European Headache Federation

EHF NEWS



www.ehf-org.org

An e-group on Cervicogenic Headache

ervicogenic headache is a syndrome characterized by chronic hemicranial pain that is referred to the head from either bony structures or soft tissues of the neck. Diagnostic criteria have been established for cervicogenic headache by International Headache Society (IHS) and Cervicogenic Headache Interbational Study Group (CHISG), but its presenting characteristics occasionally may be difficult to distinguish from primary headache disorders



such as migraine, tensiontype headache, or hemicrania continua. The creation of a web forum for discussion is relevant to spread the knowledge and create interest on this issue. Moreover, the objective of this egroup is to improve communication between the Cervicogenic Headache International Study Group (CHISG) members, gather useful information together and facilitate the exchange of files.

http://

tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/CHISG/

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EHF News is open to host contributions and proposals from the readers. E-mail your suggestion to: neuronet@libero.it

Summary:

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Triptans versus ergots: new data

Headache in Children: an international event in Turkey

Enrico Greppi Award 2008

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Triptans versu

Triptans versus ergots: new data

ral ergotamine in combination with other agents such caffeine is used for the acute treatment of migraine but the introduction of triptans, 5-HT _{1B/1D} agonist, have more pharmacologic properties and their development has been hailed as a major advance in the acute treatment of migraine.

A randomized, multicenter, double-blind, crossover clini-

cal trial including 272 patients was recently conducted in Spain to assess in migraineur patients the effiand safety almotriptan 12.5 mg versus ergotamine 2 mg-caffeine 200 mg in two consecutive migraine attacks published in the European Journal of Neurology (Láinez MJA et al. Crossover, doubleblind clinical trial comparing almotriptan and ergotamine

plus caffeine for acute migraine therapy. Eur J Neurol 2007;14:269-75).

The results show that a significantly higher percentage of patients on almotriptan treatment were pain free at 2 hours (p<0.05) and experienced pain relief at two hours (p<0.01) when compared to ergotamine-caffeine treated patients. Rates for both

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Headache in Children: an international event in Turkey

The congress program is designed to cover both the newest advances in the basic and clinical aspect of headache in children and adolescents and collaborates regional clinical experiments in this area.

t is a great pleasure to invite you to participate in the VII International Congress on Headache in Children and Adolescents which is scheduled to take place under the auspices of the International Headache Society in Istanbul, May 17 to 21, 2008.

The congress program is designed to cover both the newest advances in the basic and clinical aspect of headache in children and adolescents and collaborates regional clinical experiments in this area. Participants of the teaching course will gain better understanding

of the most up-to-date information on the pathophysiology, diagnosis and management of dache in young patients. The scientific program will include invited lectures, panel discussions, poster and oral presentations. **Authors** of selected posters will be invited to present their findings also orally in the plenum and the best presentation will be awarded.

During the congress we will offer social events to open new windows in your minds regarding Türkiye. We invite to you Istanbul, a unique city where east meets west

and it is the bridge between Europe and Asia thriving metropolis of 12 million people-exotic yet distinctively western. You may also see here traditions of Turkish hospitality combined to make Istanbul a perfect meeting city, one that will impress treasured and lasting memories.

We are looking forward to welcome you to the VII International Congress on Headache in Children and Adolescents in Istanbul and wish you unforgettable times.

Aynur Özge, Istanbul

Enrico Greppi Award 2008



he Italian Society for the Study of Headaches (SISC) announces the competition of the biennial Enrico Greppi Award 2008. The award will be granted to the best unpublished original paper dealing with epidemiological, genetic, pathophysiological or therapeutic aspects of headache. The prize amounts to € 5.000 and is open to researchers from all nationalities. The papers must be sub-

mitted in accordance with the editorial instructions of The Journal of Headache and Pain. The winarticle will ning published ex officio in The Journal of Headache and Pain within three months from the Award presentation. The remaining papers are considered as submitted to The Journal of Headache and Pain and may be published after undergoing the peerreviewing process. The Award is endorsed by the European Headache Federation (EHF) and the winner is invited to present the paper at the European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress 2008 Congress (EHMTIC), to be held in London, U.K. 4-7 September 2008.

