



Academy of
Chiropractic Nutrition

Migraine - Integrating nutrition & neuromechanical care





Academy of Chiropractic Nutrition

100% Online nutrition and functional medicine course for Neuro-
mechanical practitioners
- next enrolment November

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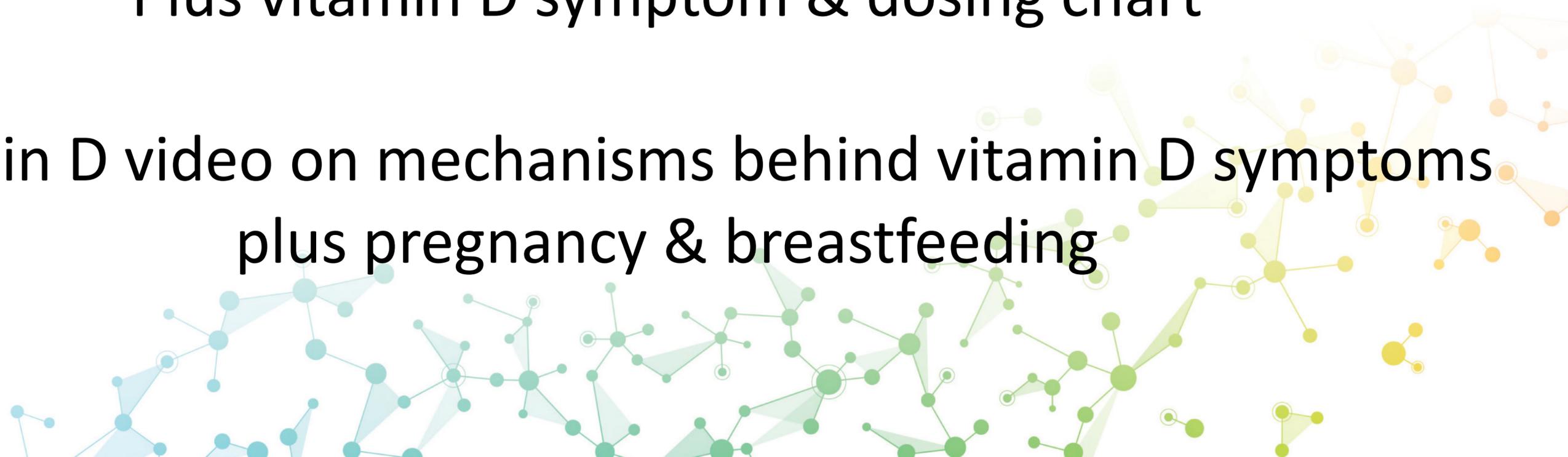
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Weekly newsletter Fri 5 pm

Plus vitamin D symptom & dosing chart

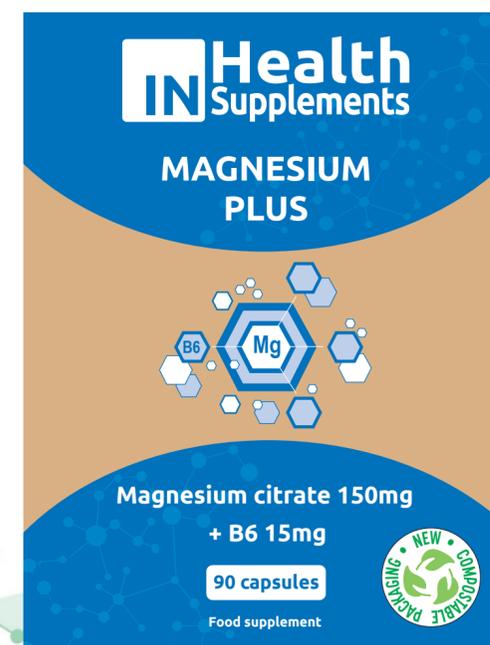
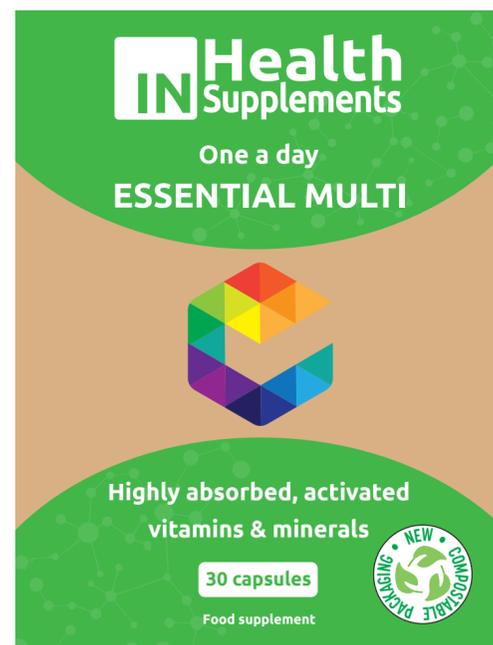
**Vitamin D video on mechanisms behind vitamin D symptoms
plus pregnancy & breastfeeding**





w.inhealthsupplements.co.uk

Specialist in supporting results from Neuro-mechanical care CORE 4



Primed for migraine?



Primed for migraine?

(epi)genetics



Primed for migraine?

(epi)genetics

**Deficiencies - B2,6,12,
Mg, Vit D, CoQ10, carnitine**



Primed for migraine?

(epi)genetics

**Deficiencies - B2,6,12,
Mg, Vit D, CoQ10, carnitine**

**Food reaction
= inflammation**



Primed for migraine?

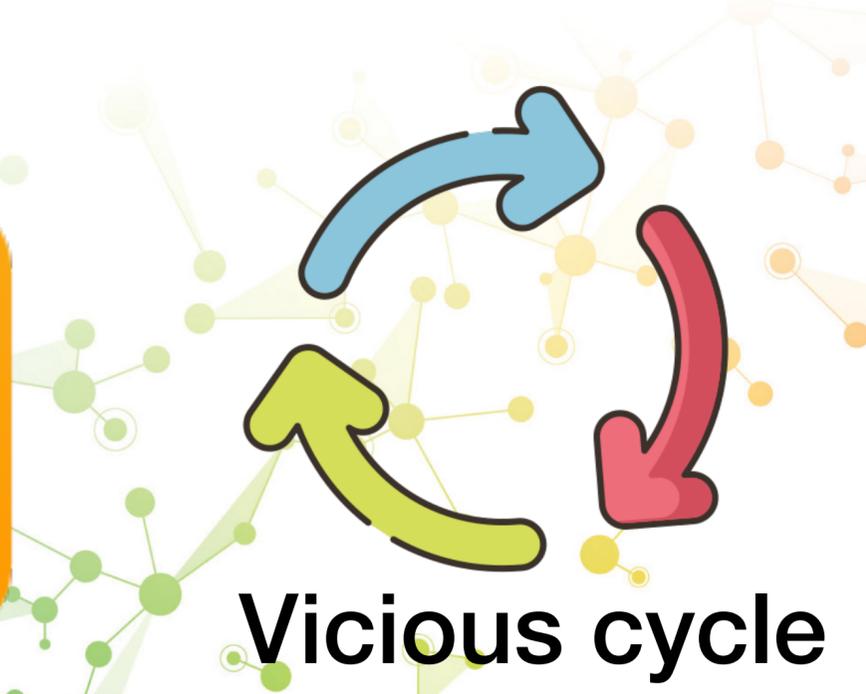
(epi)genetics

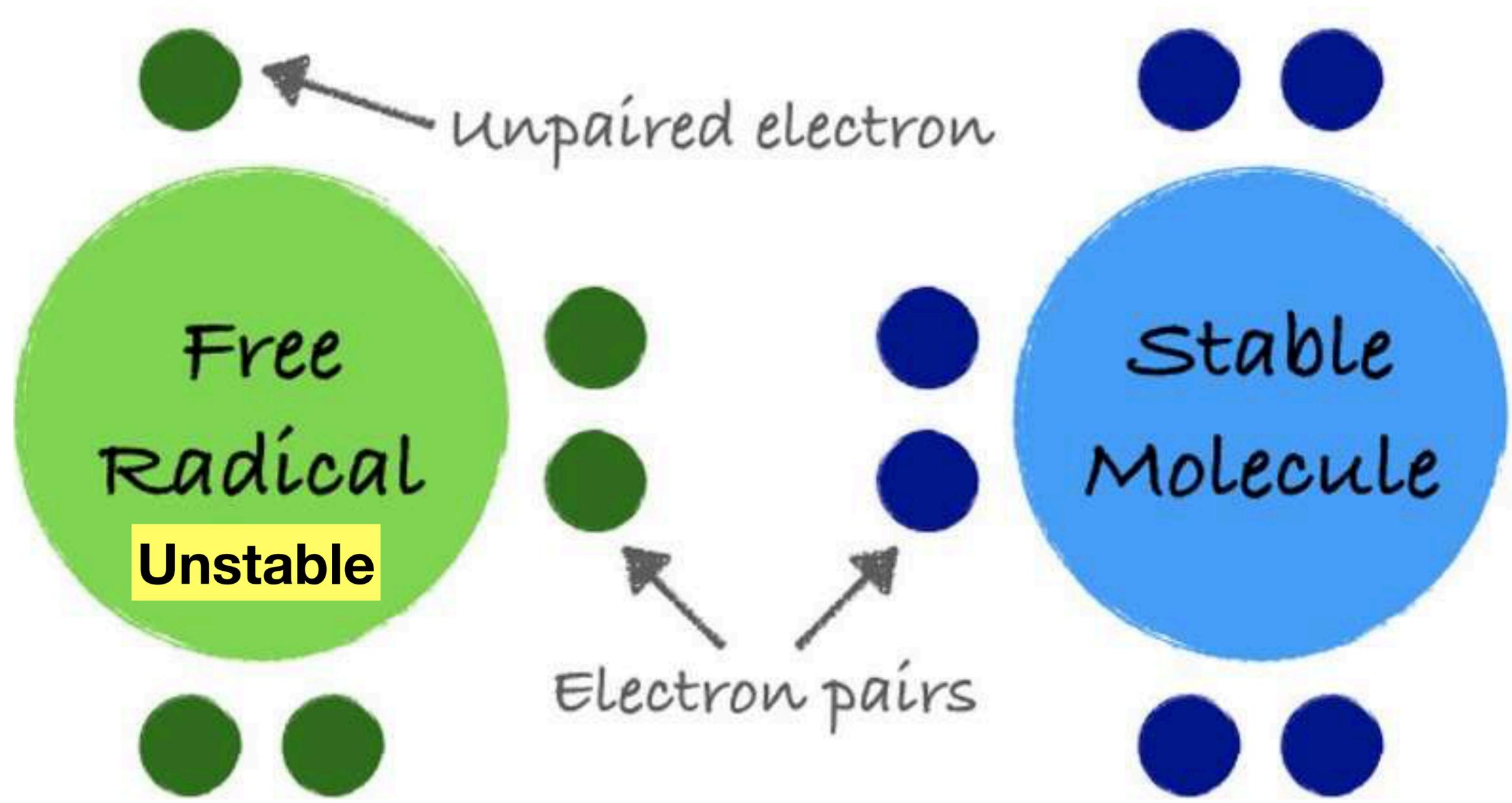
**Deficiencies - B2,6,12,
Mg, Vit D, CoQ10, carnitine**

**Food reaction
= inflammation**

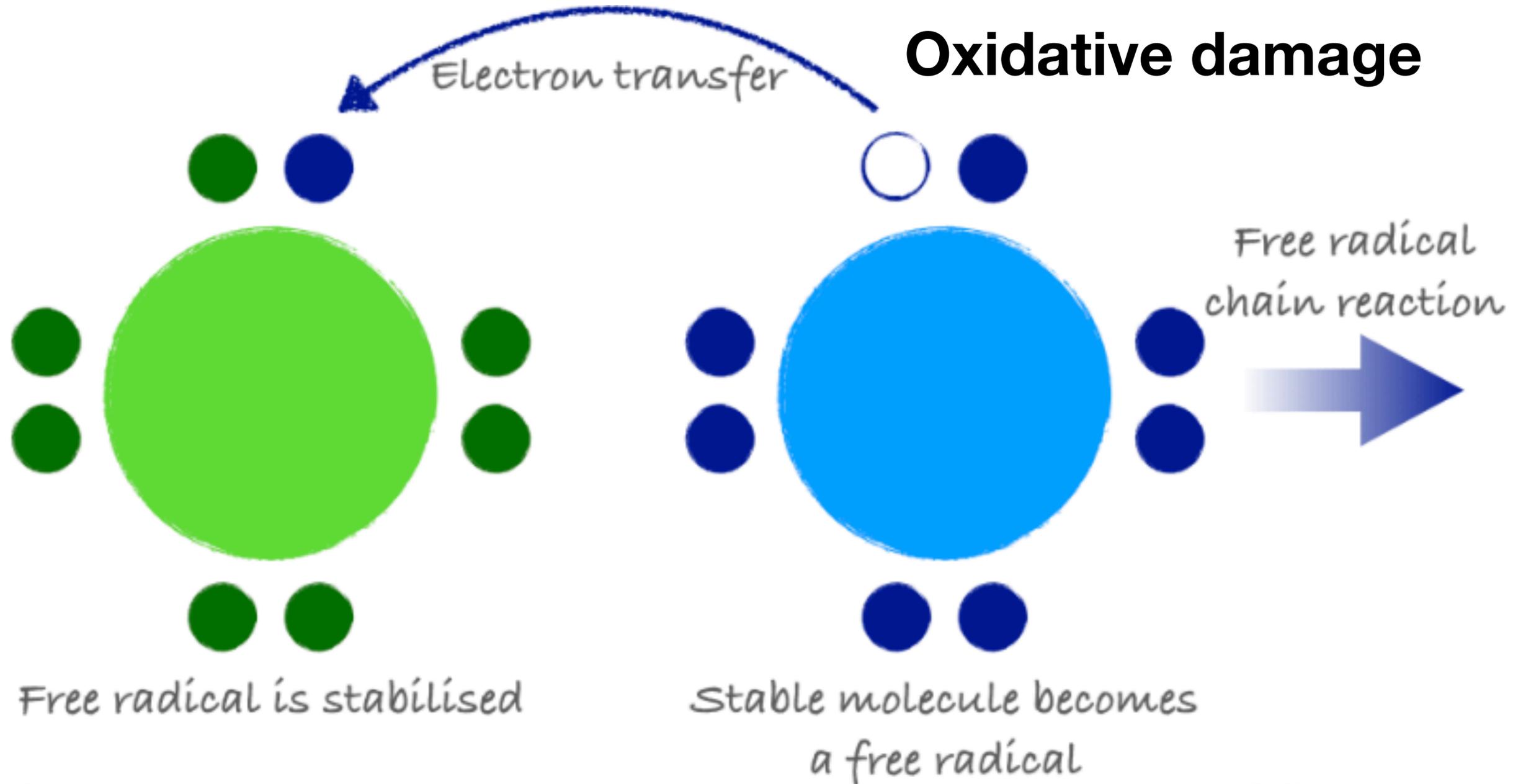


**No 1 source of
free radicals**





Oxidative damage



“Co-morbidities”

For many patients, migraine is associated with other illnesses such as:

