



Medication Overuse Headache

Tommy Chan, MBBS, FRCPC, ABPN, UCNS

Director, John H. Kreeft Headache Clinic, Headache

Division & Headache Fellowship

Neurologist, Department of Clinical Neurological Sciences,

London Health Sciences Centre

Assistant Clinical Professor, Western University (Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry)



Disclosures: Tommy Chan, MD



Consultant/Advisory Boards: Abbvie, Eli Lilly, Lundbeck, Miravo/Searchlight, Pfizer, Teva, Linpharma, Novartis

Speaker: None

Educational Grants (research or education): AbbVie, Novartis, Teva



Meet Mary



45F office administrator, mother of 3 children

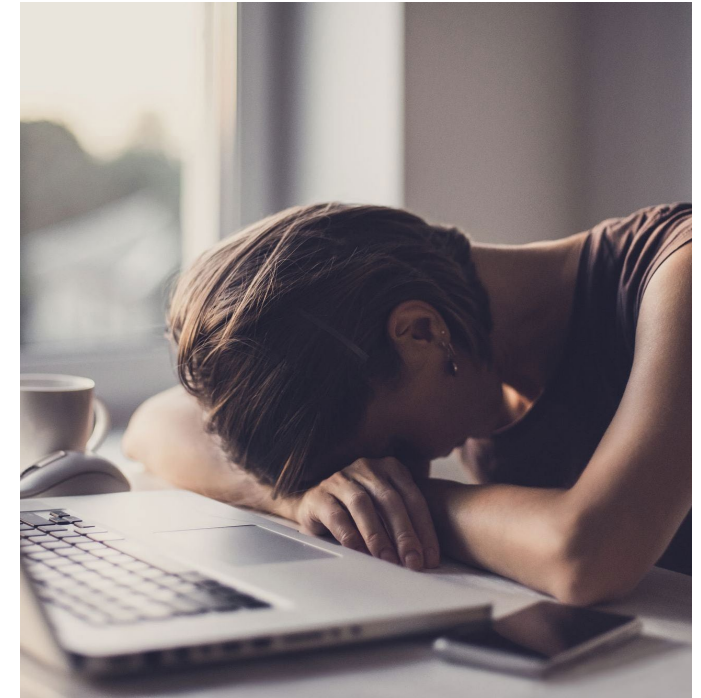
PMH: Migraine, lower back pain

“I get around 25-30 headache days a month, I take ibuprofen around the clock so I can go to work. It takes the edge off. For the severe days (around 12 days a month), I take rizatriptan and I get some relief from it, but I only get 12 pills a month”

“For my lower back pain, I take acetaminophen with codeine and caffeine everyday.”

“For some reason, I feel like my headache is more frequent now and the medications don’t work as well.”

“What is happening, doctor?”



Learning Objectives



Upon completion of this activity, learners will be able to

- Identify the clinical features of medication overuse headache (MOH);
- Implement evidence-based strategies for the management and prevention of MOH.



History



1951

Migraine patients developed daily headaches after daily use of ergotamine

1970-
1980s

- Association of mixed analgesics with headache progression
- Transformed or evolutive migraine

1988-
2018

- **ICHD (1988)** - Drug induced headache, ergotamine induced headache, analgesics abuse headache
- **ICHD-2 (2004)** - Medication overuse headache was introduced
- **ICHD-3 (2018)** - Updated diagnostic criteria for MOH



- 3rd most common cause of headache after migraine & tension type headache
- Prevalence: 1%–2%
 - As high as 20.6% in referrals to Canadian headache clinics (Becker et al. Cephalalgia 2008)
- Most common type of secondary headache disorder
- Most common: 30-50 years old, F > M
- Indirect and Direct Cost Burden: (Amoozegar et al. C JNS 2021)
 - Chronic Migraine: \$25,669/patient/year

8.2 Medication-overuse headache (MOH)



Diagnostic criteria:

- A. Headache occurring **on ≥ 15 days/month** in a patient with a pre-existing headache disorder
- B. Regular overuse for **>3 months (on 10 or more or 15 or more days/month)**, depending on the medication)...
- C. Not better accounted for by another ICHD-3 diagnosis.

