

# Migraine and Women

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- Dr. Bernstein consults for Percept and receives research support from Teva.

# Lecture Objectives



UNDERSTAND HOW  
HORMONES AFFECT  
MIGRAINE OVER A  
WOMAN'S LIFE

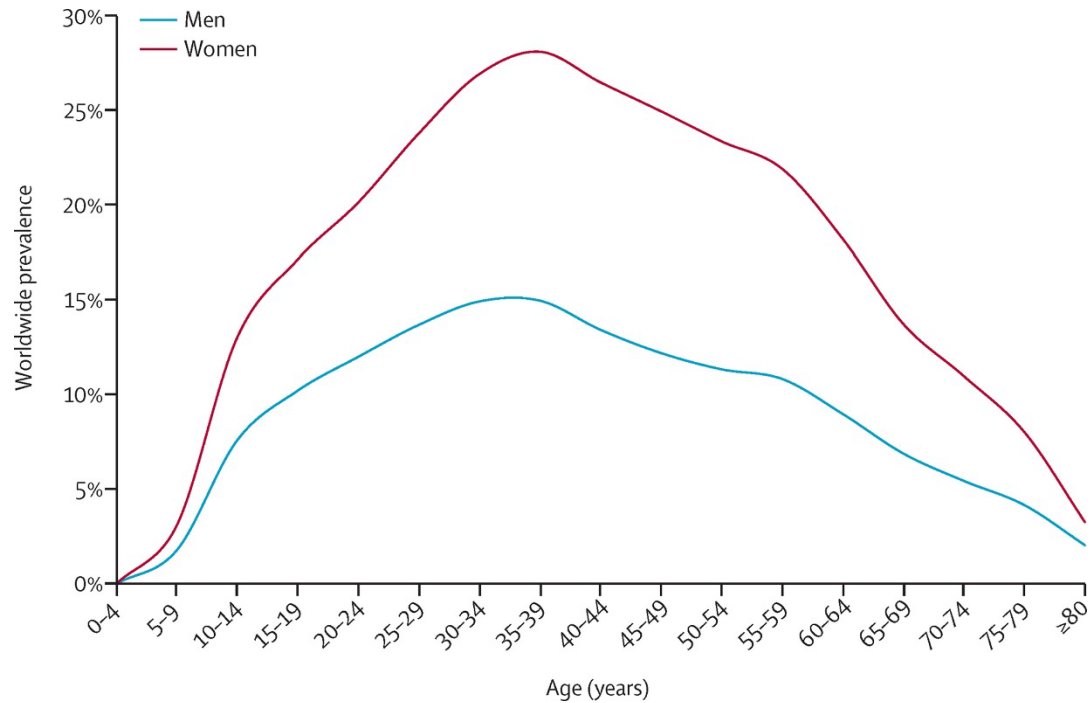


UNDERSTAND CONCERNS  
AROUND ADDING  
EXOGENOUS HORMONES  
FOR WOMEN WITH  
MIGRAINE

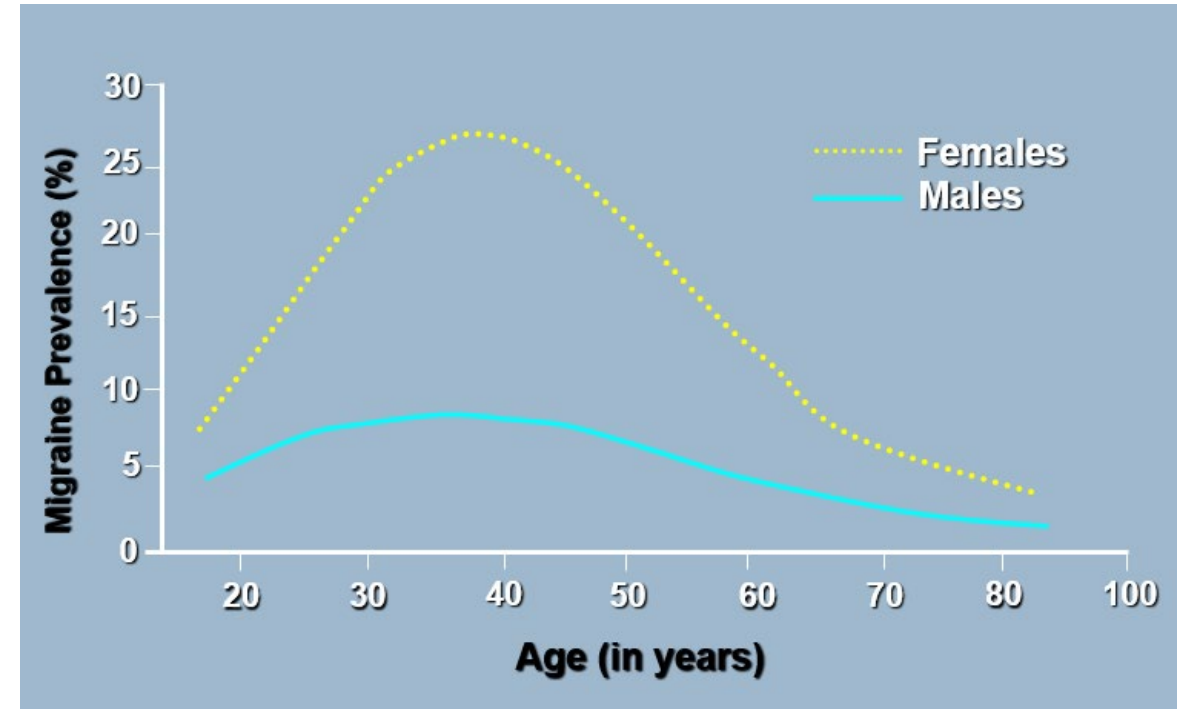


UNDERSTAND  
TREATMENT OPTIONS,  
MEDICATION AND  
INTEGRATIVE, FOR  
WOMEN WITH  
MIGRAINE

# Prevalence of migraine



Worldwide



United States

# Migraine Definitions ICHD 3Beta Criteria

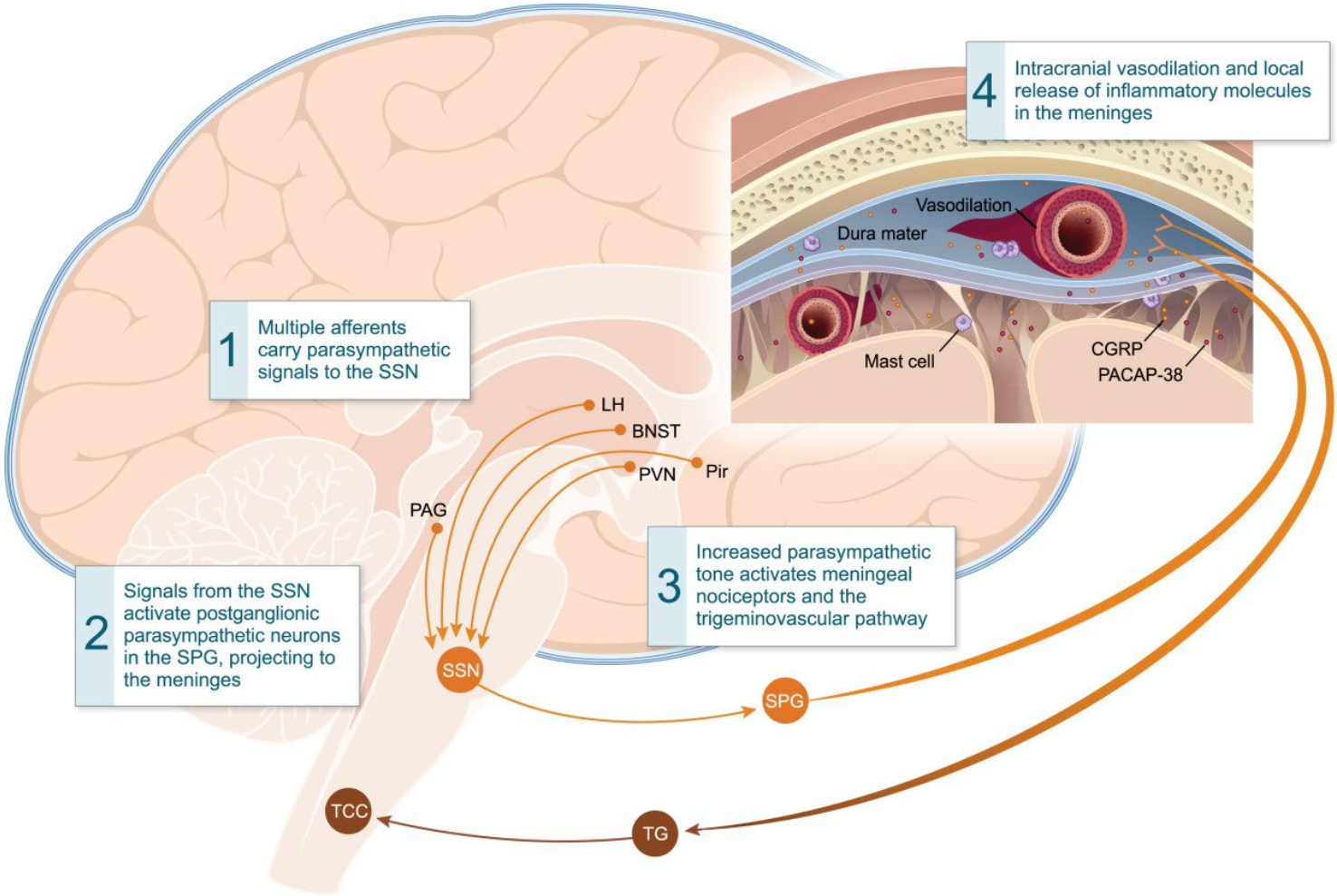
- Migraine without Aura
- unilateral
- Throbbing
- Moderate to severe intensity
- Nausea or vomiting
- Photo and phonophobia
- Lasts 4-72 hours
- At least five events

