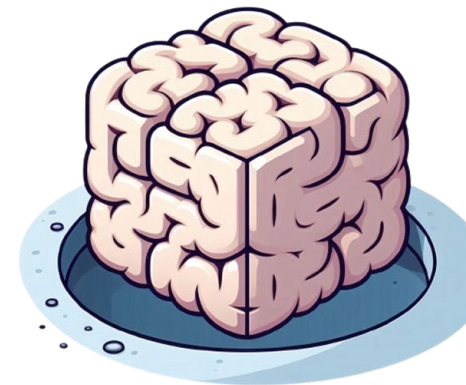




Expert on Call: Pediatric Case

A Square Peg in a Round Hole

Serena L. Orr, MD, FRCPC, FAHS



15 year-old Male



- 5 day history of severe attack, 3 ED presentations
- Typical semiology
 - Background of chronic migraine 15 days/month
 - Diagnosed and followed in CPC
 - No red flags for 2^o headache
 - Normal exam

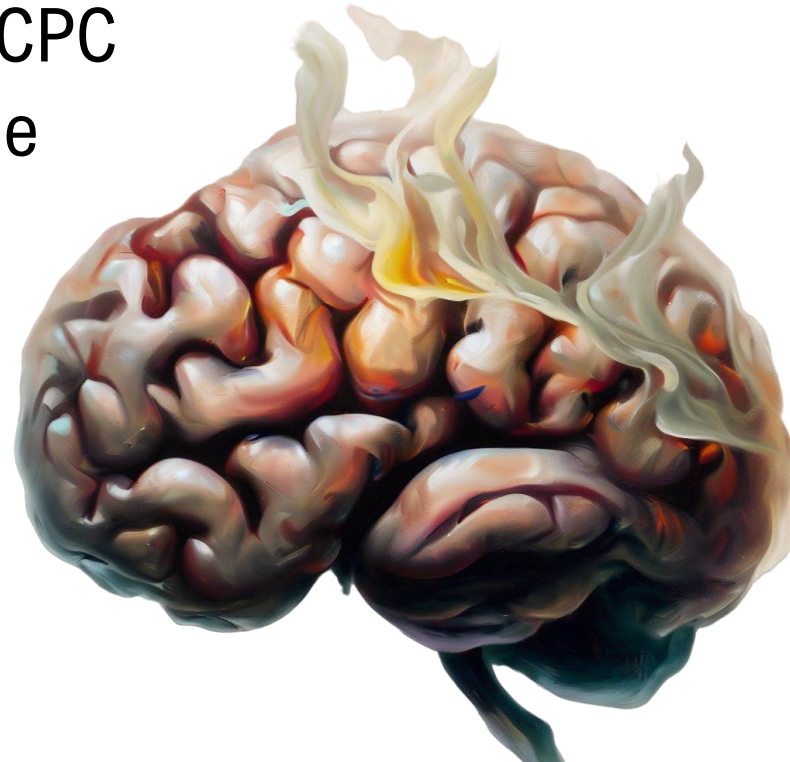
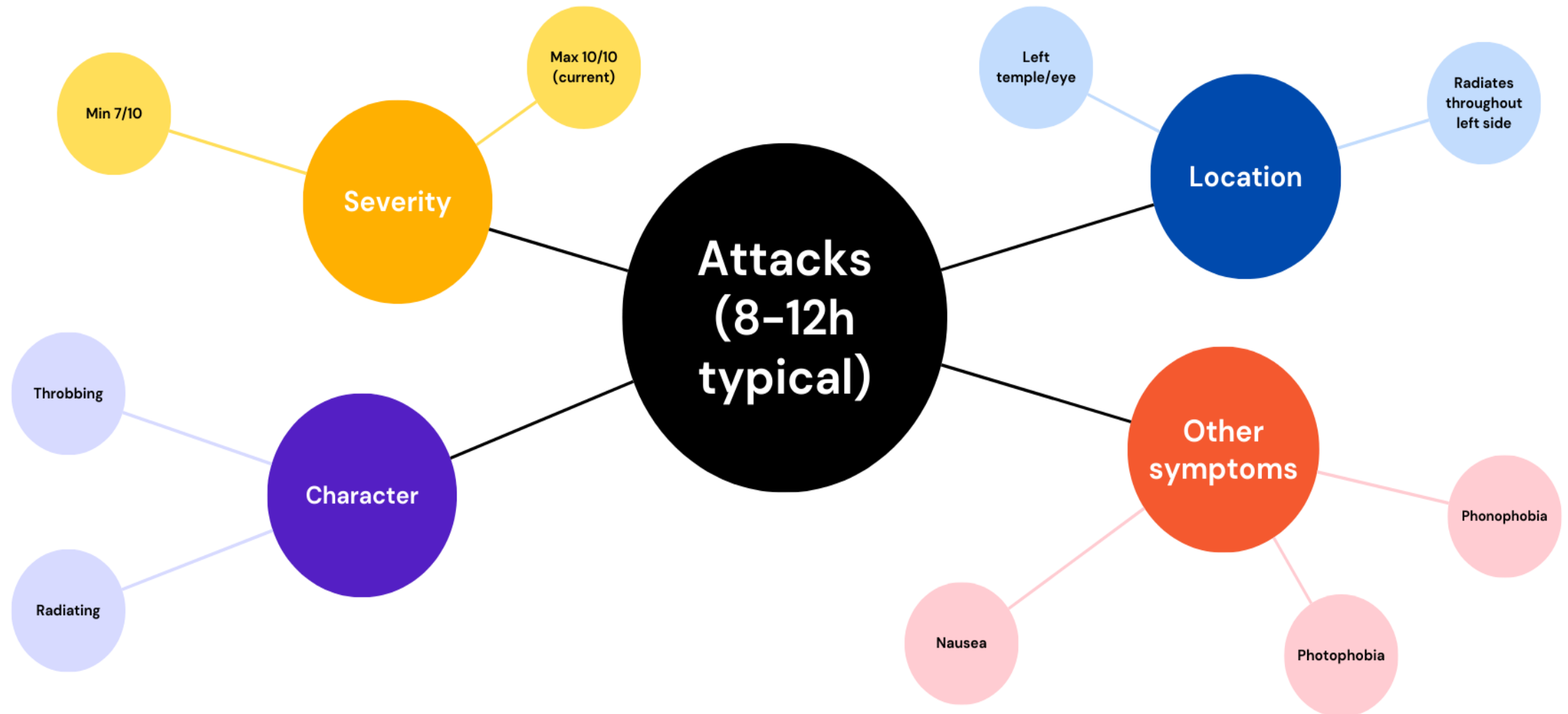


