

Update in acute treatments of migraine attack

Dr Abbas Rahimi Jaber.

MD, Assistant professor of neurology, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences



Migraine is one of the most frequent disabling chronic neurological conditions that causes significant effect in quality of life in patients. Migraine is a chronic disorder that characterized with attacks. Attacks are characterized by moderate–severe, often unilateral, pulsating headache attacks, typically lasting 4 to 72 hours, generally associated with nausea and/or light and sound sensitivity.

The acute treatment of migraine attacks, ranges from use of simple analgesics such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or [acetaminophen](#) to triptans, antiemetics, calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) antagonists, [lasmiditan](#), and [dihydroergotamine](#). Noninvasive neuromodulation devices are used for patients who do not respond to or tolerate drug treatments and those who wish to avoid medications.

Early use of migraine-specific medications for severe attacks provided the best outcomes especially parenteral sumatriptan.

The patient should be treated early in the attack, use an adequate dose and formulation of a medication. Ideally, acute therapy should be restricted to no more than 2 to 3 days per week to avoid medication overuse headache

Key words: Migraine, treatment, Acute, attack