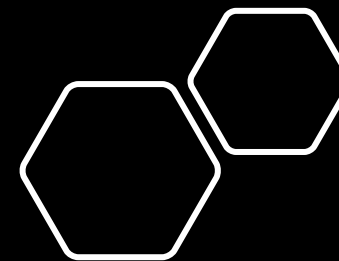
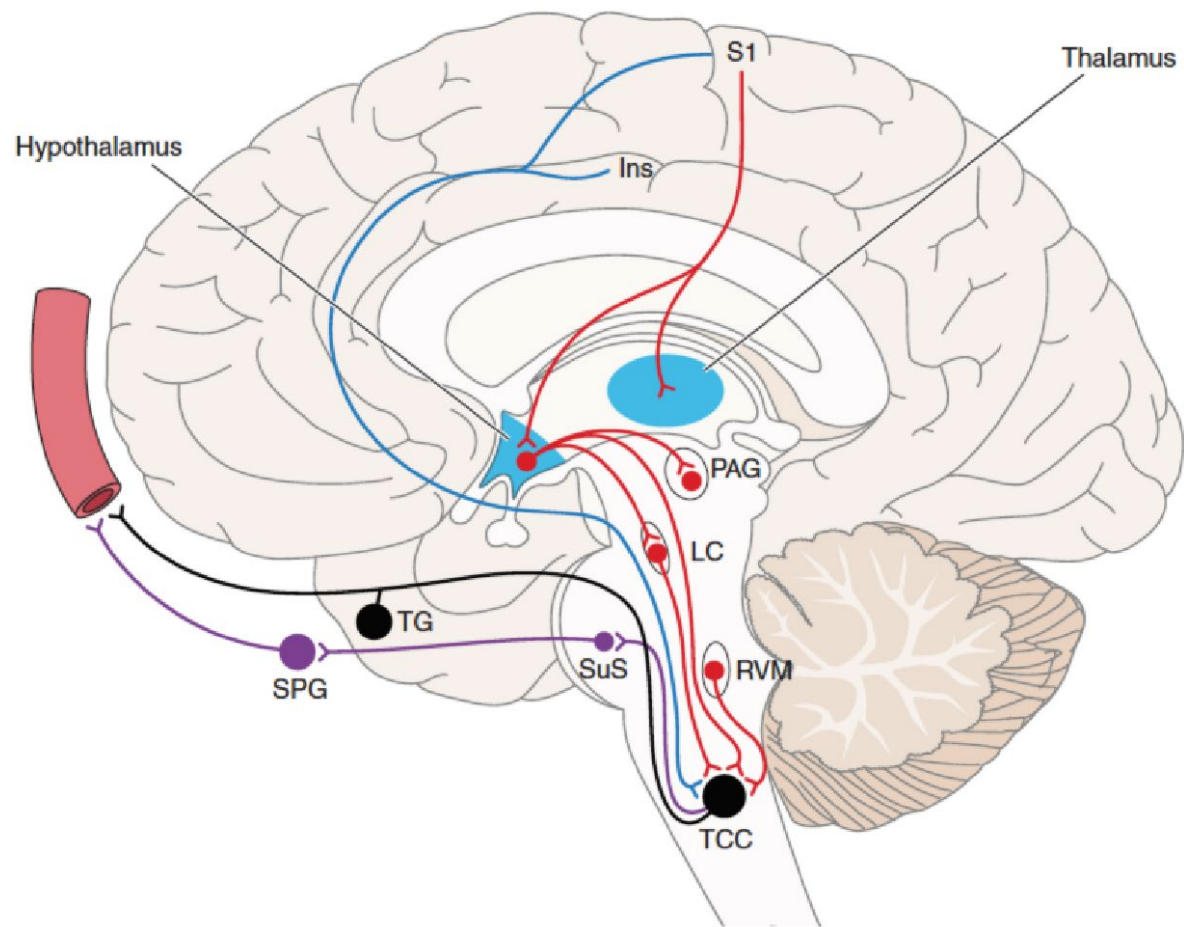
- Migraine with Aura
- 5-60 min preceding event
- Visual/sensory/language
- Lasts 4 to 72 hours
- 2 events
- Otherwise same

# Why does aura matter? Migraine and stroke risk

- Relative risk for ischemic stroke is about double in women with migraine with aura
  - Risk for hemorrhagic stroke likely also increased
- Risk greatest for women under 45 and without other cardiovascular risk factors
- Increased frequency of attacks and recent onset associated with increased risk

A Phase-by-Phase Review of Migraine Pathophysiology





*Peter Goadsby et al., Physiol Rev 97: 553–622, 2017.*



# Why do women have more migraine?

Hormonal factors may account for differences.




*2 ways* sex hormones might act: ***Developmental effects*** take place during a critical period and put a permanent stamp on the nervous system

***Activational effects*** are the direct influences of circulating hormones that appear when hormonal levels rise, and wane when hormonal levels drop.

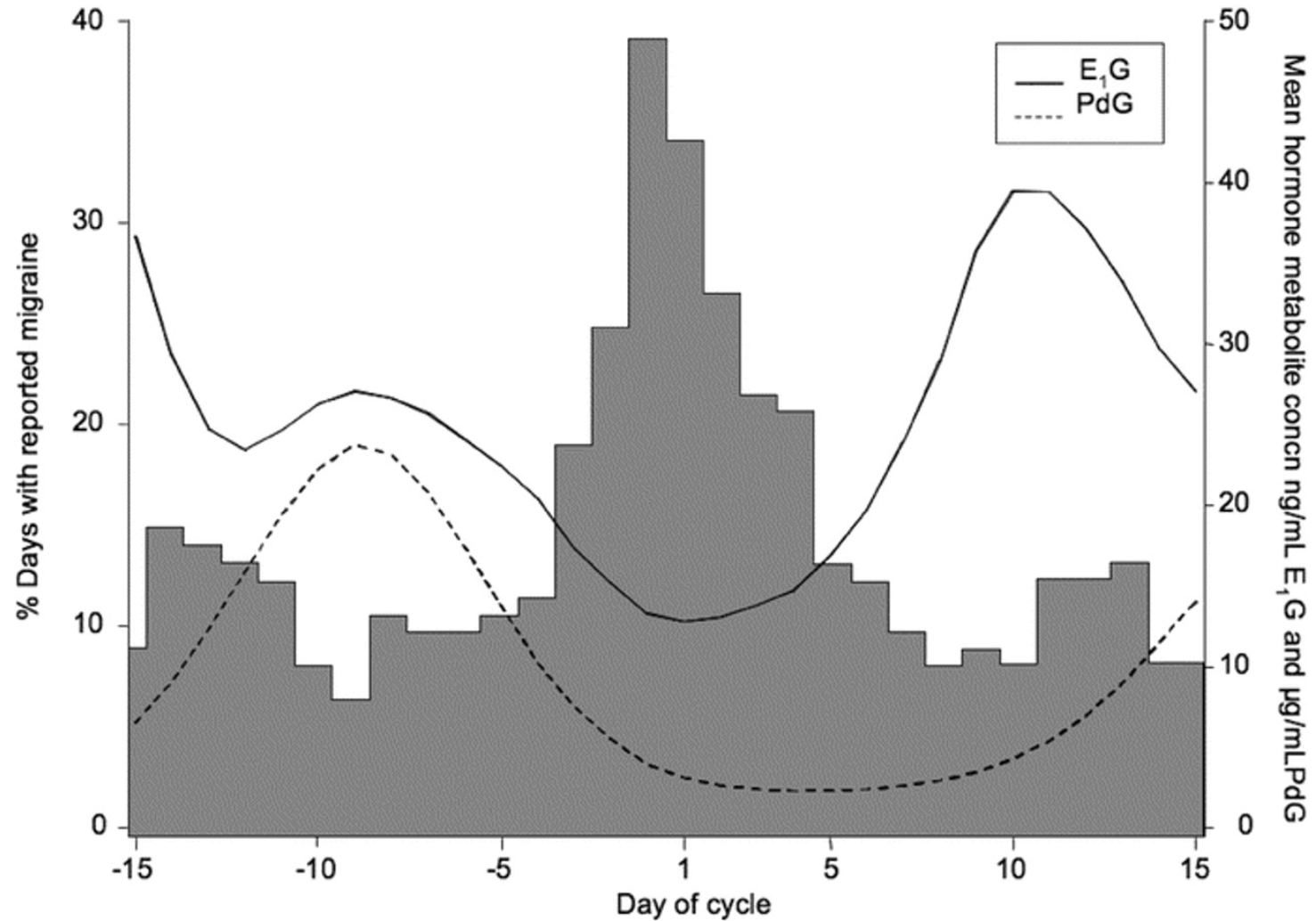
Boys vs girls

When girls spring  
ahead



What happens in  
puberty?