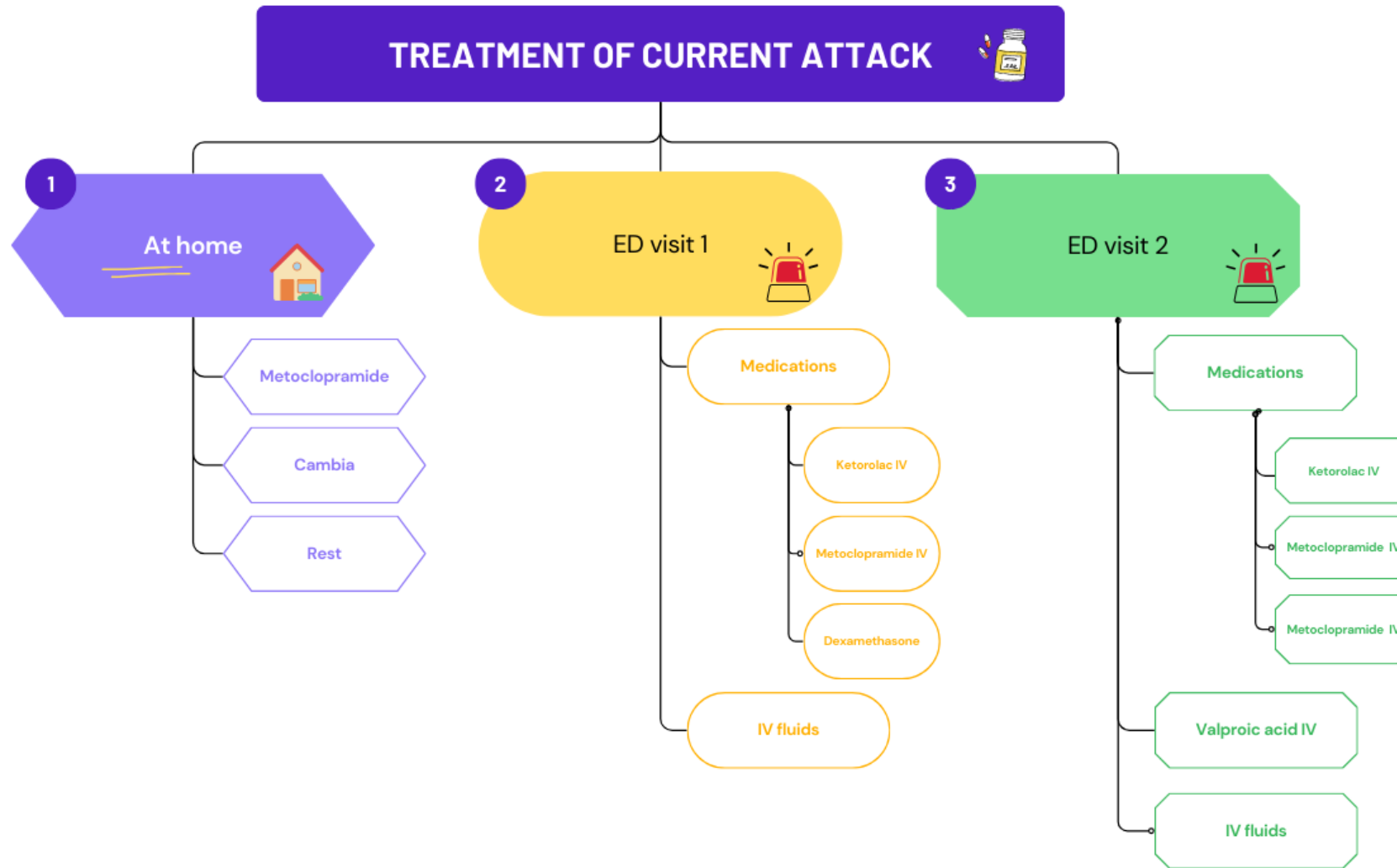
Image from: Bing AI image creator



Semiology per the resident



To date...



