

Oslo Hodepinesenter

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## **DISCLOSURES**

All: Allergan-Abbvie, Novartis, Teva, AZ, GSK, MSD, NycoMed, Organon, Pfizer, Lundbeck, Eli Lilly

Relevant disclosures: Allergan-Abbvie, Novartis, Teva, Lundbeck, Eli Lilly



# THE HEADACHE CALCULATOR – A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

and the e-Diary

#### WHY?



- Headache disorders are one of the main reasons for contact with GP, and the large majority of headache patients are treated in primary care
- The management and clinical knowlegde of headache disorders among general practitioners is not optimal
- Improved management in primary health care would be of benefit for both patients and society

# A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY



- More than 50% reported headache management to be clinically difficult
- >96 % rated their own knowledge about Migraine and TTH as good or medium
- Only 9% regarded their own insufficient knowledge to be the most important barrier

Kristoffersen et al. The Journal of Headache and Pain (2021) 22:136



### **BARRIERS**



- No good treatment of headache patients
- Headache patients are difficult and demanding
- Too little time in GP practice





• 70% reported that they believed that **OTC** (over the counter) drugs were the most commonly used medication by their CH patients to treat headache

- Only 4% thought that their headache patients used pain killers with addictive potential
- One-third of the participants wrongly stated that the most commonly used headache **prophylactics** (anti-hypertensives, antiepileptics, and antidepressant drugs) **could lead to MOH**
- Almost 30% did not know that triptans may induce MOH

• Only 8% used diagnostic headache criteria (ICHD-3) on a regular basis



#### **UNMET NEED FOR DIAGNOSTIC AID**





- Pressure on time and cost in most healthcare systems
- Treatment guidelines for chronic diseases becoming more complex
  - Migraine is **under-diagnosed** and patients **suboptimally treated**
- More than 200 different diagnoses in headache (ICHD-3)
- Increased patient flow from GPs to headache spesialists due to more advanced treatments

## HEADACHE CALCULATOR CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT TOOL



1) Migraine diagnosis

Based on the IHS Classification ICHD-3

The registration of data is made as part of the anamnesis during consultation

2) Local guidelines

Aligned with local treatment guidelines and medication reimbursement\*

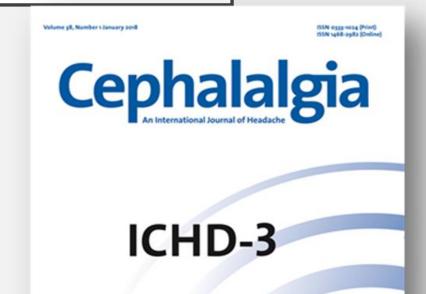
3) Headache diary data from patient APP

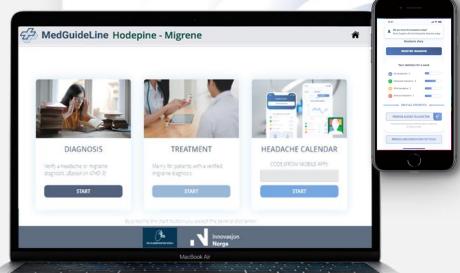
Import of patient **headache eDiary** to portal (GDPR-adapted with code) for inclusion in patient journal systems

http://medguideline.com/

KBB medic AS

\*Local adaption depending on treatment culture needed in different countries









#### **DIAGNOSIS**

Verify a headache or migraine diagnosis. (Based on ICHD-3)

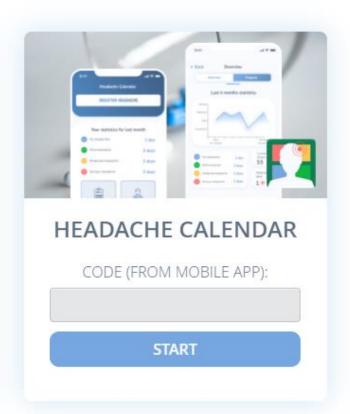
START



#### **TREATMENT**

Mainly for patients with a verified migraine diagnosis.

START





## **DIAGNOSIS - TREATMENT - HA CALENDAR**



These tools are web based and easy to use

#### **MALE 25 YEARS OLD**



- Recurrent headache since childhood
- Diagnosed Migraine without aura 17 years old
- Sumatriptan with side effects stopped
- Frequency increased gradually
- Now more than 16 headache days every month
- Twice every week severe bedridden
- Unilateral, moderate to severe, pulsating
- OTC doesn't help



#### Does the patient have several types of headaches?

If the patient has several types of headache, you can run the diagnostic tool once for each type, to get a better picture of the diagnosis. Then use the characteristics that best describe the headache for each type you examine.

