HEADACHE DISORDERS: HOW CAN WE BETTER MANAGE THE PAIN?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
This audio CME activity is associated with a live presentation at the 2017 Update in Headache meeting. For data and information, including presentation slides, please visit www.forefrontcollabactivities.com/dimensionsindagnosis.

POSTTEST ANSWERS AND RATIONALES

1. Which is NOT true of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)?
   a. Release correlates with a migraine attack
   b. Stabilizes mast cells
   c. Is present on trigeminal neurons
   d. Produces vasodilation

Explanation
Both the central and peripheral nervous systems show widespread expression of CGRP, consistent with their roles in vasodilation, nociception, motor function, secretion, and olfaction.¹ The αCGRP isoform is prominently found in primary spinal afferent C and Aδ fibers of sensory ganglia. In the enteric nervous system, the βCGRP is the main isoform.¹ Peripheral projections contribute to neurogenic vasodilatation and inflammation. Correspondingly, central release leads to hyperalgesia.¹ CGRP receptor components are also localized to mast cells in rodent models and are found to degranulate them.²

2. What percentage of patients meet the criteria for being offered a preventive treatment?
   a. 8.4%
   b. 20%
   c. 32.4%
   d. 50%

Explanation
In the American Migraine Prevalence and Prevention (AMPP) survey, 43.3% of migraineurs had never used a preventive medication, despite 32.4% having met criteria for considering or being offered it.³ More recently, data from the Chronic Migraine Epidemiology and Outcomes (CaMEO) study found that only 4.5% of participants who met criteria for chronic migraine were receiving successful chronic migraine care.⁴
REFERENCES FOR POSTTEST QUESTIONS


KEY REFERENCES