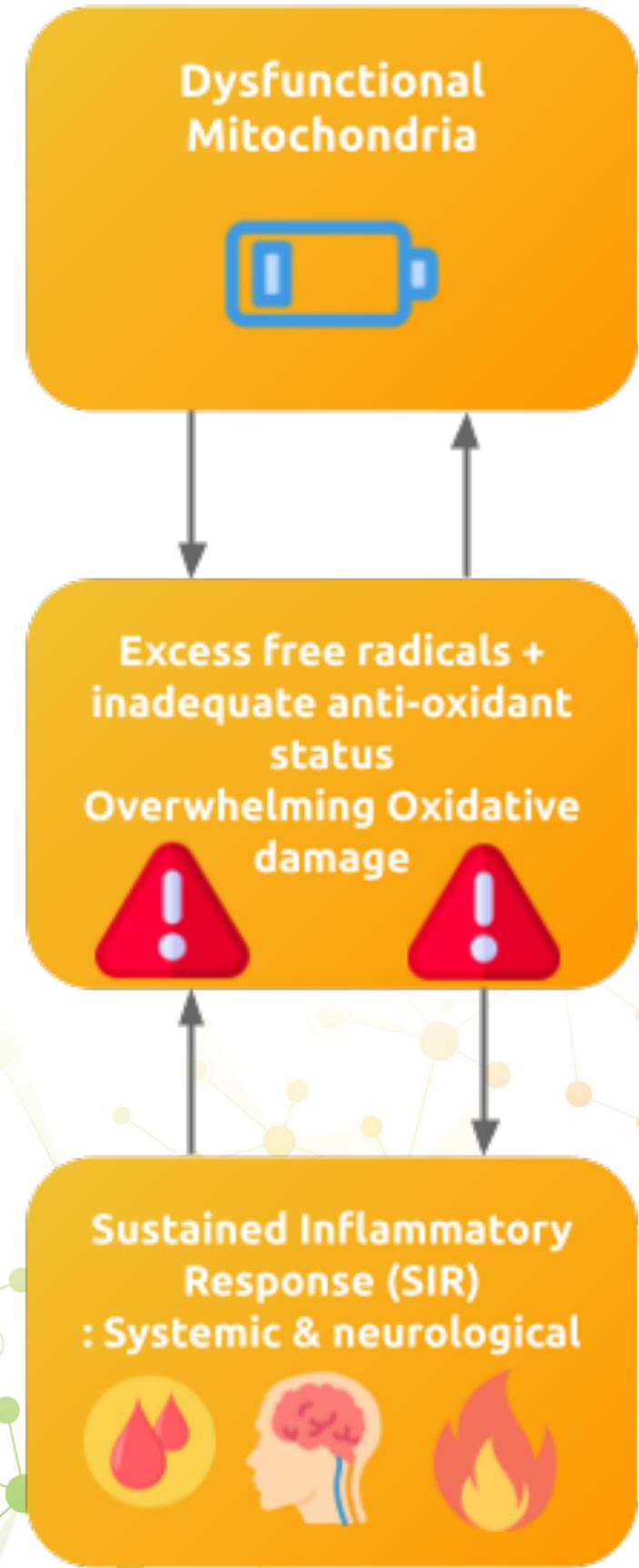
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Stroke
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Epilepsy
- Hypertension

Fibromyalgia

Endometriosis

Interstitial cystitis

- Chasing symptoms and labels not fundamental root causes



Migraine pain felt via trigeminal Nerve

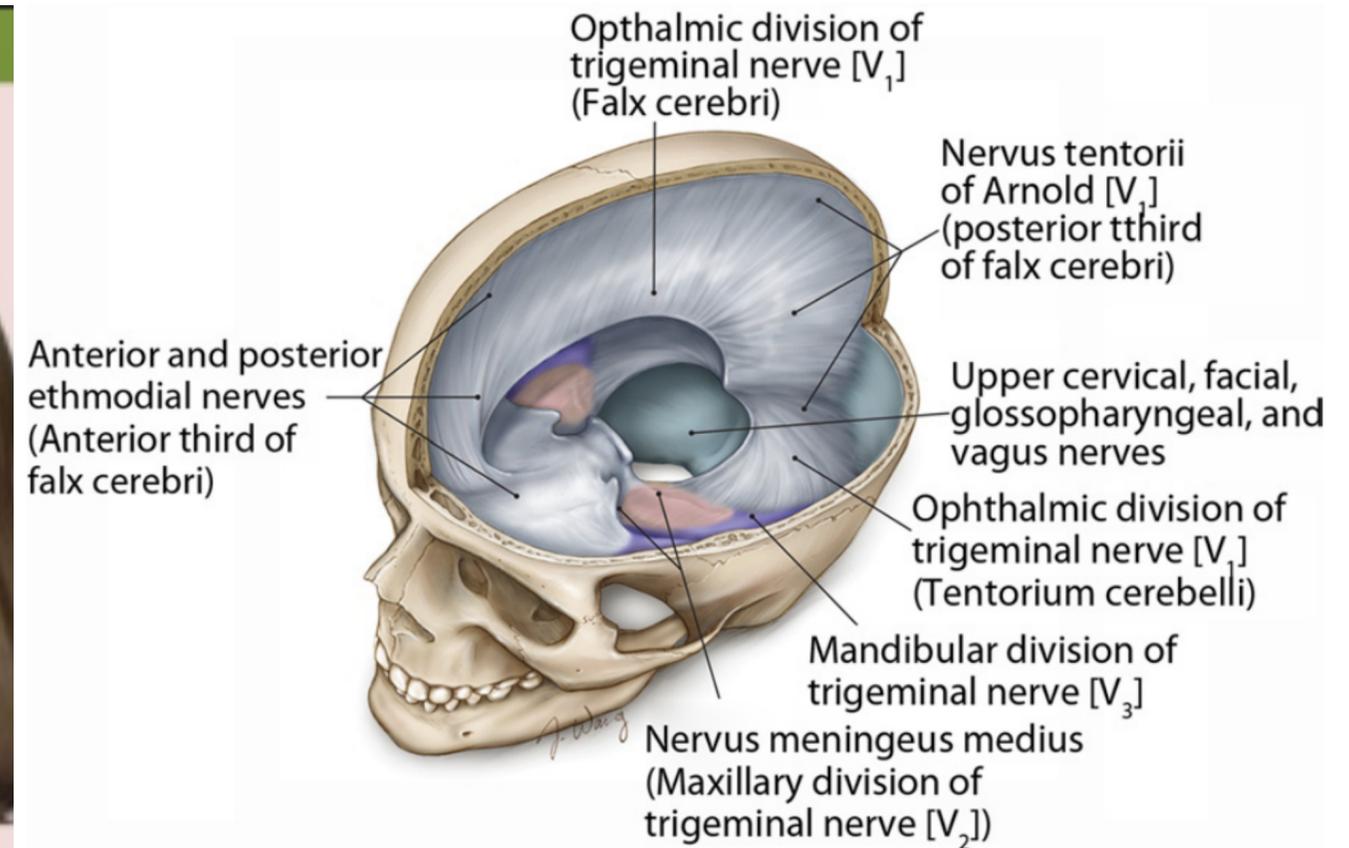
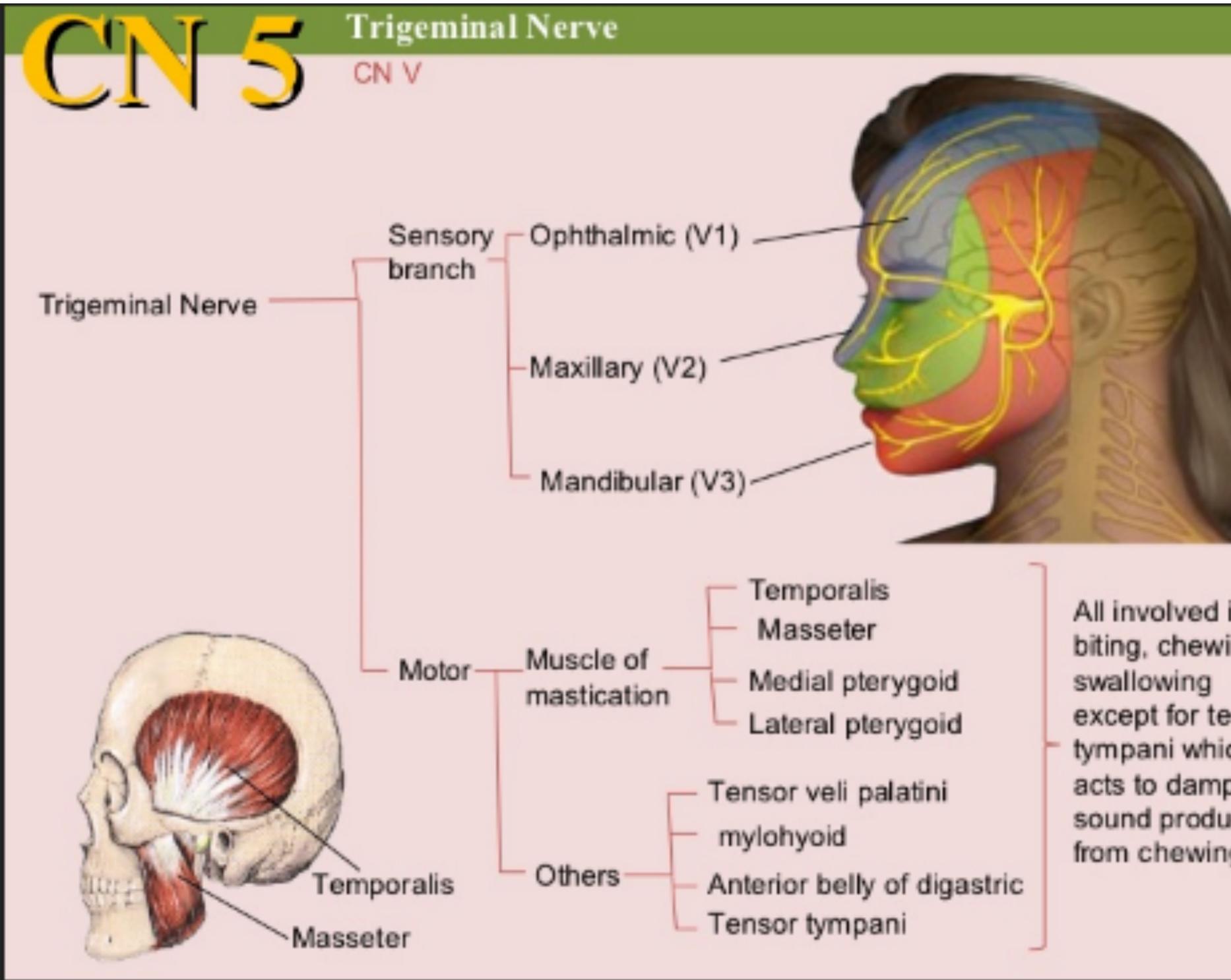
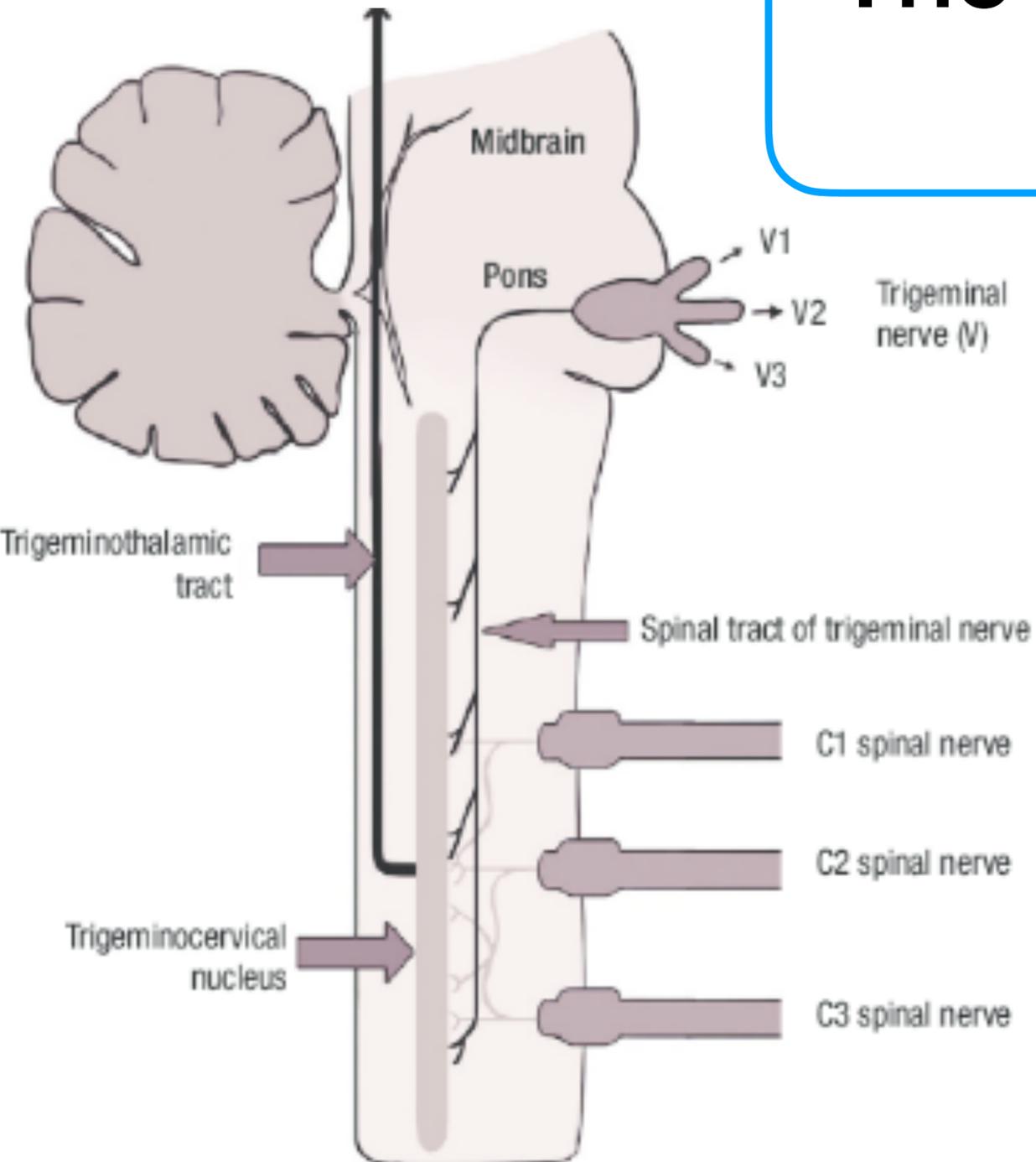


Figure 1. A summary of cranial dura innervation known to date.

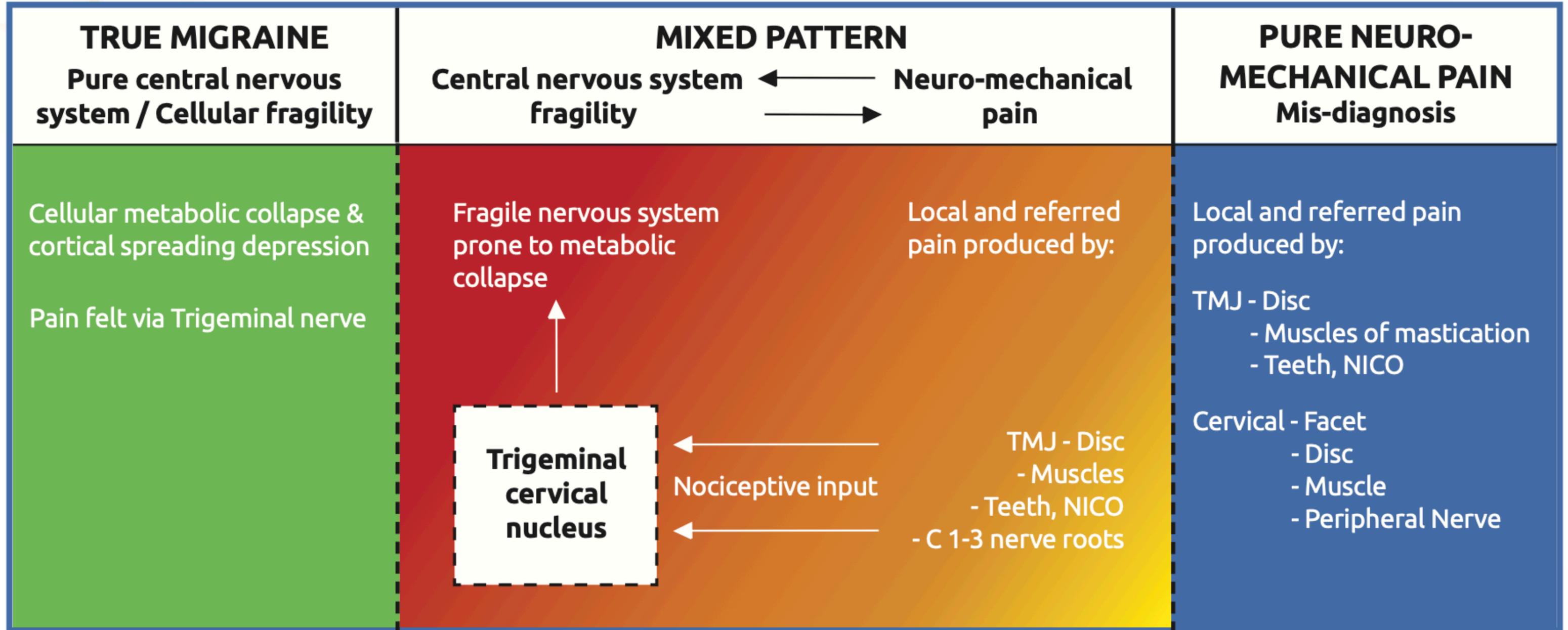
The pain of migraine felt via trigeminal nerve