Manuscripts should be sent by e-mail to the President of SISC at sisc@sisc.it not later than 30 May 2008.

The editorial staff





Information:

E-MAIL: enquiries@ehmticongress2008.com

website: www.ehmticongress2008.com

The European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress 2008

Welcome Message

Welcome to the first European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress 2008.

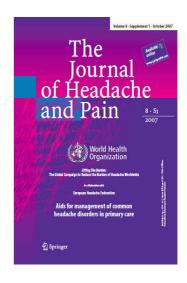
We are honoured to chair the first joint bi-annual congress of the Migraine Trust and the European Headache Federation. The European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress (EHMTIC) 2008 is a united effort which reflects our wish to provide all participants with a inique opportunity to enjoy a 4 day programme covering new therapies, developments and research and our interest in the ongoing education of both sufferers and professionals in the headache and migraine field. We will be delivering a joint programme of lectures which will provide a truly first class Congress.

We very much hope you will be able to join us at this meeting which will be taking place at the Novotel London West, Hotel and Convention Centre, London, UK; from Thursday 4 September to Sunday 7 September 2008.

We look forward to welcoming you to our first joint congress in London in September 2008.

Prof. P.J. Goadsby Prof H-C Diener International Scientific Advisory Committee Joint Chairmen

The Journal of Headache and Pain





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Purpose: EHF Newsletter, a European Headache Federation publication, is dedicated to increasing physicians' awareness by educating and informing them as to what is going on in the field of headache in Europe

This newsletter seeks to provide timely and accurate information from the most knowledgeable sources. The newsletter is mailed to EHF members, national drug companies and medical journalists in line with information given by board members. The views expressed in the articles in EHF News are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the EHF and the Publisher.

Questo periodico e' associato alla Unione Stampa Periodica Italiana



What's on...



Tth-10th May 2008, Rome, Italy VII Congress European Federation of Internal Medicine Information:

www.aristea.com/efim2008

17th-21th May 2008, Istanbul, Turkey
VII International Congress on Headache in Children and Adolescents Information: www.ichca7.org congress@topkon.com

29th-31st May 2008,

Baku, Azerbaijan

The European Headache Summer School

Information:

HEAE@glo.regionh.dk

ashina@dadInet.dk

4th-7th September 2008, London, United Kingdom European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress 2008 Information:

www.ehmticongress2008.com

18th-20th September 2008, Zürich, Switzerland
Neuroscience meets clinic. An update on headache and orofacial pain European Academy of Craniomandibular Disorders (EACD) Information:

www.eacmd.org

Triptans versus ergots: new data

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sustained pain free and SNAE (sustained pain free plus no adverse events) were significantly higher with almotriptan 12.5 mg therapy compared with ergotamine 2 mg-caffeine 200 mg treatment arm (p<0.05). Almotriptan was also associated with a significantly lower use of rescue medication. Compared with ergotamine, almotriptan was asso-ciated with a statistically significant lower rate of photophobia at 90', phonophobia at 60, 90 and 120 min, and nausea and vomiting at 90 and 120 min. Only 16 patients reported adverse events in the almotriptan group vs 27 in the ergotamine-caffeine group. Most adverse events were mild-to-moderate and did not result in treatmentrelated discontinuations.

Additionally, to evaluate the cost efficacy of the almotriptan treatment as compared to ergotamine-caffeine the course of a migraine attack over 24 hours was modelled with a decision tree, where patients could end in one of the following states: no relief, 24 hours sustained relief, initial relief with resolved recurrence and initial relief with unresolved recurrence and it was found that almotriptan leads to incremental health benefits, it is cost saving form the societal point of view and can be considered cost effective from the Spanish National Health Service prespective. The results of this pharmacoeconomic model were presented in the last EFNS Congress held from 25-28 August 2007 in Brussels.