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"Etiological and Clinical Presentation of Headache Patients Attending at Border Guard Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh"

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Abstract **Original Research Article**

Background: Headache is a very common complain amongst patients attending inpatient and outpatient departments of Medicine and Neuromedicine. In this study an attempt has been made to evaluate the etiological and clinical pattern of headache in our populations. The results of the study will help prompt and early diagnosis of headache patients. ***Objective:*** To find out the Etiological and Clinical Presentation of Headache patients. ***Methods:*** This study was conducted in the Department of Medicine, Border Guard Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh from February to July-2020 (Six months study period). This is a prospective observational study. Sample size is 100. Qualitative purposive sampling has been done. Sample has been selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Proper history taking, thorough physical examination and necessary investigation have been done to find out the etiology of headache. ***Results:*** In the study mean age of the respondents was 39.8±26.66 (at 95%CI). Male and female ratio was 0.72:1.This study revealed that out of 100 patients 60 patients had Tension type headache (TTH), 11 patients had migraine, 15 patients had mixed cranial headache (MCH), 1 patient to Cluster headache (CH) and 13 patients had secondary headache. It was seen that most patients (87%) suffered from primary headache with TTH being the commonest diagnosis. Females were more affected than male in all groups except secondary headache. There was decline in primary headache with advancing age as the number of secondary headaches increased. Investigations were needed in a very small group of patients. ***Conclusion:*** It is very important to differentiate the different types of headache. Knowledge about etiological pattern of headache will help clinically in prioritizing the patients, in planning investigations, early diagnosis and prompt management and prevent complications of the patients.

Keywords: Etiological Evaluation, Hypertension, Headache, Migraine.

INTRODUCTION

Headache is one of the most common presenting complaints of patients attending any health care delivery Centre. It is a rarity never to have suffered a headache [1]. Headaches may be classified as primary or secondary, depending on the underlying cause. Secondary headache may be due to structural, infective, inflammatory or vascular conditions, but these are dwelt with elsewhere [2]. So, it is important health problem. As many as 90% individuals have at least one headache per year. Severe, disabling headache is reported to occur as many as 90% individuals have at least one headache per year. Severe, disabling headache is reported to occur at least annually by 40% people worldwide [1]. Rasmussen et al showed that the lifetime prevalence of headache in general population was 93% for men and 99% for women [3]. The one year prevalence varies in different studies from 23.0 to 90.0% [3]. By contrast, in elderly population, prevalence of headache ranged from 5% to 50% in different studies indicating a decline with age [4, 3]. In fact, the prevalence of primary headaches declines with age; whereas that of secondary headaches increases [5]. In spite of that, primary headaches are the most frequent headaches in elderly and secondary headaches account of no more than 10-20% of headaches diagnosed over 65 years [6]. Headache occurs in over 80% of women during their childbearing years [7]. Therefore, they

often present during pregnancy. The hormonal changes accompanying the menstrual cycle, pregnancy and postpartum are thought to be responsible [8]. Tensiontype headache (TTH) is more common than migraine. One study in Italy showed a prevalence of 2.6% for TTH in elderly compared with 1% for migraine. The study with Thai elderly found that the prevalence of TTH and migraine in elderly was 18.3% and 2.9% respectively [9]. Headache is the major cause for attendance in neurological outpatient clinics, representing approximately 15% of routine neurological attendance and reflecting the anxiety amongst both patients and doctors that headache may be due to a sinister cause [9]. Thus every patient with headache requires careful consideration and sometimes thorough investigation [4]. Secondary headache due to CNS diseases, metabolic abnormalities, hypertension, drug induced headache etc. are more frequent in elderly [4]. The first description of a migrainous personality was published by Harold Wolf in 1937 who reported an association between migraine and some psychiatric symptoms. Although this characterization of migrainous adults as obsessive, shy, obedient and with rigid and inflexible traits10 has since been abandoned, the concept at that time highlighted a need to investigate correlations between headaches and psychological factors [10, 11]. Epidemiological studies have shown that psychiatric disorders occur more frequently in patients who suffer from recurring headaches [12]. The term chronic daily headache (CDH) covers a group of primary headaches that occur more than fifteen days per month, with duration of a minimum of four hours, over at least three months [13-15]. CDH include chronic migraine (CM), chronic tension-type headache (CTTH), hemicranias continua (HC), and new daily persistent headache (NDPH) [16]. CDHs affect from 3 to 5% of the general population, and account for approximately 40% of resources of clinics specialized in headaches [17]. Chronic migraine is the most prevalent subtype of CDH seen in tertiary care centers [18]. This perhaps justifies why "such psychological abnormalities, often seen in chronic headaches, are frequently interpreted as responses to chronic pain" [19]. In the case of migraine, Bigal and Lipton described it as a chronic disease with progressive and sporadic manifestations. In some people the very process of becoming chronic remains unclear [20, 21]. It is believed that progression of migraine leads to changes in the central nervous system that are manifested by changes in nociceptive and pain thresholds, such as central sensitization [22]. The fact that individuals with chronic headache, including migraine, regularly suffer from other comorbidities, indicates the need for studies on the possibility that the same pathophysiological mechanisms explain the two clinical manifestations [23]. The relationship between premorbid disorders may be causal or casual, or even share the same risk factors (genetic or environmental) producing a mental state which gives rise to the two conditions. The CDH Group had the highest proportion of patients with dependent personality, anxiety with less concentration and productivity and depressive disorders. Moreover, two symptoms that are often present in depression were analyzed in particular; patients with CDH had more suicidal thoughts and despair among those with CDH. Among patients without depression, although there was no significant difference between the two groups regarding suicidal thoughts, patients with CDH presented more hopelessness. In the CDH group, no difference was found comparing genders in relation to patients presenting neuroticism symptoms in general. However, on analyzing subtypes of disorders separately, it was noted that, in this group, women had more depression and suicidal ideation than men. So, it is possible to understand the despair, suicidal ideation and the larger number of combined disorders as a collapse of the organism in successive attempts to adapt to continuous pain, typical of a stress exhaustion stage [21]. It is primarily a neurological symptom but most often it is not associated with any other neurological features [24]. I will consider most common and neurological causes of headache. There is not much study regarding headache in our country so far. So this type of study will help the headache patients in future.

