CHRONIC AND EPISODIC MIGRAINE Pathophysiological Aspects

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Nordic Migraine Symposium | 27 November 2021

Disclosures

Company Name	Honoraria/ Expenses	Consulting/ Advisory Board	Funded Research	Royalties/ Patent	Stock Options	Ownership/ Equity Position	Employee
Allergan	×	×					
Almirall	×						
Amgen/Novartis	×	×					
Autonomic Technologies Inc.	×		×				
Coherex		×					
Janssen-Cilag	×						
Lilly	×	×					
Lundbeck	×						
Medtronic	×						
Pfizer		×					
Sandoz	×						
Sanofi	×						
St Jude Medical	×						
TEVA	×	×					

Chronic Migraine

Diagnostic criteria:

A. Headache (migraine-like or tension-type-like) on ≥15 days/month for >3 months, and fulfilling criteria B and C

B. Occurring in a patient who has had at least five attacks fulfilling criteria B–D for 1.1 Migraine without aura

and/or criteria B and C for 1.2 Migraine with aura

C. On \ge 8 days/month for >3 months, fulfilling any of the following:

1. criteria C and D for 1.1 Migraine without aura

2. criteria B and C for 1.2 Migraine with aura

3. believed by the patient to be migraine at onset and relieved by a triptan or ergot derivative

D. Not better accounted for by another ICHD-3 diagnosis.

https://ichd-3.org/

Migraine: Episodic or Chronic

Episodic migraine (92% of migraine patients) transformation progression chronification

2.5% per year Risk factors

Chronic migraine (8% of migraine patients)

Headaches (tension-type and/or migraine)
occur ≥15 days/month for >3 months
 and
Headache has features of migraine for ≥8
days/month

Headache 2019;59:306-38

Review Articles

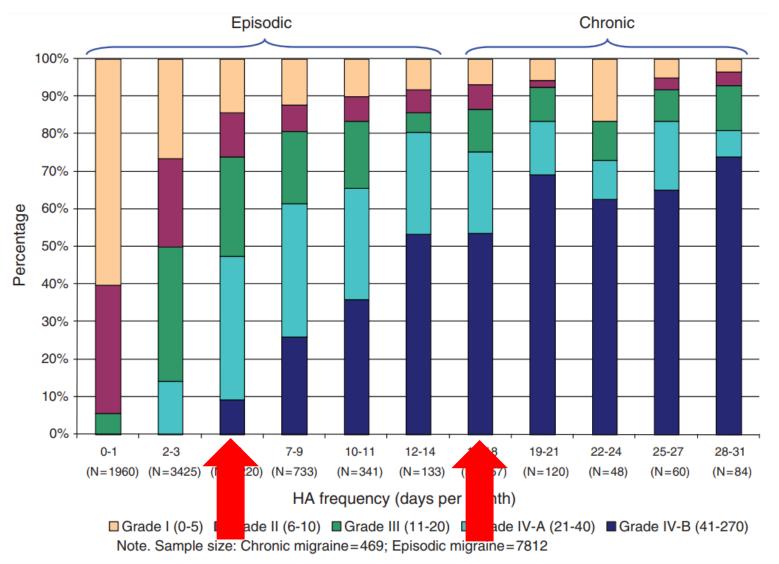
Migraine Progression: A Systematic Review

Dawn C. Buse, PhD; Jacob D. Greisman, BA; Khosrow Baigi, MD MPH; Richard B. Lipton, MD

strongest data:

increased headache day frequency acute medication overuse/high-frequency use depression

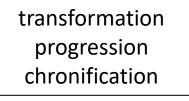
EM/CM: dichotomous or continuous

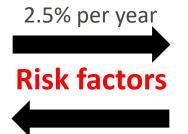


Cephalalgia 2011;31(3):301-15

Migraine: Episodic or Chronic

Episodic migraine (92% of migraine patients)



