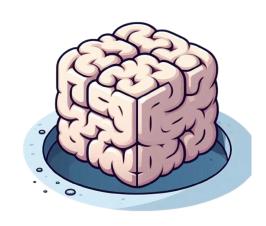


Expert on Call: Pediatric Case

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 2º headache

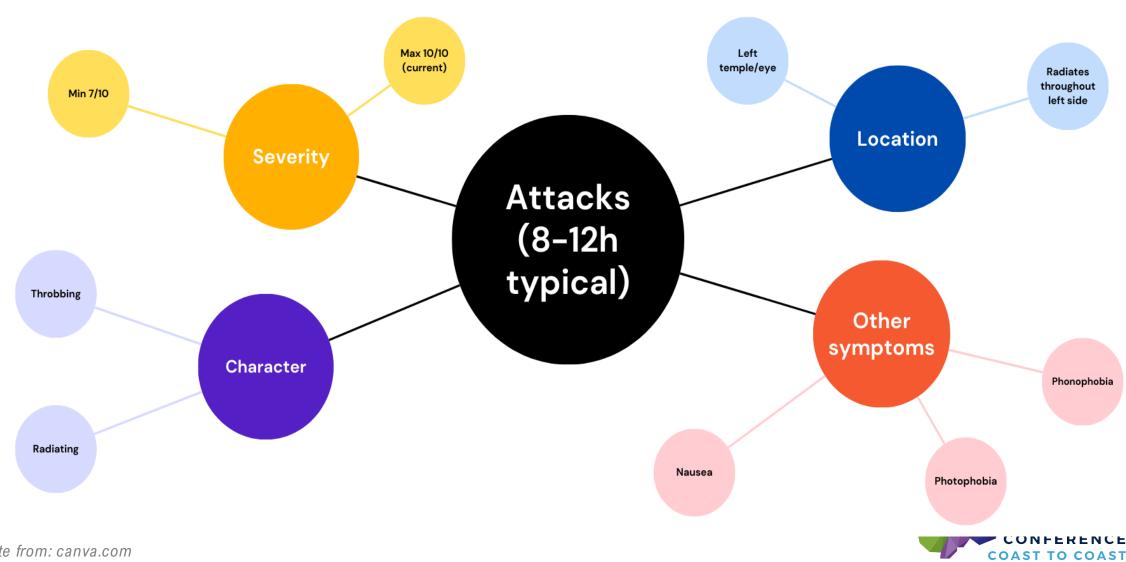
Normal exam





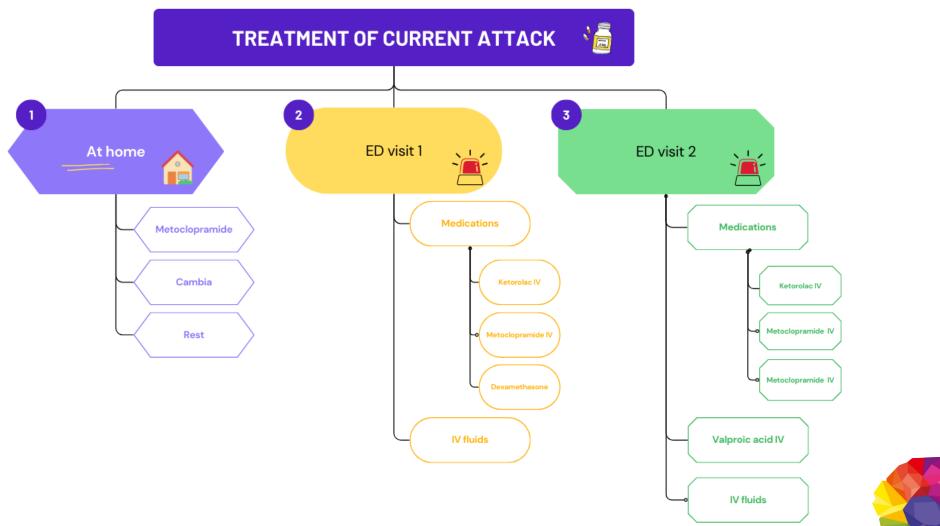
Semiology per the resident





To date...







How will you treat his status migrainosus?



What will you do next?

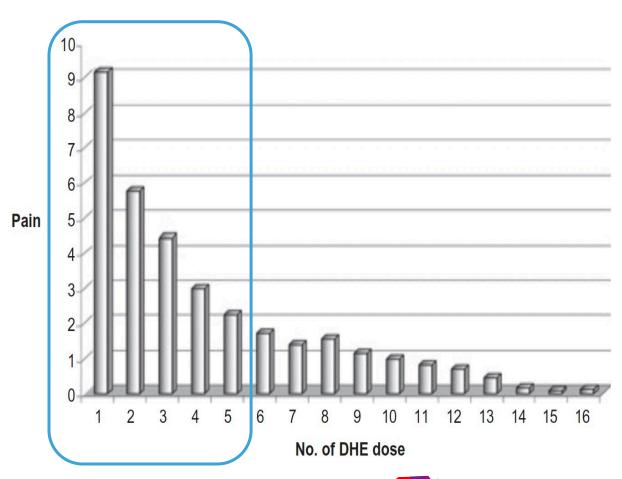
- Occipital nerve blocks
- IV magnesium
- IV proprofol
- Admit for IV DHE protocol
- Send home with steroid taper



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...





