UNDERSTANDING ACUTE AND PREVENTIVE MIGRAINE TREATMENTS

WHAT IS MIGRAINE?

Migraine is a type of headache characterized by recurrent attacks of moderate to severe throbbing and pulsating pain on one side of the head.¹

MIGRAINE TREATMENT INVOLVES¹

Acute treatment



Acute or "abortive" medications are taken as soon as symptoms occur to relieve pain and restore function.¹

Preventive treatment



Preventive treatment is taken daily to reduce the severity of future attacks or keep them from happening.¹

What lifestyle hacks can help with your migraine?

There are some lifestyle changes you can make to reduce or prevent migraine attacks, including:1,2



Stress Management

- **⊘** Exercise
- **⊘** Relaxation techniques
- Biofeedback
 (use of electronic devices to teach you how to control certain body functions)



Migraine Triggers Log

- This is to help you learn what you need to avoid, such as certain foods and medicines.
- It also helps you establish **consistent** sleep schedules and eating regular meals.
- Maintain adequate hydration.



Hormone Therapy

It may help some women whose migraine seems to be linked to their menstrual cycle.



Manage Obesity

Losing weight may be helpful with migraine.

Take **charge** of your migraine journey by **exploring treatment options** with your healthcare provider. Understanding these choices is the next key step to managing your condition.

Can migraine episodes be treated?





Migraine attacks can be successfully treated with acute medications.³

WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF ACUTE MIGRAINE MEDICATIONS?

Acute medications fall into general classes of medicines, including analgesics, ergotamines, and triptans. Some of these are available without a prescription while others need one.³

Analgesics³

- ✓ Nonspecific pain medications.
- May be prescribed alone or in combination with other treatments.
- Regular or daily use of these medications can worsen your headache.
- Examples include aspirin, naproxen sodium, ibuprofen, and acetaminophen.

Ergotamine³

- Available in several formulations, like oral, rectal, and intranasal.
- May be given in combination with other medications.

Triptans³

- Available in several types and formulations.
- **⊘** More specific migraine treatment.
- ✓ Patients report better outcomes when taken early in the course of the attack.
- Examples include almotriptan, eletriptan, and frovatriptan, among others.

Gepants^{4,5}

- ✓ They target CGRP, which is involved in migraine pain.
- They have relatively lower side effects compared to many other treatments.
- **⊘** Examples include **rimegepant** and **atogepant**.



Remember, **overusing** acute migraine medications can **cause headache.** If you find that you need more acute medication than **nine days per month,** then you need to talk to your doctor!³

Can migraine be prevented?

Migraine cannot be cured. However, preventive approaches can reduce the frequency, severity, and duration of migraine attacks. They can also help your acute treatments work more effectively.⁴



WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF PREVENTIVE MIGRAINE TREATMENTS?

There are several types of preventive migraine treatments. Some of these treatments also have other uses, like treating high blood pressure, seizures and anxiety/depression.⁴

Anti-CGRP monoclonal antibodies4

- They target Calcitonin Gene-Related Peptide (CGRP), which is involved in migraine pain.
- They have relatively **lower side effects** compared to many other treatments.

Nutritional supplements, vitamins and minerals⁴

- The supplement group is usually well tolerated by most people.
- The effectiveness may not match prescription treatments.
- Examples include magnesium oxide, vitamin B2, and feverfew.

Gepants^{4,5}

- They target CGRP, which is involved in migraine pain.
- Gepants are available in oral pills or dissolvable tablets.
- They have relatively **lower side effects** compared to many other treatments.
- Examples include rimegepant and atogepant.

Neuromodulation devices⁴

- Neuromodulation devices use electrical currents or magnets to adjust or change activity that occurs in the brain.
- Some devices are approved for both acute and preventive treatment.

Other options⁴

- Ø Blood pressure medications called beta blockers (like atenolol), an old migraine-preventive approach.
- ✓ Anti-seizure medications (like topiramate and divalproex sodium). They are equally effective to the previous class.
- ✓ Medications used to treat depression (like amitriptyline). Some of medications in this class cause weight gain.
- **⊘** Neurotoxin (OnabotulinumtoxinA) can be used for the preventive treatment of chronic migraine.



Remember, it may take **several months** before you start noticing results. Therefore, **patience and treatment compliance are important.**⁴ **Never** start a medication on your own. Always discuss with your doctor the best treatment option(s) for your case.

References:

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