

Chapter 35. Headache, Self-Assessment Questions

1. Which of the following triptans would be appropriate for prevention of menstrual migraines?
 - A. Sumatriptan
 - B. Almotriptan
 - C. Frovatriptan
 - D. Elmotriptan

2. Why should NSAIDs be avoided for headache in the third trimester of pregnancy?
 - A. Potential for teratogenicity
 - B. Premature closure of the ductus arteriosus
 - C. Induction of labor
 - D. All of the above

3. Which of the following herbal medications might be effective at decreasing incidence of migraines?
 - A. Ginkgo biloba
 - B. Ginseng
 - C. Butterbur
 - D. Chromium

4. Which of the following would be associated with an increased prevalence of migraine headache?
 - A. Low income
 - B. Female sex
 - C. Age > 30

- D. All of the above
5. Which of the following types of headache is least common?
- A. Migraine
 - B. Tension
 - C. Cluster
 - D. Medication overuse headache
6. Which of the following triptans should be recommended for patients who have nausea/vomiting associated with migraine headaches?
- A. Zolmitriptan
 - B. Eletriptan
 - C. Almotriptan
 - D. Naratriptan
7. How many headache days in a 1-month period must occur in order for a patient to be classified as having a chronic tension-type headache (TTH)?
- A. 15
 - B. 4
 - C. 10
 - D. 7
8. The pathogenesis of TTH is related to which of the following presumed mechanisms?
- A. Muscle contraction
 - B. Hypoxemia
 - C. Hereditary factors
 - D. CNS pain sensitization

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of a cluster headache?
- A. Chronic daily pain
 - B. More common in men
 - C. Onset after age 50
 - D. Dull, band-like frontal pain
10. A 20-year-old college sophomore presents to the student health department with the “worst headache of my life.” She provides a history of migraine headache treated with triptans. On physical examination, she is running a fever, her neck is stiffened, and a rash is noted. This type of headache disorder is classified as which of the following?
- A. Treatment emergent
 - B. Primary
 - C. Secondary
 - D. Uncomplicated
11. Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacologic recommendation to treat severe nausea and vomiting in a headache patient?
- A. High flow oxygen therapy
 - B. Oral opioid analgesics
 - C. Intramuscular chlorpromazine
 - D. Intravenous dihydroergotamine (DHE)
12. Which of the following prophylactic treatments could potentially lead to the development of the “serotonin syndrome” in a patient prescribed naratriptan for migraine headache?
- A. Timolol
 - B. Valproic acid

- C. Topiramate
 - D. None of the above
13. Serotonin receptor agonists (triptans) are available in all of the following dosage forms *except*:
- A. Intranasal spray
 - B. Orally disintegrating tablet
 - C. Rectal suppository
 - D. Subcutaneous injection
14. Which of the following therapeutic interventions would be most appropriate for the acute management of migraine without aura in a 54-year-old woman recently discharged from the coronary care unit (CCU) after an acute myocardial infarction (AMI)?
- A. Intranasal sumatriptan
 - B. Oral acetaminophen and hydrocodone
 - C. Oral rizatriptan
 - D. Subcutaneous DHE
15. Which of the following nonpharmacologic therapies is/are appropriate recommendation(s) for prevention of migraine headache?
- A. Consistent sleep-wake cycle
 - B. Caffeine avoidance
 - C. Daily physical activity
 - D. All of the above

Answers

1. C

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. C

6. A

7. A

8. D

9. B

10. C

11. C

12. D

13. C

14. B

15. D