OBJECTIVES

General Objective

1. To find out the etiology, clinical presentation of headache patients attending at Border Guard Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Specific Objectives

1. To find out demographic pattern of the patients presented with headache.
2. To find out etiology of headache.
3. To study the pattern of clinical presentation of patients with headache.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in the Department of Medicine, Border Guard Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh from February to July-2020 (Six months study period). This is a prospective observational study. Sample size is 100. Qualitative purposive sampling has been done. Sample has been selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Proper history taking, thorough physical examination and necessary investigation have been done to find out the etiology of headache.

Inclusion Criteria

Patients presenting with headache in indoor and outdoor of Medicine department of Border Guard Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh during the study period.

1. Patients over the age of 18 years.
2. Giving informed written consent.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Age at or below 18 years.
2. Patient not given consent.

Procedure of Data Collection

Detailed history was taken, then thorough clinical examinations, necessary investigations (if needed) for headache was done. All these data was collected by using preformed data sheet. According to the final diagnosis of the patient the headache was identified as primary or secondary. Primary headache was further classified as TTH, migraine, mixed cranial headache (MCH), cluster headache and others. Other than MCH other types were diagnosed as standard protocol. Headache that had mixed features of TTH and migraine were grouped as MCH. Secondary headache were further classified according to the underlying cause.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA). Qualitative variables of this study have been expressed as percentage. Quantitative variables are expressed as mean±standard deviation. Test of significance was performed by unpaired t-test for quantitative variables. A "p" value <0.05 was considered as significant.

RESULTS

Age of the Respondents

Mean age of the male respondents was 40.3±26.033 (at 95% CI) and mean age of the female respondents was 39.3±26.66 (at 95%CI). Median age was reported 49.5 years. Total mean age of the respondents was 39.8±26.66 (at 95%CI). As mean age appears to be less than median age for each sex, it indicates that the study population representing headache patients had a predilection towards younger age group, hence having a left skewed distribution. Out of 100 respondents 58(58%) were female and 42(42%) were male. Male and female ratio was 0.72:1 (Table-2).

Table-1: Statistical distribution of age of the respondents by sex (N=100)

Sex of The Respondents	Mean Age	Std. Deviation	Median Age
Male	40.3	13.033	49.5
Female	39.3	10.083	49.5
Total	39.8	11.558	49.5

Table-2: Frequency distribution of respondents by sex (N=100)

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	42	42
Female	58	58
Total	100	100

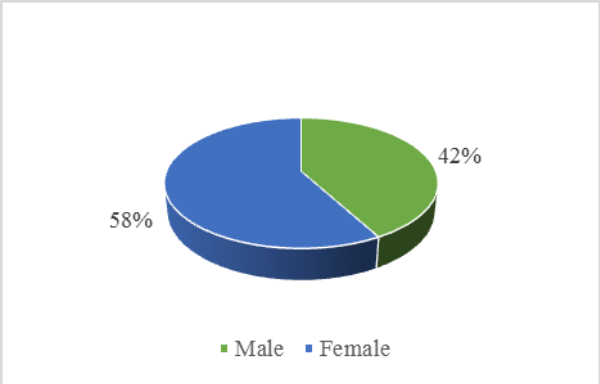

Fig-1: Pie diagram of the sex distribution of respondents by sex (N=100)

Periodicity of Headache

22(22%) respondents had suffered from less than one attack of headache in a month, 49 (49%) had one or more attack in a month and 29(29%) had daily attack (Table-3).