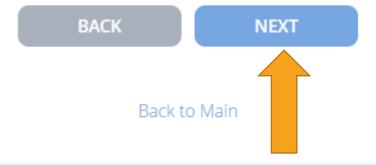
BACK

**NEXT** 

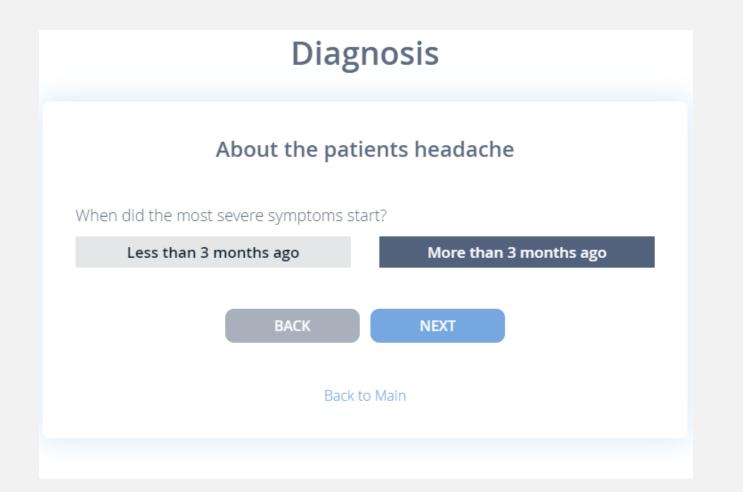


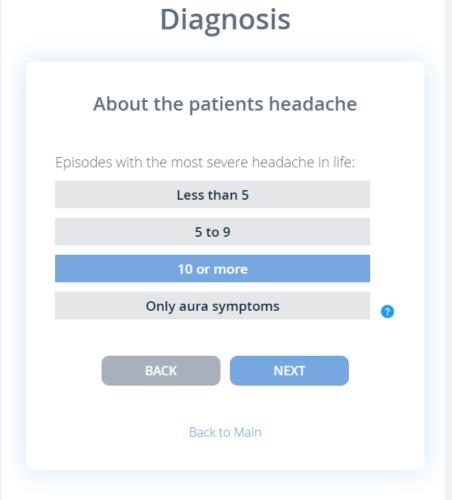
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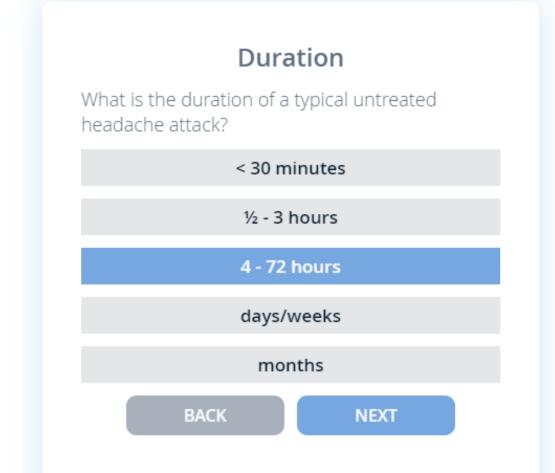




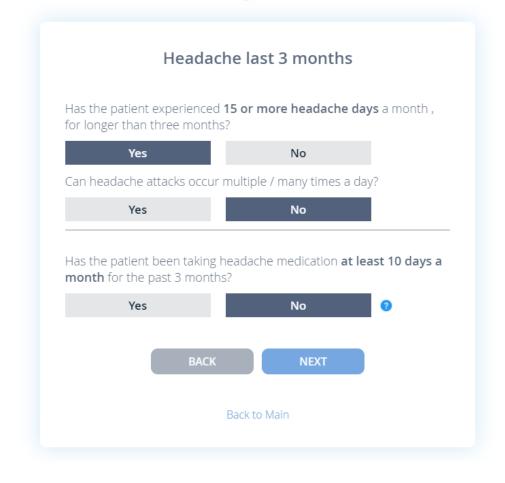














The patient has 15 or more days of headache per month. <b>How is the headache at its</b>	worst?			
During the attacks, the headache has the following characteristics:	During the attacks, the patient experiences			
☑ Unilateral location. ②	✓ Nausea or vomiting			
☑ Pulsating quality	✓ Light sensitivity			
Pressing / Tightening (non-pulsating)	<b>✓</b> Sound sensitivity			
✓ Moderate or severe pain intensity 🧿				
High or very high pain intensity.				
Located around the eye, above the eye and / or in the temple.				
Occurs during sleep and leads to awakening				
Aggravation by physical activity.				
BACK				
Back to Main				



# **Unilateral Symptoms** During the seizures, the patient experiences <u>on the same side as the headache</u>: Red eye and / or tear flood swollen eyelids cleansing from the nose sweating on the face / forehead redness of the face / forehead pupil size difference or drooping eyelids restless / hoarse BACK Back to Main

