

# How to Keep a Cool Head When You Suffer from Headaches



Headaches affect 47% of the global population on a regular basis. Some people suffer from them monthly, weekly and sometimes even daily, and the headache can range from being a nuisance to being completely debilitating, disrupting your ability to drive, work, concentrate, do daily chores or even stand upright. The most difficult thing about headaches is that there is so much variety between individuals, in terms of headache types, symptoms and triggers, it makes them very hard to diagnose correctly, and therefore often treatments are unsuccessful.

According to the International Headache Society there are over 130 distinct disorders identified and over 300 causes of headaches. Fortunately, most of the common headaches can be identified and treated effectively if you know what to look for. One of the most common headaches generates from issues in the soft tissue structures around your neck, and your physical therapist is well-trained in not only being able to diagnose these types of headaches but also in treating them through soft tissue manipulation and being able to give you exercises to help strengthen weak muscles and prevent the headaches in the future.

Unfortunately, many people end up resorting to medications, home remedies

and treatments, expensive examinations or investigations, costly changes to bedding and pillows and even visits to the dentist for gum guards to prevent clenching or teeth grinding. Sometimes we try and brush things off as an inevitable consequence of our 'life' be it your job, stress level, or the amount of time you spend sitting in front of a computer.

But living with headaches doesn't have to be a case of 'suck it up and deal with it'. There is a lot of research out there to support ways in which physical therapy can help you manage and prevent different types of headaches.

## SHOULD YOU BE CONCERNED ABOUT A HEADACHE?

In a small percentage of patients there is unfortunately a sinister cause of your head pain, which should be thoroughly investigated. There are 'Red Flags' which are important signs of a possible, more ominous, underlying condition (eg. aneurysm, meningitis, tumour etc.) which need urgent investigation. Fortunately, these are extremely rare occurrences, but if you experience any of the following symptoms, please seek the advice of your doctor as soon as possible.

Headache 'Red Flags' include, any of the following characteristics:

- History
  - a) Your worst ever headache or a different headache to your usual
  - b) A sudden change in the type or pattern/intensity of your headaches
  - c) History of cancer
  - d) During or following pregnancy
  - e) Headache at night or waking in the morning
- Exertion triggers your headache (eg. exercise, cough, sneeze or sex)
- Age is greater than 50 years
- Despite treatment, your headache persists
- Acute onset ie. comes on very quickly
- Central nervous system findings (eg.

weakness, memory loss, slurred speech)

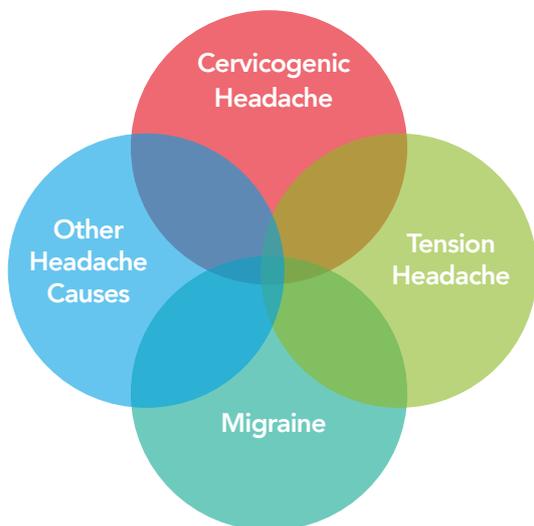
- HIV or other immune system compromise
- Fever or other systemic symptoms (eg. unexplained weight loss, high temperatures, rash).

Fortunately, the vast majority of headaches do not require urgent medical investigation and should respond positively to treatment depending upon an accurate diagnosis.

The majority of headaches diagnosed are:

- Migraines
- Tension headache
- Cervicogenic headache (originating from the neck)
- Followed by cluster and sinus headaches.