How will you treat his status migrainosus?



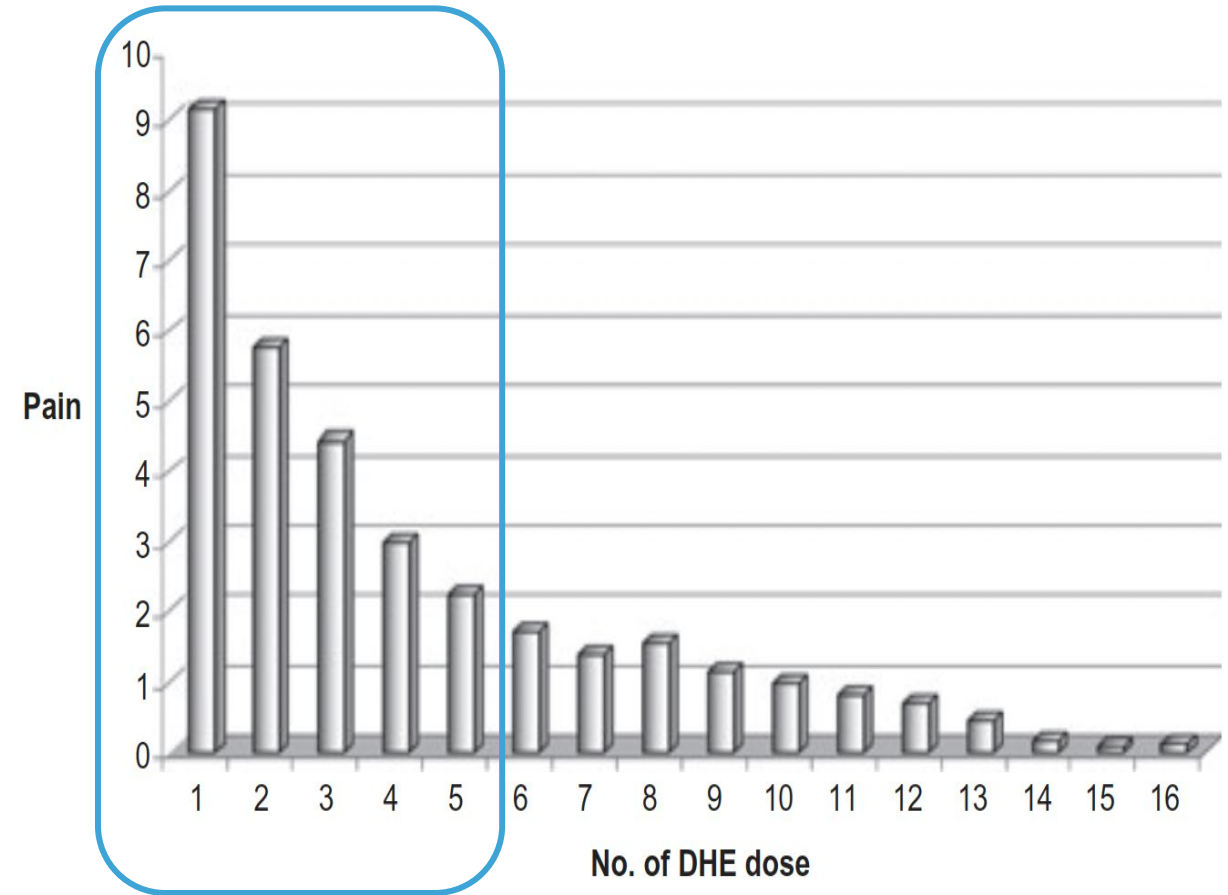
What will you do next?