# Menses is a powerful trigger factor for migraine in females not present in males



MacGregor E A et al. Neurology 2006;67:2154-2158



# Link between Pubertal Development and Migraine Onset

**Association (odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals) of age at menarche with migraine and non-migraine headaches among young adult women in the Growing Up Today Study**

	Migraine		Non-migraine headache	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
<b>Adjusted for</b>				
Age	0.93	(0.89-0.97)	1.04	(1.00-1.08)
Age and family history of migraine	0.93	(0.89-0.97)	1.04	(1.00-1.08)
Age, family history of migraine, and weight status	0.95	(0.91-0.99)	1.02	(0.98-1.06)

Earlier age at menarche predicts increased risk of developing migraine, but not non-migraine, headaches by young adulthood

# STRAW Stages start with Menarche

**-5 REPRODUCTIVE**—early menstrual cycle variable

**-4 REPRODUCTIVE**— peak fertility cycle is regular

**-3 a/b REPRODUCTIVE** cycle regular, then subtle changes in flow and length, FSH begins to vary

**-2 Menopausal Transition** early, cycle varies, FSH varies

**-1 Menopausal Transition** late, intervals of amenorrhea of over 60 days, FSH greater than 25, vasomotor symptoms likely, can last 1-3 years

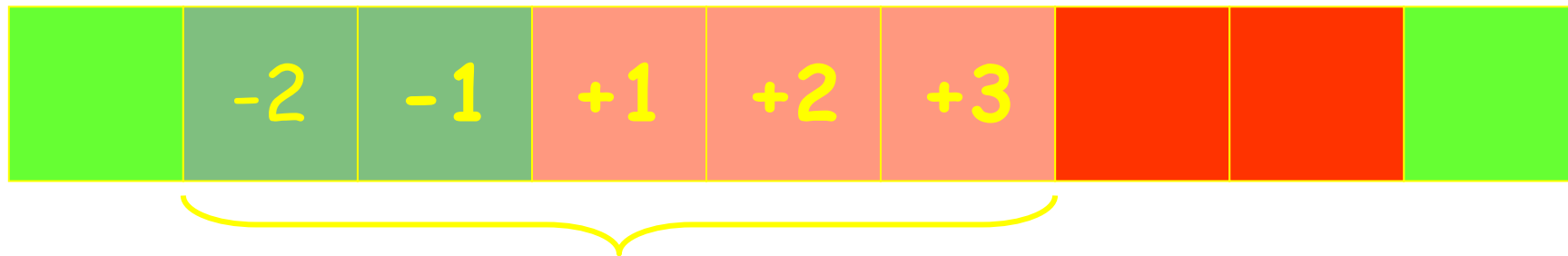
**MENOPAUSE** marks one year of amenorrhea

**+1 a/b/c POSTMENOPAUSE** FSH still elevated at first, then stabilizes, antral follicle count very low, vasomotor symptoms most likely, lasts about 2 years

**+2 POSTMENOPAUSE** late stage, persists for remaining lifespan

# Pure menstrual migraine without aura

- Diagnostic criteria
  - Attacks, in a menstruating woman fulfilling criteria for migraine without aura
  - Attacks occur on **days -2 to +3** of menstruation
    - In at least 2 out of 3 menstrual cycles
    - At **NO** other times of the cycle



**ICHD-3 beta DEFINITION**

# Menstrually triggered migraine vs menstrual migraine



Definition



Can be present with random migraines as well





# Migraine during pregnancy

- Background prevalence of primary headache disorders is high
  - 21-28% of women experience migraine in reproductive years
  - 80% of women with migraine will continue to experience attacks during some portion of pregnancy
- Hormonal changes of pregnancy can influence migraine expression
  - 2/3 of women experience improvement after 1<sup>st</sup> trimester
  - Migraine with aura less likely to improve
  - Migraine or migraine aura may first present in pregnancy

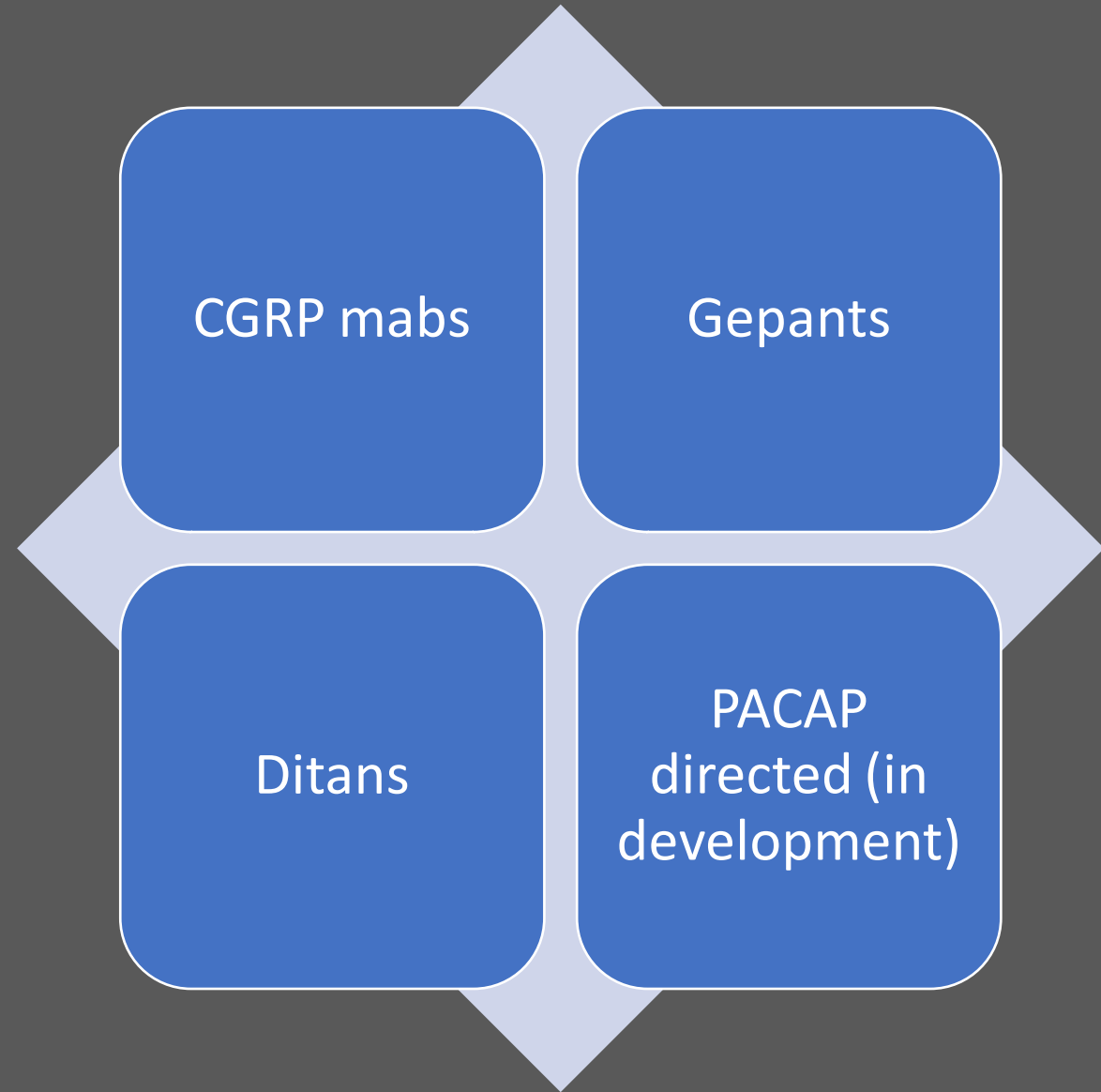
# Pregnancy safety of selected acute treatments

Preferred	Second line	Avoid when possible	Always avoid
Acetaminophen	Triptans	Aspirin	Ergots (dihydroergotamine, ergotamine)
Diphenhydramine	Butalbital	Indomethacin	<i>Lasmiditan</i> (↑ fetal malformations at therapeutic doses in rabbit studies)
Lidocaine SQ	Ondansetron	Opiates	
Metoclopramide	Prednisone (short acting)		
NSAIDs (* <u>Second trimester only</u> )	Prochlorperazine		
	Promethazine		<i>gepants</i>

# Pregnancy safety of selected preventives

Preferred	Second line	Third line	Avoid when possible	Always avoid
Propranolol	Amitriptyline	Gabapentin	Candesartan	Feverfew
	CoQ10	Magnesium	CGRP monoclonal antibodies	Valproic acid
	Cyclobenzaprine	Pregabalin	Lisinopril	Methergine
	Memantine	Vitamin B2	Onabotulinum Toxin A	
	Nortriptyline		Topiramate	
	Venlafaxine			
	Verapamil		*Safety of high dose herbs and supplements not studied	

Newer  
Medication  
Options  
*not for use in  
women who  
are pregnant or  
breast-feeding*