8.2 Medication-overuse headache (MOH)



Previously used terms:

Drug-induced headache, medication misuse headache, rebound headache

When a patient develops a new type of headache, or a significant worsening of their pre-existing headache, **they should be given both this diagnosis and the diagnosis of the pre-existing headache.** e.g.:
Chronic migraine + Medication Overuse Headache

Cutoff: 10-15 days



10 days	15 days
Ergotamine	Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)
Triptans	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)**
Opioids/Butalbital*	Acetylsalicylic acid
Combination	

American Migraine Prevalence and Prevention population-based study

- MOH risk: Odd Ratio (EM→CM): **2.06 butalbital, 1.48 opioids**
- ***Butalbital >5 days Opioids >8 days**
- ****NSAIDs ?protective at low to moderate level of monthly headache days (<15)**

Pathophysiology



Changes serotonergic neuromodulatory system
Upregulation of vaso-active and pro-inflammatory mediators
calcitonin gene-related peptide, substance P, nitric oxide
Increased susceptibility to cortical spreading depression
Central sensitization
Increase of nociceptive sensory fields

Polymorphic variants in genes

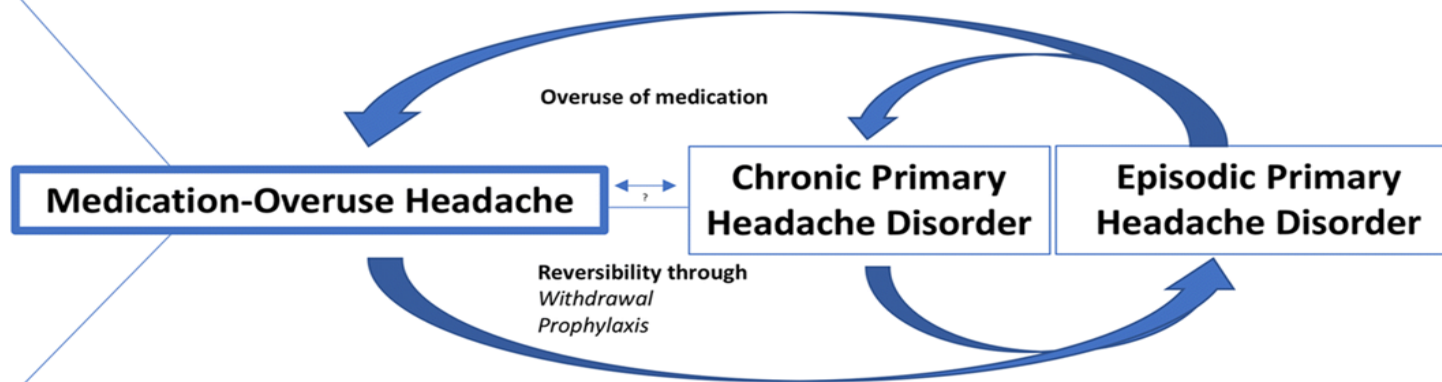
- dopaminergic gene system (*DRD4, DRD2, SLC6A3*)
- drug-dependence pathways (*WSF1, BDNF, ACE, HDAC3*).

Structural changes in CNS

Periaqueductal grey area, posterior cingulate cortex, hippocampus, thalamus, fusiform gyrus, cerebellum, ventral striatum

Functional changes in CNS

Mesocorticolimbic 'reward' system, the salience network, the fronto-parietal attention network, the default network, memory processing networks



Features



Type of Headache: Worsening of the pre-existing primary headache disorder, such as migraine and/or tension-type headache. (Diener et al. 2016)

Daily/Almost Daily Headaches pattern (Diener et al. 2016, Silberstein et al. 1994, Rapoport et al. 1996, Bigal et al. Neurology 2008)

Withdrawal Symptoms: Temporary worsening of headache symptoms which can last from a few days to several weeks (Rossi et al. 2006)



Risk Factors



- Combination of chronic musculoskeletal and gastrointestinal complaints
- Anxiety and Depression
- Physical inactivity
- Smoking
- High frequency headache
- Age <50
- Female sex
- Low socioeconomic status
- 2x increased risk if family history of MOH or substance abuse (Cevoli et al. 2009)



Who develops MOH?



- Overlapping pathophysiology: Migraine & MOH
- MOH develops in patients suffering from migraine or positive family history of migraine*, but not cluster headache patients**
- Patients with other chronic pain disorders who overuse analgesics for non-cephalic pain conditions do not seem to acquire chronic headache unless they have a pre-existing history of primary headache disorder***



*Paemeleire K, Bahra A, Evers S et al (2006) Medication-overuse headache in patients with cluster headache. Neurology 67:109–113.