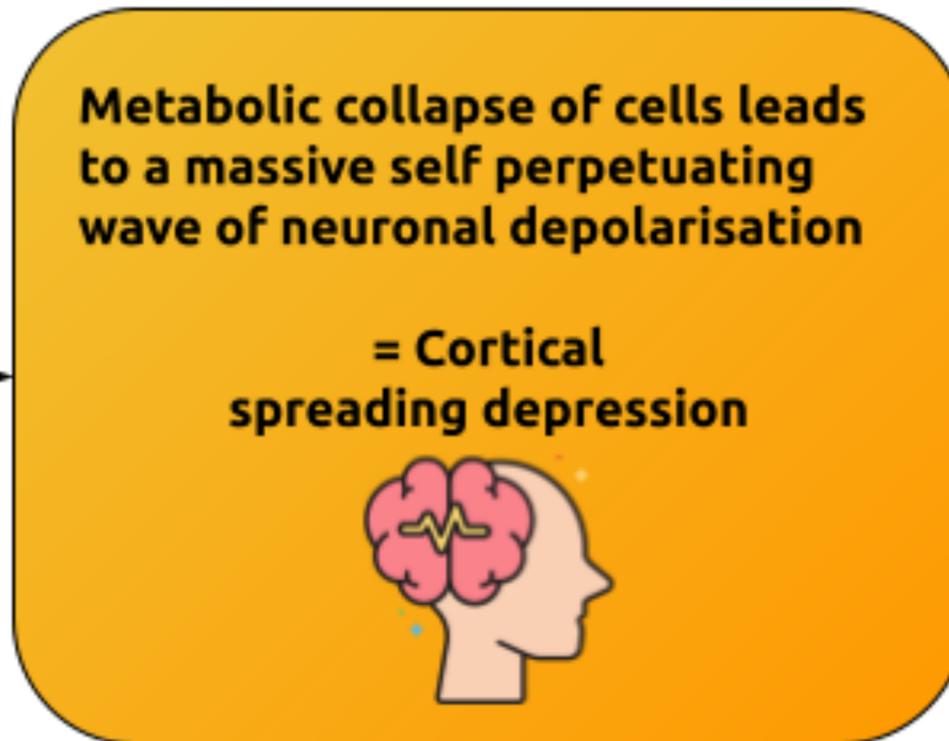
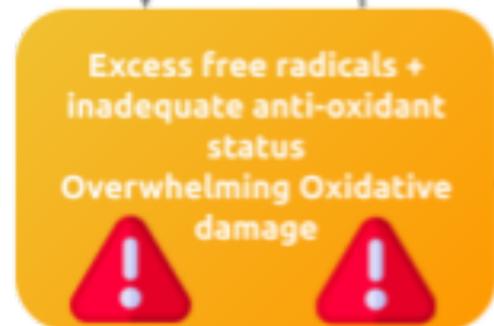
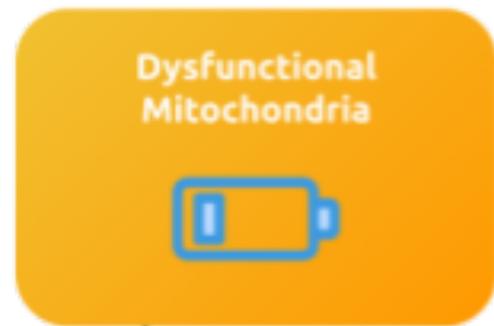
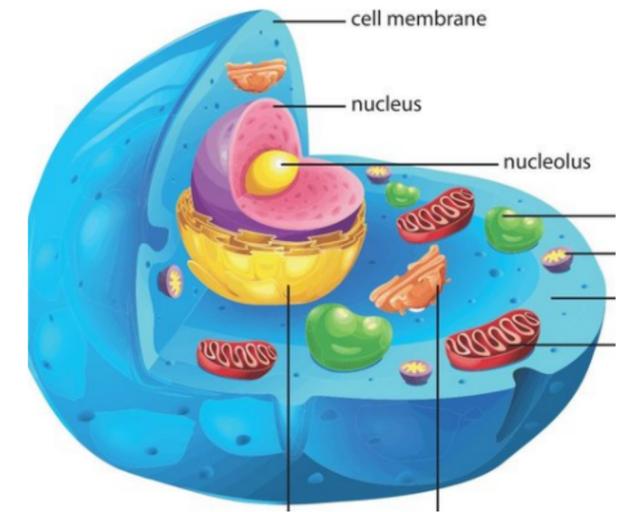
Trigemino-cervical nucleus
**Cervicogenic-Trigeminal
nerve convergence**

**C1-3 nerves/structures
can stimulate TGN, and thus
contribute to migraine**

Migraine spectrum



Primary mechanism for Priming



Pure/true migraine is a cellular event

**B2,6, folate
B12
Co Q10
Carnitine
Magnesium
Vitamin D**

**Good -
Missing / Add**

Fresh whole foods
Fluids
Protein & fats
Vitamins & minerals
Antioxidants
Bacteria
Hormones
Sunlight rest & relaxation
Sleep
Love & connection

**Bad -
Avoid / Remove, Reduce**

Bad food & Food sensitivities
Obesity
External Toxins
- Heavy Metals
- Allergens
- Environmental
Internal Toxins
- Bad Bacteria / Infections
- Homocysteine
Drugs / Prescription Medications
Bad Sleep
Emotional Stress

Dysfunctional Mitochondria

**Excess Free Radicals +
Low Antioxidant Status
= Oxidative
Damage**

**Sustained
Inflammatory
Response (SIR)
: Systemic &
neurological**

**Neuromechanical
dysfunction - Cervical
spine (joints, nerves,
muscles), TMJ, dental
CT failure - macro/micro**

**Neuronal
fragility/instability
NMDAr
(PNS/CNS
hypersensitivity)**

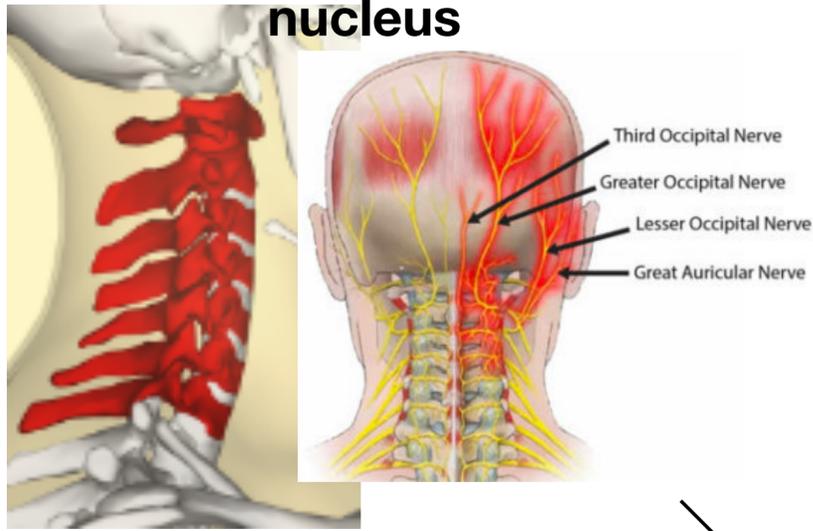


Brain on fire

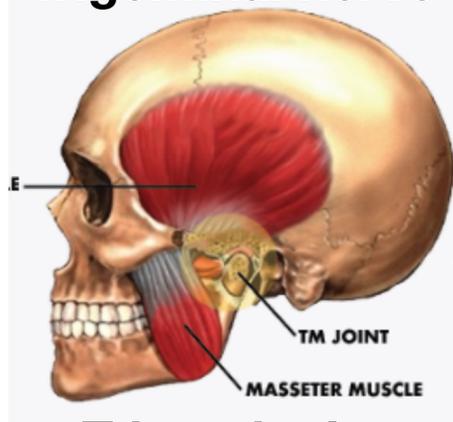
**Metabolic collapse =
Cortical spreading
depression
Pain via trigeminal
nerve
"migraine"**