- Occipital nerve blocks
- IV magnesium
- IV propofol
- Admit for IV DHE protocol
- Send home with steroid taper

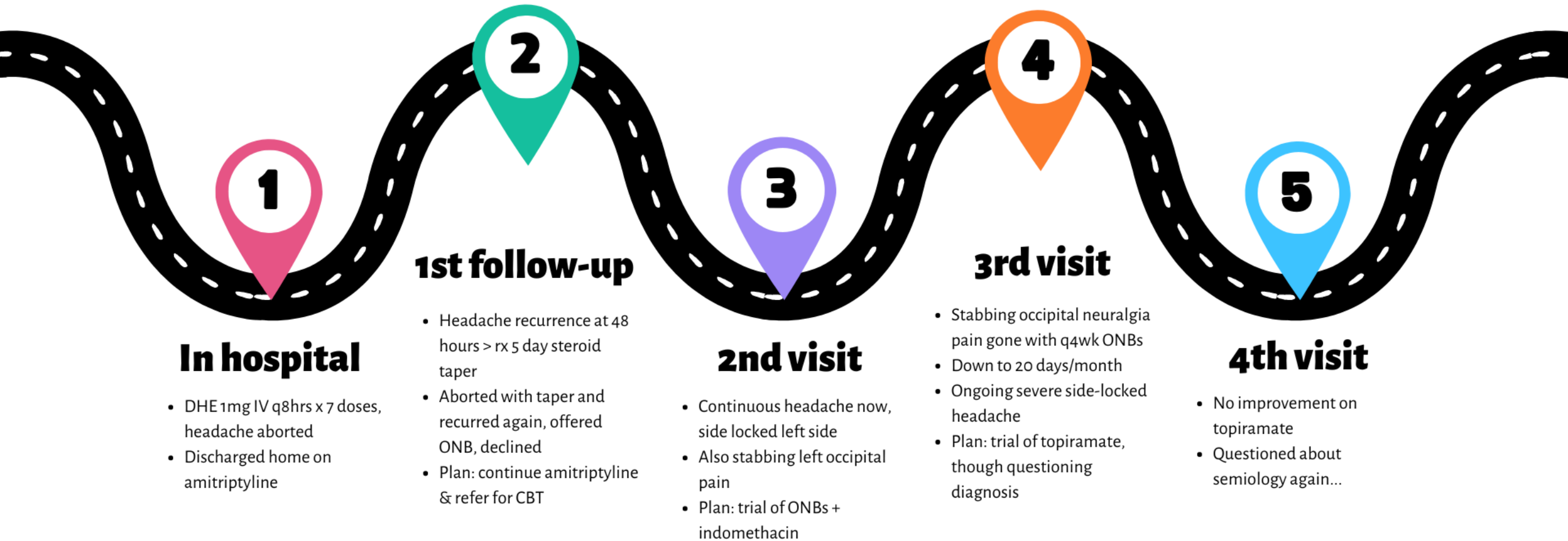
Dihydroergotamine protocol in pediatrics



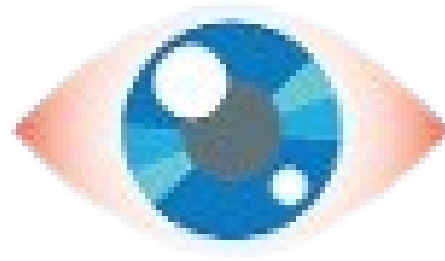
- Uncontrolled case series show ↑ efficacy
 - N=200 mixed sample (migraine, TTH, NDPH), mean of 6 doses
 - 84% improved post-DHE
 - Most effective for TTH & migraine
 - N=32, median headache duration 6 days, mean of 7 doses
 - 75% headache free at discharge



What happened next...