**Paemeleire K, Evers S, Goadsby PJ (2008) Medication overuse headache in patients with cluster headache. Curr Pain Headache Rep 12:122–127

** Bahra A, Walsh M, Menon S, Goadsby PJ (2003) Does chronic daily headache arise de novo in association with regular use of analgesics? Headache 43:179–190.

Management and Prevention



- Acute Withdrawal vs Gradual Reduction
- With or Without Preventatives



Acute Withdrawal vs Gradual Reduction



Randomized Controlled Trial > Cephalalgia. 2018 Feb;38(2):225-236.

doi: 10.1177/0333102417737779. Epub 2017 Oct 19.

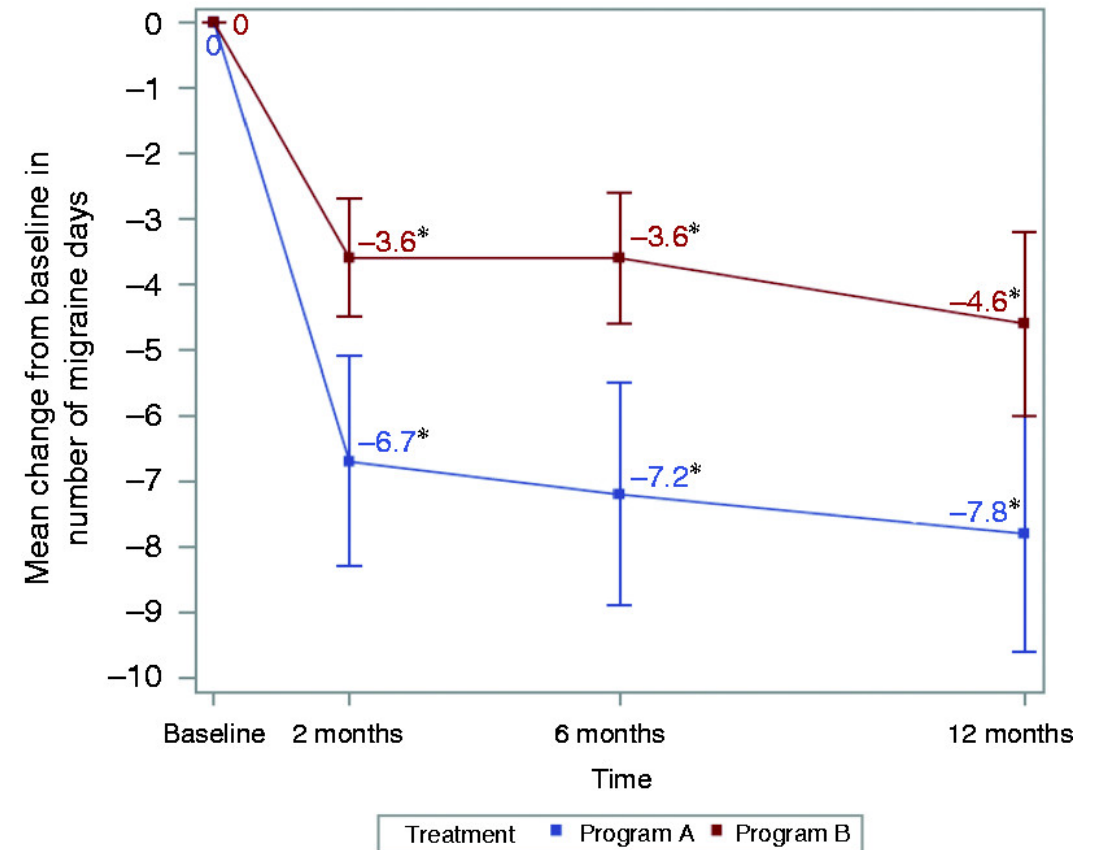
Complete detoxification is the most effective treatment of medication-overuse headache: A randomized controlled open-label trial

Louise Ninett Carlsen¹, Signe Bruun Munksgaard¹, Rigmor Højland Jensen¹, Lars Bendtsen¹

- **Program A:** Zero acute meds
- **Program B:** Acute meds <2days/week

At 6 months: (A vs B)

- 46% vs 22% reduction in HA days
- 50% vs 42% reverted from CM to EM
- -7.2 vs -3.6 migraine days



Add a Preventive?