C1-3 > Trigemino-cervical

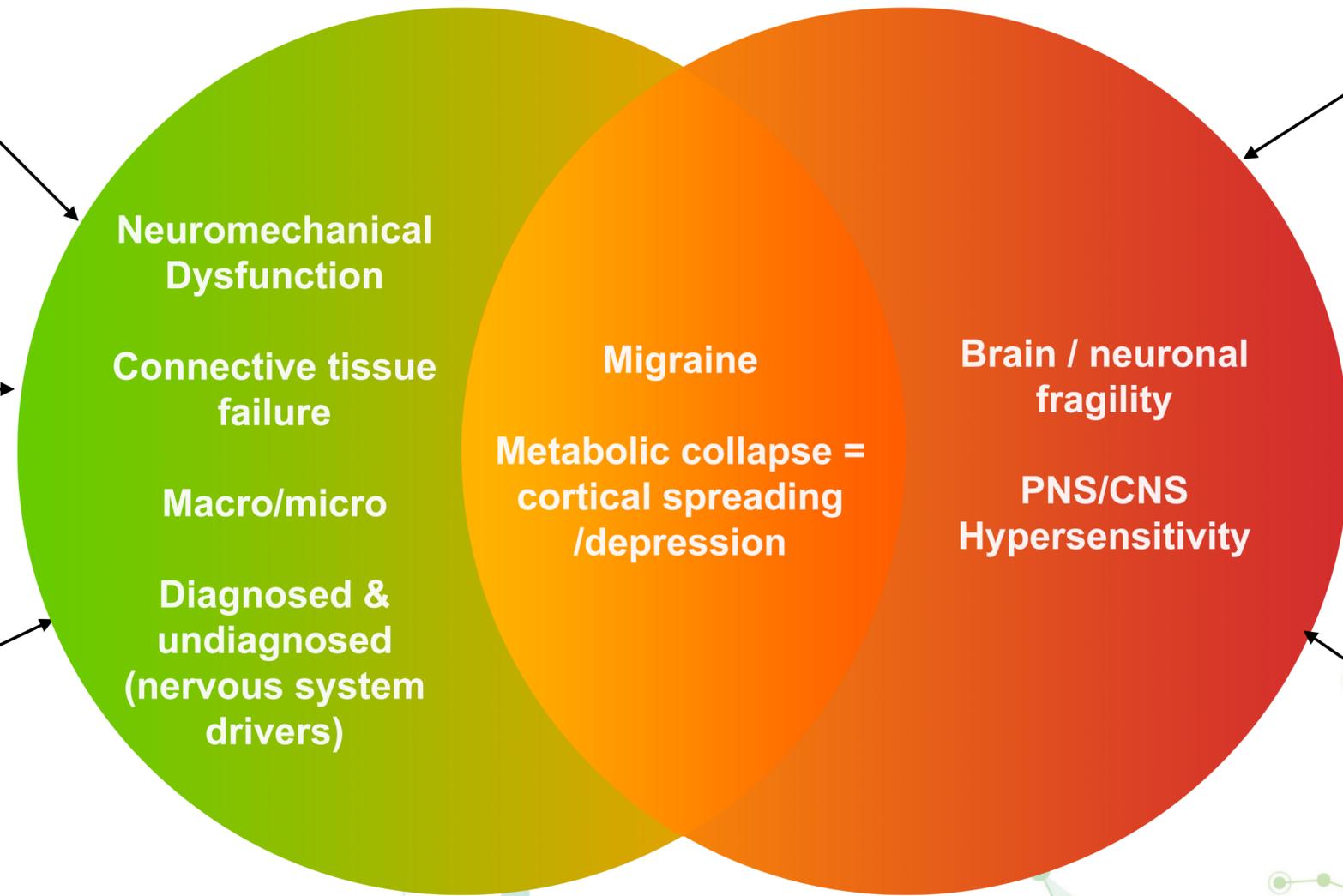
nucleus



Trigeminal nerve



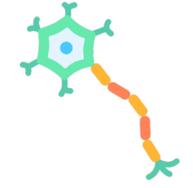
Trigeminal nerve



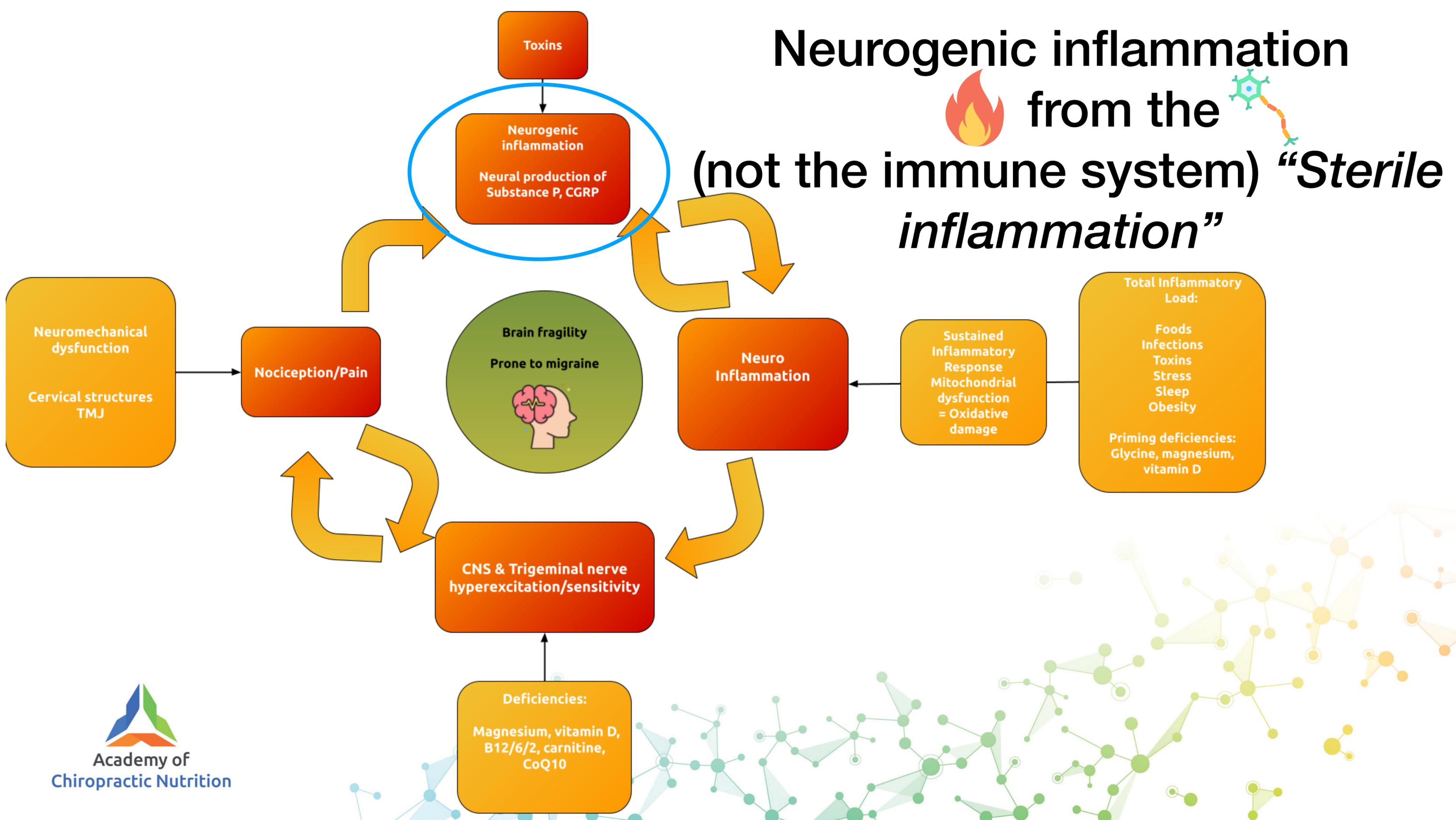
Neurogenic inflammation

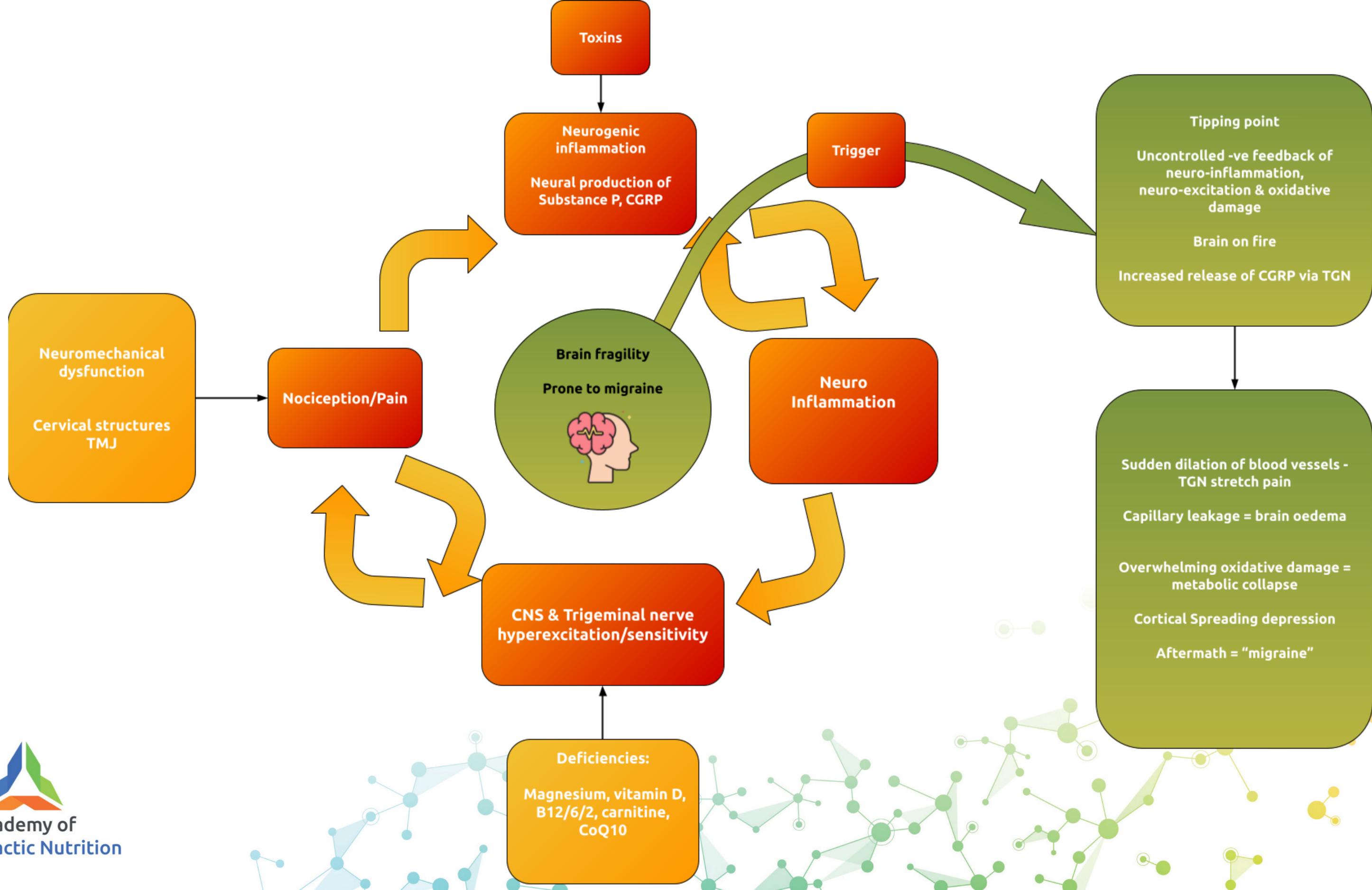


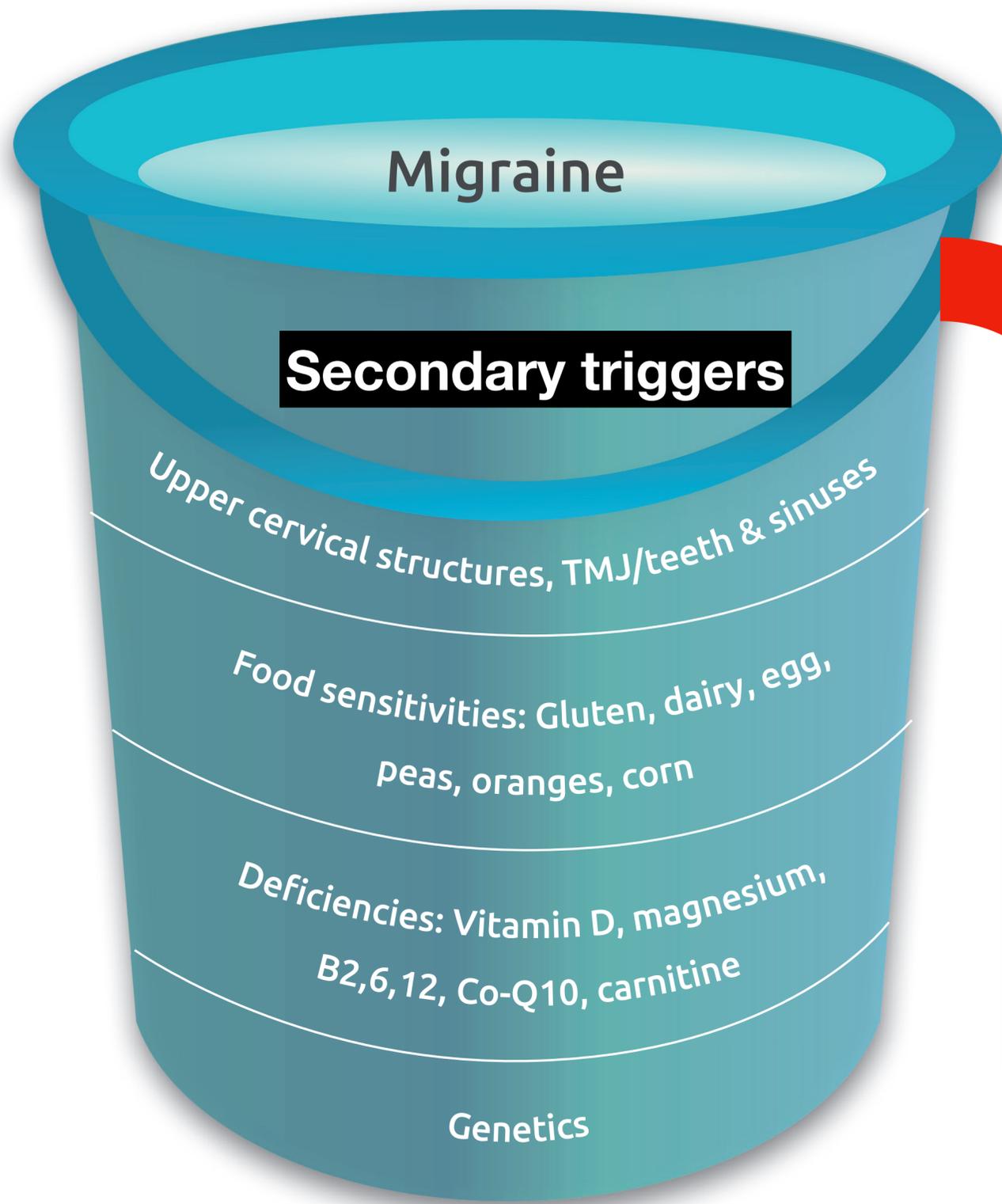
from the



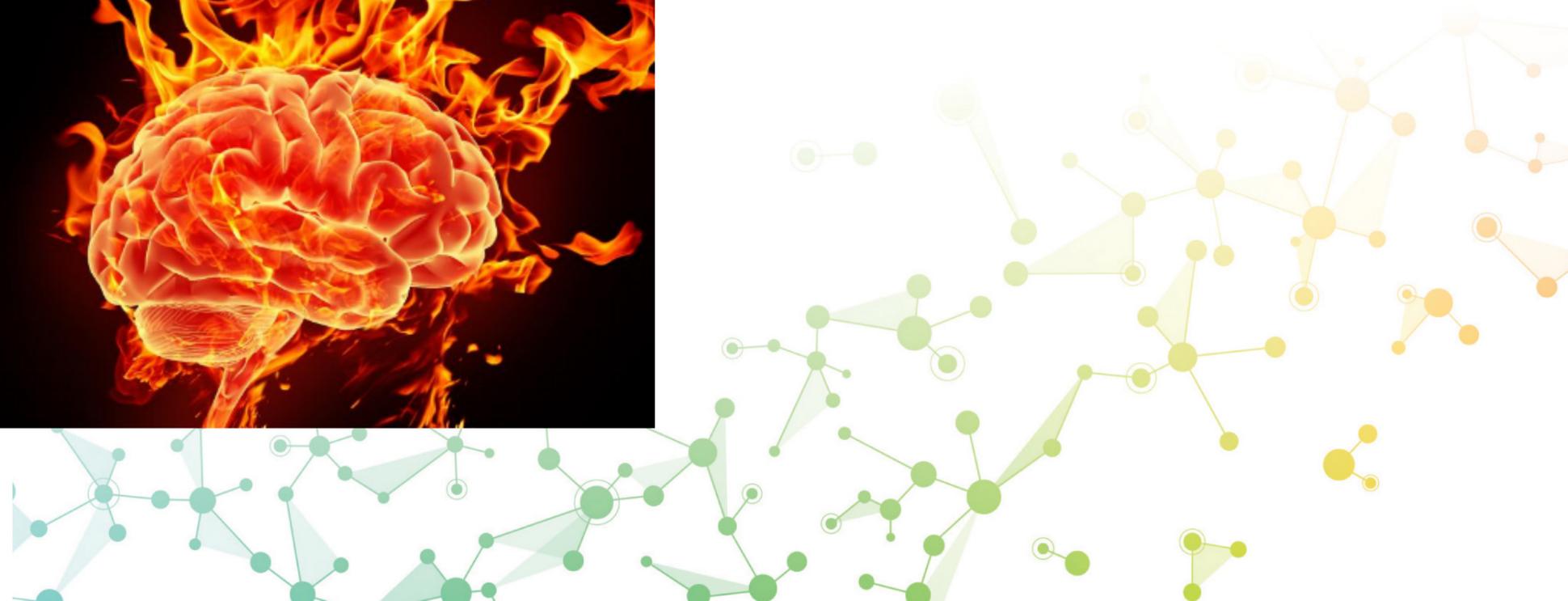
(not the immune system) **“Sterile inflammation”**



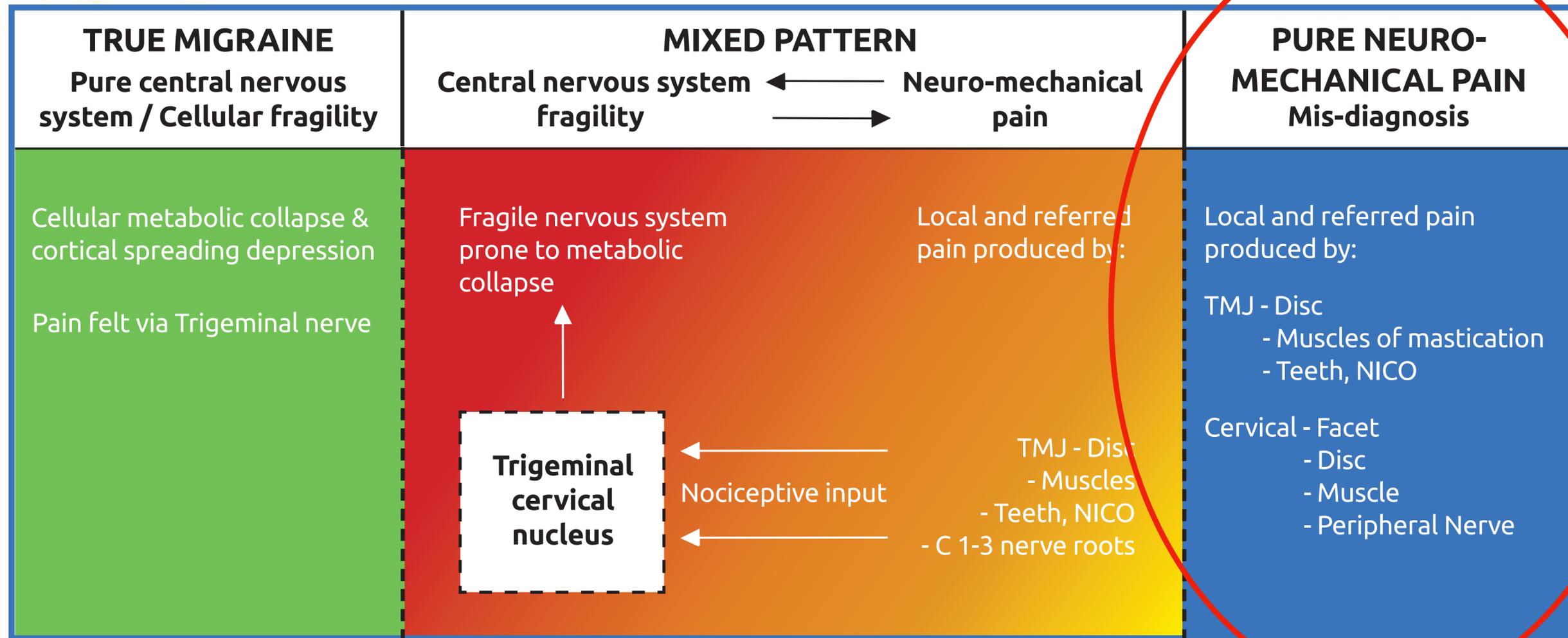




- Primary keystone issues for why patients are “*primed*” for migraine B2,6,12, mg, vitamin D, CoQ10, carnitine & foods - immune reaction
- Genetics tendency partly around methylation
- VS secondary downstream issues that “*trigger*” - stress, bright light, sleep changes, amines/nitrites/MSG/sulphites (chocolate, wine) hormones



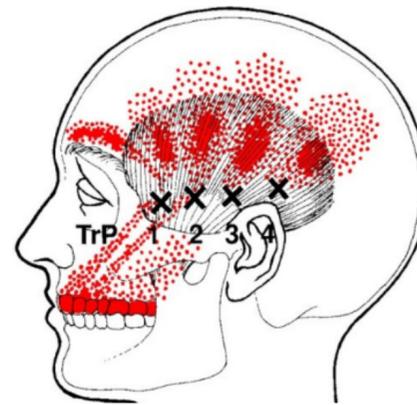
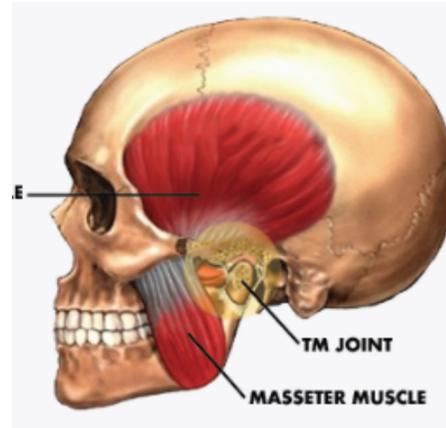
Migraine spectrum



