

Headaches, Types & Treatment

Headache is one of the most common ailments. It is affecting hundreds of thousands of people every day all over the world. The symptoms and pain associated with the various types of headache can be difficult to recognize. This makes it hard to pin point exactly what type of headache is the problem and the best treatment for it. However, it is suggested that all headache sufferers should consult their doctor if they are unsure of what type of headache they suffer from or if they have any questions regarding treatment.

Almost everyone gets headaches, but not all headaches are the same. Some are a mild twinge while others are so severe you cannot function. There are different types of headache, each brought on by different causes and requiring a different treatment. A headache is rarely the symptom of a severe disorder, such as a brain tumour. However, it does mean something is wrong, so it should not be ignored. It's particularly important to seek medical help if your headaches are severe or keep coming back.. Effective treatment is available for all types of headache, even migraine. By recording when and how your headaches occur, you can help your doctor diagnose and find the right treatment for them.

Tension Type Headache :

Tension type headache is the commonest form of headache with up to two thirds of people experiencing it at some stage in their lives.

Symptoms: Tension headaches are usually felt on both sides of the head. The pain is dull and persistent, varying in intensity. It is often described as a feeling of pressure, heaviness or tightness in a band around the head.

Frequency & Duration: Episodic tension type headaches can last from 30 minutes up to a week. They usually occur infrequently, but can progress to what is known as a chronic condition, where headaches occur all the time, with sufferers enduring headaches of varying intensity all day, every day, and can be woken by them at night. Generally, tension type headaches are diagnosed as being chronic when they are present for more than 15 days per month. In this case, a sufferer will notice the headache at the start of the day, and it will remain as a dull ache throughout the course of the day.

Possible Causes: Tension type headaches may be triggered by emotional or physical stress (e.g. an argument, fatigue, prolonged reading, dehydration or sitting for a long time with bad posture), or by environmental factors such as loud music.

Treatment: Lifestyle - Combat stress by keeping fit, getting regular sleep and exercise and eating a balanced diet. Some people find that learning specific relaxation techniques or posture improvement techniques such as yoga or meditation are effective because they teach you to relax your mind and your body, particularly during time of stress.

Medication - Episodic tension type headaches are best treated with mild, over-the-counter analgesics such as aspirin (Aspro, Disprin), paracetamol (Panadol, Panamax, Dymadon). If the headache continues, you should take a shower or bath, apply a

warm compress to your forehead and get some sleep. If your headaches occur daily and are diagnosed as being chronic tension type headache, your doctor may prescribe tricyclic antidepressants which have been shown to be useful in this condition and which may also be useful for any associated depression. Some migraine sufferers also suffer from tension headaches. It is important to keep an accurate record of the exact symptoms and triggers for all your headaches so that your doctor can see if you fall into this category and treat you accordingly. See your doctor if :

- a) your headache lasts more than 24 hours or occur more than three times a week.
- b) you are woken by headaches, or they are worse in the mornings
- c) your headache starts when you exercise, strain or cough
- d) your headache gets progressively worse over several days.

Sinus headache

Symptoms: A sinus headache usually occurs as a gnawing pain over or under both eyes. It usually accompanies blocked sinuses caused by bad cold, flu or allergies and can be associated with a rise in temperature. The affected area may be painful when touched. The headache gets worse as the day goes on and increases in intensity if you bend forward.



Frequency: Sinus headaches can occur at any time.

Possible Causes: Sinuses are air-filled spaces in the facial bones around the nose, which are part of the respiratory system. Sinus headaches are one symptom of sinusitis, where your sinuses become infected and inflamed.

Treatment: Lifestyle: If possible stay indoors in a room with an even temperature, as a dry overheated environment could make your high temperature and nasal congestion symptoms worse. Steam inhalation may be useful to try and clear the sinuses.

Medication - Take aspirin or paracetamol to relieve the headache. If your symptoms persist, you may need to see your doctor to be prescribed a broad spectrum antibiotic to combat the sinus infection and possibly a nasal decongestant to unclog your nose. If your sinusitis does not clear up, you may need to undergo a minor operation to remove any obstruction from your sinuses. See your doctor if - Your symptoms last for more than a couple of days.

Migraine (Vascular) Headache :

Migraines affect one in eight adults in the developed world. People of any age can suffer, although adults aged 25-34 are most commonly affected, and women two or three times as frequently as men.

Symptoms: The main migraine symptom is a moderate to severe throbbing pain, usually on just one side of the head. This is often accompanied by nausea (feeling sick), cold hands, vomiting and sensitivity to light and sound. A migraine where people suffer an 'aura' or warning, 10 to 30 minutes before the migraine begins, only occurs in one in five cases. The aura may take many forms: lines or spots before the eyes, total darkness, tingling or numbness in the limbs and speech impairment. This

can be a frightening experience. Eighty percent of migraines have no aura, although a few days beforehand you may feel irritable, lethargic and experience food cravings. Frequency & Duration: A migraine attack occurs on average once a month and usually lasts between 4 and 72 hours.