Sachielli et al., 2014

- RCT – 88 pts
- **Intervention:**
Detoxification
+Valproate acid vs.
Detoxification alone
- **Results:**
 - -45.0% vs. -23.8% at
3 months

Hagen & Stovner, 2011

- Open label – 61 pts
- **Intervention:**
Detoxification + any
preventive medication
vs. Detoxification alone
- **Results:** -7.2
days/month vs. -4.1
days/month at 3
months

Munksgaard et al., 2012

- Open label - 98 pts
- **Intervention:**
Immediate & delayed
initiation of preventive
medication with Detox
- **Results:** 50% reduction
 - 48% response in
both groups at 12
months

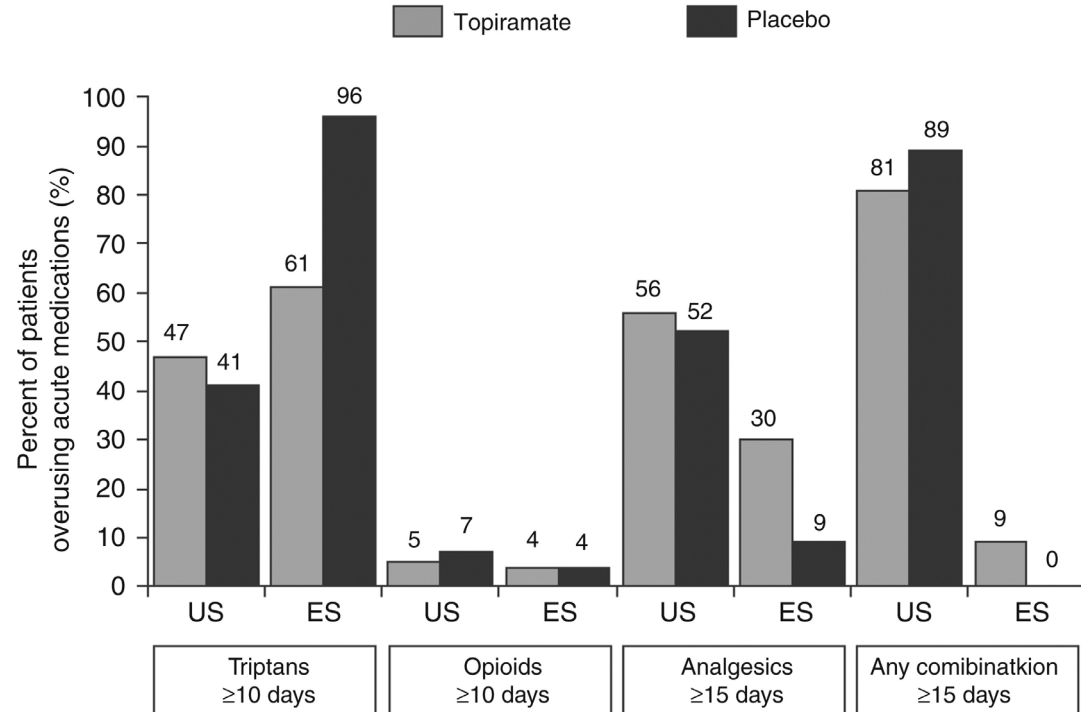




Is it necessary to go through detoxification?



Detoxification is not necessary?



Topiramate

Mean Change From Baseline(Endpoint)	Week 24 p Value
Frequency of headache days	<0.001
Frequency of migraine days	<0.001
Frequency of moderate/severe of headache days	<0.001
Total cumulative headache hours on headache days	<0.001
Frequency of headache episodes	0.028
% Patients with severe (≥60) HIT-6 score	<0.001

OnabotulinumtoxinA



Key Trials on CGRP mabs in CM with MOH



	Erenumab 70mg, 140mg	(Galcanezumab 120mg, 240mg	(Fremanezumab 225mg, 675mg	(Eptinezumab 100mg, 300mg
Medication Overuse (% of patients)	41%	64%	52%	40.2%
MMD reduction	70mg: 6.6 days 140mg: 6.6 days	120mg: 4.8 days 240mg: 4.6 days	225mg: 5.0days 675mg: 4.9 days	100mg: 7.7 days 300mg: 8.2 days
Reduction in Acute Medication Use	5.4 and 4.9 days	>33%	55-60% *	>49%