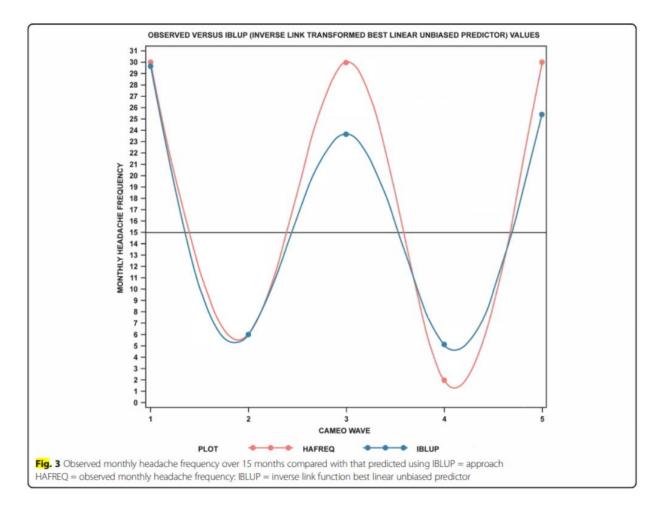


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CAMEO



"nearly 75% of people with CM will remit to EM at some point during a 12-month period"

J Headache Pain 2017;18:101



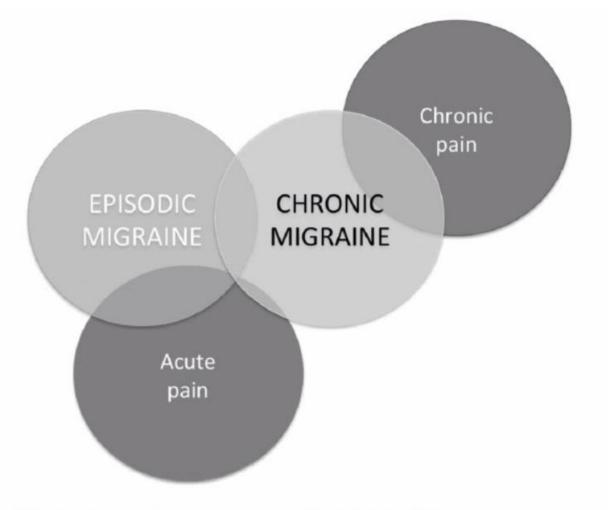
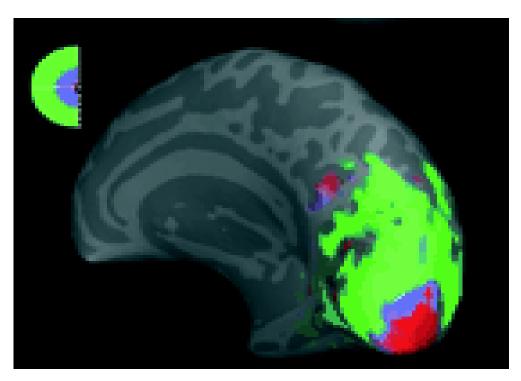
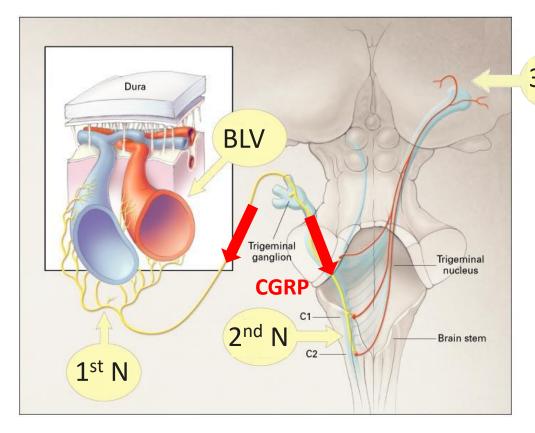
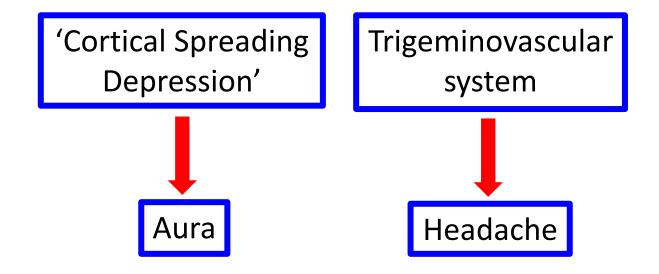