Mis-diagnosis

- Cervicogenic - facet, peripheral nerve (GON), muscle TP referral

- TMD -

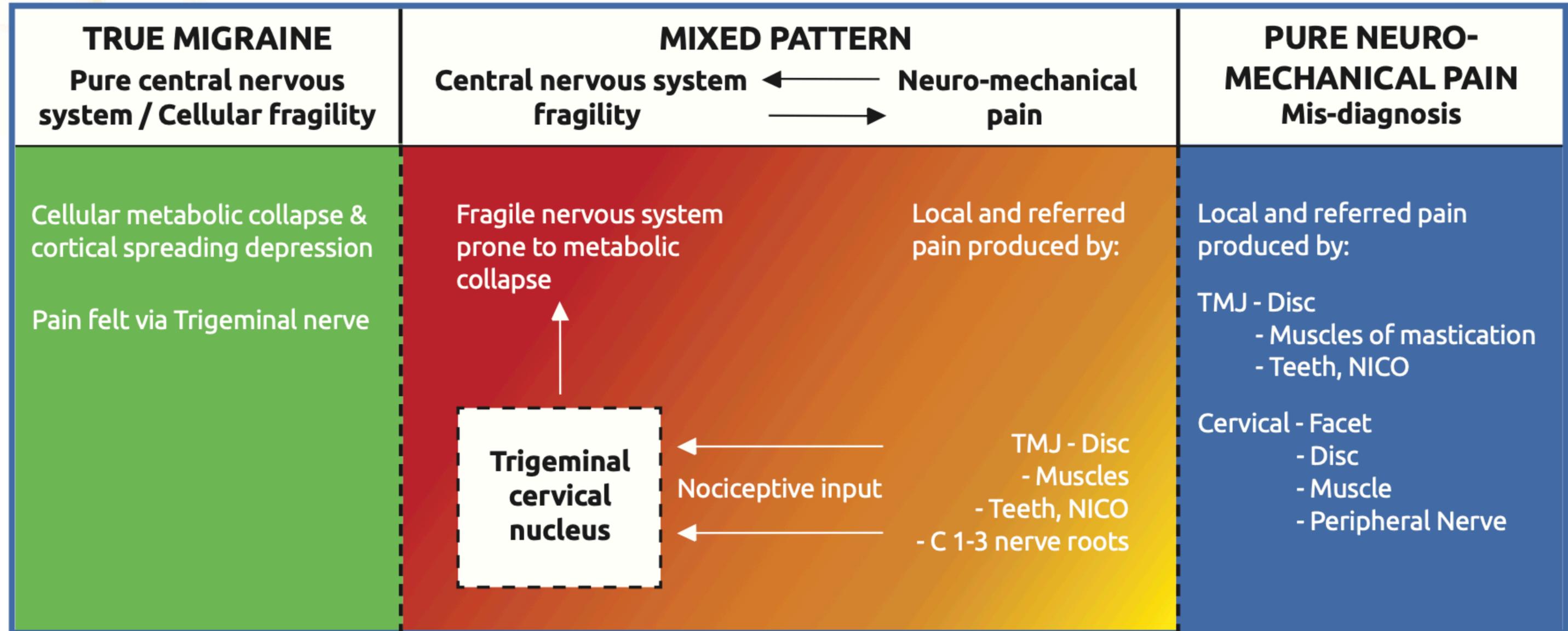


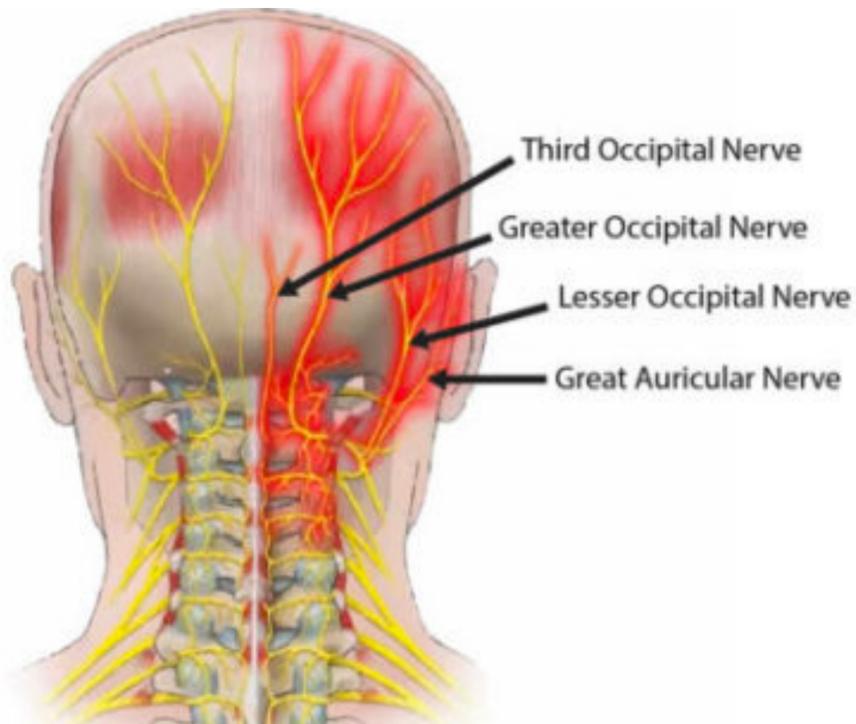
**Temporalis TP =
“Tension headache”**

- Dental - Un-diagnosed tooth issues - filling (direct pain or affecting occlusion), infection (NICO lesion)

**Mixed pattern
“normal” h/a
plus occasional true migraines**

Migraine spectrum





Greater Occipital Nerve Block for the Treatment of Chronic Migraine Headaches: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Orr Shauly, B.S.
 Daniel J. Gould, M.D.,
 Ph.D.
 Soma Sahai-Srivastava, M.D.
 Ketan M. Patel, M.D.

Los Angeles, Calif.

2019

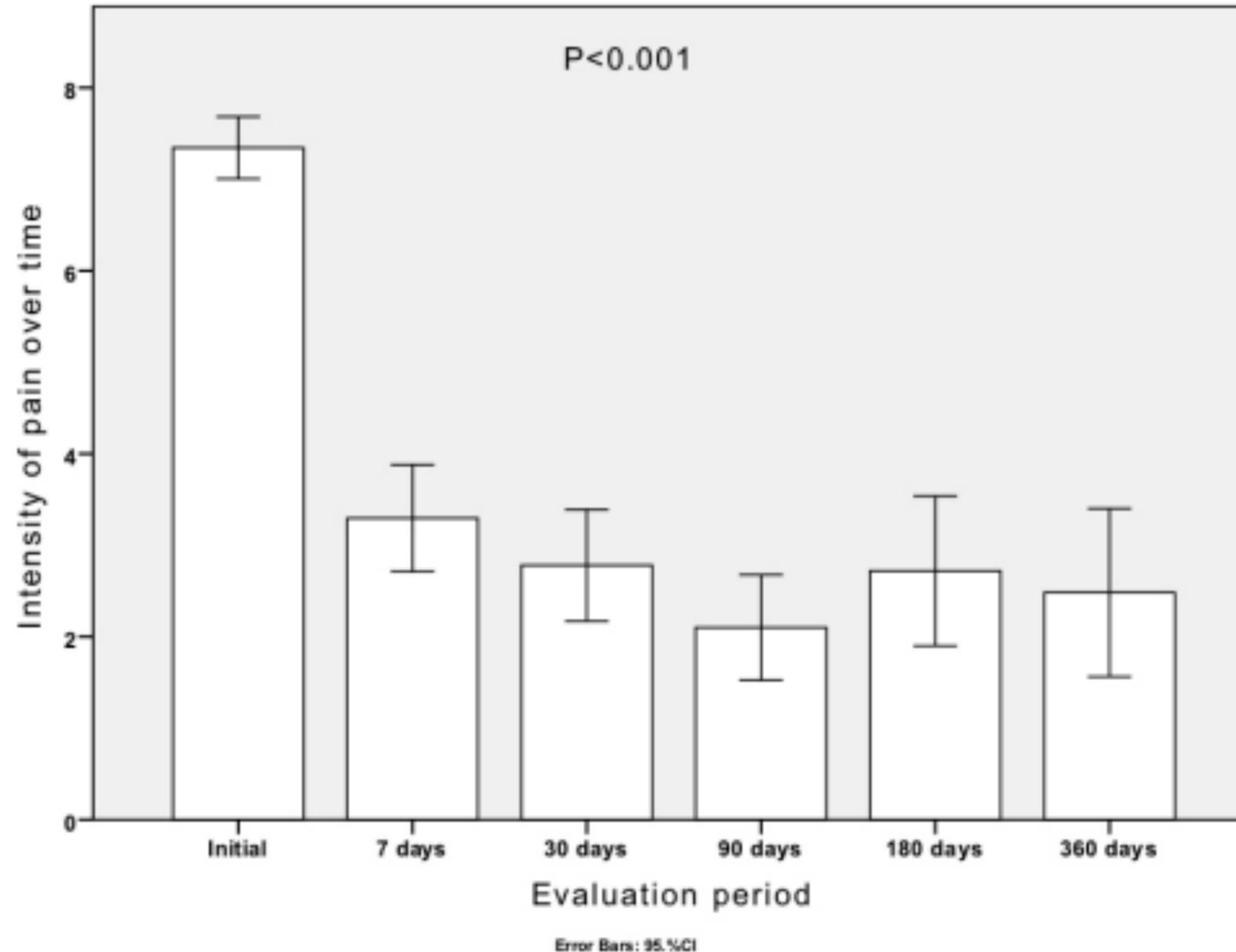
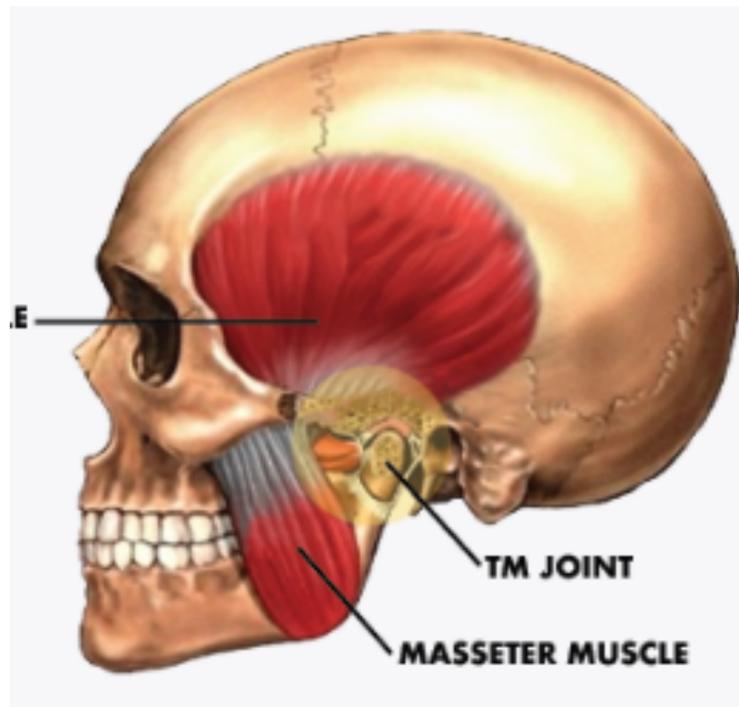
Mixed results - "migraine" is a spectrum thus some patients have no response other huge

Forest plot for the meta-analysis of headache days per month.

| Source | Sample Size | | No. Headaches / Month Mean (SD) | | Weight | Mean Difference (95% CI) | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Intervention | Placebo | Intervention | Placebo | | | |
| Gul et al., 2016 | 22 | 22 | 6.3 (1.9) | 19.1 (6.3) | 11% | -12.8 | (-16.09 - -9.51) |
| Dilli et al., 2015 | 33 | 30 | 9.3 (4.8) | 10.4 (6.8) | 15% | -1.1 | (-5.26 - 3.06) |
| Ashkenazi et al., 2018 | 19 | 18 | 5.5 (4.9) | 14.3 (15.1) | 9% | -8.8 | (-16.74 - -0.86) |
| Cuadrado et al., 2017 | 18 | 18 | 13.6 (10.4) | 18.0 (8.8) | 9% | -4.4 | (-11.21 - 2.41) |
| Inan et al., 2015 | 39 | 33 | 8.8 (4.8) | 13.2 (6.7) | 17% | -4.4 | (-8.52 - -0.28) |
| Karadas et al., 2016 | 35 | 35 | 14.8 (4.7) | 16.9 (4.3) | 17% | -2.1 | (-5.29 - 1.09) |
| Kashipazha et al., 2014 | 24 | 24 | 8.4 (3.5) | 9.4 (3.8) | 12% | -1 | (-3.58 - 1.58) |
| Naja et al., 2006 | 24 | 23 | 11.0 (3.7) | 14.1 (5.4) | 11% | -3.1 | (-6.37 - 0.17) |
| Total | 214 | 203 | | | 100% | -4.3 | (-6.51 - -2.09) |

A new biofeedback approach for the control of awake bruxism and chronic migraine headache: utilization of an awake posterior interocclusal device

Uma nova abordagem via *biofeedback* para o controle do bruxismo de vigília e de enxaqueca crônica: utilização de um dispositivo interoclusal posterior em vigília

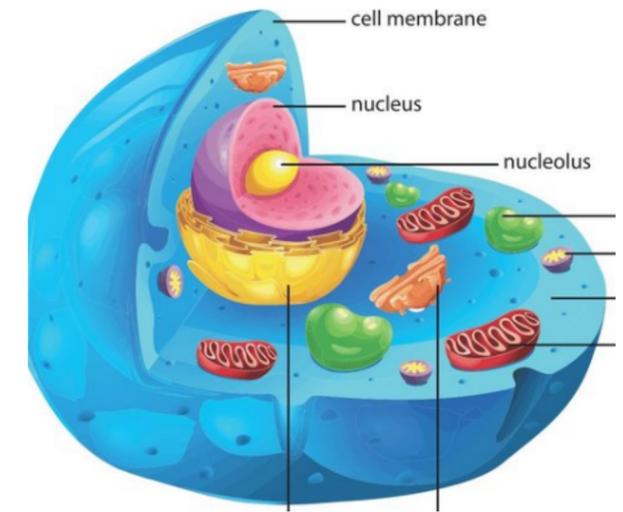


appliance removed at 90 days

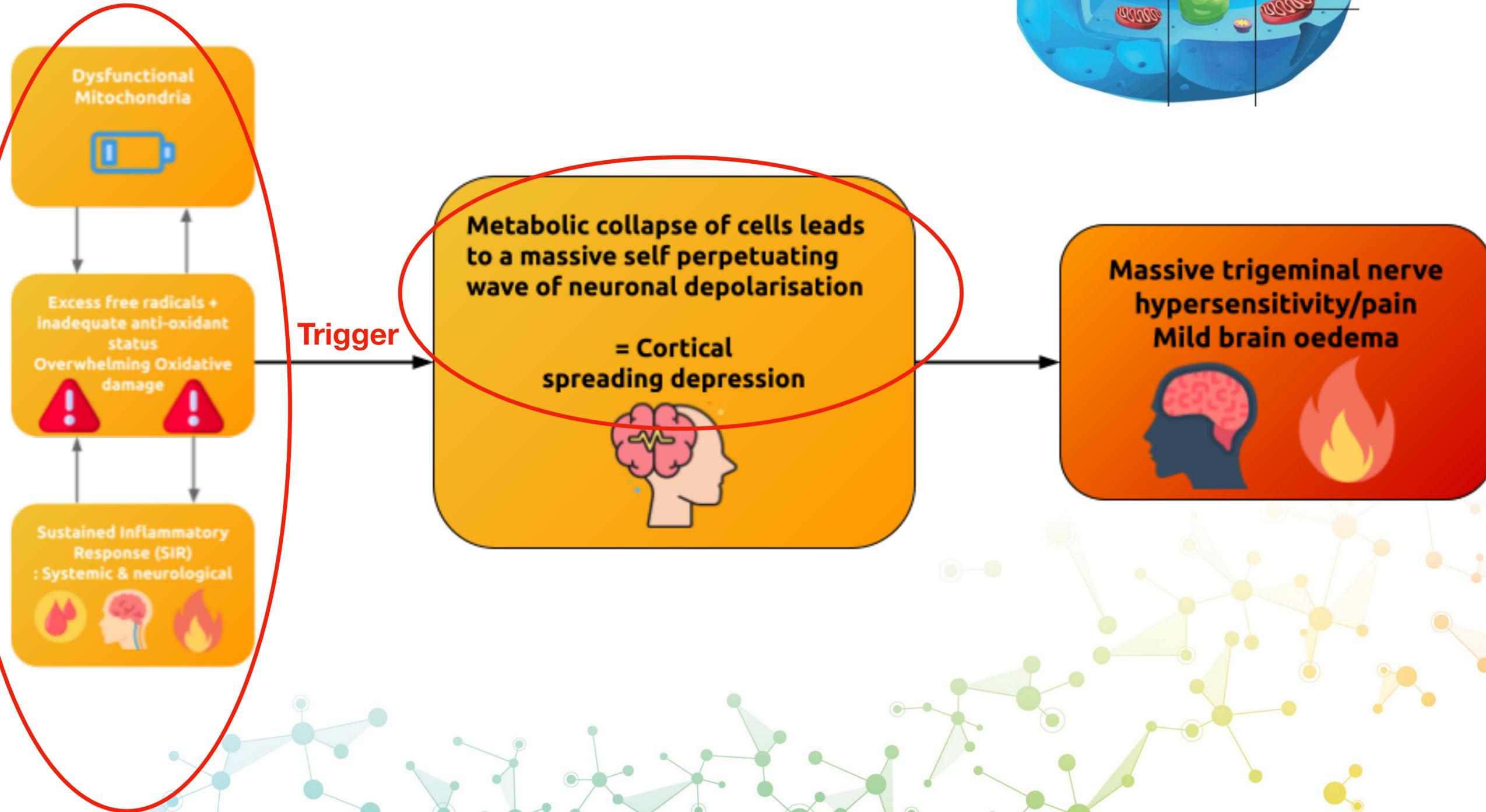
Figure 1. Average intensity of pain, including chronic migraine headache.



Pure/true migraine is a cellular event



Smouldering
fire
"PRIMED"



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Reactive oxygen species initiate a metabolic collapse in hippocampal slices: potential trigger of cortical spreading depression

Anton Malkov^{1,2,5}, Anton I Ivanov^{1,5}, Irina Popova^{1,2}, Marat Mukhtarov^{1,3}, Olena Gubkina¹, Tatsiana Waseem^{1,4}, Piotr Bregestovski¹ and Yuri Zilberter¹

Reactive oxygen species = free radical

mechanisms of which are poorly understood. We suggest that ROS accumulation might also be the primary trigger of CSD. Indeed, we found that Tempol strongly reduced occurrence of CSD *in vivo*, suggesting that ROS accumulation may be a key mechanism of CSD initiation.