*reverted to no medication overuse

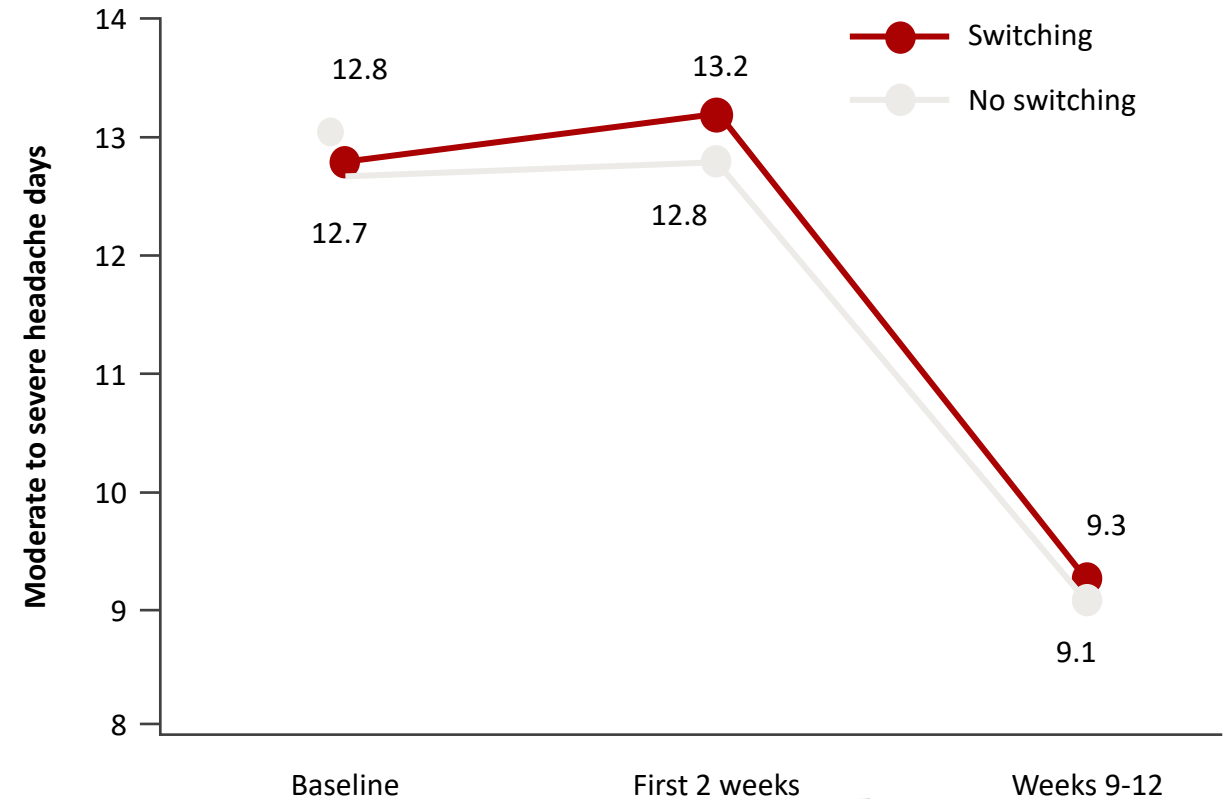


MOTS Study: Preventive Therapy Without Switching/Limiting Overuse Medication vs With Switching to Alternative Medication

Patient-Centered Treatment of Chronic Migraine With Medication Overuse

A Prospective, Randomized, Pragmatic Clinical Trial

- 720 patients randomized to:
 - Migraine preventive medication AND **NO SWITCHING** of acute meds
- OR
- Migraine preventive medication AND **SWITCHING** of overused medication to another one ≤ 2 days per week