# Diagnosis

Aurasymptoms					
Does the patient experience any transient symptoms before the headache attack?					
✓ Visual symptoms 🦅 ✓ Sensory symptoms 🔞					
✓ Motor symptoms ? ✓ Speech or language symptoms ?					
Retinal symptoms 3 V Brainstem Symptoms 3					
BACK NEXT					
Back to Main					





#### **Red Flag**

Assess severity and differential diagnoses of headaches, cf. NevroNEL. (Secondary headaches are very rare, but should always be considered)

See red flags: SNOOP. (not exhaustive)

✓ I have considered red flags

BACK

**NEXT** 



#### Headache last 3 months

**Assesed symptoms:** The headache is usually unilateral, pulsating and of moderate or high pain intensity and is aggravated by physical activity. During the headache episodes, the patient may experience sound and light sensitivity.

Of the days with headaches, are **at least 8 days** each month (average), with the reported symptoms?

Yes No

BACK NEXT

Back to Main





The patient has had headache symptoms for more than 3 months and has had at least 5 headache attacks with a duration of 4 - 72 hours. There have been more than 15 headache days and of these at least 8 days with the strongest symptoms per month, the last 3 months.

The headache is usually unilateral, pulsating and of moderate or high pain intensity and is aggravated by physical activity. During the headache episodes, the patient may experience sound and light sensitivity.

Diagnosis: The symptoms listed meet the diagnostic criteria for <u>chronic</u> migraine, The headache meets all (5) main criteria for migraine according to ICHD-3 \*

\* Diagnosis criteria 🔞

**BACK** 

**Treatment** 



## MedGuideLine Hodepine - Migrene







#### DIAGNOSIS

Verify a headache or migraine diagnosis. (Based on ICHO-3)

START



#### TREATMENT

Mainly for patients with a verified migraine diagnosis.





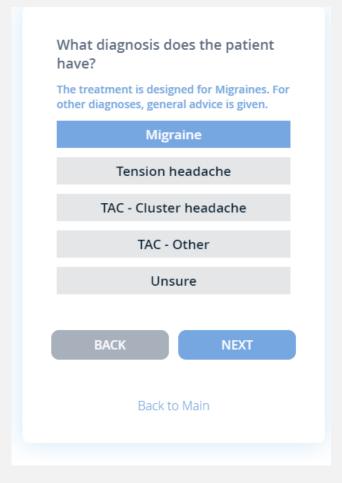


Innovasjon

MacBook Air



## **TREATMENT**





# Treatment

About the patient

Female

Male

BACK

NEXT



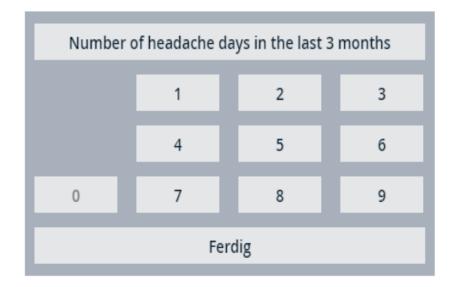
Number of headache days in the last 3 months

Number of migraine days in the last 3 months

BACK

NEXT





BACK NEXT



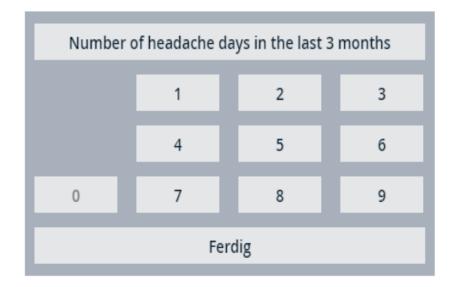
Number of headache days in the last 3 months

Number of migraine days in the last 3 months

BACK

NEXT





BACK NEXT



48 headache days in the last 3 months

24 migraine days in the last 3 months

BACK

**NEXT** 



# About the patient's migraine

In most migraine attacks, the patient experiences:



✓ Headache accompanied by nausea and / or vomiting

BACK

**NEXT** 





Does the patient have any of the following factors?

Smoking	Overweight
---------	------------



✓ Depression	$\sqrt{}$	Sleep	disorders
--------------	-----------	-------	-----------

√ Ep	ilepsy	$\sqrt{}$	Raynaud	Syndrome
------	--------	-----------	---------	----------

$\checkmark$	Asthma / COPD	4	Recent GI	bleeding
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BACK

NEXT





Does the patient have any of the following factors?