A possible role for mitochondrial dysfunction in migraine.

10 Stuart S, Griffiths LR.

Cite Mol Genet Genomics. 2012 Dec;287(11-12):837-44. doi: 10.1007/s00438-012-0723-7. Epub Oct 7.

Share PMID: 23052833 Review.

Mitochondrial dysfunction in migraine.

Yorns WR Jr, Hardison HH.

Semin Pediatr Neurol. 2013 Sep;20(3):188-93. doi: 10.1016/j.spen.2013.09.002. PMID: 24331360

Mitochondria in migraine pathophysiology - does epigenetics play a role?

Fila M, Pawłowska E, Blasiak J.

Arch Med Sci. 2019 Jul;15(4):944-956. doi: 10.5114/aoms.2019.86061. Epub 2019 Jun 20.

PMID: 31360189 **Free PMC article.**

Energy Metabolism Impairment in Migraine.

Cevoli S, Favoni V, Cortelli P.

Curr Med Chem. 2019;26(34):6253-6260. doi: 10.2174/0929867325666180622154411.

PMID: 29932030 Review.

CoEnzyme Q10 and riboflavin: the mitochondrial connection.

Markley HG.

Headache. 2012 Oct;52 Suppl 2:81-7. doi: 10.1111/j.1526-4610.2012.02233.x.

PMID: 23030537 Review.

The metabolic face of migraine - from pathophysiology to treatment.

Gross EC, Lisicki M, Fischer D, Sándor PS, Schoenen J.

Nat Rev Neurol. 2019 Nov;15(11):627-643. doi: 10.1038/s41582-019-0255-4. Epub 2019 Oct 4.

PMID: 31586135 **Free article.** Review.

Riboflavin and migraine: the bridge over troubled mitochondria.

Colombo B, Saraceno L, Comi G.

Neurol Sci. 2014 May;35 Suppl 1:141-4. doi: 10.1007/s10072-014-1755-z.

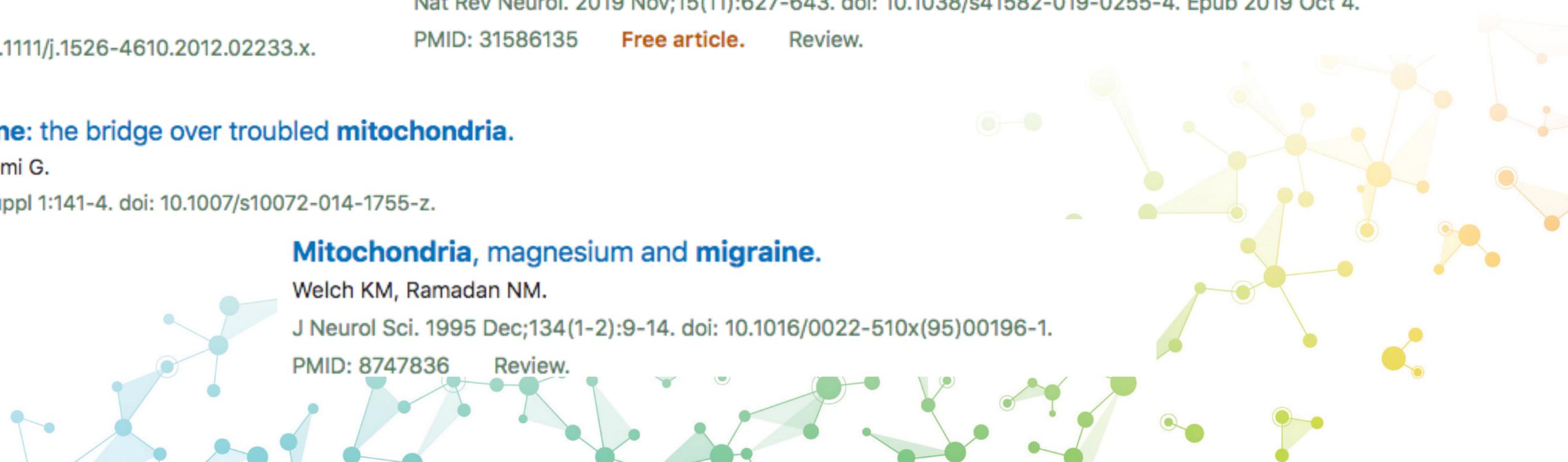
PMID: 24867851

Mitochondria, magnesium and migraine.

Welch KM, Ramadan NM.

J Neurol Sci. 1995 Dec;134(1-2):9-14. doi: 10.1016/0022-510x(95)00196-1.

PMID: 8747836 Review.



Cortical spreading depression



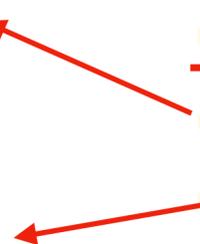
Traumatic Brain Injury

Why all migraine patients should be treated with magnesium

Alexander Mauskop · Jasmine Varughese

experienced during a migraine. Cortical spread depression (CSD) is a phenomenon that can explain the aura of migraines (Strong 2003). Aura consists of a variety of sensory warning signs or symptoms, such as blind spots, flashes of light, or tingling sensations in the hands or face. CSD occurs when the cerebral cortex is stimulated by chemical or electric signals. This stimulation leads to an excitation of the cerebral cortex, which is followed by extended depolarization of cortical neurons that gradually spreads through the cortex. This process is followed by a wave of oligemia. CSD has been documented by magnetic resonance imaging (Hadjikhani et al. 2001), epidural electrophysiological recordings (Fabricius et al. 2006; Strong et al. 2002), and intracortical multiparametric electrodes (Mayevsky et al. 2006)

Cytokines, SP, CGRP
Glutamate, Quinolinic acid
homocysteine



Dysafferentation/nociception

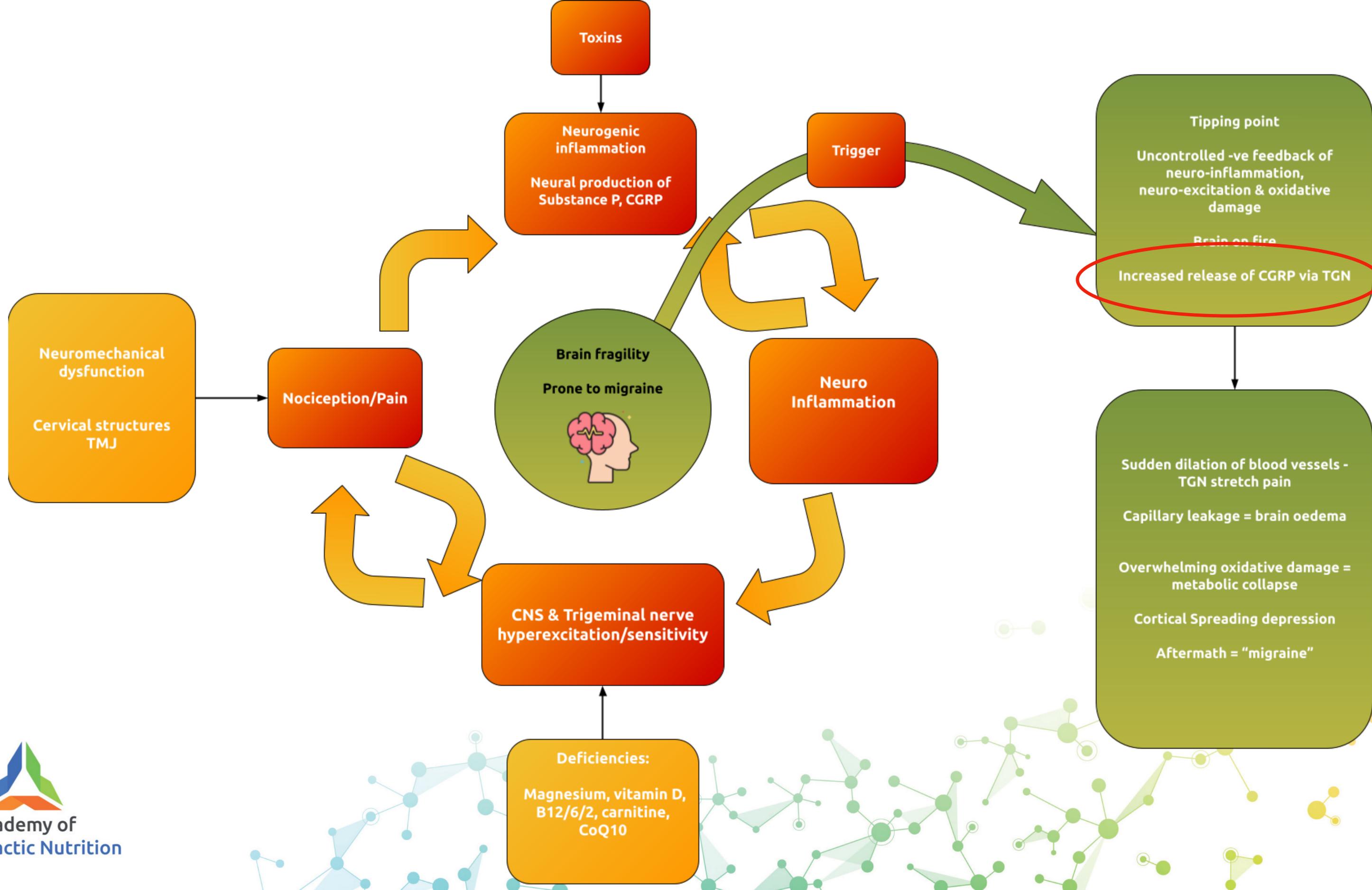


reduced blood volume
(vasoconstriction)



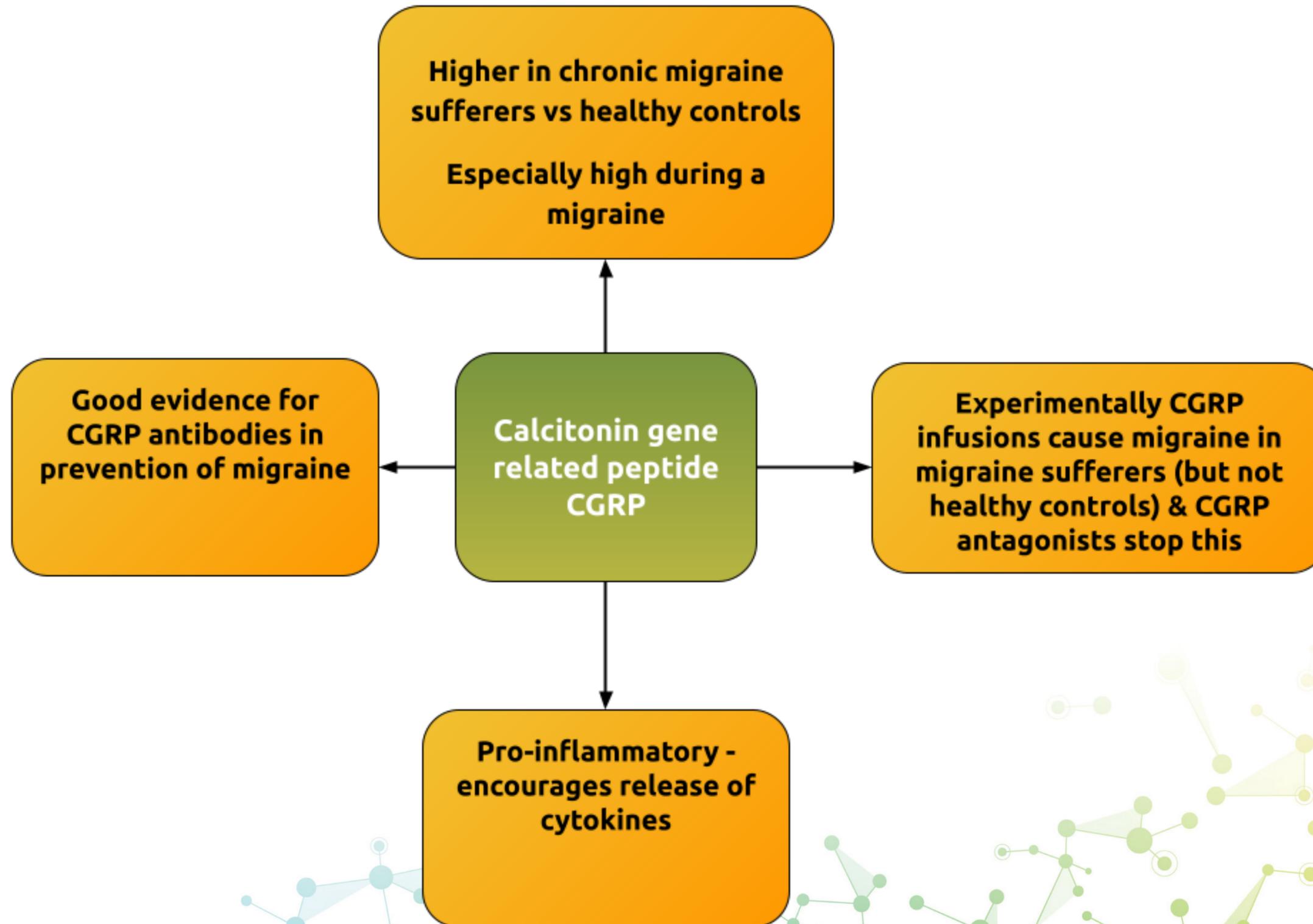
Metabolic disturbances in patients suffering from migraine, stroke, epilepsy, subarachnoid hemorrhage, and traumatic brain injury may result in a spontaneous induction of deleterious changes in multiple neuronal parameters that cause a self-propagating wave of cellular depolarization in the cerebral cortex—cortical spreading depression (CSD).⁶⁻⁹ As CSD is a pathological phenomena of great





Final common pathway

- Calcitonin gene related peptide CGRP - potent vasodilator, mast cell degranulation - histamine release & cytokines (part of inflammation & oxidation overwhelm - tipping point)
- Released by TGN response to   and nociception (TMJ/Cx1-3),
- neurogenic inflammation



PAIN

Erenumab: Is This Migraine Medication a Miracle Drug?

If your migraine symptoms are out of control, erenumab may offer the prospect of relief.

'Miracle' once-a-month drug to treat migraines approved for use on NHS

13 March 2020, 16:16

HEALTH & MEDICINE

New drugs that block a brain chemical are game changers for some migraine sufferers

Options to prevent and treat the severe headaches are becoming available

The cost for one kind of CGRP migraine treatment is about **\$6,900** per year or \$575 per month. Other types may have slightly different costs. CGRP drugs are new and may cost more than other kinds of migraine treatment.

Effect of Fremanezumab Compared With Placebo for Prevention of Episodic Migraine

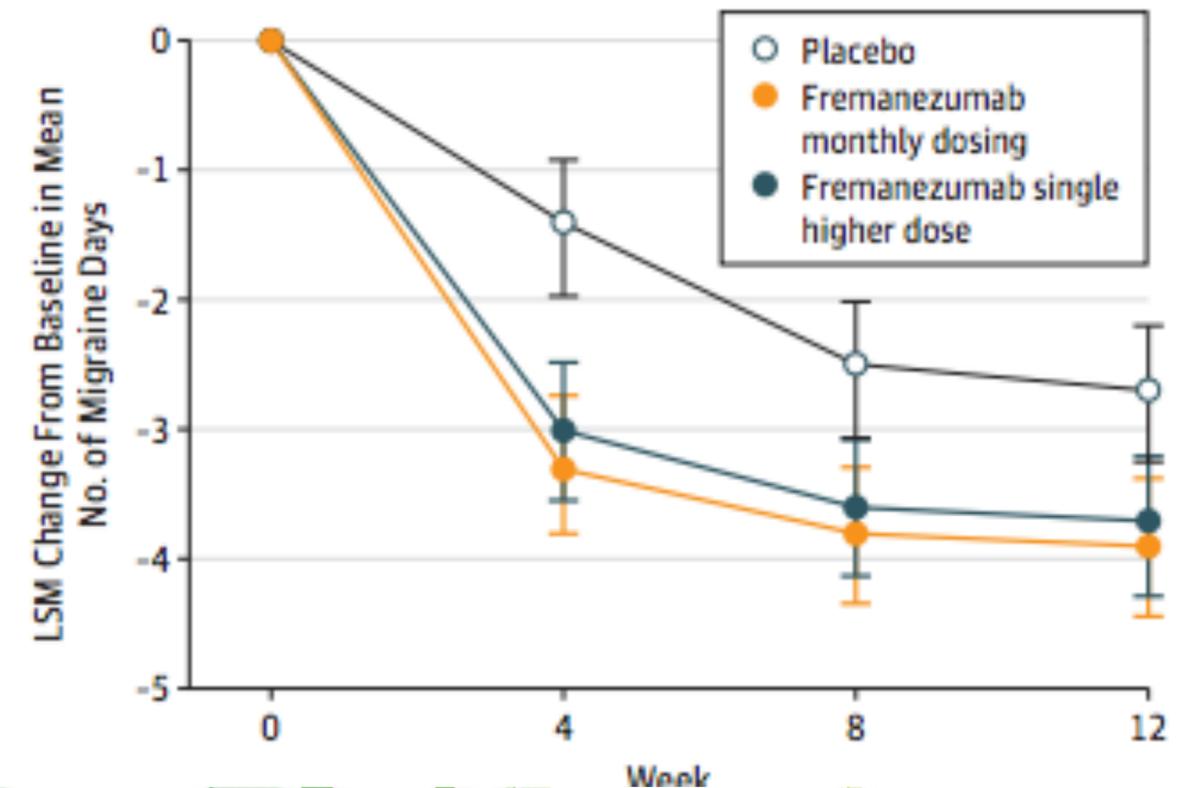
A Randomized Clinical Trial

INTERVENTIONS Patients were randomized 1:1:1 to receive subcutaneous monthly dosing of fremanezumab (n = 290; 225 mg at baseline, week 4, and week 8); a single higher dose of fremanezumab, as intended to support a quarterly dose regimen (n = 291; 675 mg of fremanezumab at baseline; placebo at weeks 4 and 8); or placebo (n = 294; at baseline, week 4, and week 8).