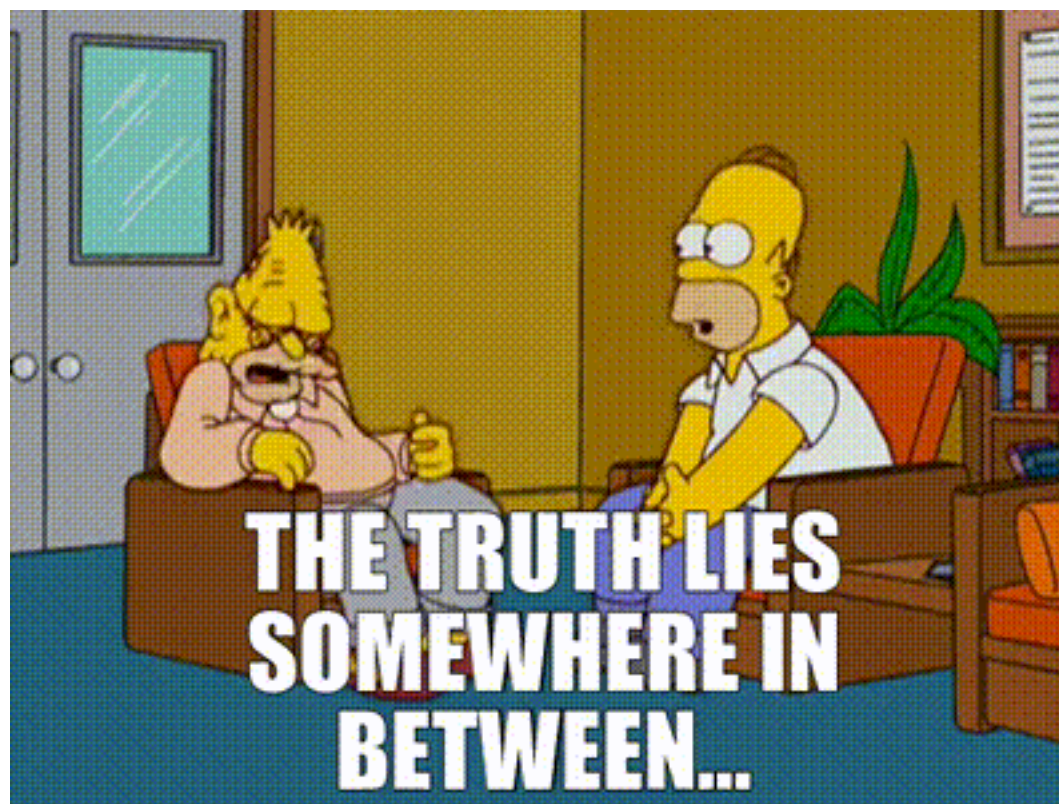
Thoughts on MOH



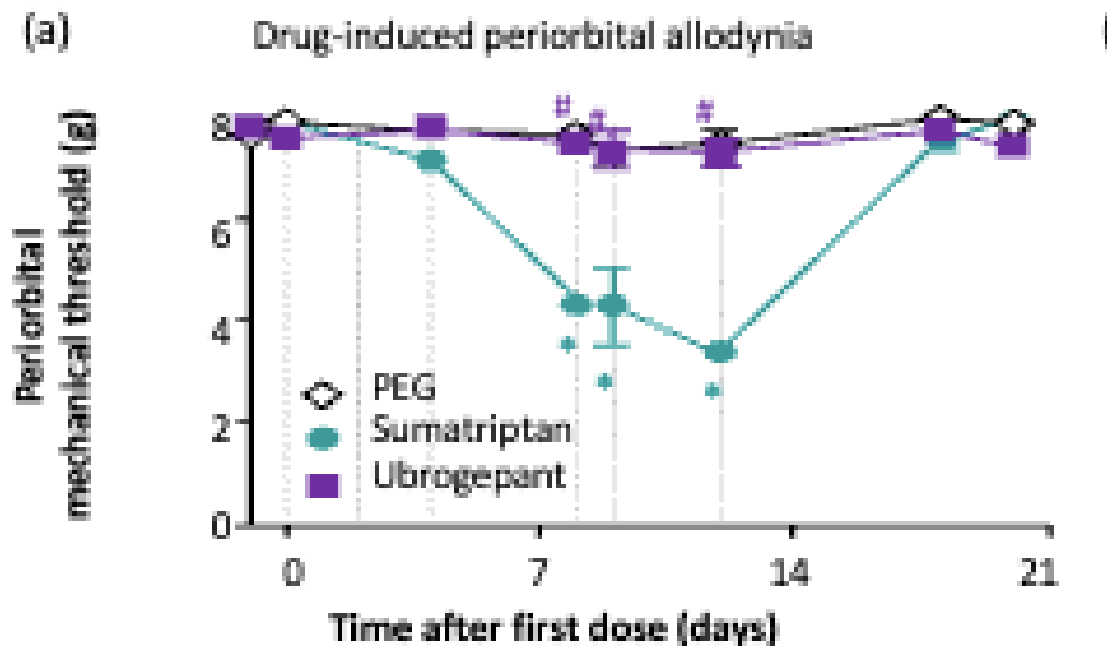
- Evidence of cause and effect is equivocal
- Medication withdrawal does not help everyone with MOH (*the other 40-60%*)
- 15-day threshold for chronic migraine is arbitrary
- Thresholds for overuse (10-15 days) are arbitrary
- NSAIDs can be protective?
- Anxiety provoking
- Withdrawal effect

