## Primary Care Headache Assessment and Management

- Initial Eval: Pg 1; Follow Up: Pg 2



Children's Physicians Medical Group Healthy kids. Happy parents.

## **Definite Red Flags**

(*imaging is indicated*) - Any new or unexplained neurological exam abnormality - may include persistent vertigo, diplopia, confusion, weakness, numbness, ataxia, optic nerve swelling, head tilt. - Neurocutaneous Disorder, such as NF or Tuberous Scl. - Immunosuppresion

- Waking in night with a NEW headache MORE than HALF the time a headache occurs.

- Persistent posterior location without neck/shoulder muscle tenderness.

- Morning vomiting

## Relative Red Flags

(consider imaging)
Recurrent HA age 4
years or under
VP shunt and new
headaches
Waking from sleep with
NEW headache <50% of</li>
time
Atypical presentation,
such as confusion, ataxia

such as confusion, ataxia, somnolence, diplopia



**Headache Hygiene** 

counseling on these:

Meals - Do not skip

urinate 2-3x /day at

enough so you need to

**Caffeine - Avoid regular** 

**Exercise - Regular exercise** 

helps prevent headaches

Posture - Looking down,

neck/shoulder soreness

can trigger headaches

Heat - May trigger HA

Foods - Occasionally,

MSG, nitrates, artificial

specific foods may

trigger headaches:

colors, cheese

\*Amitriptyline contraindicated in long-QT

\*\*\*Periactin best for younger kids (under 8-9)

\*\*\*\*Be aware poss dystonic reaction, treat w/

\*\*Magnesium may cause diarrhea, GI

syndrome

discomfort

Benadrvl

Sunlight - Use hat/

sunglasses when

necessary

Stress - Most common

**Hydration - Drink** 

use, or after 4 pm

headache trigger

All patients need

Sleep - Regular,

sufficient

school