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## Trigger factors and mechanisms in migraine

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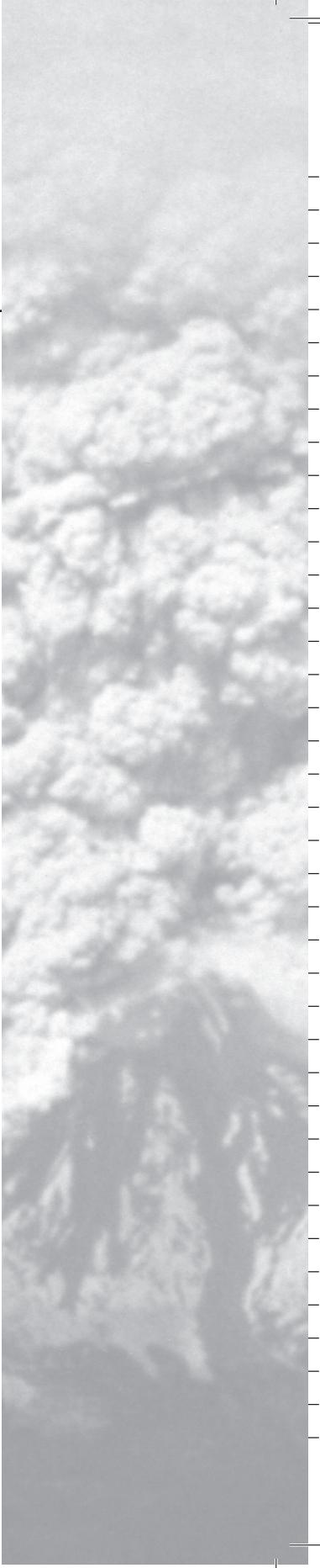
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## SAMENVATTING EN CONCLUSIES



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## Samenvatting en conclusies

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In dit proefschrift wordt de relatie tussen mogelijke uitlokende factoren en een migraine aanval beschreven als mede het werkingsmechanisme van uitlokende factoren. Er is met name gekeken naar drie factoren: mentale stress, normbare hypoxie en nitroglycerine. De belangrijkste bevindingen zullen hierna samengevat en bediscussieerd worden.

### ***Migraine (introductie)***

In het eerste deel van dit proefschrift worden de klinische verschijnselen van migraine besproken evenals het mechanisme onderliggend aan een migraine aanval. Migraine is een neurologische aandoening waarbij hoofdpijn in aanvallen optreedt. Deze aanvallen duren 4 uur tot 3 dagen. De hoofdpijn is vaak eenzijdig, bonzend en neemt toe bij bewegen. Tevens treedt er misselijkheid, overgeven en overgevoeligheid voor licht, geluid en geuren op. Voorafgaand aan de hoofdpijnfase noemen veel patiënten het optreden van zogenaamde prodromale verschijnselen, zoals concentratie problemen, vocht vasthouden en stemmingsproblemen.

De aanvalsfrequentie kan uiteenlopen van 1 migraineaanval per jaar tot meerdere aanvallen per maand. Ondanks vele jaren van onderzoek weet men niet waardoor migraine aanvallen ontstaan. In de literatuur worden veel mogelijke uitlokende factoren genoemd, zoals verschillende voedingsproducten, veranderingen in het weer, stress verhogende situaties en vrouwelijke hormonen. Of er inderdaad een causaal verband is tussen de mogelijke uitlokende factoren en het optreden van een migraine aanval is onduidelijk. Tevens is het mechanisme leidend tot een migraine aanval voor een groot deel onbekend. Tijdens de hoofdpijnfase van een migraineaanval raakt de vijfde hersenzenuw geactiveerd, maar wat hieraan voorafgaat, is niet duidelijk. Mogelijk speelt vaatverwijding van hersenbloedvaten een rol. Een ander mogelijk mechanisme is een tijdelijk defect in de bloed-hersen barrière waardoor uitlopers van de vijfde hersenzenuw geprikkeld worden.

### ***Prodromale verschijnselen worden frequent gemeld door migraine patiënten (hoofdstuk 1)***

In een populatie van 389 migraine patiënten is gekeken naar het voorkomen van prodromale verschijnselen. Dit zijn verschijnselen die optreden voorafgaand aan de hoofdpijnfase van een migraine aanval. De meest genoemde verschijnselen waren vermoeidheid (46.5%), lichtschuwheid (36.4%) en gappen (35.8%). Het bleek dat 86.9% van de patiënten tenminste 1 prodromal verschijnsel noemden en 71.1% noemde er twee of meer. De bevindingen komen overeen met resultaten uit eerdere studies. Enkele belangrijke vragen blijven echter onopgelost. Het is bijvoorbeeld onduidelijk hoe specifiek prodromale verschijnselen zijn voor het optreden van een migraine aanval. Er

bestaat bijvoorbeeld een aanzienlijke overlap tussen prodromale verschijnselen en het premenstrueel syndroom en depressiviteit. Goede prospectieve studies zijn nodig om de sensitiviteit en specificiteit van prodromale verschijnselen voor een migraine aanval te bepalen.