ONE SIZE
DOESN'T FIT ALL

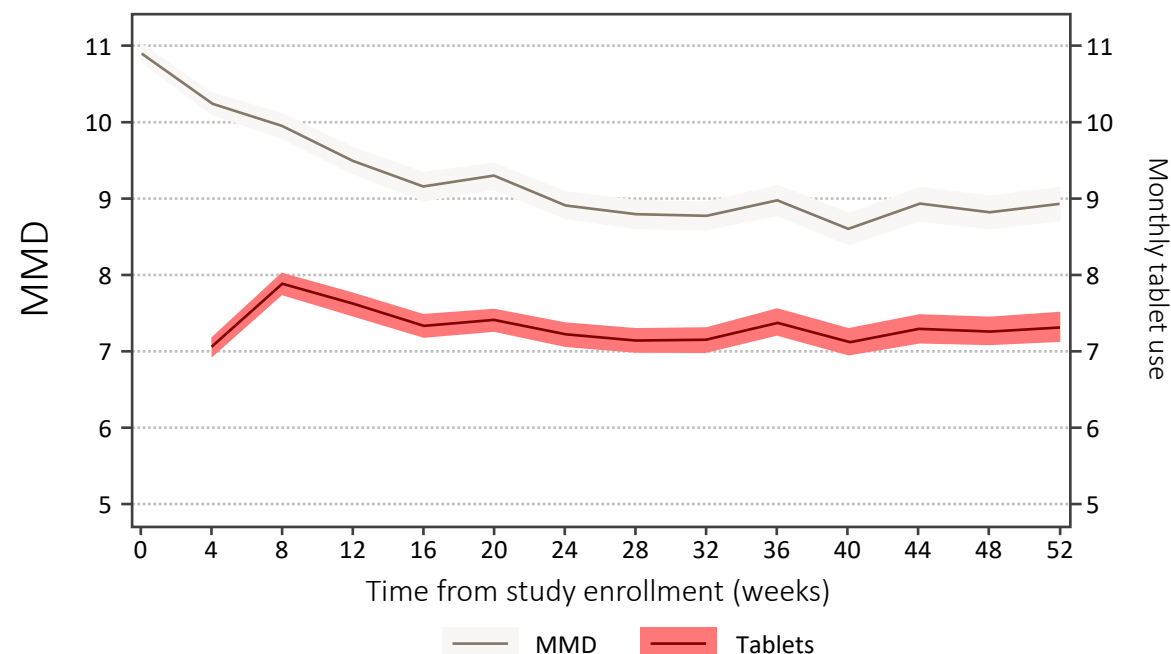




What About Newer Therapies - Gepants?



Mean (SE) MMD and PRN rimegepant 75mg tablet use over time in 1-year safety study