Well actually...



Images from: clevelandclinic.org

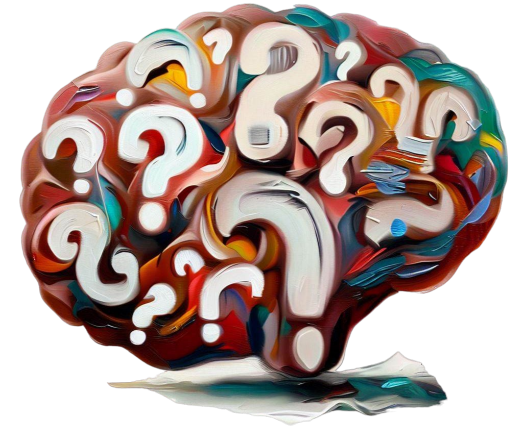


What's Going On?

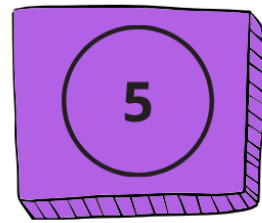


What do you think his diagnosis is?

- Chronic migraine
- Chronic cluster headache
- Hemicrania continua
- Missed secondary headache
- Doesn't fit into a specific diagnostic category

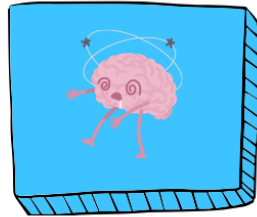


Diagnosis



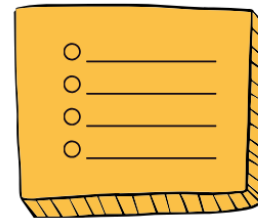
Criterion A

At least 5 attacks meeting other criteria



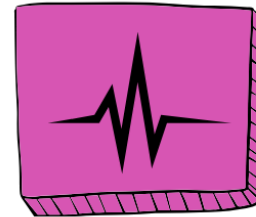
Criterion B

Severe or very severe unilateral orbital, supraorbital and/or temporal pain lasting 15-180 minutes



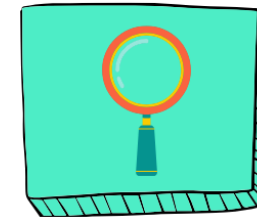
Criterion C

1. Either or both:
- a. ≥ 1 ipsilateral to the headache:
 - conjunctival injection and/or lacrimation
 - nasal congestion and/or rhinorrhoea
 - eyelid oedema
 - forehead and facial sweating
 - miosis and/or ptosis
 - b. a sense of restlessness or agitation