***De relatie tussen mentale stress en het optreden van een migraine aanval is minder duidelijk dan voorheen aangenomen (hoofdstuk 2)***

In hoofdstuk 2 worden de bevindingen van een prospectieve longitudinale studie naar de relatie tussen mentale stress en migraine beschreven. Ondanks aanwijzingen in de literatuur dat er een duidelijke relatie bestaat tussen stress en migraine liet deze studie geen duidelijk verband zien tussen veranderingen in subjectieve en objectieve stress parameters en het optreden van een migraine aanval. In een subgroep van subjectief stress gevoelige patiënten was er wel een relatie tussen waargenomen stress en het optreden van een migraine aanval, maar dit ging niet gepaard met veranderingen in objectieve stress maten, zoals cortisol. Wellicht is het zo dat er wel een relatie is tussen waargenomen stress en migraine, maar dat stress de aanval niet uitlokt. Het zou kunnen zijn dat migraine patiënten vlak voor een aanval gevoelig zijn voor stress omdat ze in de aanloop van een aanval zitten.

***Normobare hypoxie is een mogelijke uitlokende factor voor migraine (hoofdstuk 3)***

Verblijf op grote hoogte in de bergen kan leiden tot hoogteziekte in gezonde vrijwilligers en kan eventueel een migraine aanval uitlokken in migraine gevoelige patiënten. Het meest belangrijke mechanisme is de hypoxie (te weinig zuurstof). Verschillende hoogteziekte symptomen kunnen ook tijdens een migraineaanval optreden zoals hoofdpijn, misselijkheid en slaapproblemen. In hoofdstuk 3 is beschreven hoe blootstelling aan hypoxie (vergelijkbaar met een hoogte van 4500m) gedurende 5 uur een migraine aanval veroorzaakte in 6 van de 14 migraine patiënten. Hoewel het resultaat niet significant is, lijkt het erop dat hypoxie een mogelijke uitlokende factor is voor migraine. In Nederland is hypoxie geen belangrijke factor omdat we geen bergen van betekenis hebben, maar hypoxie tijdens een vliegreis zou een migraine aanval kunnen uitlokken. Officiële regels stellen dat de luchtdruk aan boord van een vliegtuig minimaal vergelijkbaar moet zijn met 2400 meter.

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### ***Normobare hypoxie veroorzaakt cerebraal oedeem in gezonde vrijwilligers (hoofdstuk 4)***

Onderzoek naar de pathofysiologie van hoogteziekte laat zien dat er tijdens ernstige hoogteziekte cerebraal oedeem ontstaat. Of er tijdens milde hoogteziekte ook oedeem ontstaat niet duidelijk. Om meer over de effecten van hypoxie op de hersenen te weten te komen is een groep studenten bloot gesteld aan een experimenteel model voor hoogteziekte waarbij ze gedurende 6 uur hypoxisch gemaakt werden. De hypoxie tijdens het experiment was vergelijkbaar met een hoogte van 4500m. Zoals beschreven in hoofdstuk vier blijkt er zogenaamd vasogen oedeem (vocht rondom de cellen) op te treden na hypoxie; onafhankelijk van het optreden van hoogteziekte symptomen. Voorts treedt er cytotoxisch oedeem (vocht in de cellen) op in de groep met de meeste klachten. De bevindingen in de gezonde vrijwilligers hebben mogelijk implicaties voor migraine. Een van de mechanismen betrokken bij de ontwikkeling van cerebraal oedeem is het Na-K-ATPase dat weer een rol speelt in familiare hemiplegische migraine (type 2).

### ***De kans op het krijgen van een migraine aanval na toediening van nitroglycerine ligt tussen 20% en 83% (hoofdstuk 3 en 6)***

Nitroglycerine is een bekende uitlokende factor voor migraine. In twee verschillende studies is gebruik gemaakt van nitroglycerine (NTG) voor het uitlokken van migraine aanvallen (hoofdstuk 3 en 6). In de eerste studie was het percentage patiënten dat een aanval kreeg na NTG 20% en in de tweede studie was dit 74%. In de literatuur zijn er zelfs percentages tot 83% beschreven. De oorzaak voor deze variatie in het effect van nitroglycerine is niet goed te geven. Een eerste mogelijke verklaring zou een lage basale aanvals frequentie kunnen zijn. In een Deense studie is het effect van NTG vergeleken tussen patiënten met een lage aanvals frequentie (minder dan 4 aanvallen per jaar) en een hoge aanvals frequentie (meer dan 12 aanvallen per jaar). Deze studie liet een trend zien in de richting van meer aanvallen in de groep met veel aanvallen. Een tweede verklaring zou het wel of niet optreden van visuele aura's kunnen zijn. Er zijn verschillende studies waarin de kans op een migraine aanval na NTG kleiner is in patiënten die last van hebben van aura's. Een derde factor zou leeftijd kunnen zijn. In de tweede studie is de leeftijd in de groep die geen aanval krijgt gemiddeld 34 jaar, terwijl de leeftijd in de groep waarin wel een aanval optreedt gemiddeld 45.5 jaar is.