# Integrative Treatments

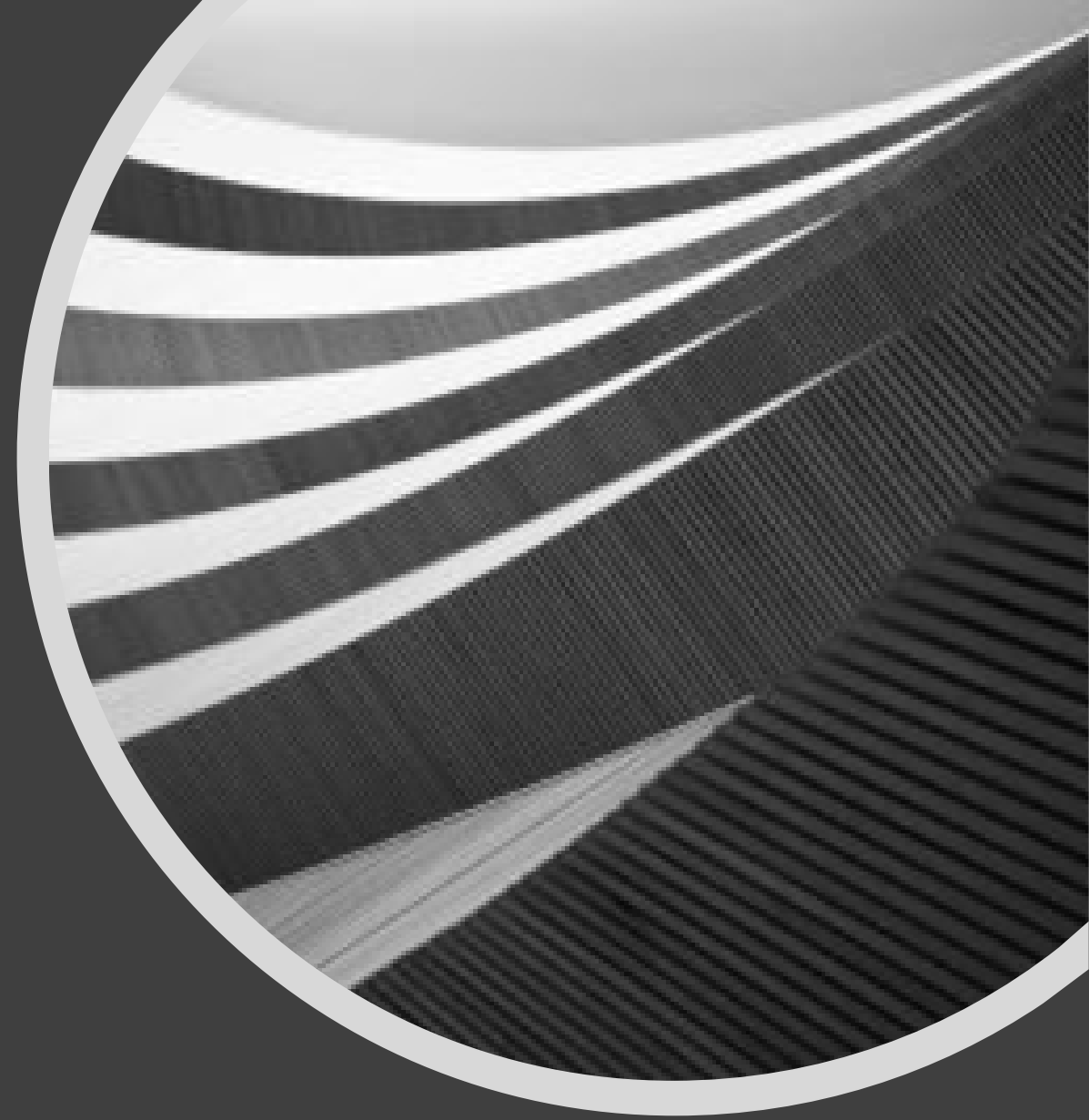
CBT

Acupuncture

Nutrition

Craniosacral  
therapy

yoga



# Post-partum

Return to baseline

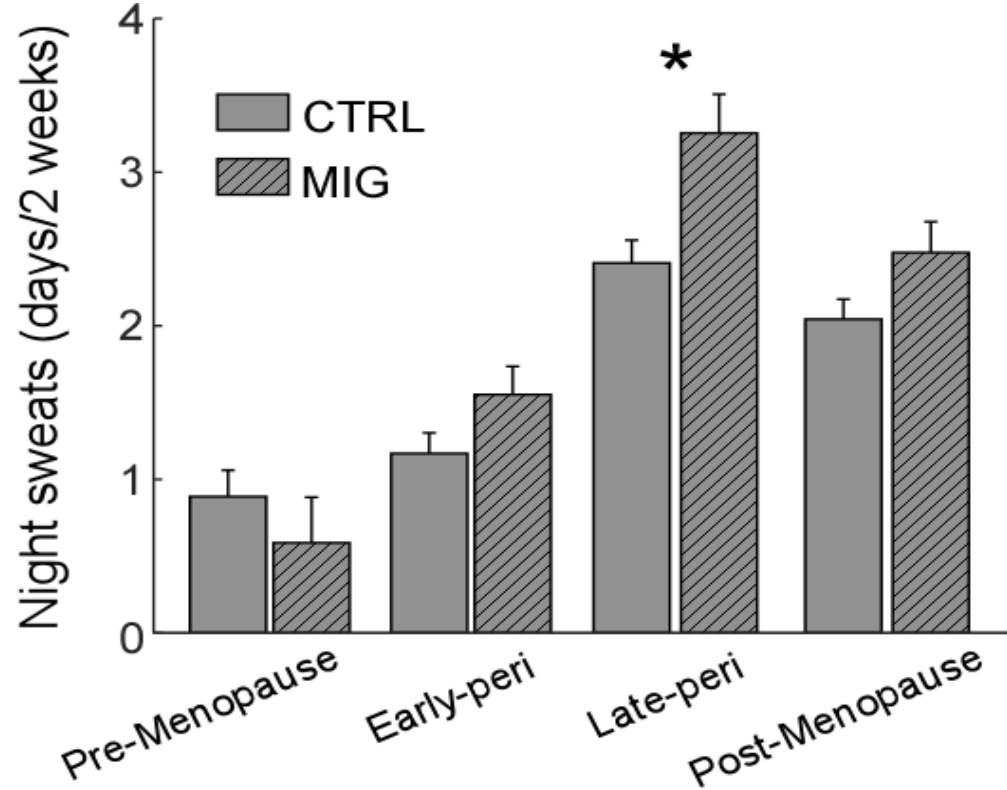
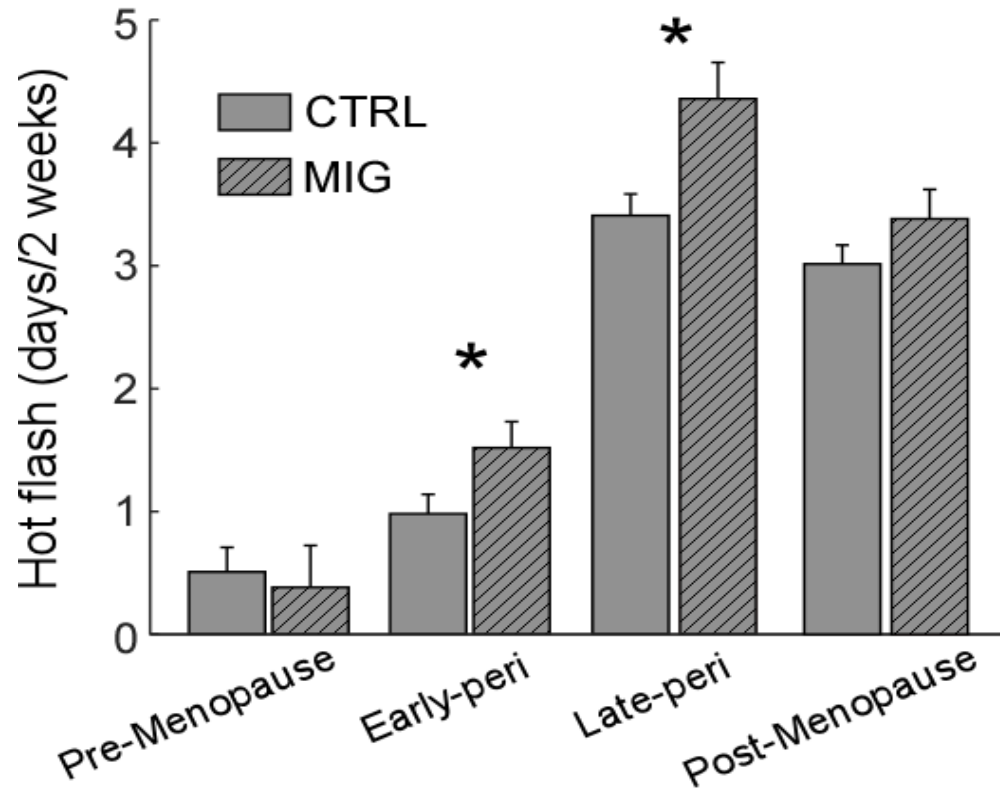
Issues with breastfeeding

# Perimenopause

- Worsening migraine
- Changes in stable pattern
- Increase in aura

- Definition
- Guidelines for treatment of climacteric symptoms

# Vasomotor Symptoms and Menopause Stages



Maleki et al., *Annals of Neurology*, 2019

- Migraine **prevalence increases during peri-menopause** and decreases after post-menopausal stage. (Wang, Headache, 2003)
- The risk of **high frequency headache** is related to perimenopause. (Martin et al, Headache, 2016)





## Stroke Risk

- Migraine with aura
- Migraine in women
- Increases with age
- comorbidities

# Migraines and hormone replacement therapy

- Women's Health Study: migraine in HRT vs non-HRT OR 1.42
- Cross sectional questionnaire of 6000 women: headache and HRT OR 1.3
- Retrospective study of 120 women in a headache clinic: 64% reported improvement of migraine with HRT.
- Nonoral formulations better
- Lower doses better
- What about stroke risk?
  - OXVASC study: ~93,000 participants, 668 cryptogenic strokes
  - Trend toward ↑ risk in HRT users with migraine, but not statistically significant

MacGregor, EA. Migraine, Menopause and Hormone Replacement Therapy. Post Reprod Health. 2018 March; 24 (1): 11-18

# Menopause

- Migraines may not disappear
- Predictors?
- Treatment
- Length of time

What's missing?