Criterion D

Occurring once every other day to 8x/day



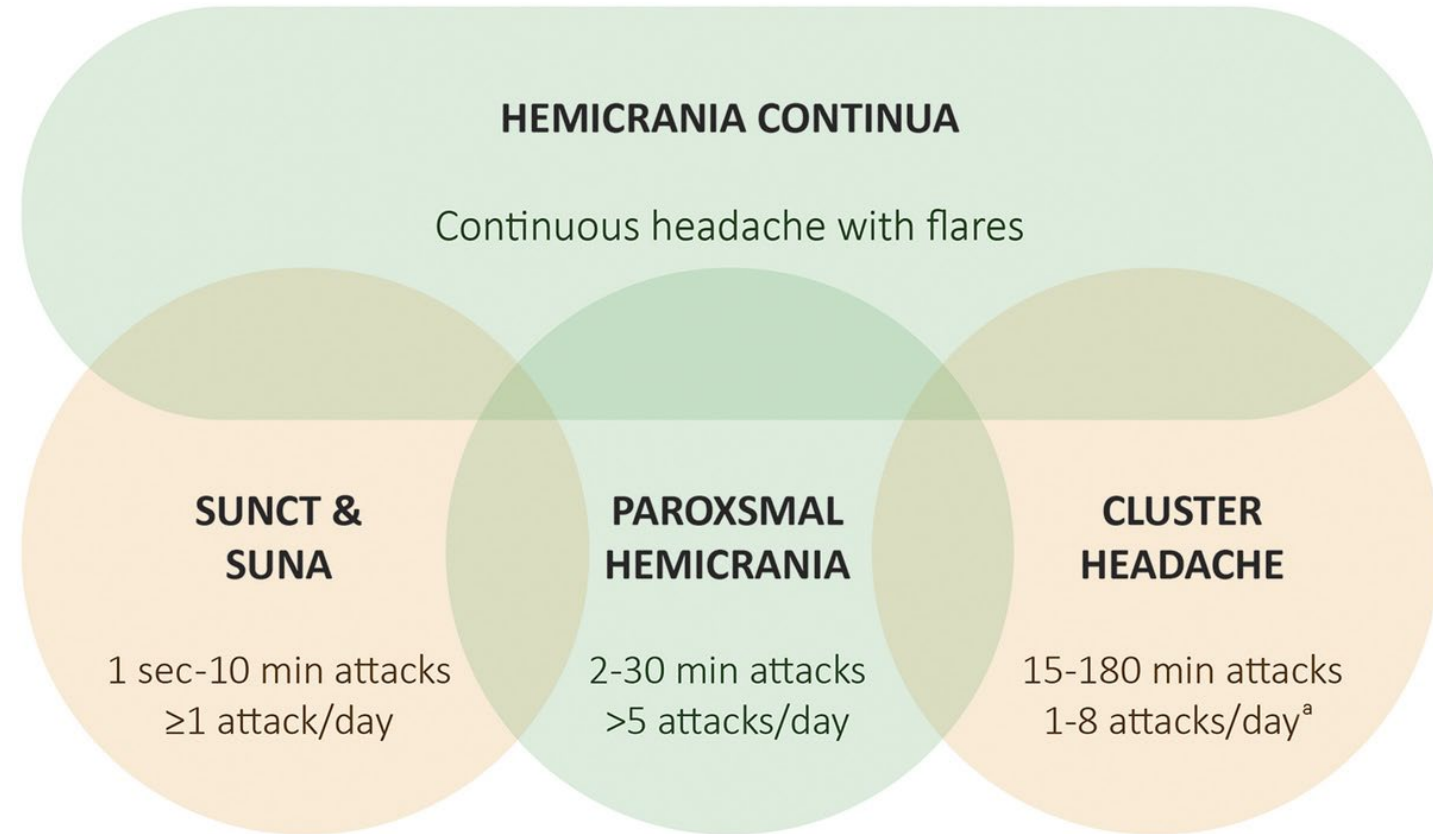
Criterion E

Not better accounted for by another diagnosis

Cluster HEADACHE

Chronic cluster:
Occurring without a remission period or with remissions < 3 months, for ≥ 1 year