Table-3: Frequency distribution of the respondents by periodicity of pain (N=100)

Periodicity of pain	Frequency	Percent
One attack in a month	22	22
More than one attacks in a month	49	49
Daily attack	29	29
total	100	100

Table-4: Frequency distribution of respondents by severity of pain (ref. Appendix B) (N=100)

Severity of Pain	Frequency	Percent
Mild	45	45
Moderate	35	35
Severe	20	20
Total	100	100

Table-5: Frequency distribution of relieving factors

Reliving factors	Frequency	Percent
Drugs	86	54.4
Sleep	42	26.6
Massage	13	8.2
Rest	12	7.6
Posture	5	3.1

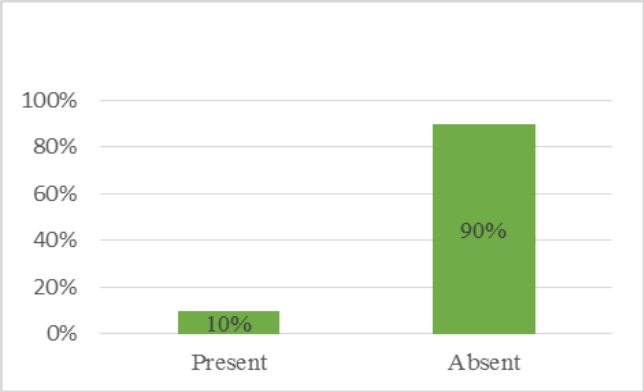

Fig-2: Frequency distribution of respondents by neurological deficit or focal sign (N=100)

Neurological Deficit and Fundoscopic Findings

According to severity of attack (measured by a severity scale described in appendix B) 45(45%) respondents had mild headache, 35(35%) had moderate and 20 (20%) had severe headache (Table-4). 86 (54.4%) reported drugs to relieve their headache. Sleep, massage and rest acted as relievers of headache in 42 (26.6%), 13 (8.2%), 12 (7.6%) respondents respectively (Table-5).

Table-6: Periodicity of primary type headache (N=87)

Primary headache	Periodicity of pain			Total
	<One attack in a month	One or more attacks in a month	Daily attack	
TTH	9 (15%)	25(41.7%)	26(43.3%)	60(100%)
Migraine	4(36.4%)	7(63.6%)	0(.0%)	11(100%)
MCH	3(17.6%)	5(33.3%)	7(46.7%)	15(100%)
Cluster headache	1(100%)	0(.0%)	0(.0%)	1(100%)
Total	17(19.5%)	37(42.5%)	33(37.9%)	87(100%)

Table-7: Character of headache in primary headache (N=87)

Character Of Pain	Types Of Primary Headache				Total
	TTH	Migraine	MCH	Cluster Headache	
Pulsatile	3 (5%)	9(81.8%)	2(13.3%)	0(.0%)	14(16.0%)
Pinprick	1(1.6%)	1(9.1%)	1(6.7%)	0(.0%)	3(3.4%)
Tingling	3(5%)	1(9.1%)	6(40.2%)	1(100%)	11(%)
Dull	30(48%)	0(.0%)	2(13.3%)	0(.0%)	32(%)
Penetrating	4(6.4%)	0(.0%)	2(13.3%)	0(.0%)	6(%)
Compressive	19(30.4%)	0(.0%)	2(13.3%)	0(.0%)	21(%)
Total	60(100%)	11(100%)	15(100%)	1(100%)	87(100%)

Table-8: Relieving factors of primary headache (N=87)

Primary headache	Relieving factors			
	Drugs	Sleep	Rest	Massage
TTH	49 (81.6%)	11 (18.3%)	4 (6.6%)	6(10.0%)
Migraine	11 (100.0%)	3 (27.27%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (.0%)
MCH	13 (86.8%)	4 (26.6%)	2 (13.3%)	0 (.0%)

Among 100 patients only 10 respondents had examination revealed that 90 respondents had normal any neurological deficit or focal sign. Fundoscopic findings and 3 respondents had papilledema (Figure-2). 26(43.3%) TTH patients had complaints of migraine. 7(63.6%) respondents of migraine group and daily headache while 25(36.4%) had one or more attack 5(33.3%) respondents of MCH group had one or more in a month. None had been suffered from daily attack of attacks on every month (Table-6).

