

Headache

Headache is a symptom. In particular, sudden, intense pain can signal a serious, life-threatening illness.

Headaches are divided into:

- **primary** (pain is one of the manifestations of non-life-threatening, chronic, paroxysmal disease);
- **secondary** (arises as a symptom of another disease).

The most important task in examining a patient with a headache is to identify severe secondary headache that can be life-threatening.

It is always **alarming** :

- first headache in a patient over 40 years of age;
- sudden, intense headache;
- gradually developing atypical headache unresponsive to conventional treatment;
- headache in a patient with cancer or HIV infection ;
- the presence of any focal neurological finding or impaired consciousness .

The reason for a visit to the doctor is most often a **sudden or severe headache** .

Personal history

We detect the presence of diseases that are accompanied by headaches. For example

- circulatory system disorders;
- kidney disease ;
- general infections;
- cancer;
- ENT affections;
- eye diseases;
- teeth and jaw infections.

Differential diagnosis

In the differential diagnosis of headaches, the most important thing is careful taking of the anamnesis and neurological examination .

We are finding out:

- cancerthe nature of the pain (dull, pulsating, whipping);
- cancerlocalisation of pain (hemicrania, diffuse, behind the eye);
- cancerpain intensity and duration (seconds, hours, days, daily pain);
- cancerfrequency of pain (several times a day, monthly);
- cancerother accompanying symptoms (phonophobia, photophobia, odorophobia, lacrimation, nasal secretion, cerebral nerve palsy, hemiparesis , cerebellar symptoms , impaired consciousness) and inducing factors (physical activity, defecation, head tilt , stress , menstruation , medication, alcohol);
- cancerwe ask about the current treatment and its effect.

Primary headaches

Primary headaches have a normal neurological finding. These include:

- migraine ;
- tension headaches ;
- trigeminal autonomic cephalgia
 - cluster headache ;
 - chronic paroxysmal hemicrania ;
 - continuum hemicrania ;
 - SUNCT syndrome ;
- headaches during sexual and physical activity .

Complications: chronic daily headache .

Secondary headaches

Headaches are often associated with other neurological symptoms. As a **secondary** symptom, headaches are accompanied by the following serious diseases and conditions:

- subarachnoid hemorrhage ;
- meningitis and meningoencephalitis ;
- intracranial expansion ;
- strokes, especially hemorrhagic strokes ;
- carotid artery dissection ;
- cerebral venous thrombosis ;
- strokescranial neuralgia;
 - trigeminal neuralgia ;
- sinusitis ;
- glaucoma attack ;
- hypertension ;
- intracranial hypertension
- temporal artery ;
- head injury ;
- strokesstp. regime error, including alcohol excess;
- sleep apnea syndrome (SAS);
- cervicocranial syndrome .

Odkazy

Související články

- Bolest hlavy (pediatrie)
- Bolesti hlavy – článek pro postgraduální studium
- Bolesti hlavy/PGS (VPL)
- Chronická každodenní bolest hlavy

Externí odkazy

- Template:Mefanet

Použitá literatura

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Reference

- ws:Bolesti hlavy

Kategorie:Neurologie Kategorie:Vnitřní lékařství Kategorie:Interní propedeutika