Trigeminal Autonomic Cephalalgias

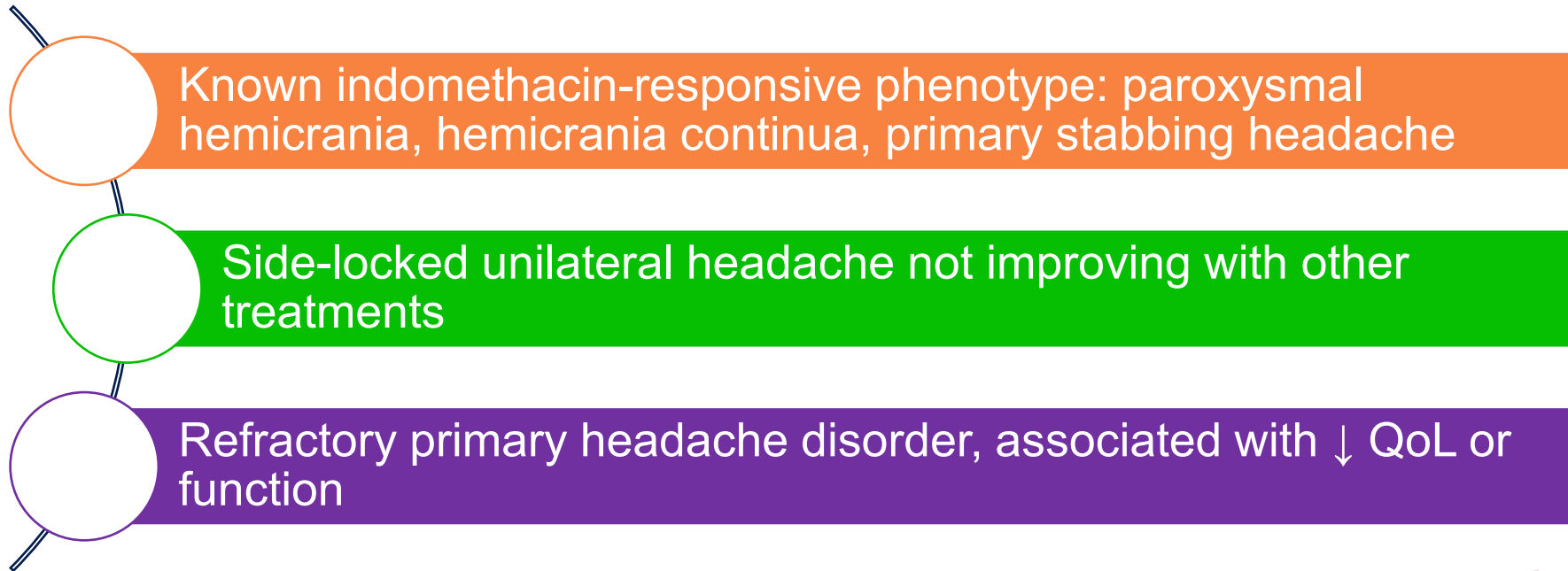


-  Indomethacin responsive
-  Indomethacin resistant

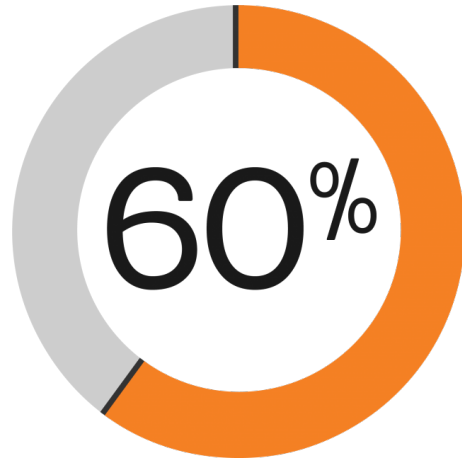
When to Try Indomethacin



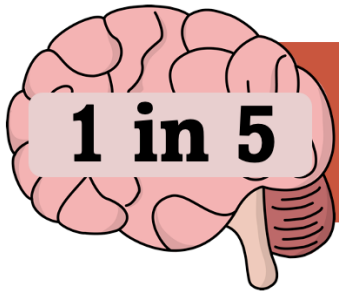
- Indomethacin-responsive headaches are harder to diagnose in youth
- Consider indomethacin in youth if:



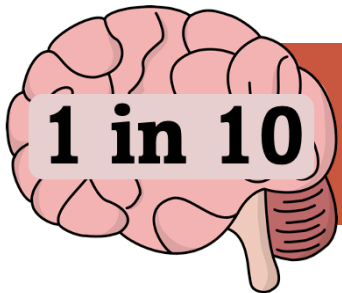
How Common is Cluster in Youth?