Smoking

Overweight

✓ Hypertension

Cardiovascular disease

Depression

Sleep disorders

Epilepsy

Raynaud Syndrome

Asthma / COPD Recent GI bleeding

BACK

**NEXT** 



## Which medications has the patient tried?

Non-opioid analgesics:	Yes	No	<b>3</b>
Triptans:	Yes / Choose	No	<b>?</b>
Preventive treatment:	Yes / Choose	No	?

BACK NEXT



Click on medications that have been tried for migraine or other indication.					
Triptans:					
Sumatriptan	Zolmitriptan	Rizatriptan	Naratriptan		
Almotriptan	Eletriptan	Frovatriptan			
FINISHED					





Sumatriptan		-	+
Uses now		Used before	
Why did the patient stop?			
Side effects	Lack of effect	Other reasons	0



# Which medications has the patient tried?

Preventive treatment:	Yes / Choose	No	0	
	<b>Discontinued</b> : Sumatriptan	7		
Triptans:	Yes / Choose	No	?	
Non-opioid analgesics:	Yes	No	?	

BACK NEXT



Which medic	ations has the pa	atient trie	ed?
Non-opioid analgesics:	Yes	No	?
Triptans:	Yes / Choose	No	?
	Discontinued: Sumatriptan		
Preventive treatment:	Yes / Choose	No	<b>?</b>
В	ACK NEXT		
	Back to Main		

#### Acute treatment (Triptans)

The first choice for acute treatment of migraine is a triptan with or without non-opioid analgesics (NSAID). The patient should get an opportunity to try at least three different triptan types in different routes of administration (tablet / orally disintegrating tablet, intranasal spray, subcutaneous injection). The patient experiences nausea / vomiting during the migraine attack. A parenteral triptan (intranasal spray, subcutaneous injection) in combination with antiemetic (metoclopramide) is the first choice. There is no evidence that Triptans are contraindicated in cardiovascular disease or hypertension. Exercise caution when using NSAIDs frequently, such as ibuprofen and diclofenac.

Select triptans the pasient will use after this consultation							
Sumatriptan  Discontinued: Side effects  Important info:	Zolmitriptan Rizatriptan Naratriptan Almotriptan Important info: Important inf						
Eletriptan Important info:	Frovatriptan Important info:						

The choice of particular medication must always be considered in relation to the patient's comorbidities, contraindications, drug interactions and medication side effects.

BACK NEXT





The first choice (NSAID). The proutes of admit The patient expressions, subcutant There is no evidence aution when using

No evidence that Triptans are contraindicated in CV disease or hypertension

Causion using NSAIDs frequently

Coments: - tabl

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hypertension. Exercise

Select triptar.	nis consultation
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Eletriptan Frovatrips Important info:  I	

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The choice of particular medication must always be considered in relation to the patient's comorbidities, contraindications, drug interactions and medication side effects.

BACK NEXT



#### Forebyggende behandling

Forebyggende medikamentell behandling bør overveies ved høy anfallsfrekvens (> 2-3 anfall per mnd) tross ikke-medikamentelle tiltak, kraftige anfall som responderer dårlig på anfallsbehandling, bivirkninger av akuttbehandling, hyppige eller meget langvarige tilfeller av aura, eller at pasienten ber om det.

Effekten av forebyggende behandling bør evalueres etter 2-3 mnd.

Pasienten har hatt **mer enn 5 migreneanfall siste 3 måneder** og bør vurderes for forebyggende behandling.

Du	kan velge et	t forebyggend	le medikament i b	ehandlingen.
		ol Topirama Beskrivelse: 👩	t Amitryptylin  Beskrivelse:	
Hvitresept:  Kandesartan  Beskrivelse:	Valproat Beskrivelse:	<del></del>	Nortriptylin Beskrivelse:	Venlaflaxin Beskrivelse:
Lisinopril Beskrivelse: (7)		Erenumab  Beskrivelse: ②	Fremanezumab  Beskrivelse: (2)	Galcanezumab  Beskrivelse: (2)
Botox Vikitg info:				

Valg av medikament må alltid vurderes opp mot pasientens komorbide tilstander, interaksjoner med andre legemidler, kontraindikasjoner og bivirkninger. Sjekk opp pasientens faste medisiner på: interaksjoner.no

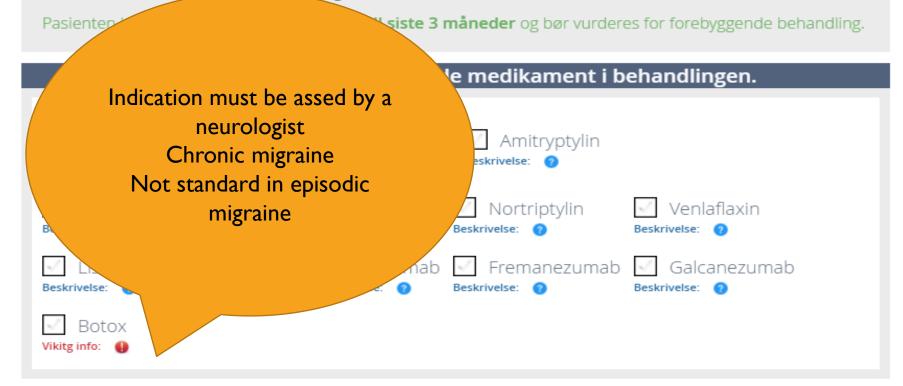
Anbefalinger er basert på NevroNEL og UpToDate®