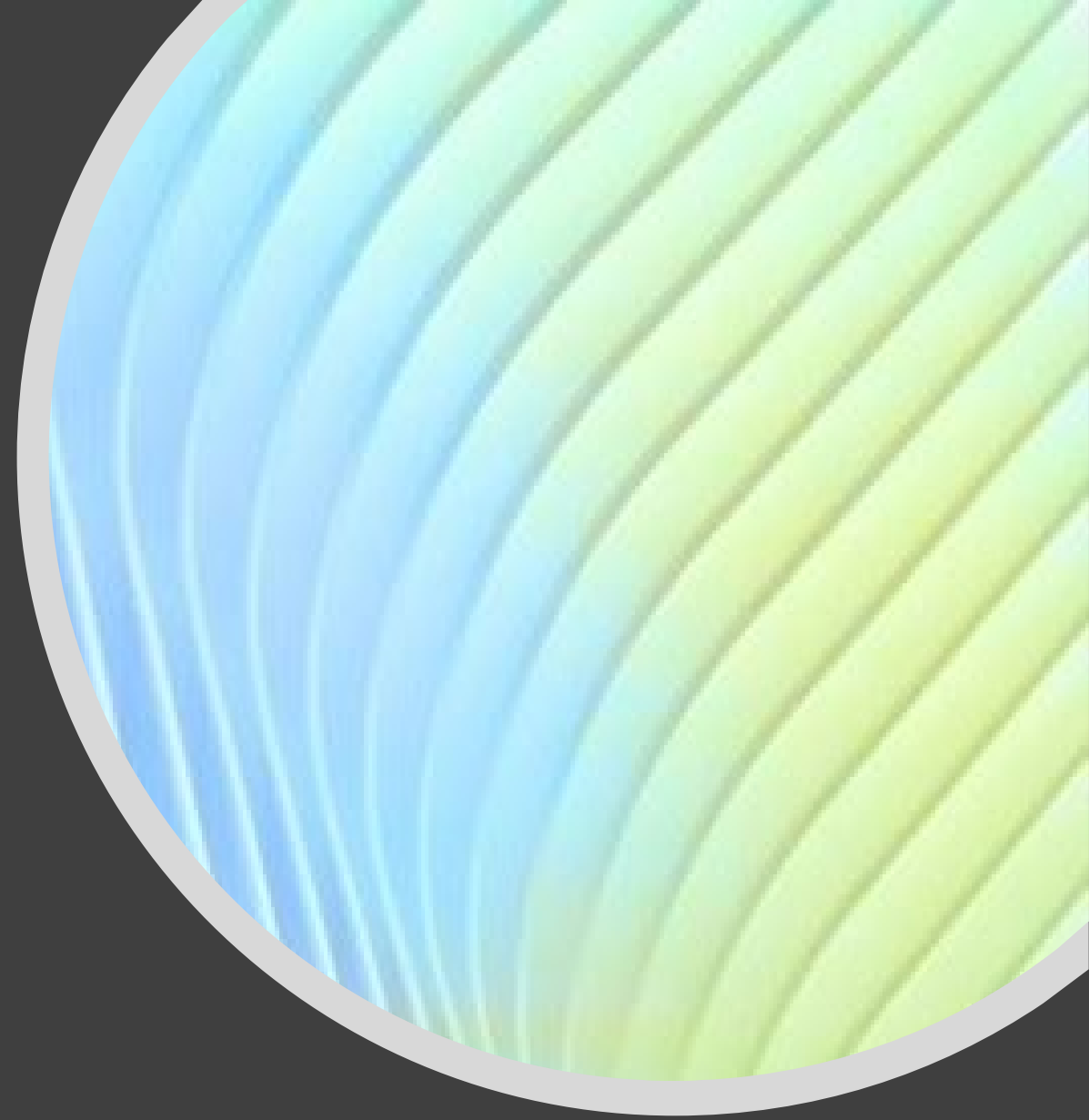
# Women's Brains are Different

Imaging studies

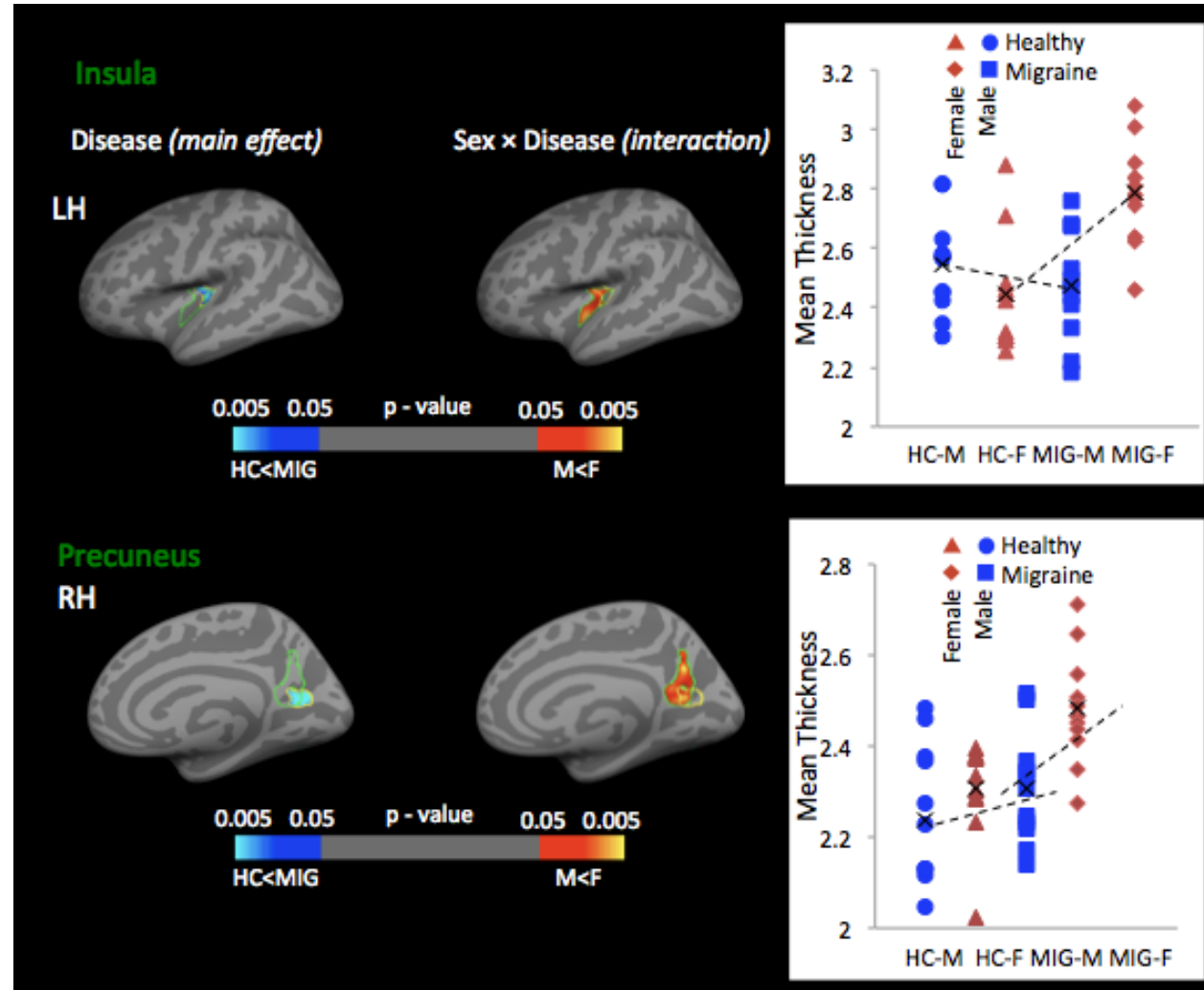
Pain modulating areas

Stroke risk

Effects of hormones

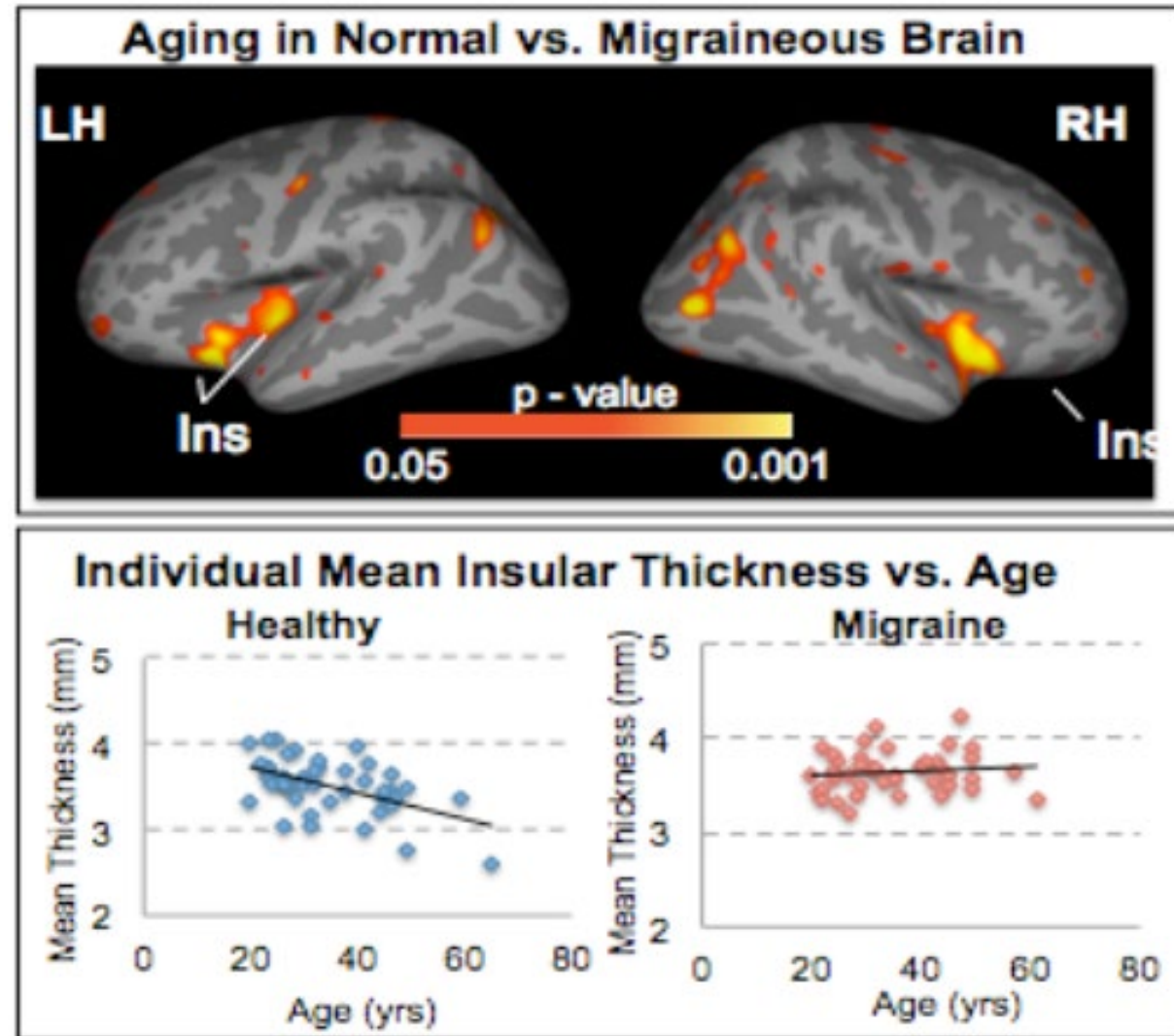


# Sex-related cortical thickness differences



Maleki et al., *Brain*, 2012

## Abnormal Pattern Of Insular Thinning with Age



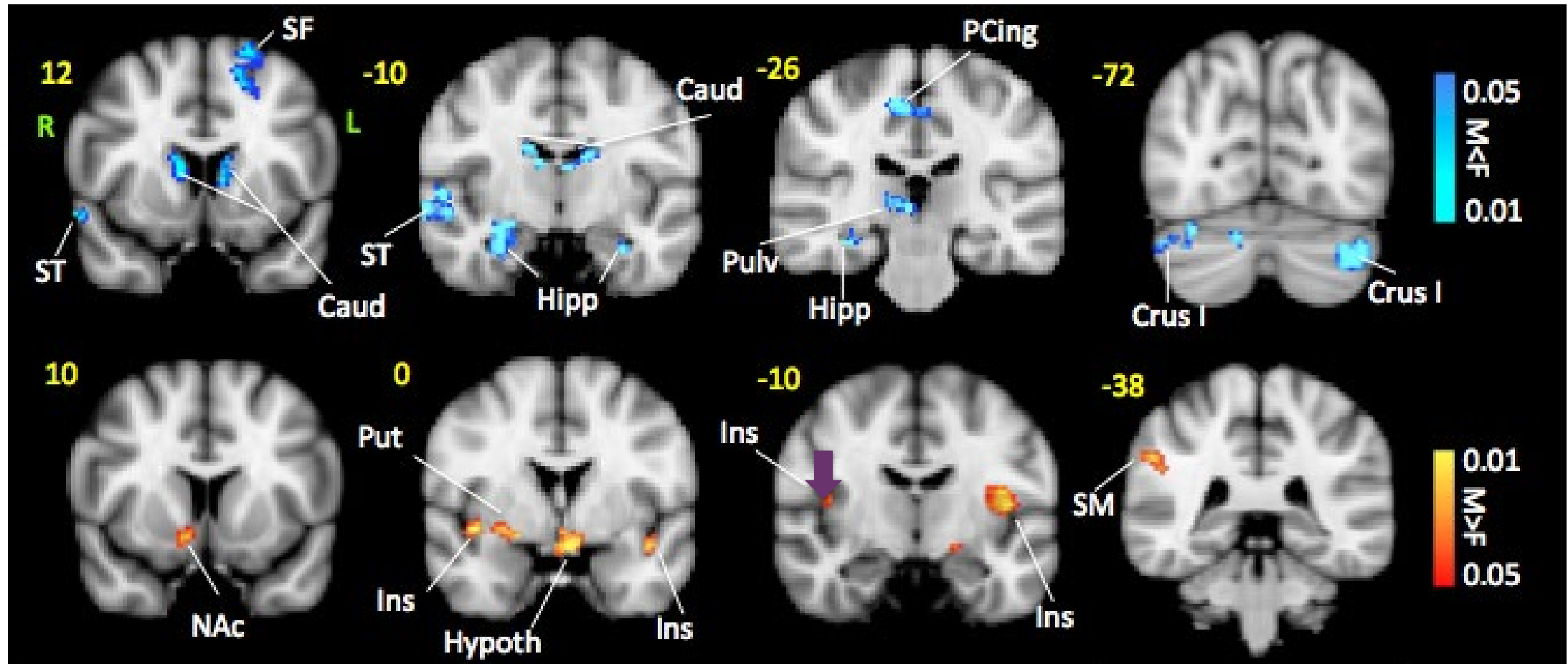
Maleki et al., *PAIN*, 2015

# Imaging studies

- Female migraineurs have more disorganization of the resting state network
  - Connectivity between the default mode network and executive control network is modulated by phase of the menstrual cycle, and by OCP use
  - Insular and Precuneus (part of the DMN) thickness increased in female migraineurs
  - White matter hyperintensities increased in female migraineurs but not males
- Pavlovic JM et al J Neurosci Res. 2017 Jan 2;95(1-2):587-593