Cluster headache



~1 in 5 children and adolescents experience TTH



~1 in 10 children and adolescents experience migraine

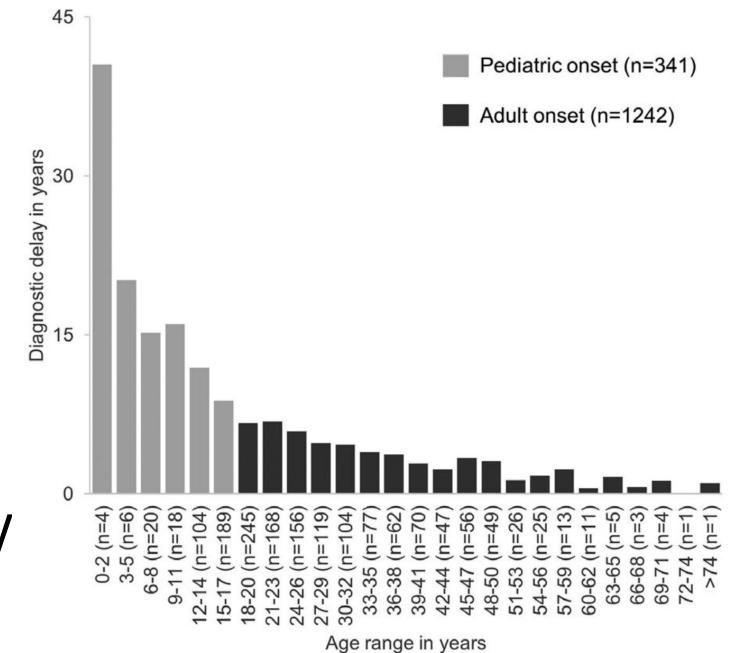


Cluster Epidemiology in Youth



Cluster in youth

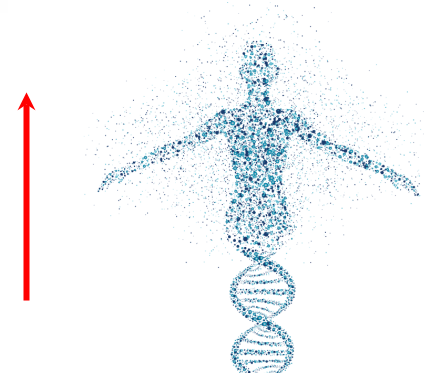
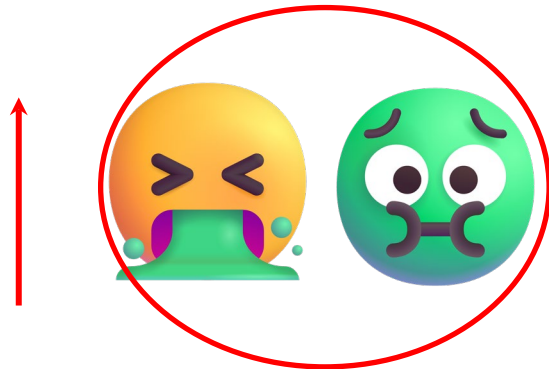
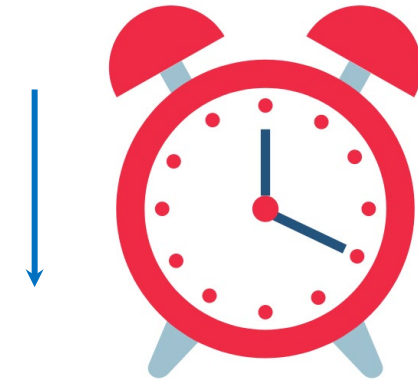
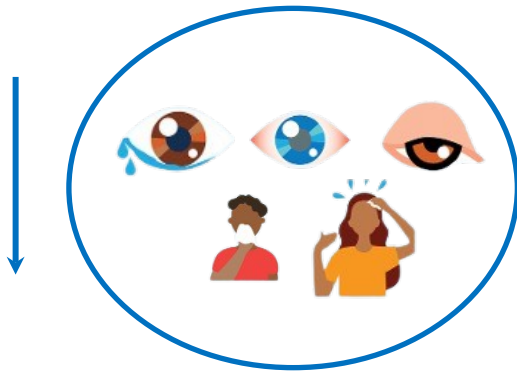
- Rarer than in adults (0.1% prevalence)
 - 125 cases of pediatric cluster published
 - Estimated pediatric prevalence 0.03%
 - 90% episodic, 10% chronic as in adults
- Delayed diagnosis
 - Average of 13 years delay to diagnosis
 - Only 15% of pediatric onset cases diagnosed <18y



Pediatric vs. Adult Cluster Headache



Clinical differences from adults



Management of Cluster



	ACUTE	PREVENTIVE
First line	• High flow O₂ (12-15L/min) • Subcutaneous sumatriptan	• Verapamil • Lithium (ECH) • Greater occipital nerve blocks (bridge) • Steroids (bridge)
Second line	• Intranasal sumatriptan • Intranasal zolmitriptan • Non-invasive vagal nerve stimulation (ECH)	• Galcanezumab (ECH) • Topiramate (ECH) • Non-invasive vagal nerve stimulation (ECH) • Melatonin • Gabapentin

Learning Points



- When things aren't working, revisit the diagnosis
- Avoid anchoring bias from historical diagnoses
- TACs are rare in youth but important to recognize
 - Different Rx, with HC and PH absolutely responsive to indomethacin



Image from: canva.com





**THANK YOU
QUESTIONS?**