Possible Causes: There is a wide range of possible triggers associated with migraine. They include:

- a) bright or flashing lights irregular sleeping or eating patterns
- b) loud noises and strong smells sudden weather or altitude changes
- c) emotional factors, such as stress, fatigue or excitement.
- d) Women may find fluctuating hormone levels (due to ovulation, menstruation, or birth control pills) are a contributing factor.
- e) Your diet can also make you vulnerable to migraines: red wine, cheese, chocolate, nuts, soy sauce, citrus fruit, alcohol, excess caffeine (e.g. cola, tea, coffee) and some food additives (monosodium, glutamate, sodium nitrate) are all possible triggers.

Treatment: Lifestyle - One way to manage headaches is to learn to recognise if there are 'triggers', so they can be avoided. Keeping a diary (included in this booklet) will help by highlighting suspect events, moods or foods. Given that stress is one of the most common triggers for migraines, relaxation such as yoga or meditation may be helpful.

Medication - Until recently, doctors were relatively limited in managing migraine. However, modern medicines are now available that can help minimise the disruption migraine makes to your everyday life.

Mild migraine pain can be treated with analgesics (eg. aspirin, paracetamol), antihistamines and anti-emetics (to combat nausea).

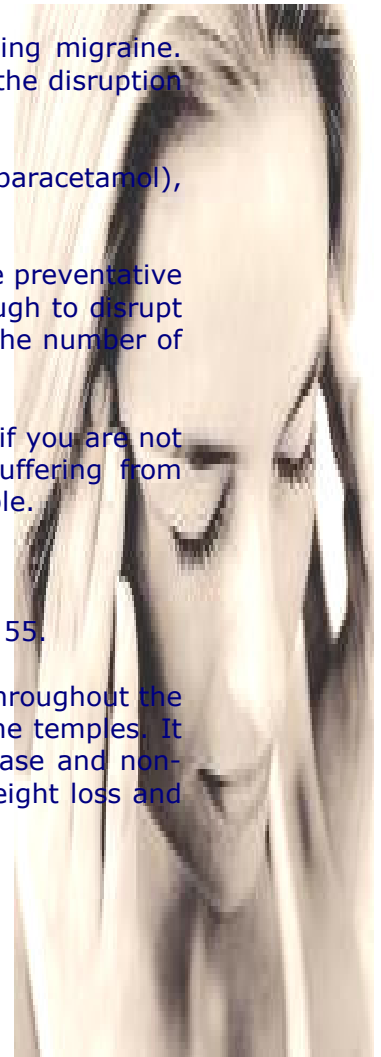
If you suffer two or more migraines a month, your doctor may prescribe preventative medication., which is used when migraines are severe or frequent enough to disrupt your life. This continuous, daily medication should help you to reduce the number of migraines and may eliminate them altogether.

See your doctor if - You think you might be suffering form migraine or if you are not satisfied with your current migraine treatment. If you have been suffering from migraine for years, there may now be more effective treatments available.

Temporal Arteritis :

Temporal arteritis is not common & often affects people over the age of 55.

Symptoms: Head pain is described as persistent, waxing and waning throughout the day, and may occur anywhere on the head, although it is often over the temples. It may be severe, burning and throbbing in the early course of the disease and non-throbbing later. Other symptoms are eyesight problems, mild fever, weight loss and jaw pain when chewing.



Frequency & Duration: Once diagnosed long term management can prevent recurrences.

Possible Causes: Temporal arteritis is caused by inflammation of the arteries which supply your head with blood.

Treatment : If your symptoms are suggestive your doctor will perform a blood test and possibly a biopsy (the removal of a small piece of tissue under local anaesthetic for testing). Prompt and appropriate anti-inflammatory medication is essential to reduce the inflammation of the affected arteries and protect eyesight. See your doctor if - You have these symptoms, or if you are over 50 years of age and develop a new, persistent headache as serious complications may develop and these can be avoided by prompt treatment.

Cluster Headaches :

Cluster headaches are rare, severe and mainly affect men.

Symptoms: Severe pain developing around or behind one eye, which usually occurs at nights and wakes the sufferer from sleep. Congestion of the eye and nose on the affected side produces tears and nasal blockage and discharge on that side.

Frequency & Duration: Cluster Headache usually lasts between 15 and 90 minutes and can occur almost daily in groups or "clusters" for days or weeks at a time. Then they may disappear for a year or more.

Possible Causes: There is some evidence that excessive smoking and /or alcohol consumption can trigger an attack.

Treatment: The migraine medication sumatriptan (Imigran) has proven effective in injection form for treating cluster headache. Pure oxygen inhalation is also used to alleviate an attack. See your doctor if - You think you suffer from cluster headache.

Sources: wikipedia, National Headache Foundation (USA) / netdoctor.co.uk / Dr. A. Kumar

Disclaimer : This article has been prepared for the general information of the readers so that they could learn more about the Headaches. The readers are advised not to take any medication of their own based on the information provided in this article. They should consult their doctor / PG / hospital for any kind of medication they need and don't use the medication in any way mentioned in this article which is solely for the purpose of general information & education. The writer as well as the publishers wont own any responsibility / damages of any kind whatsoever, towards any reader, individual or organization.

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