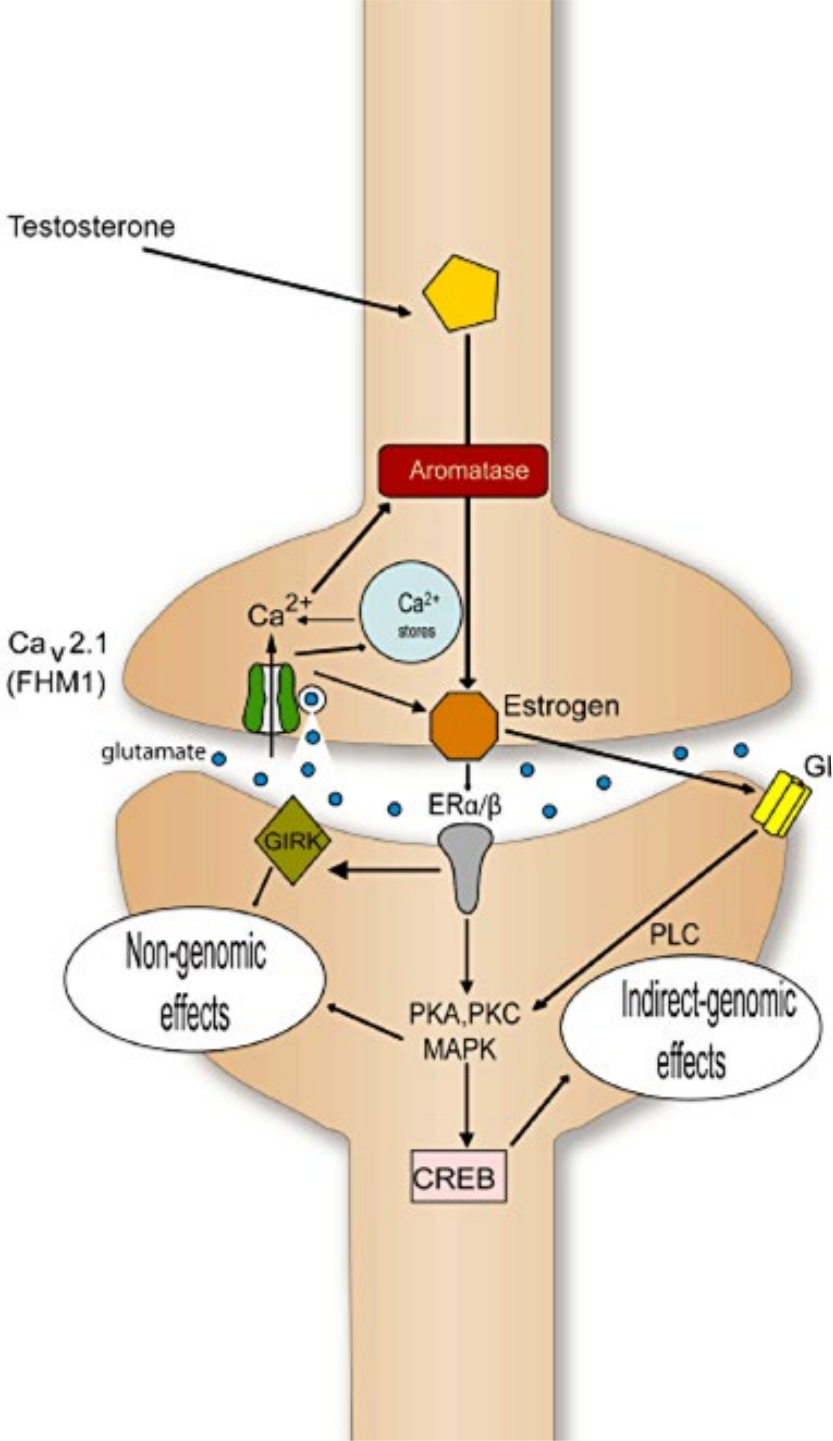


# Response to Noxious Stimulation of the Hand



Female migraineurs show greater activation in brain regions involved in emotional processing

Maleki et al., *Brain*, 2012



“... It is plausible that through these complex mechanisms, estrogen affects neuronal activity which affects susceptibility to CSD.”

[Headache](#). 2011 Jun;51(6):880-90. doi: 10.1111/j.1526-4610.2011.01913.x.

**Migraine genes and the relation to gender.**

[Shyti R](#), [de Vries B](#), [van den Maagdenberg A](#).

# Case Study Migraine Clinic

PATIENT AK

AGE 45

MIGRAINE WITH VISUAL  
AURA SEVERAL TIMES PER  
MONTH

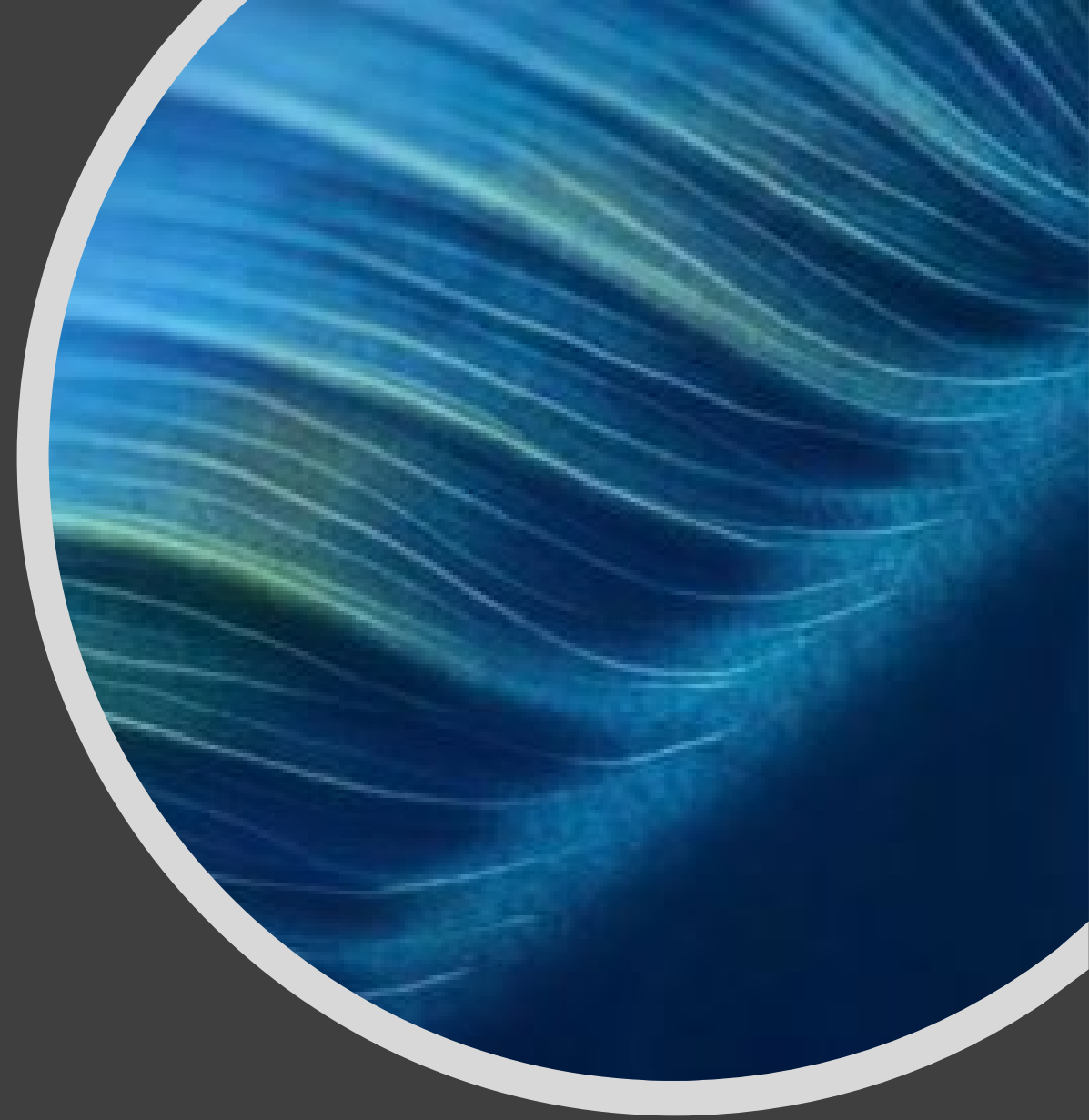
SCINTILLATING SCOTOMA  
FOLLOWED BY  
UNILATERAL SEVERE  
THROBBING HEADACHE  
WITH NAUSEA

USED SUMATRIPTAN AS  
ABORTIVE

Questions and  
Concerns?

getting  
remarried

Menstrual  
cycle is  
regular



What are the concerns to think about?

Contraception

Safety with  
migraine with aura

PCP is treating

- Preventive med?

- Contraception?

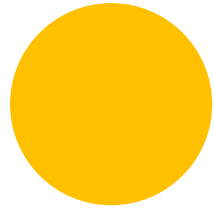
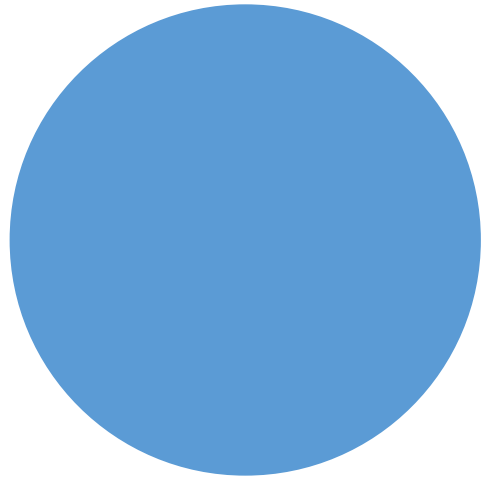


Prescribed Estrogen  
Progesterone topical patch in  
contraceptive formulation





Reflections?  
Concerns?