Fig. 3 Schematic representation of the interrelationship between Chronic Migraine, chronic pain disorders, Episodic Migraine and acute pain

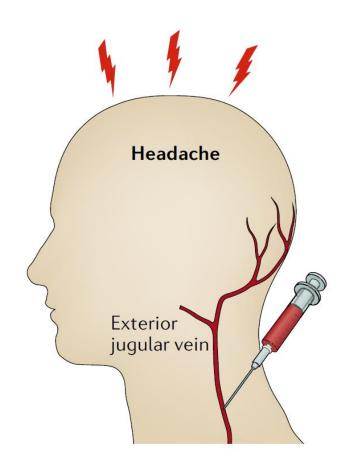
Acta Neurol Belg 2015;115:1-17

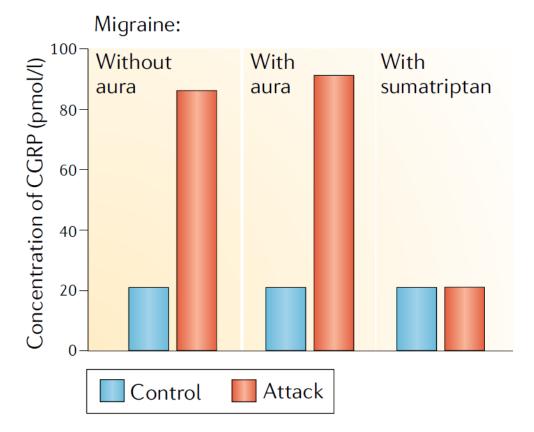




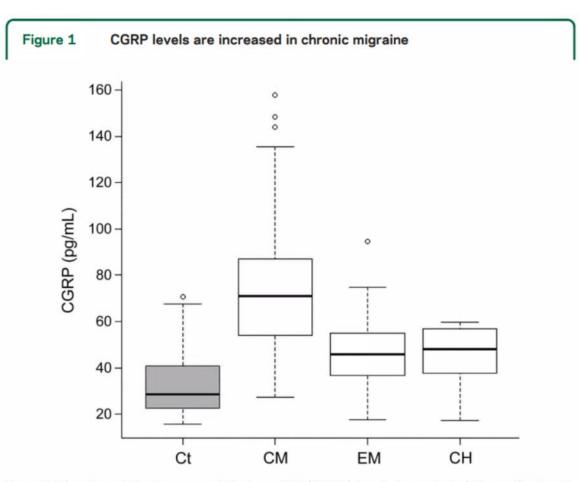


CGRP in Episodic Migraine



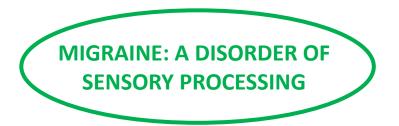


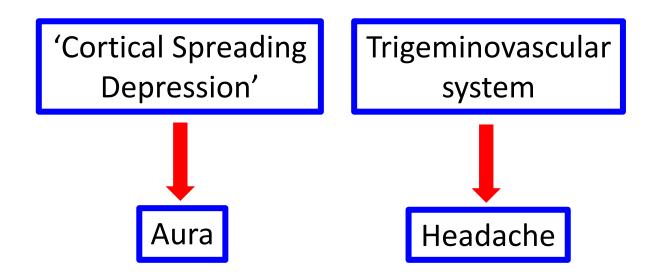
Interictal increase of CGRP levels in peripheral blood as a biomarker for chronic migraine



Box plot for the calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) levels in controls (Ct, gray), chronic migraine (CM), episodic migraine (EM), and cluster headache (CH).