In hospital

- DHE 1mg IV q8hrs x 7 doses, headache aborted
- Discharged home on amitriptyline

• Headache recurrence at 48 hours > rx 5 day steroid

 Aborted with taper and recurred again, offered ONB, declined

taper

 Plan: continue amitriptyline & refer for CBT

2nd visit

- Continuous headache now, side locked left side
- Also stabbing left occipital pain
- Plan: trial of ONBs + indomethacin

3rd visit

- Stabbing occipital neuralgia pain gone with q4wk ONBs
- Down to 20 days/month
- Ongoing severe side-locked headache
- Plan: trial of topiramate, though questioning diagnosis

4th visit

- No improvement on topiramate
- Questioned about semiology again...



Template from: canva.com

Well actually...















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

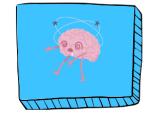




Criterion A

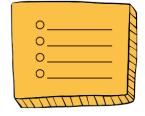
At least 5 attacks meeting other criteria

Cluster HEADACHE



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:

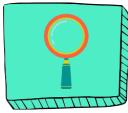
- conjunctival injection and/or lacrimation
- nasal congestion and/or rhinorrhoea
- eyelid oedema
- forehead and facial sweating
- miosis and/or ptosis

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

Chronic cluster:

Occurring without a remission period or with remissions < 3 months, for \geq 1 year



Trigeminal Autonomic Cephalalgias





HEMICRANIA CONTINUA

Continuous headache with flares

SUNCT & SUNA

1 sec-10 min attacks ≥1 attack/day

PAROXSMAL HEMICRANIA

2-30 min attacks >5 attacks/day

CLUSTER HEADACHE

15-180 min attacks 1-8 attacks/day^a

Indomethacin responsive

Indomethacin resistant



When to Try Indomethacin



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

Known indomethacin-responsive phenotype: paroxysmal hemicrania, hemicrania continua, primary stabbing headache

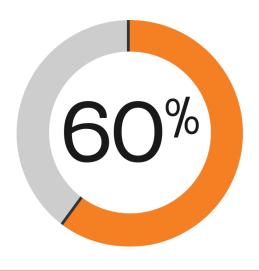
Side-locked unilateral headache not improving with other treatments

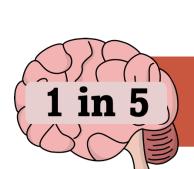
Refractory primary headache disorder, associated with \$\psi\$ QoL or function



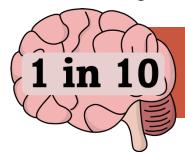
How Common is Cluster in Youth?







~1 in 5 children and adolescents experience TTH



~1 in 10 children and adolescents experience migraine

Cluster headache



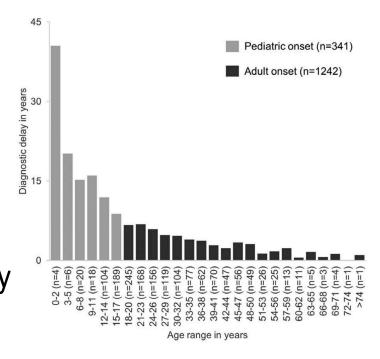


Cluster Epidemiology in Youth



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

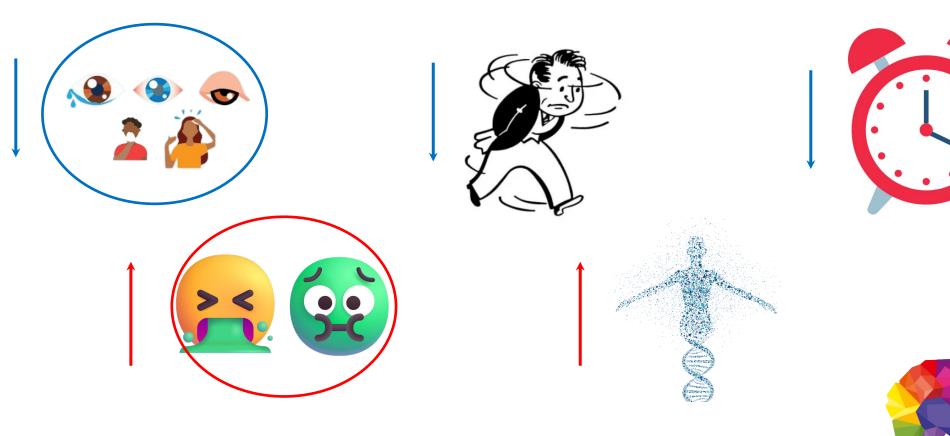




Pediatric vs. Adult Cluster Headache



Clinical differences from adults





Management of Cluster



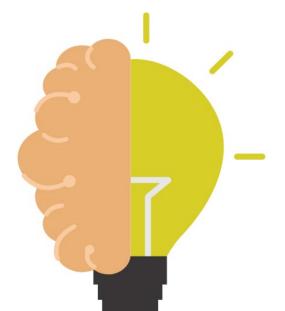
	ACUTE	PREVENTIVE
First line	 High flow 02 (12-15L/min) Subcutaneous sumatriptan 	 Verapamil Lithium (ECH) Greater occipital nerve blocks (bridge) Steroids (bridge)
Second line	 Intranasal sumatriptan Intranasal zolmitriptan Non-invasive vagal nerve stimulation (ECH) 	 Galcanezumab (ECH) Topiramate (ECH) 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







THANK YOU QUESTIONS?