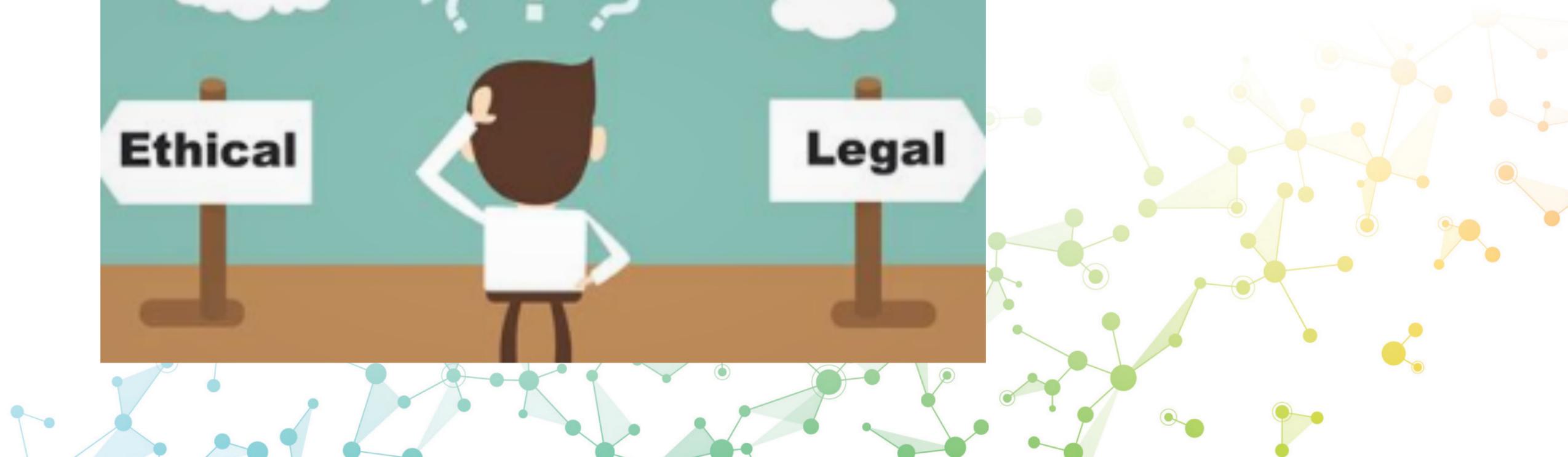
RESULTS Among 875 patients who were randomized (mean age, 41.8 [SD, 12.1] years; 742 women [85%]), 791 (90.4%) completed the trial. From baseline to 12 weeks, mean migraine days per month decreased from 8.9 days to 4.9 days in the fremanezumab monthly dosing group, from 9.2 days to 5.3 days in the fremanezumab single-higher-dose group, and from 9.1 days to 6.5 days in the placebo group. This resulted in a difference with monthly dosing vs placebo of -1.5 days (95% CI, -2.01 to -0.93 days; $P < .001$) and with single higher dosing vs placebo of -1.3 days (95% CI, -1.79 to -0.72 days; $P < .001$). The most common adverse events that led to discontinuation were injection site erythema (n = 3), injection site induration (n = 2), diarrhea (n = 2), anxiety (n = 2), and depression (n = 2).

45% reduction

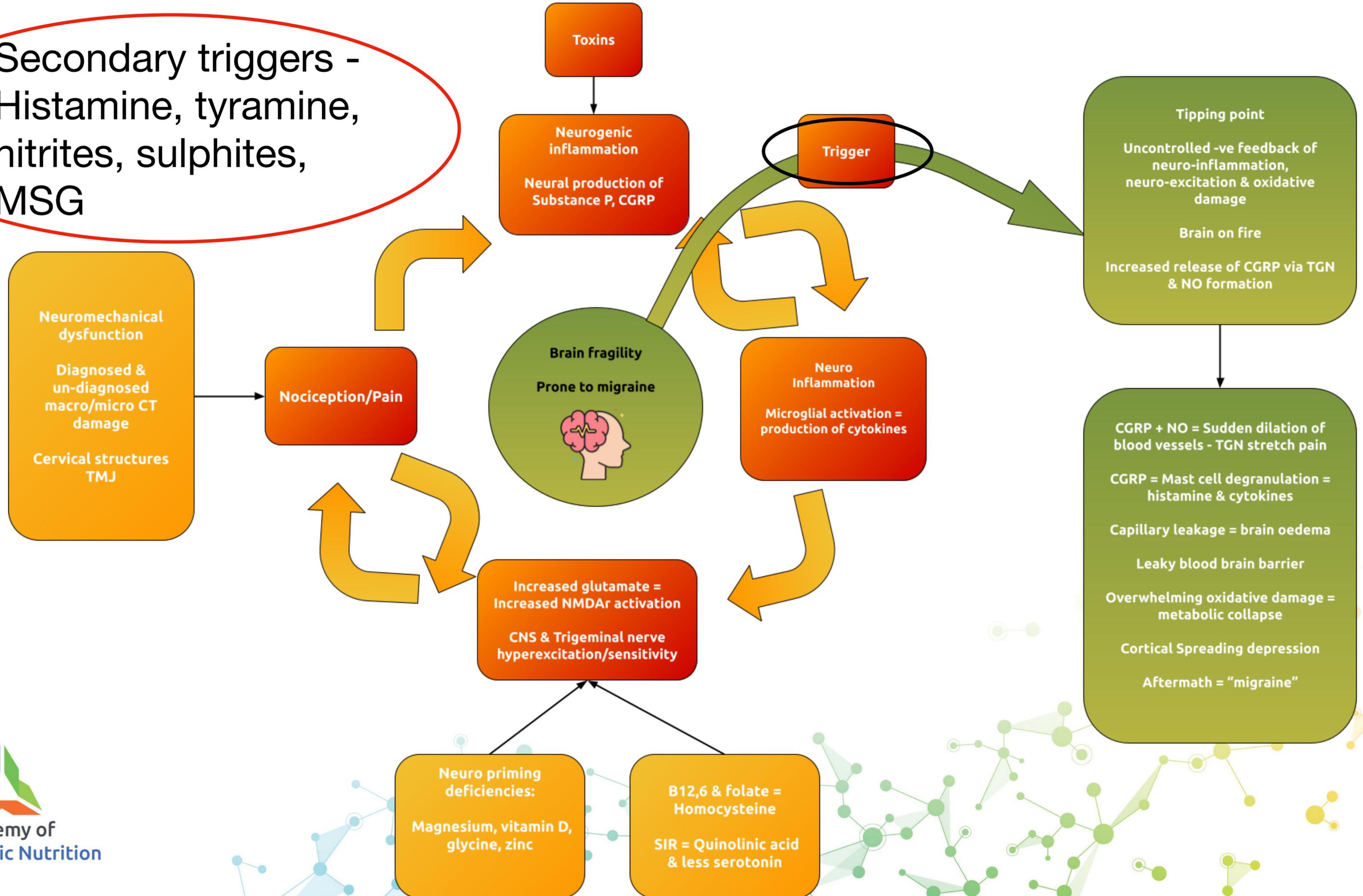
A Change from baseline in mean monthly migraine days



Migraine (and associated conditions) underpinned by mito dysfunction, inflammation and massive oxidative damage - can we ethically leave these in place & treat downstream consequences/symptoms?



- Secondary triggers - Histamine, tyramine, nitrites, sulphites, MSG



Secondary triggers

- Amines - tyramine



- Nitrites



- Sulfites



- MSG

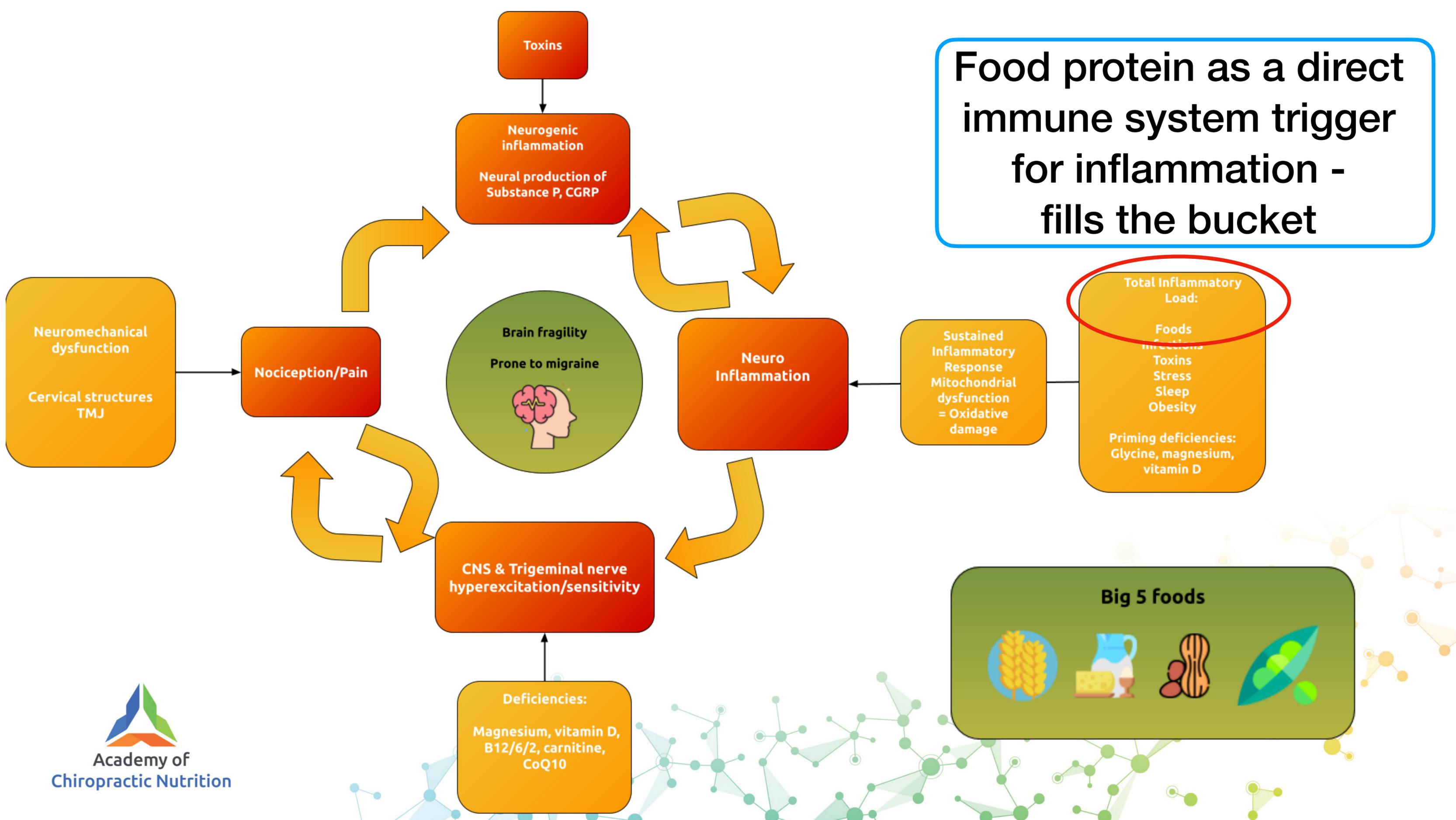


Glutamate:
Primary excitatory
Neurotransmitter

GAD -
B6(P5P)

GABA:
Primary Inhibitory
Neurotransmitter

Food protein as a direct immune system trigger for inflammation - fills the bucket



Clinical point

- Chronic migraine patients are have almost always tried removing foods previously
- Usually based around classic amines or sulphites



Clinical point

- Chronic migraine patients are have almost always tried removing foods previously
- Usually based around classic amines or sulphites



- Check if they did them individually or as a group? Response? and do they avoid them?
- Often have not removed foods based on immune sensitivity - Big 5 +



IS MIGRAINE FOOD ALLERGY?: A Double-blind Controlled Trial of Oligoantigenic Diet Treatment

J Egger, J Wilson, C.M Carter, M.W Turner, J.F Soothill

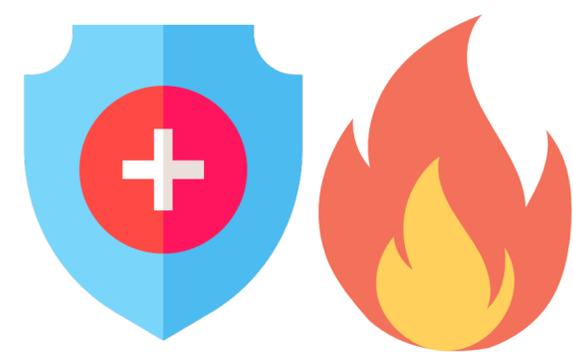
3-4 weeks on one meat, one fruit, one veg, one carb

93% of 88 children with severe frequent migraine recovered on oligoantigenic diets; the causative foods were identified by sequential reintroduction, and the role of the foods provoking migraine was established by a double-blind controlled trial in 40 of the children. Most patients responded to several foods. Many foods were involved,

TABLE I—ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

| | Patients completing oligoantigenic diet (88) | | Patients completing trial (40) | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Before diet | On diet | Group AP | Group PA |
| Abdominal pain, diarrhoea, flatulence | 61 | 8 | 14 | 19 |
| Behaviour disorder | 41 | 5 | 12 | 16 |
| Aches in limbs | 41 | 7 | 12 | 17 |
| Fits | 14* | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Permanent neurological signs | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Rhinitis | 34 | 15 | 5 | 9 |
| Recurrent mouth ulcers | 15 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Vaginal discharge | 11 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Asthma | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Eczema | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

*Sometimes coinciding with headaches in all 14: 9 had generalised or partial seizures, coinciding with headaches in all but 1.



associated symptoms aka “co-morbidities”

TABLE III—NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN WHOM FOODS CAUSED SYMPTOMS*