OSLO HODEPINESENTER

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Anbefalinger er basert på NevroNEL og UpToDate®

TILBAKE

VIDERE



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Du	kan velge et	t forebyggend	le medikament i b	ehandlingen.
Hvitresept:  Kandesartan	Beskrivelse: 0	Beskrivelse:   Fluranizin		Venlaflaxin
Beskrivelse:  Lisinopril Beskrivelse:  Botox Vikitg info:	Beskrivelse:   Klonidin Beskrivelse:	_	Beskrivelse:  Fremanezumab Beskrivelse:	Beskrivelse:  Galcanezumab Beskrivelse:

Valg av medikament må alltid vurderes opp mot pasientens komorbide tilstander, interaksjoner med andre legemidler, kontraindikasjoner og bivirkninger. Sjekk opp pasientens faste medisiner på: interaksjoner.no

Anbefalinger er basert på NevroNEL og UpToDate®

TILBAKE

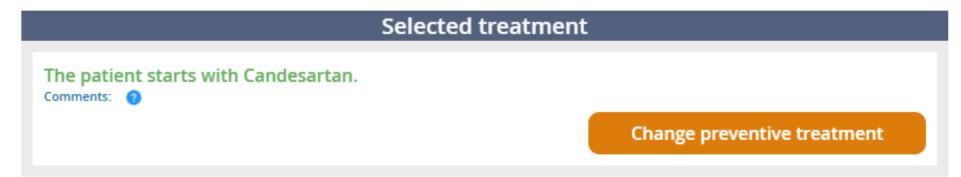
VIDERE





Preventive treatment of migraine should be considered in case of higher frequency of migraine attacks (> 2-3 attacks per month) despite non-drug treatment measures, severe migraine attacks that respond poorly to acute treatment, side effects of acute treatment, frequent or long lasting aura, or the patient's request.

The effect of the preventive treatment should be evaluated after 2-3 months.



The choice of particular medication must always be considered in relation to the patient's comorbidities, contraindications, drug interactions and medication side effects.

The recommendations are based on UpToDate®

BACK NEXT



### Summary



#### The patient has a migraine diagnosis.

The treatment should take into account that the patient **have hypertension.** The patient have tried non-opioid analgesics (NSAID), ibuprofen/paracetamol etc.

#### Acute medication:

The patient have tried *Sumatriptan(Side effects)* 

#### Preventive medication:

The patient will start using: Candesartan.

#### Recommendations:

- The number of days with NSAIDS or triptans should not be more than 15 days a month.
- The patient is encouraged to use a headache diary. We recomend **Headache Calendar** (Mobile App)
- Triptans should be taken as early in the attack as possible.
- Triptans should not be used more than 8 days (average) per month.





## Sammendrag

### Det er oppgitt at pasienten har migrene.

I behandlingen skal det taes hensyn til at pasienten **har hypertensjon.**Pasienten har prøvd enkle smertestillende som Parcet, Ibux, etc.

