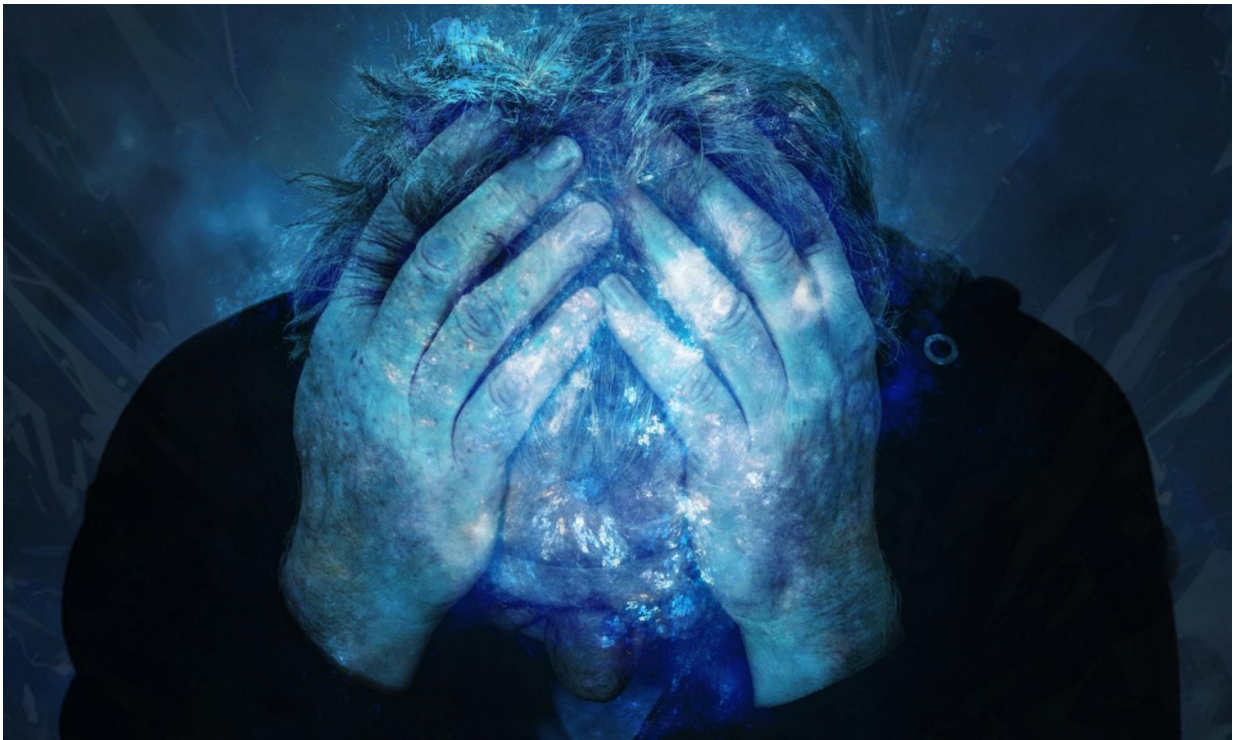


# Q&A: Understanding secondary headache disorder

February 8 2019, by From Mayo Clinic News Network

---



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

**Dear Mayo Clinic:** How can you tell when a headache requires additional diagnostic testing?

**A:** Headaches come with a wide range of accompanying symptoms and severity. Most often, they are due to a primary headache disorder, such

as a tension-type headache or migraine. In older adults, most [headaches](#) are still primary in nature.

However, [older adults](#) are more likely than their younger counterparts to experience a secondary headache disorder. A secondary headache is when the headache pain is a [symptom](#) of an underlying problem or condition. An "ice cream headache" is an example of a secondary headache that isn't a worrisome cause. However, some secondary headaches may be warning signs of something more serious, such as an aneurysm or tumor.

Certain "red flag" characteristics are more worrisome and should be discussed with your [health care provider](#). Represented by the acronym "SNOOP4," these headache characteristics are:

## **Systemic symptoms**

Headaches are accompanied by fever, chills, night sweats or unintentional weight loss.

## **Neurologic symptoms**

Headaches are accompanied by signs and symptoms, such as weakness, numbness, trouble walking, confusion, seizures, or difficulty staying alert or maintaining consciousness.

## **Onset**

They begin suddenly or abruptly, such as a [severe headache](#) that peaks within one to two minutes (also known as a "thunderclap headache").

## **Older age**

They begin to occur or progress after age 50.

## **Pattern change**

There are changes in frequency, severity or character that differ from previously experienced headaches. For example, if you normally have mild visual symptoms with your headaches, a dramatic increase in visual symptoms may be concerning.

## **Progressive**

The attacks worsen over time.

## **Precipitated by exertion**

Headaches occurs with a cough, [sexual activity](#), bowel movements, bearing down or other activity.

## **Positional worsening**

They change in severity, depending on whether you're upright or lying down.

Talk to your health care provider if you're having new headaches or headaches that seem out of the ordinary for you. If a severe headache comes on suddenly, seek emergency medical attention.

©2019 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research  
Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.

Citation: Q&A: Understanding secondary headache disorder (2019, February 8) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-02-qa-secondary-headache-disorder.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.