Table-9: Co-existing symptoms in primary headache (N=87)

Primary headache	Co-existing symptoms				
	Nausea	Vomiting	Anxiety	Photophobia	Visual disturbance
TTH	12 (20.0%)	1 (1.6%)	47 (78.3%)	3 (5.0%)	4 (6.6%)
Migraine	10 (90.9%)	6 (45.5%)	1 (9.0%)	7 (63.6%)	7 (63.6%)
MCH	10 (66.6%)	2 (13.3%)	9 (60.0%)	8 (53.3%)	3 (20.0%)

In terms of character of the pain 30(48.0%) suffers, 9(81.8%) had suffer pulsatile pain. Character of patients of TTH experienced dull pain, while 19(30.4%) pain was more or less evenly distributed in MCH group had compressive. By contrast majority of migraine with tingling type being most common (40.2%) (Table-7). Drugs relieved pain in all migraine sufferers and MCH with 49(81.6%) and 13(86.6%) patients (100%). It was also commonest reliving factor in TTH opting for it respectively (Table-8). Nausea and vomiting were closely associated with migraine as 10(90.9%) and 5(45.5%) patients with migraine had them respectively. Photophobia and visual disturbance were also predominantly associated with migraine. 47(78.3%) TTH patients had anxiety which was less common in migraine with only 1(9.0%) patients (Table-9).

DISCUSSION

This study was undertaken to evaluate the etiological pattern of headache inpatient and outpatient Dept. of Medicine Border Guard Hospital, Pilkhana, Dhaka, Bangladesh to identify the exact cause of it. Selection of the patients for the study was randomly made irrespective of their sex and education. Headache was mostly diagnosed as clinically and some selective investigations were done for some selective patients. Mean age of the study group respondents was 39.8 years with a standard deviation of ±11.5 years. Median age was reported 49.5 years. Maximum 44 respondents (44%) were within 30-39 years age group. Next highest respondent's age group was 40-49 years with 35(35%) respondents. Out of 100 respondents 58(58%) were female and 42(42%) were male. Male and female ratio was 0.72:1. In a study on Thai elderly, male to female ratio was 0.8:1 [3]. A figure similar to the findings of the study was found by Habib M and Solomon Gd. where male to female ratio was 0.5:1 in both cases [25, 26]. Maximum 40 (40 %), respondents had dull type of headache. Second highest group with24 (24%) respondents had compressive type of headache. 14(14%) had pulsatile type of headache, and 11(11%) had tingling type of headache. According to severity of attack (measured by a severity scale described in appendix B) 45(45%) respondents had mild headache, 35(35%) had moderate and 20 (20%) had severe headache. This findings is similar to the observations of prencipe M [27]. In their study they found 60% patients were suffering from mild to moderate headache and proportion of patients with moderate to severe attacks were higher in patients with migraine than in those with TTH (82.6%and 35.8% respectively). Stress was found to be the commonest precipitating factor. Out of all respondents 65 (38.7%) had reported stress as a precipitating factor for the headache. Physical activity, fatigue and sleeping disturbance was reported as precipitating factors by 26(15.5%), 20 (11.9%) and 20(11.9%) respondents respectively. 86 (54.4%) reported drugs to relieve their headache. Out of all respondents 87(87%) had primary type of headache and 13(13%) had secondary type of headache. TTH was found commonest variants.62 (62%) respondents had TTH, 14(14%) had MCH and 11(11%) had migraine. Out of 100 respondents 81 (81%) respondents did not required any radiological investigations. CT scan and MRI scan were done in cases with history of head trauma and other CNS disorders.14(14%) cases underwent CT scan of head and 4(4%) underwent MRI scan of brain. These investigations revealed stroke in 3(3%) cases and intracranial neoplasm in 1(1%) case. 10(10%) cases did not have any neuroimaging finding. One study by Habib M found that neuroimaging was done in 135 patients out of which 38.39% had abnormal findings. This is consistent with the findings in this study [25]. The number (13%) patients with secondary headache was too small to bring out any consistent patterns in their presentation though patients with IIH had nausea and vomiting more than others. Only one

patient with secondary headache was diagnosed to have brain tumor. This may be due to the fact almost all patients with tumor are referred to the department of neurosurgery.

CONCLUSION

This study revealed that though there is some variation of age and sex incidence compared with western studies, the etiological pattern, symptomatology and physical signs, correlates with other studies of home and abroad. There can be no doubt that whatever the mode of presentation, with the help of clinical skills and minimum laboratory investigations, correct diagnosis and proper management can be provided and complication may be prevented. This cost effective management will help our poor community and nation as a whole.

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