#### Anfallskuperende medikamenter:

Pasienten har prøvd *Sumatriptan(Bivirkninger)* 

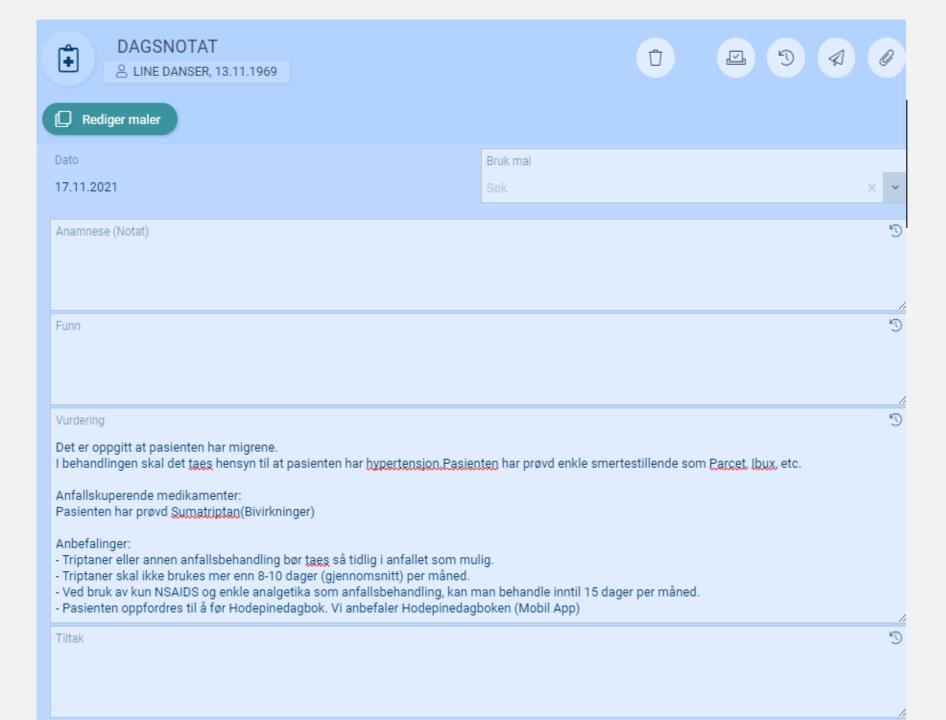
#### Anbefalinger:

- Triptaner eller annen anfallsbehandling bør taes så tidlig i anfallet som mulig.
- Triptaner skal ikke brukes mer enn 8-10 dager (gjennomsnitt) per måned.
- Ved bruk av kun NSAIDS og enkle analgetika som anfallsbehandling, kan man behandle inntil 15 dager per måned.
- Pasienten oppfordres til å før Hodepinedagbok. Vi anbefaler **Hodepinedagboken** (Mobil App)

TILBAKE

**FERDIG** 

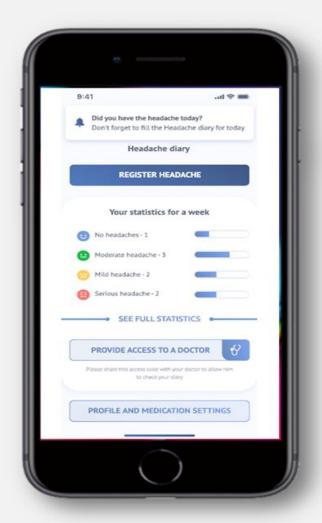
Tilbake til forsiden







## **E-DIARY**



## MEDGUIDELINE.NO





### DIAGNOSE

Finn riktig hodepine eller migrene diagnose. (Basert på ICHD-3)

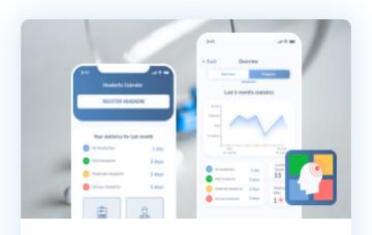
START



### **BEHANDLING**

Hovedsakelig for pasienter med verfisert migrene.

START



### **HODEPINEDAGBOKEN**

KODE (FRA MOBIL APP):

START

#### **REGISTRER HODEPINE**



### Siste måned

Ungen hodepine 23 dager

Mild 2 dager

Moderat 5 dager

Sterk 1 dag









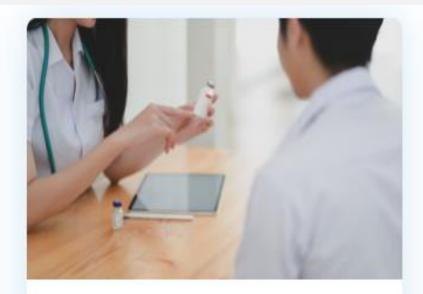




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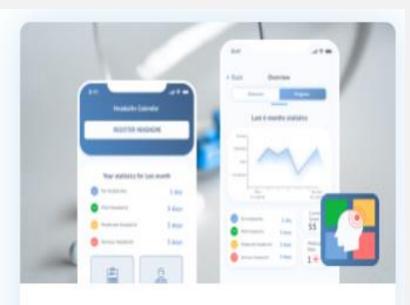
**START** 



## **BEHANDLING**

Hovedsakelig for pasienter med verfisert migrene.