These are the most common headache causes and interestingly (or frustratingly), they can also co-exist. You can simultaneously suffer one, two or more types of headache or a migraine at the same time where one may cause another or overlap with each other. These are known as mixed or multi-source headaches and can take longer to resolve as your therapist works through treating the different causes. For example, a dysfunctional painful neck can cause an increase in surrounding muscle spasm, which will increase your blood pressure. In



this scenario, you could have a cervicogenic (neck) headache, with a tension headache and a resultant migraine!

This table will help you to differentiate between common headache types and help you understand which headache you might have. This will better help you understand and manage your headache as well as seek the right treatment. If you don't feel you fit exactly into any one of these categories, get diagnosed by a local healthcare practitioner. They will be able to assess you and your history and symptoms and may identify where you 'fit'. Remember every person and every headache is individual and may vary or present slightly differently from the norms.

Finding the primary source or cause is the key to successful treatment. Whether you have managed to identify your headache type or not we have information resources available on how you can manage and treat each of these different types of headache. The resources also explain in more detail how physical therapy treatment, massage and specific exercises can eliminate, or

at least in more severe cases reduce, the intensity and frequency of your pain.

Physical therapy has been shown over the years, both clinically and through research, to have beneficial effects for headaches. Manual, hands-on therapy manipulating or mobilising your neck can be hugely beneficial in eliminating your headache; or at least reducing the intensity and duration of the headache. Soft tissue work including trigger point therapy and massage too can be effective in relieving spasm in the head and neck muscles possibly contributing to your headache. Massage has also been shown to help people cope better during headache episodes, reducing associated stress and anxiety. Acupuncture, laser and ultrasound are additional therapies that could help with neck or cervicogenic headaches, and sinus headaches.

Contributing factors to headaches have been shown to include poor postures and repetitive movements that may strain your neck. These could include desk or computer set up, studying and working

with a chin forward/poking chin posture, bad ergonomics at work, constantly turning to one side, hanging washing on a line – looking up for long periods or similarly constantly looking down. Any one of these postures or bad habits can cause muscle spasm, muscle imbalance and weakness as well as strain the joints in your neck all of which can refer pain to the head and result in headache. Your physical therapist can identify poor posture and muscle weakness as well as assess your work or home space and daily activities where they can give advice to make corrections and perform corrective exercises.

### THE LAST WORD

If you suffer from regular headaches, don't despair. There are treatments and advice you can receive from your physical therapist to help manage your headaches. If you would like us to send you these additional resources including self-help advice just get in touch through our website, or through our Facebook page.

Type	Location	Intensity	Frequency	Duration	Additional Symptoms
<b>Tension-Type</b>	Both sides of the head. Tight band wrapping around the head.	Mild-moderate	>15 day/month, >3 months	Hours-continuous	Pressing, tightening Rarely it involves a sensitivity to light, sensitivity to noise or mild nausea.
<b>Migraine without aura</b>	One-sided. Forehead and temples in adults, around the eye in children.	Moderate-severe	>14 days/month	4-72 hours	Flickering lights/spots in vision, pulsating quality, nausea, vomiting, hypersensitive to light, hypersensitive to noise.
<b>Cervicogenic</b>	One-sided Dull ache from behind the head or neck moving to the front of eye, temple, forehead	Moderate-severe	Chronic, episodic	1 hour to weeks	Constant pain, possibly aggravated by certain neck postures or movements. Not pulsating or stabbing. Can have neck pain and stiffness.
<b>Sinus</b>	Central, along bridge of your nose, cheeks and forehead	Moderate - severe	Acute or chronic. Seasonal	Hours or days	Constant, deep pressure. Runny nose, tearing red eyes, fever, blocked ears, sore throat, sneezing, coughing. Can be mistaken for a migraine.
<b>Cluster</b>	One-sided, behind the eye, above the eye, temples	Severe	1x every other day to > 8x day	15-180 minutes	Associated with tearing, watery eye on the same side as the headache along with, nasal congestion, a runny nose, forehead and facial sweating, constriction of the pupil, drooping eyelid, eyelid oedema (swelling). Restlessness or agitation.