nausea, vomiting, photophobia
- Complains of dizziness, paresthesia in right arm
 - How should we investigate/manage her?

Is this just migraine?



- Multi-centre study¹ – 128 centres, 15 countries – 94% of headaches due to migraine
 - Most of the rest had tension headache which some people consider a form of migraine
- Less than 1 in 500 new presentations of headache due to structural pathology².
- Imaging is reasonable but very likely this is a bad migraine.

1. Tepper et al. Headache. 2004. (44). p856-865.

2. Kernick et al. cephalalgia. 2008.(28). p1188-1195



Management

- Combination Therapy
 - Parenteral Triptans.
 - NSAIDS
 - Aspirin
 - Anti-emetics – domperidone, metoclopramide, prochlorperazine.
 - ?Prednisolone
- Rarely, can consider Occipital Nerve Block



Case 4

- 46 year old man
- Referred with possible cluster headache
- What features would support this diagnosis?

Cluster Headache



- Severe pain - often around one eye
- Agitated, pacing around
- Autonomic features – conjunctival injection, ptosis, nasal stuffiness
- Clustering (not everything that clusters is cluster headache)



Management

- Imigran injections
- Oxygen
- Prednisolone
- Verapamil – start 80mg tds and may need very high dose.
 - ECG with each increase (PR interval)



Case 5

- 42 lady
 - H/O occasional mild migraine
 - 6/12 ago developed generalized headache
 - Has had daily headache ever since
-
- Diagnosis, further features in the history?
 - Investigation
 - Management



Chronic Daily Headache

- Up to 4% of population – common
- Often but not always previous H/O migraine
- Analgesic overuse is common
 - Withdraw analgesia
 - Migraine prophylaxis
 - Lifestyle measures



Case 6

29 year old female

- Presented to ED 5 days post partum
- Uncomplicated epidural
- History of episodic migraine ~ 1 episode per month, typically around time of menstruation
- Headache started 24 hours after discharge home, bifrontal, nausea, worse on movement,
- Any further features in history you would consider?

Case 6



Diagnosis?

Migraine

Low pressure headache



Case 6

Managed as acute migraine:

- Given intravenous paracetamol, metoclopramide and intravenous saline
- Aspirin and triptans avoided as breastfeeding

Improved after a few hours and discharged

Returned early hours following morning as could not stand up any longer than a 10 minutes due to postural headache



Low Pressure Headache

- Postural headache
- 90% will occur within 72 hours of dural puncture
- 50% will improve without intervention within 1 week
- In severe cases consider analgesia, fluid hydration, caffeinated beverages
- Epidural blood patch if conservative measures fail (65-98% success rate after first, some require second)

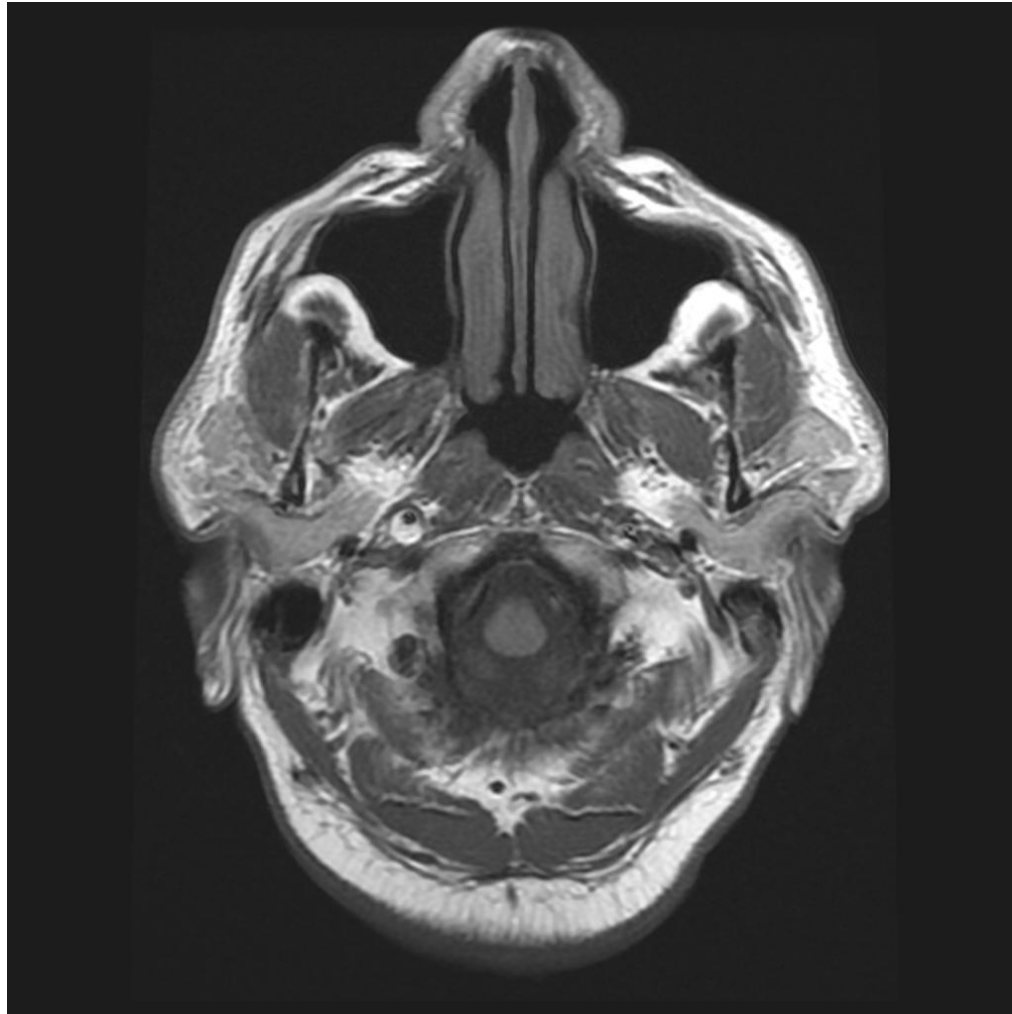


Case 7

- 49 year old male
- Developed sudden onset right sided headache whilst get out of car
- Radiated down neck
- Noticed on walking into his house that his left arm and leg felt heavy

Neuroimaging

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Cervical Artery Dissection

- Classically presents with thunderclap headache and neck pain
- Approximately 25% will have ipsilateral Horner's syndrome
- Management of extracranial dissection is typically with antiplatelets (or anticoagulants) outside of thrombolysis window



Case 8

- 71 year old male
- Unilateral headache for 1/52
- No improvement with paracetamol
- Noticed yesterday eating evening meal, chewing was painful
- Feels tired
- Any other symptoms to enquire about?



Case 8

- Ocular symptoms:
 - 3 days ago noticed blurring of vision, lasted a few minutes before spontaneously resolving
- Polymyalgia symptoms:
 - Stiffness and difficulties dressing, especially putting on his jumper in the morning



Case 8

- Giant Cell Arteritis
- Administered high dose oral prednisolone (1mg/kg)
- Typically 2/52 course, followed by gradual taper
- Eye involvement? Same day referral to ophthalmologist
- Ongoing care led by Rheumatologists
- Onward referral for temporal artery biopsy

Giant Cell Arteritis



Learning points

- Suspect in new onset headache >50 years age
- Eye involvement needs urgent assessment
- Biopsy gold standard - false negatives not uncommon