Migraine Factsheet

Dr Leila Dehghan, MSc, ANutr Plant-Based Nutritionist, Personal trainer



Migraine

is a complex neurovascular disease characterised by recurrent, one-sided headaches lasting up to three days.

The International Classification of Headache Disorders distinguishes two categories of migraine: with aura and without aura.

Migraine without aura

is defined as recurrent episodic headaches that are typically unilateral and pulsating in nature.

They result in high pain scores and last between 4 to 72 hours. An attack is often accompanied by symptoms such as **nausea**, vomiting, and photophobia.

Migraine with

is preceded by a distinct neurological feature that causes visual, sensory, speech, or motor disturbances.

These are fully reversible and can last anywhere from minutes up to one hour.

Chronic migraine:

headaches on 15 or more days per month for more than 3 months if at least 8 of those headaches fulfil the criteria of a migraine.

million



In the UK: 6 million people suffer from migraine 190,000 people experience an acute migraine attack every day

of 15 and 49.

Migraine is one of the leading causes of disability in the world, affecting 1 in 7 people globally.

Migraines are not lifethreatening and do not shorten people's life expectancies, but they can significantly affect the quality of people's lives.



The exact cause of migraine is unclear. Possible causes: familial, abnormal vascular changes in the brain, inflammation, environmental factors.









Treatment

Since there is no effective drug treatment, identifying and avoiding triggers are one of the most recommened strategies for prophylactic migraine management.

In addition, lifestyle changes are recommended as an effective way to manage migraines.

Migraine triggers

90% of people with migraine report specific factors triggering an attack; the majority can point to 4 to 9 triggers.



Those reporting
at least one trigger factor
experience more migraine
attacks which last longer and
are more intense.

Stress is the most common reported trigger.

Other frequently reported triggers are:

Certain foods, hunger, changes in sleep rhythm, fatigue, rapid changes in weather, extreme weather conditions such as strong winds, high humidity, light, smoke, noise, and strong odours.



Lifestyle Management in Migraine

Modifying triggers can significantly reduce the frequency and intensity of migraine headaches and improve the quality of life in people with migraine.



Diet

of water.

There is no single migraine diet, however, the following advice has been shown to help prevent migraine. **Avoid** alcohol and reduce Avoid foods that you have your coffee identified as triggers. consumption. Try to eat regular meals. Reduce or cut out foods with inflammatory potentials such as animal products, processed foods **Drink** plenty (even if labelled as vegan) and

A randomised cross-over study by the Physicians Committee of Responsible Medicine found that a low-fat plant-based diet can significantly reduce pain intensity and use of painkillers in those suffering from migraine.

Studies have shown that fat intakes below 30g per day (about 20% of your daily calorie intake) will reduce migraine frequency and intensity.

There is good evidence that a diet rich in omega 3 fatty acids reduces migraine frequency, so eat foods high in omega 3 fats e.g. nuts especially walnuts; seeds like flax, chia and hemp seeds; green leafy vegetables, or take a daily supplement of algae-based omega 3 supplement 250mg.

Base your meals on anti-inflammatory foods such as

high fatty meals.





Stress Management

There are many evidence-based techniques on how to manage

and reduce stress

such as cognitive behavioural therapy, biofeedback and mindfulness. Various virtual tools such as apps like Headspace and Calm can guide you through relaxation techniques and breathing exercises.



Gentle exercises (e.g yoga, stretching) Listening to your favourite music can help you relax.

Choose one that works best for you

Exercise

Regular aerobic exercise has shown to be beneficial in migraine **prevention**.

If new to exercise, start with walking. Even 10 minutes will suffice.

Hydration is paramount, so stay hydrated before, during and after exercise.

Find an activity you enjoy.

Your exercise routine should not be an added source of stress.

Avoid Start sudden and intense

activities

Make sure to warm up and cool down to prevent exercise headaches.

Start small and gradually increase intensity.

until your body has adapted to your exercise routine.

Your ultimate goal is to do 150-300 minutes of aerobic exercise and 2 days of strength training a week.

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Sleep



Avoid caffeine, alcohol, nicotine, and other chemicals that interfere with sleep at least 4 hours before bedtime.



Make sure the room is dark and cool to ensure a good night sleep.



No large meals close to bedtime because digestion can disrupt sleep.



No late-night television and switch off your mobile devices and computer

2 hours before bedtime.

About 30 minutes before bedtime disconnect from the outside world.

Dim the lights, listen to some classical music, meditate, and focus on yourself.

Should you keep a migraine diary?

Many clinicians will ask you to keep a headache diary to help you to identify patterns to your migraine and potential triggers.

If you choose to do so, make sure to **record everything every day** - your food, activities and
headache scores - even on those days you do not
have a migraine.

However, do not force yourself to keep a diary if you find it adds to your stress.

Resources

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