International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064

SJIF (2022): 7.942

Understanding Migraines: Types, Causes, Symptoms and treatment Options

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Abstract: Migraines are a prevalent and debilitating neurological condition characterized by recurrent, moderate to severe headaches often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to light and sound. This article explores the different types of migraines, including common migraines, migraines with aura, chronic migraines, hemiplegic migraines, retinal migraines, and menstrual migraines. It delves into the various causes and triggers such as genetic, environmental, hormonal factors, diet, stress, and sleep patterns. Symptoms range from throbbing headaches and auras to nausea and fatigue. Diagnosis is based on clinical history, physical examination, and sometimes imaging. Treatment options are divided into acute and preventive measures, including medications like NSAIDs, triptans, betablockers, antidepressants, anticonvulsants, and CGRP inhibitors, alongside lifestyle modifications. Additionally, the use of homeopathic remedies like Belladonna, Nux Vomica, and Bryonia are discussed. The aim is to provide a comprehensive understanding of migraines to enhance management and improve the quality of life for sufferers. It is a neurological problem characterized by severe pain either on one side or whole head. Types are Common Migraine, Classic migraine, Chronic Migarine, Hemiplegic headache, Retinal Migraine, Menstrual Migraine. Symptoms: Pulsating and throbbing headache, Sensitivity increased towards light, sound.

Keywords: Migraines, headache, Aura, treatment triggers

1. Definition

A migraine is a type of headache characterized by recurrent, moderate to severe pain, often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to light or sound. It is a neurological condition that can significantly impact quality of life.

Types of Migraines

- 1) Migraine Without Aura (Common Migraine)
- Symptoms: Pulsating or throbbing pain, usually on one side of the head, accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to light and sound.
- Duration: Typically lasts 4 to 72 hours if untreated.
- 2) Migraine With Aura (Classic Migraine)
- Symptoms: Same as common migraines but preceded by neurological symptoms called auras, which can include visual disturbances (e. g., flashing lights or blind spots), sensory changes (e. g., tingling), or speech difficulties.
- Aura Duration: Usually lasts 5 to 60 minutes before the headache begins. [1]
- 3) Chronic Migraine
- Symptoms: Headaches occur 15 or more days per month, with at least 8 of those days being migraine days.
- Duration: Can be continuous or episodic.
- 4) Hemiplegic Migraine
- Symptoms: Similar to migraine with aura but with temporary paralysis or weakness on one side of the body.
- Duration: Can last hours to days.
- 5) Retinal Migraine
- Symptoms: Temporary loss of vision or visual disturbances in one eye, accompanied by headache.

- Duration: Vision loss usually lasts less than an hour.
- 6) Menstrual Migraine
- Symptoms: Migraines that are closely linked to the menstrual cycle.
- Duration: Typically occurs in the days leading up to or during menstruation.

Causes and Trigger

Genetic Factors: Family history can increase susceptibility. Environmental Factors: Changes in weather, exposure to bright lights, or strong odors.

Hormonal Changes: Fluctuations in estrogen levels, particularly in women. [2]

Dietary Factors: Consumption of certain foods (e. g., aged cheese, processed meats) and beverages (e. g., alcohol, caffeine).

Stress: Emotional or physical stress can trigger migraines. Sleep Patterns: Irregular sleep or lack of sleep.

2. Symptoms

- Headache: Throbbing or pulsating pain, often on one side of the head.
- Aura: Visual disturbances, sensory changes, or speech difficulties.
- Nausea and Vomiting: Common accompanying symptoms.
- Sensitivity: Increased sensitivity to light (photophobia) and sound (phonophobia).
- Fatigue: Feeling unusually tired or fatigued during or after an attack.

Diagnosis

- Clinical History: Detailed history of headaches and associated symptoms.
- Physical Examination: To rule out other conditions.
- Imaging: MRI or CT scans may be used if there is a concern about secondary causes.

Volume 13 Issue 8, August 2024

Fully Refereed | Open Access | Double Blind Peer Reviewed Journal

www.ijsr.net

International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064

ISSN: 2319-7064 SJIF (2022): 7.942

• Diagnostic Criteria: Based on the International Headache Society's criteria for migraines.

Treatment

- Acute Treatment
- Medications:
- Pain Relievers: NSAIDs (e. g., ibuprofen), acetaminophen.
- Triptans: Sumatriptan, rizatriptan, etc., which are specific to migraines.
- Anti nausea Medications: Metoclopramide, prochlorperazine.

Preventive Treatment

- Medications:
- Beta Blockers: Propranolol, metoprolol.
- Antidepressants: Amitriptyline, venlafaxine. [3]
- Anticonvulsants: Topiramate, valproate.
- CGRP Inhibitors: Aimovig (erenumab), Emgality (galcanezumab).

Lifestyle Modifications: Regular sleep, stress management, dietary changes.

1) Belladonna

Indications: Useful for migraines with sudden onset, often triggered by exposure to bright lights or heat. The pain is typically intense, throbbing, and can be accompanied by sensitivity to light and noise. The patient may feel better with pressure or lying down in a dark room.

2) Nux Vomica

Indications: Recommended for migraines that result from overwork, stress, or indulgence in rich foods and stimulants. The pain is often described as a splitting headache with nausea. The patient may be irritable and sensitive to external stimuli, such as light and noise. Improvement is noted with warmth and rest.

3) Sanguinaria

Indications: Often indicated for migraines that start at the back of the head and radiate to the forehead or right side. The headache may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and visual disturbances. Pain may be worse from movement or light.

4) Bryonia

Indications: Suitable for migraines where the pain is worse from any movement and is relieved by lying still. The pain is often described as a bursting or pounding sensation, and the patient may experience significant thirst and a dry mouth.

5) Sepia

Indications: Helpful for migraines associated with hormonal changes, such as those occurring before menstruation or during menopause. The pain is often accompanied by mood swings and irritability. The patient may feel better with light activity and worse with rest.

6) Calcarea Carbonica

Indications: Used for migraines with a feeling of heaviness in the head, particularly in individuals who are prone to digestive issues or feel overwhelmed by stress. The pain may be aggravated by cold and improved by warmth.

7) Gelsemium

Indications: Effective for migraines that come on gradually and are accompanied by a feeling of weakness and fatigue. The headache is often preceded by visual disturbances and may be worsened by emotional stress or excitement.

8) Kali Bichromicum

Indications: Indicated for migraines with a feeling of pressure and congestion in the head, often accompanied by sinus issues. The pain may be localized to a specific area, such as the forehead or nose.

9) Cimicifuga

Indications: Suitable for migraines associated with menstrual issues or hormonal changes. The headache may be intense and throbbing, and the patient may experience muscle stiffness or back pain.

10) Arnica Montana

Indications: Often used if the migraine follows a head injury or trauma. The pain is usually described as a bruised or sore feeling, and the patient may experience sensitivity to touch or movement.

3. Conclusion

Migraines are a multifaceted and debilitating condition with various types and triggers. Understanding the underlying causes, recognizing the symptoms, and exploring both conventional and alternative treatment options are crucial for effective management. Advances in research and treatments continue to offer hope for improved quality of life for those affected by migraines, emphasizing the importance of a personalized and comprehensive approach to care.

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