START

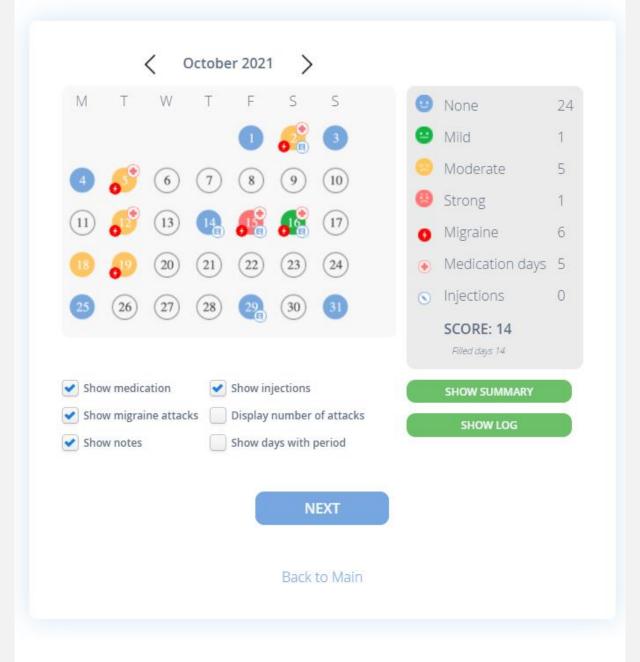


## HODEPINEDAGBOKEN

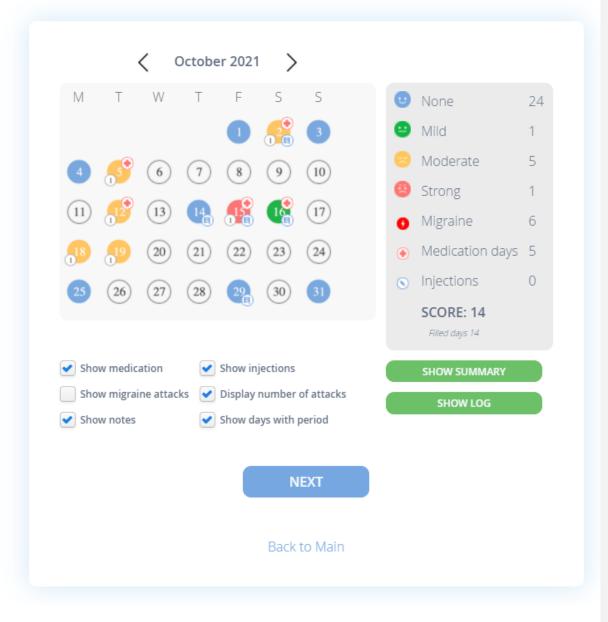
KODE (FRA MOBIL APP):

115577

**START** 











Last 4 months: The patient has had 18 days with headaches, of which 16 were experienced as migraines. The patient used acute medication in 14 cases.

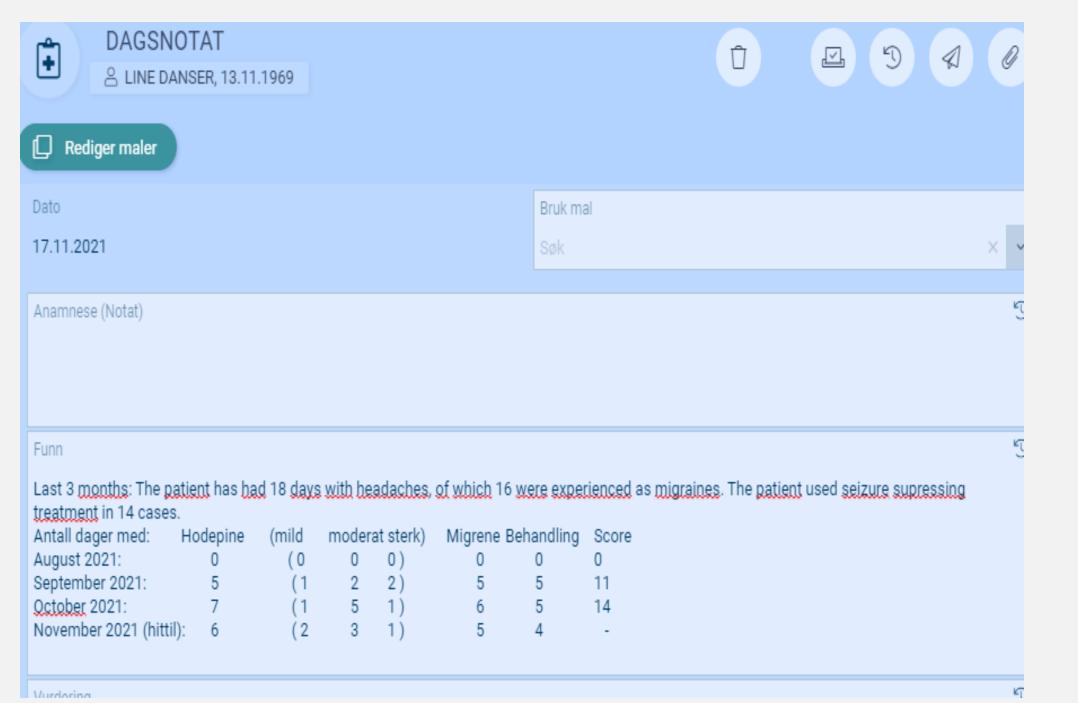
Antall dager med:	Hodepine	(mild	l moderat	sterk)	Migrene	Behandling	Score
August 2021:	0	( 0	0	0 )	0	0	0
September 2021:	5	( 1	2	2 )	5	5	11
October 2021:	7	( 1	5	1 )	6	5	14
November 2021 (hittil):	6	( 2	3	1 )	5	4	-

