

# Headaches

#### **Carl J. Kinzel , D.O.** ACOFP Conference, 2021

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## Disclosure

I was heavy involved in production and creation of this OMT manual with my fellow medical school classmates.

I will be using images and excerpts from it

The Pocket OMT Manual (2nd Edition)

By Liesel C. Grentz, Jennifer M. Broadwater, Edward G. Stiles, R. Christopher Yonts, Derek W. Jones, et al

Mountain Medicine Publishing, 2004

## Disclosure

My helper today will be my first-born son, Chuck Kinzel



## Outline

- Predominance of headaches in America
- Types of headaches
- Exam
- Treatment options

- 1 in 4 households are affected by migraine type of headaches
- 12% of the general population
- Data has been stable for past 19 years



- 18% of females
- 6% of males
- 10% of children
- Most common age range is 18-44 years old





- 4th to 5th most common emergency room visit
- Roughly 3% of all emergency room visits annually

- 2019 data
- Indirect cost of migraine headache
- 19.3 billion USD annually
- 81% of this cost is attributable to absenteeism



## **Cost Comparison**

#### 19.3 billion

 More than Poland, Netherlands, Iran and Spain spent annually on their military in 2019

Poland, 11.9 Netherlands, 12.1 **Rest of World** 241.1 Iran, 12.6 Spain, 17.2 Turkey, 20.4 Israel, 20.5 Canada, 22.2 USA, 731.8 Australia, 25.9 Italy, 26.8 Brazil, 26.9 South Korea, 43.9 Japan, 47.6 United Kingdom, 48.7 Germany, 49.3 France, 50.1 China, 261.1 Saudia Arabia, 61.9 Russia, 65.1

Military Expenditures by Country

US\$ billions, 2019

## Let's Get Started

## **Types of Headaches**



#### Types of Headaches

- Today we will focus on three types
  - Sinus
  - Tension
  - Migraine





- Most typically has pain over the frontal and maxillary sinus cavities
   Description of the
- Other symptoms include;
  - sinus congestion
  - sinus drainage
  - allergies

- Description of the headache will include;
  - Pressure to sinus cavities
  - Constant pain
  - Worse when bending forward



- Sphenoid
- Frontal
- Maxillary
- Ethmoid (not pictured)

#### Sinus Headache Exam

- Palpation over sinus cavities revealing tenderness
- Otoscope examination of sinus cavity reveals
  - Edema to turbinates
  - Clear rhinorrhea

#### **Sinus Headache Treatment**

- Petrissage
- Stimulation of trigeminal branches
- Assess facial bones for restrictions
  - Treat with cranial technique

- Petrissage
- Massage from nasal bone
  down towards zygoma
- Light pressure with pads of fingers, constant stroking motion





- Stimulation of the V1 branch at supra-orbital foramen
- Stimulation of the V2 branch at the infraorbital foramen
- Stimulation of the V3
  branch at the mental foramen

- Look for restrictions at the:
  - Frontal-sphenoid
  - Frontal-nasal
  - Frontal-zygomatic



- Suboccipital release
- Soft tissue release of cervical musculature



- Patient laying supine on OMT table
- Pads of fingers palpate cervical musculature

• Tissue texture changes at cephalad portion of cervical spine at the cranial-cervical junction

- Soft tissue release of cervical musculature
- Have patient rest on exam table supine

- Practitioner takes hands with palms facing upwards and strokes the muscles of the paracervical region
- Work from base of neck up towards skull
- Apply gentle anterior pressure
- Repeat for effect



- Scalene muscles
- First rib
- Brachial plexus
- Third cervical vertebrae

- Scalene anterior and middle have origin at C3
- Insert on first rib

POSTERIOR SCALENE MUSCLE MIDDLE SCALENE MUSCLE

ANTERIOR SCALENE MUSCLE

- The first rib is elevated by the contraction of the anterior and middle scalene muscles
- This narrows triangular space that the brachial plexus traverses thru

• The patient will have pain along the posterior aspect of the shoulder from T1 and first rib dysfunction

Location of pain



 Pain from neck down to lateral shoulder (level of deltoid insertion) from brachial plexus irritation

- Ipsilateral pain at C3
- Headache pain extending form C3 up over head on ipsilateral side to forehead

## Migraine Headache-Contributing Factors

- Cell phones
- Lifting suitcase, or other heavy things in a shrugging motion
- Studying for boards
- Having head propped up on arm reading



- Palpate transverse process of T1
- Patient bends forward, "look at your toes"
- Sit up straight
- Patient extends backwards, "look up at ceiling"
- Diagnosis is made when right thumb translates posteriorly with extension



#### Motion Test T1, Treat First



# Motion Test First Rib 20

#### Fryette's law- for T1-T5 treatment is in two steps



- "3 breaths, poke and a stretch"
- In this scenario we will be treating inhaled first rib on right side, with T1 FRS right



- Hand supporting neck moves head to shorten scalene muscles
- Flex forward with side bending and rotation to right
- Take to feather edge of barrier
- As patient breathes out the head is moved in this fashion with left hand, as the right hand is providing **caudad pressure on first rib**
- Patient pushes head back into practitioners' hand adding component of muscle energy

- This process is repeated **three times**
- Then a **caudad thrust** is applied to first rib
- Do not allow rib to move back up, **hold rib** at maximal caudad displacement

- With right hand holding first rib in place
- Stretch the scalene muscles by moving head and neck with left hand.
- Stretch by moving head in a left side bend and left rotation direction



- This motion will cause some patient discomfort
- Warn them ahead of time!!
- Recheck first rib motion
- Assess cervical spine, there will most likely be a related C-3 dysfunction

#### **Headache Treatment Review**

 Know basic physiology associated with the different types of headaches • Be able to demonstrate proper hand placement and explain what you are palpating

- Know at least two anatomical points, and landmarks, for each headache treatment
- After treatment re-assess your patient and describe a resolution of dysfunction

# Thank you!

## **Questions?**