**Nitroglycerine geïnduceerde vaatverwijding kan betrouwbaar gemeten worden met behulp van magnetic resonance angiografie (MRA) in zowel gezonde vrijwilligers als migraine patiënten (hoofdstuk 5 en 7)**

Nitroglycerine veroorzaakt vaatverwijding in zowel veneuze als arteriële bloedvaten. Een veelgebruikte techniek om vaatverwijding in het hoofd te meten is zogenaamde transcraniale Doppler (TCD) waarbij er met geluidsgolven informatie over de bloedstroom in een bloedvat verkregen wordt. TCD is een goedkope en niet invasieve methode, echter de uitkomst van de meting is afhankelijk van de persoon die de meting doet. In verband met deze beperkingen hebben we gekozen om bloedvatdiameters te meten door middel van MRA. Alvorens het onderzoek in migraine patiënten uit te voeren is bij gezonde vrijwilligers naar de betrouwbaarheid van de MRA meting gekeken. Zoals besproken in hoofdstuk 5 is er een hoge correlatie (0.74) tussen twee onafhankelijke waarnemers, zodat de conclusie getrokken kan worden dat MRA een betrouwbare methode is.

**De verandering in bloedstroom, in tegenstelling tot de verandering in bloedvat diameter, tijdens toediening van nitroglycerine is geassocieerd met het optreden van een migraine aanval (hoofdstuk 6)**

In hoofdstuk zes is gekeken naar het effect van nitroglycerine op cerebrale bloedvaten (zowel diameter als bloedstroom) in gezonde vrijwilligers en in migraine patiënten. Het bleek dat nitroglycerine een forse vaatverwijding in alle gemeten bloedvaten gaf. Er was geen verschil in vaatverwidend effect tussen migraine patiënten en vrijwilligers. Daarnaast daalde de bloedstroom in de arteria carotis interna (ICA) en bleef de bloedstroom in de arteria basilaris (BA) gelijk. In gezonde vrijwilligers daalde de bloedstroom veel sterker dan in migraine patiënten. Deze bevinding is in contrast met eerdere studies waarin de bloedstroom niet veranderde of juist meer veranderde in migraine patiënten. Een oorzaak voor het verschil zou kunnen zijn dat in eerdere studies geen onderscheid is gemaakt tussen patiënten met of zonder migraine aanval volgend op de NTG provocatie. Het bleek namelijk dat de ICA in patiënten zonder een migraine aanval sterk daalde (vergelijkbaar met gezonde vrijwilligers), terwijl de ICA bloedstroom in patiënten met een aanval zelf mild toenam. Bloedstroom in de ICA wordt bepaald door de ICA diameter, cardiac output en vasomotor tone in kleine weerstandsvaten. De diameter van de ICA nam toe, maar er was geen verschil tussen patiënten met of zonder aanval. Van nitroglycerine is bekend dat het hartminuut volume daalt kort na toediening, maar in deze studie is geen verschil gevonden in verandering in bloeddruk tussen patiënten met en zonder een migraine aanval. Dan blijft een mogelijk verschil in vasomotor tone in kleine weerstandsvaten over als verklaring voor het verschil.

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## Samenvatting en conclusies

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*Er treedt geen vaatverwijding op in cerebrale bloedvaten tijdens de hoofdpijn fase van een door nitroglycerine geïnduceerde migraine aanval (hoofdstuk 7)*

Er wordt reeds vele jaren gedisconteerd over de relatie tussen vaatverwijding in hersenvaten en migraine. Wolff et al. liet zien dat stimulatie van bloedvaten in de hersenen en hersenvliezen erg pijngevoelig zijn. Voorts kunnen migraine aanvallen uitgelokt worden door vasoactieve middelen zoals nitroglycerine. Echter, studies met transcraniale Doppler, om vaatverwijding tijdens de hoofdpijn fase aan te tonen zijn niet eenduidig. De conclusie van hoofdstuk zeven is dat tijdens de hoofdpijn fase van een door nitroglycerine uitgelokte migraineaanval geen vaatverwijding optreedt. Een implicatie van deze bevinding zou kunnen zijn dat antimigraine middelen in de toekomst geen vaatvernauwend effect hoeven te hebben.

## CONCLUSIES EN TOEKOMSTPERSPECTIEVEN

Gebaseerd op de bevindingen gepresenteerd in dit proefschrift kunnen er verschillende conclusies getrokken worden. De meest belangrijke is dat er geen vaatverwijding van hersenbloedvaten optreedt tijdens de hoofdpijn fase van een migraineaanval. Bij de ontwikkeling van nieuwe antimigraine middelen dient men zich te focussen op non vasculaire mechanismen. De tweede conclusie is dat er geen duidelijke relatie is tussen het optreden van mentale stress en het ontstaan van een migraine aanval. Het advies aan patiënten om stressvolle situaties te vermijden lijkt dan ook geen zinvol advies. De derde conclusie is dat hypoxie, zoals dit voorkomt in het hooggebergte, mogelijk een uitlokende factor is voor migraine mogelijk via de ontwikkeling van cerebraal oedeem. Deze conclusie is echter behoorlijk speculatief en dient verder bestudeerd te worden.

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