Neurology 2013;81:1191-6

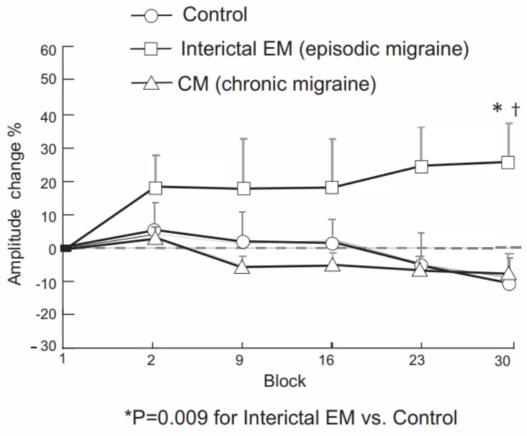




Physiol Rev 2017;97:553-622

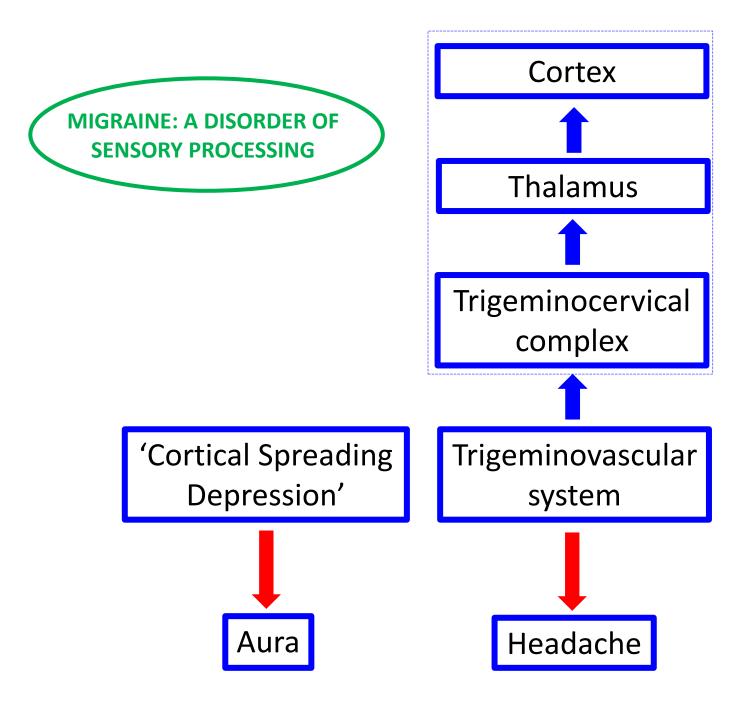
Is chronic migraine a never-ending migraine attack?

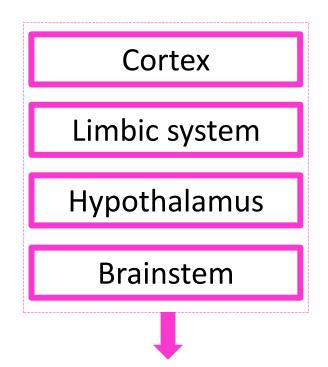
Habituation: "a response decrement as a result of repeated stimulations"



[†]P=0.023 for Interictal EM vs. CM

Eur J Neurol 1995;2:115-22 Cepalalgia 2000;20:714-9 Pain 2011;152:254-258 Pain 2011;152:239-40





Mol Pain 2018;14:1744806918767697 Pain 2014;155:1196-1205 Brain 2004; 127: 220–230 J Headache Pain 2001;2: s33–s41 J Headache Pain 2012;13:645-51 Cephalalgia 2016;36:301-8 Headache 2007;47:996-1003 J Neurol 2020;267:185-191 Neurology 2017;88:2011-2016 Front Neurol 2019;10:606