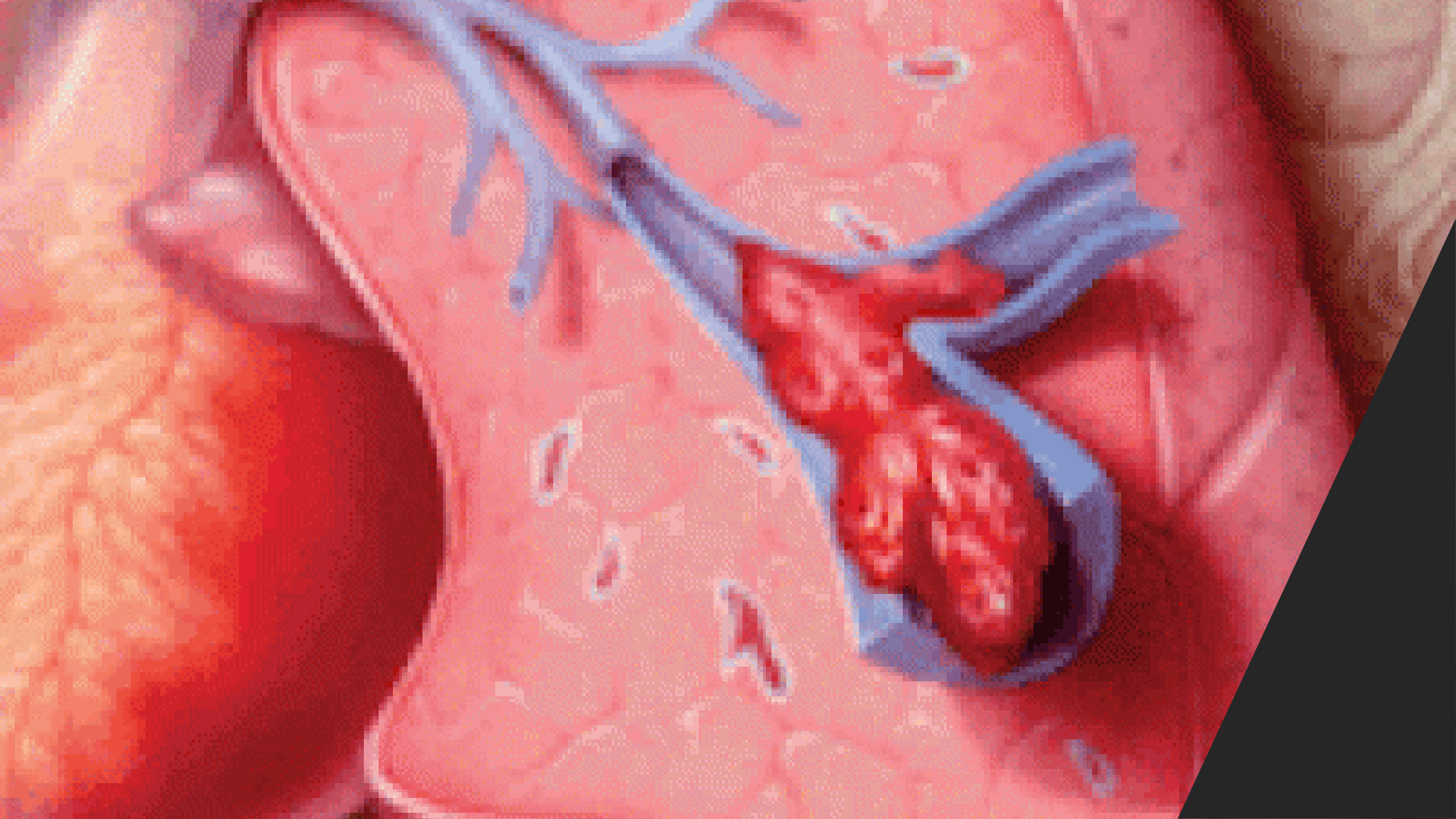


Patient returns to clinic in  
two weeks with leg cramps

Told it was “muscular”

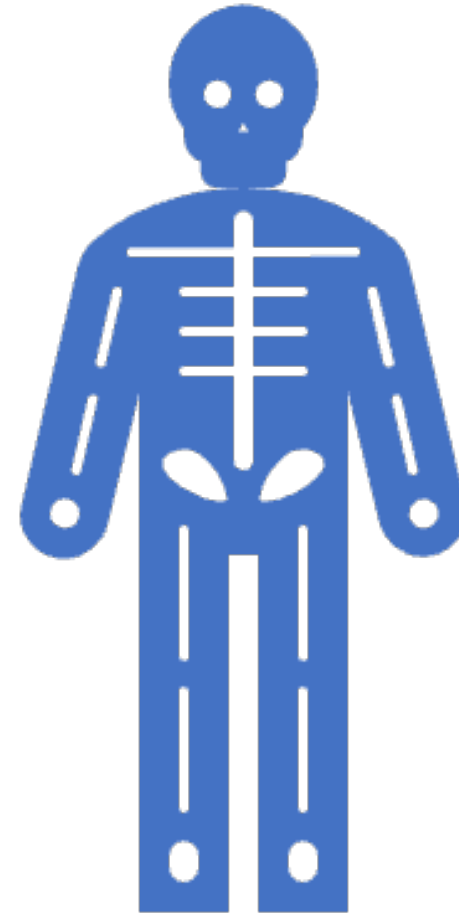


But then she goes to ED with SOB



What further tests would you do?

- Dopplers of LE
- Bilateral clot



# Management

- Stops using the patch
- Starts on warfarin



What would  
treatment look  
like in 2024?

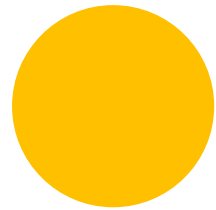
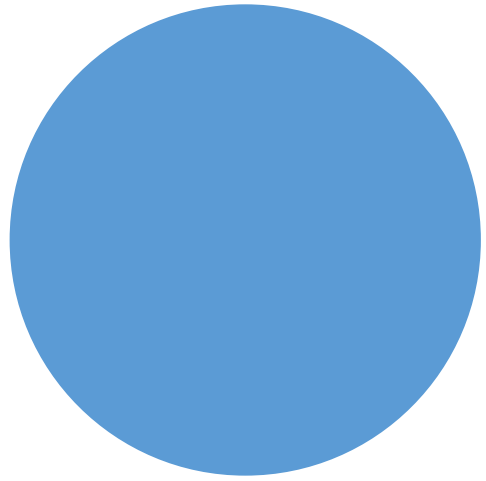
DOAC





But then becomes acutely short of  
breath again





# Showers of pulmonary emboli

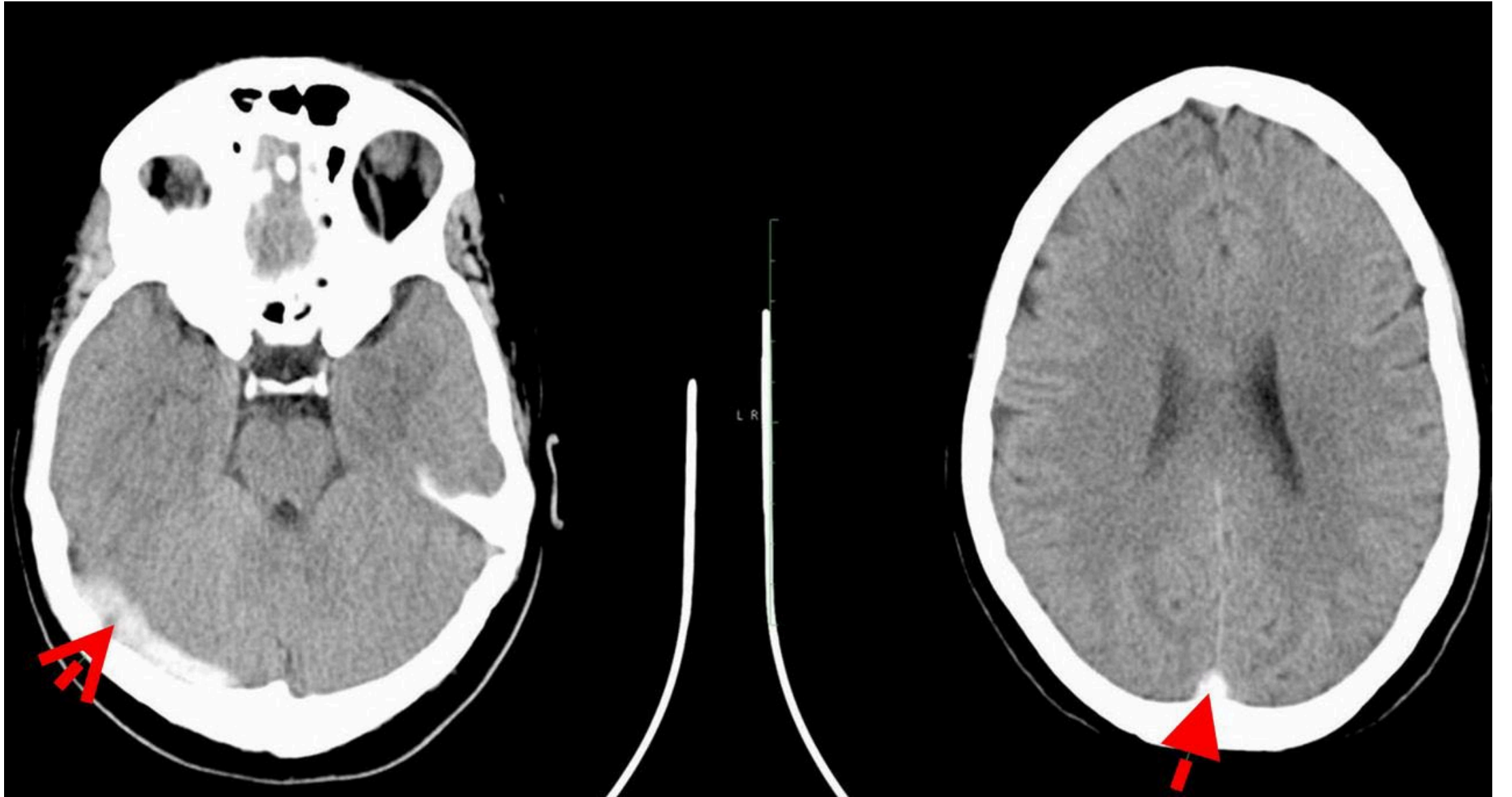
IVF placed



And then she gets a headache

and it's different and global  
and doesn't stop

and she develops hemibody  
weakness



# Now what?

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- Maxed on warfarin
- Added aspirin
- Headache persisted
- Thought about LP, concerned about holding warfarin





Added  
acetazolamide

# Reflections

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FATHER WAS FACTOR V  
LEIDEN POSITIVE



PATIENT WAS AS WELL,  
DISCOVERED IN  
RETROSPECT



MIGRAINE WITH AURA,  
FREQUENT EVENTS, ALL  
WITH AURA

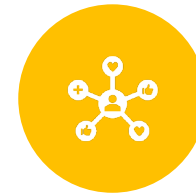
# How else to approach this patient case?



Need for a preventive?



Screening for aura?



Risk/benefit



Adequate and reliable abortive treatments



Discussion with every patient who could get pregnant best-practice contraception

Need for more study about  
female specific issues around  
migraine