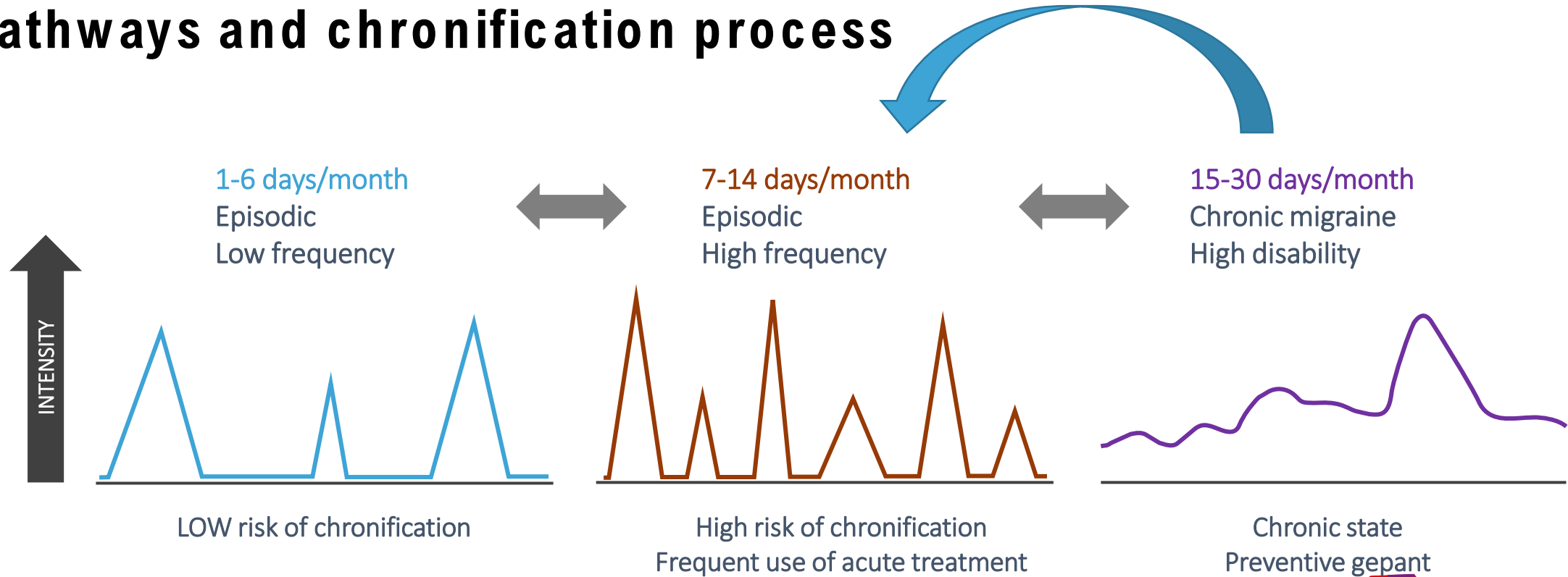
Neither rimegepant nor ubrogepant PRN have been associated with increased headache frequency (medication overuse)



Gepants: Treating More Often = Preventive Effect?



Acute gepant use may block CGRP pathways and chronification process



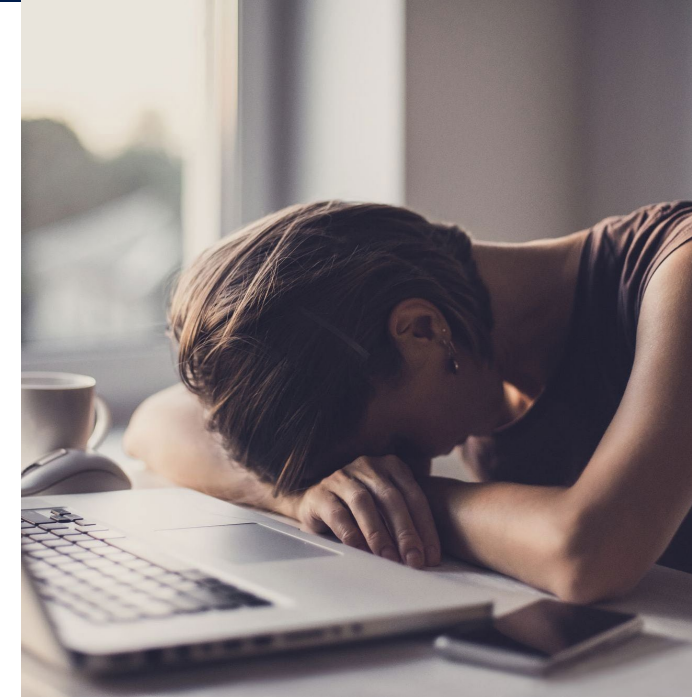
Meet Mary Again



45F office administrator, mother of 3 children
PMH: Migraine, lower back pain

“I get around **25-30 headache days** a month, I take **ibuprofen around the clock** so I can go to work. It takes the edge off. For the severe days (around **12 days a month**), I take **rizatriptan** and I get some relief from it, but I only get 12 pills a month”

“For my **lower back pain**, I take **acetaminophen with codeine and caffeine everyday.**”



My Detoxification Program for Mary



- Education
- Counselling (Behavioral therapy and psychological support)
- Abrupt (Triptans, simple analgesics) vs Gradual (Opioids, Barbiturates) vs Add Gepants
- Bridging Therapy (NSAIDs, steroids, long acting triptans, nerve blocks)
- Preventive Medications (anti-hypertensives, anti-seizures, anti-depressants, CGRP-based treatment, onabotulinumtoxin A)
- Follow up (Relapse rate can be up to 20-40%)





THANK YOU