▼ Tabel View (word docx)

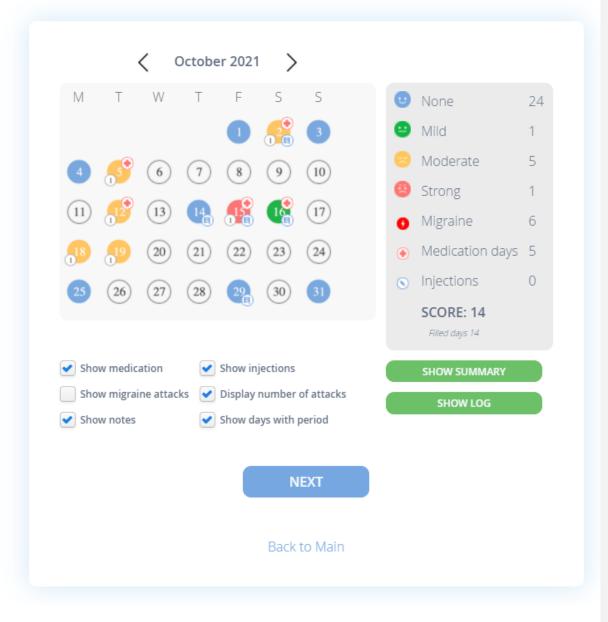
✓ Show migraine

**SHOW CALENDAR** 

**NEXT** 











Dato:	Styrke	Varighet	t Migrene		Medisiner	Notat
2/10	21 2	8	hours	Yes	Relpax	migrainous all day
5/10	21 2	9	hours	Yes	Relpax	-
12/10	21 2	9	hours	Yes	Relpax	-
14/10	21 -		-	-	-	nausea
15/10	21 3	6	hours	Yes	Naramig, Relpax	started at 3 am
16/10	21 1	24	hours	Yes	Naramig	pluss Naratriptan at bedtime
18/10	21 2	12	hours	-	-	-
19/10	21 2	6	hours	Yes	-	-
1/11	21 -		-	-	-	nausea
3/11	21 1	3	hours	Yes	-	wine
6/11	21 2	12	hours	Yes	Naramig	late night HA
7/11	21 -		-	-	-	nausea
8/11	21 2	4	hours	Yes	Relpax	woke up HA
10/11	21 2	2	hours	Yes	Naramig	wine
13/11	21 3	6	hours	Yes	Sumatriptan, Naramig	at work
17/11	21 1	16	hours	-	-	virus infection

SHOW CALENDAR

#### **REGISTRER HODEPINE**



### Siste måned

Ungen hodepine 23 dager

Mild 2 dager

Moderat 5 dager

Sterk 1 dag









18:49







#### < Tilbake

#### Dine råd



Triptaner bør brukes maksimalt to dager i uken og maksimalt åtte dager i måneden.



Hodepine som er nyoppstått etter 50 års alder bør diskuteres med lege.

Ca 25% av pasienter med migrene har Aura: forbigående symptomer som varer maksimalt en time, men oftest rundt 5-20 minutter. Aura kan være lysglimt, flekker med lys, sikksakkmønstre i synsfeltet, synsendring eller nummenhet i fingre, tunge eller nedre delen av ansiktet.



Migrenehodepine er ofte ledsaget av kvalme/oppkast og lyd-og/eller lydskyhet. Det er også ofte vanskelig å være i aktivitet.



Hodepine kan ha mange utløsende faktorer (triggere). Eksempler er medikamenter, inntak av alkohol, noen matvarer, endringer ikaffedrikking. Noen kan også reagere på stress, menstruasjon, lukter, støy og værskifte.

Regelmessigog nok søvn er veldig viktig for å forebygge hodepine. Dette gjelder også i helgene.

Regelmessig fysisk aktivitet er viktig for forebygging av hodepine.



## **BARRIERS????**

- No good treatment of headache patients
- Headache patients are difficult and demanding
- Too little time in GP practice







- Right diagnose is crucial for the right treament
- There is good treatment out there
- Headache patients are not difficult



- When short of time in GP practice this tool will be of great value
- Based on diagnostic headache criteria (ICHD-3)

### CONLUSION



# Try the

- Diagnostic
- Treatment
- eDiary

## tools

You will be amazed how easy it is!

www.medguideline.no

www.medguideline.com