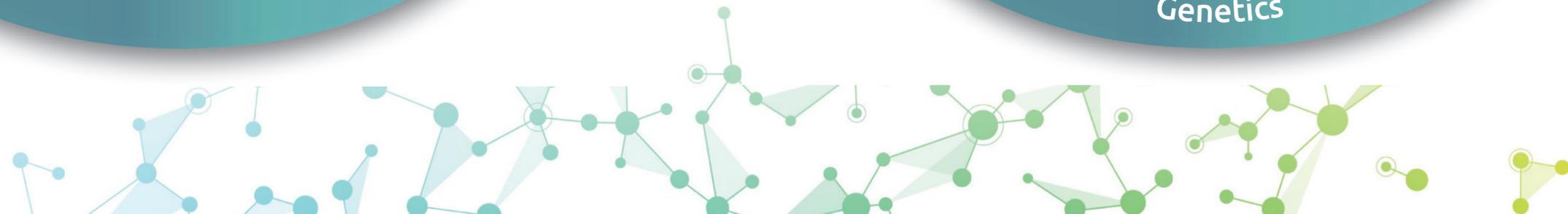
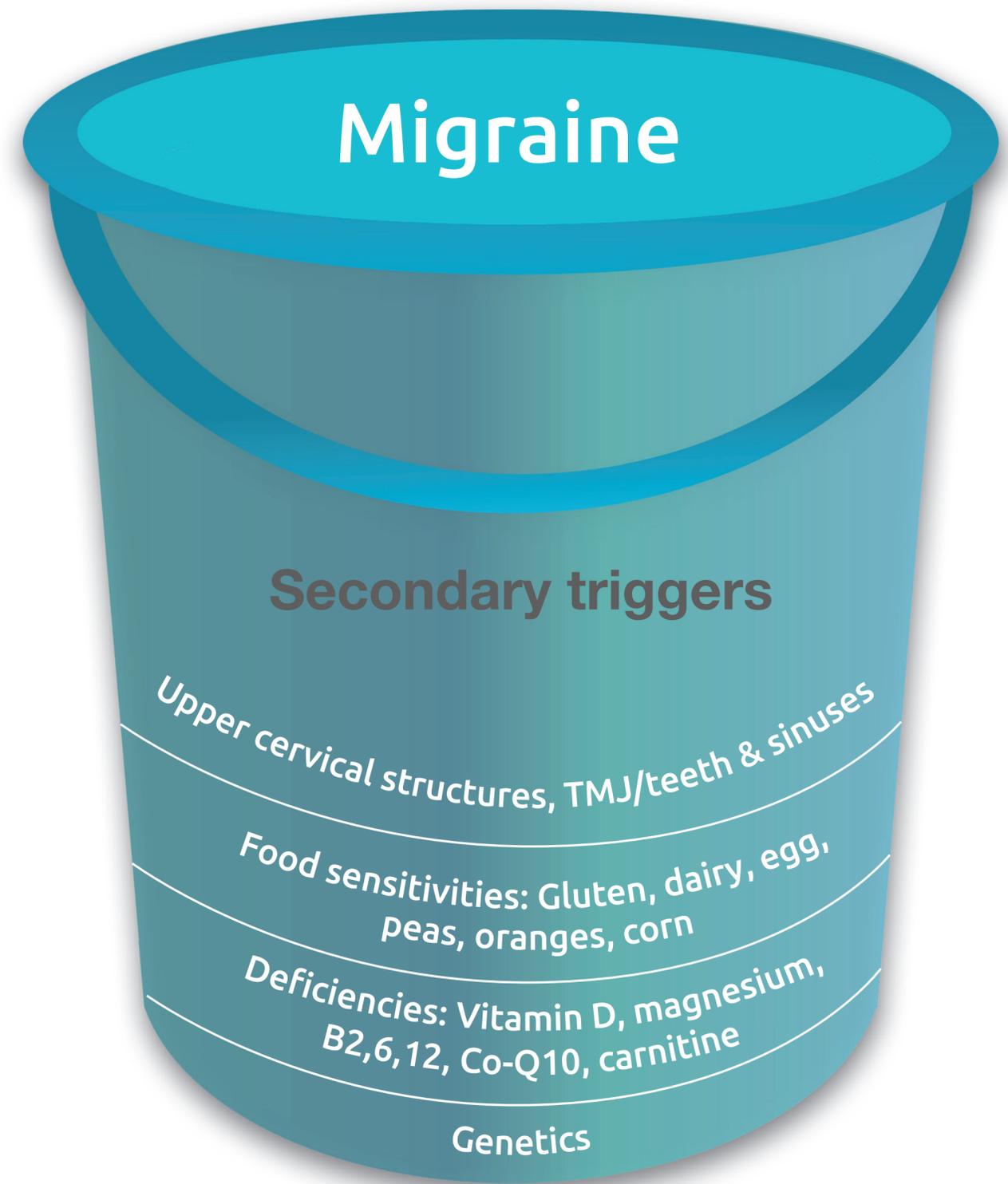
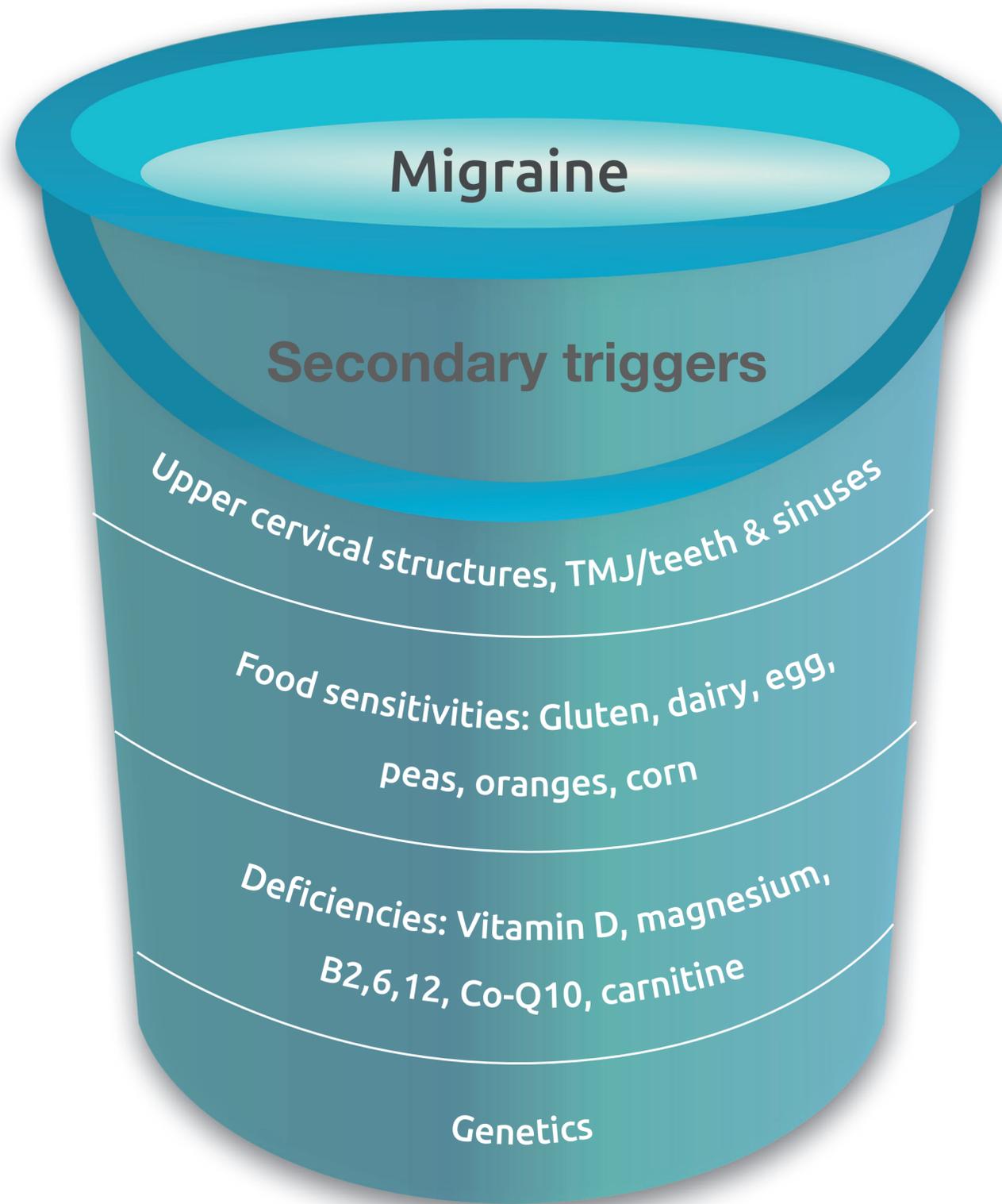
| Food | n | Food | n | Food | n | Food | n |
|--------------|----|-------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------------|---|
| Cows' milk | 27 | Soya | 7 | White wheat flour | 3 | Vegetable oils | 2 |
| Egg | 24 | Tea | 7 | Artificial milk substitute | 3 | Lentils | 2 |
| Chocolate | 22 | Oats | 6 | Banana | 3 | Peas | 2 |
| Orange | 21 | Goats' milk | 6 | Strawberries | 3 | Ice cream | 2 |
| Wheat | 21 | Coffee | 6 | Melon | 3 | Rabbit | 1 |
| Benzoic acid | 14 | Peanuts | 5 | Carrots | 3 | Dates | 1 |
| Cheese | 13 | Bacon | 4 | Lamb | 2 | Avocado | 1 |
| Tomato | 13 | Potato | 4 | Rice | 2 | Rhubarb | 1 |
| Tartrazine | 12 | Yeast | 4 | Malt | 2 | Leek | 1 |
| Rye | 12 | Mixed nuts | 4 | Sugar | 2 | Lettuce | 1 |
| Fish | 9 | Apple | 4 | Ginger | 2 | Cucumber | 1 |
| Pork | 9 | Peaches | 4 | Honey | 2 | Cauliflower | 1 |
| Beef | 8 | Grapes | 4 | Pineapple | 2 | Mushrooms | 1 |
| Maize | 8 | Chicken | 3 | | | Runner beans | 1 |



TABLE IV—NON-SPECIFIC PROVOKERS OF MIGRAINE
IN 38 PATIENTS

| | Before diet | On diet |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Exercise | 13 | 1 |
| Trauma | 11 | 1 |
| Emotional | 10 | 0 |
| Perfumes and/or cigarette smoke | 10 | 9 |
| Travel | 9 | 0 |
| Bright light | 5 | 0 |
| Heat | 2 | 1 |
| Noise | 2 | 0 |

- Primary keystone issues for why patients are *"primed"* for migraine
- vs secondary downstream issues that *"trigger"* - stress, bright light, sleep changes, chocolate, wine, hormones
- Genetics tendency partly around methylation and ion transport (membrane stability)



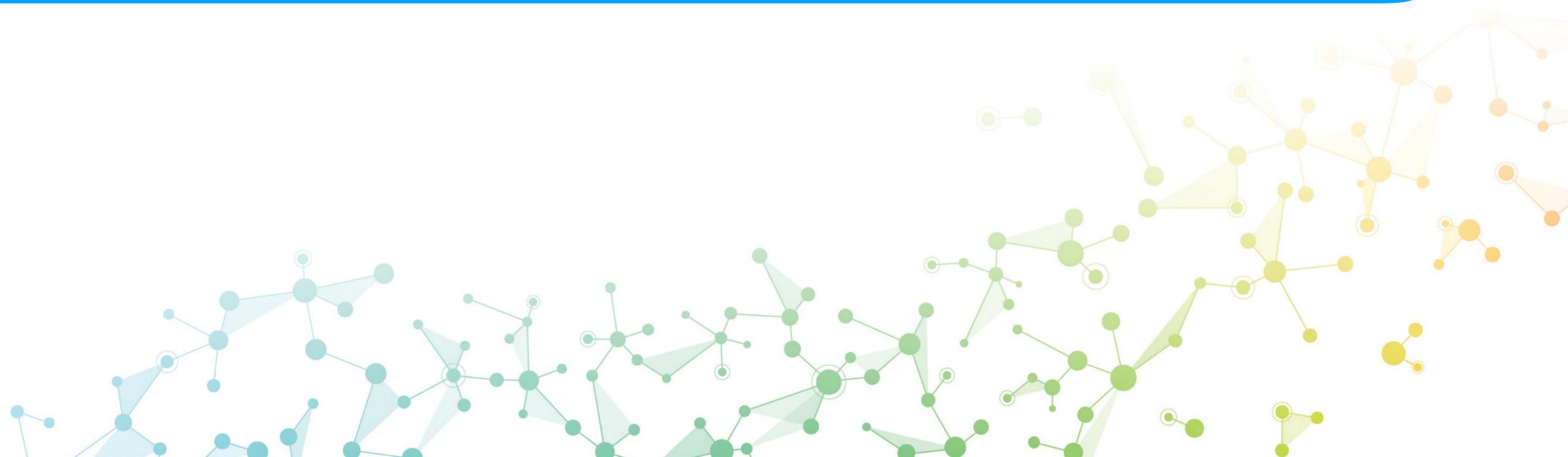
Foods

- Known food “triggers” need to be avoided - usually are but double check it is 100% (“I avoid it as much as I can”)



- Corn, peas, citrus fruits, coffee/tea,
- chocolate, beans, yeast
- Or blood test

Supplementation for migraine



Level 1

**Broad spec multi nutrient support - Foundational vits
ADEK, BC, & supporting minerals
(One a day Multi essential)**

**Magnesium 450-600 mg with extra B6 45-60 mg
(Magnesium Plus x 3-4 daily)**

**Vit D 5000 iu daily total
(Vit D/K2 sublingual)**

**B2 (riboflavin)
350 mg (combined daily total 400 mg)**

Co Q 10 200mg

Acetyl - L - Carnitine 2000 mg

B12 - 1000 mcg daily Hydroxo or methyl (sublingual)

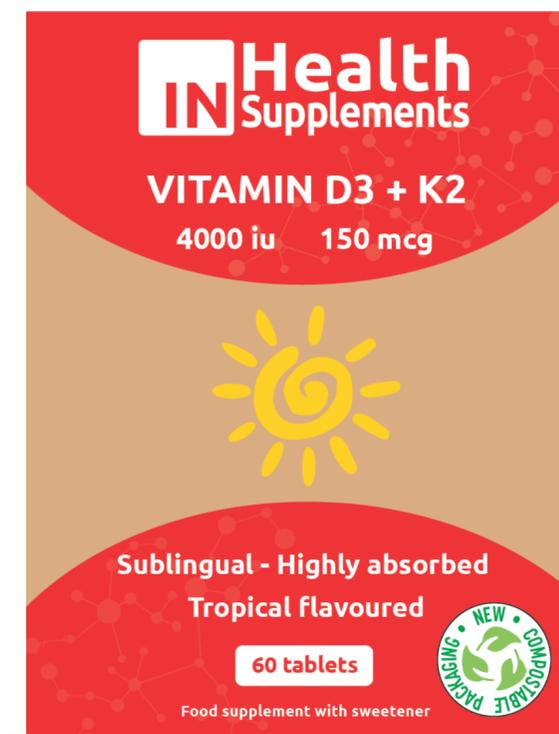
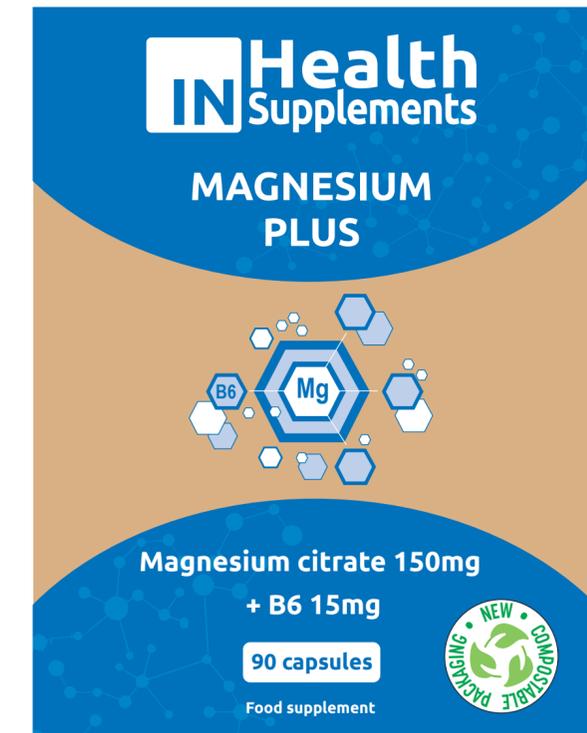
**Foods - Complete avoidance of known triggers or trial
of classic triggers**

**Plus Big 5 & potentially peas, citrus fruit, beans, corn,
yeast, tea/coffee**

IgG blood test

Intro 2-5 day modified fast (lemon & maple syrup)

Any individual consideration from Phase 1



**+ 350 mg B2
+ 200 mg Coq10**

www.inhealthsupplements.co.uk

Carnitine
X3 RCT's

- 300mg carnitine RCT: no significant difference to placebo group but both showed clinical difference from baseline
- 500mg carnitine with 30 mg CoQ10: 50% reduction in severity & frequency

Magnesium

- Multiple studies: Serum magnesium is an independent factor for migraines & patients with migraine have lower serum levels of magnesium during the migraines & between the attacks compared with healthy individuals
- X2 RCT's 600mg Mg citrate = 40-50% reduction in frequency & severity

Vitamin D

Vitamin B2 Rib

B6, B12 and folate combinations

Vitamin B6

Folate

Vitamin B12

Homocysteine

Hydroxo B12

Magnesium

- Multiple studies: Serum magnesium is an independent factor for migraines & patients with migraine have lower serum levels of magnesium during the migraines & between the attacks compared with healthy individuals
- X2 RCT's 600mg Mg citrate = 40-50% reduction in frequency & severity

The effects of magnesium prophylaxis in migraine without aura

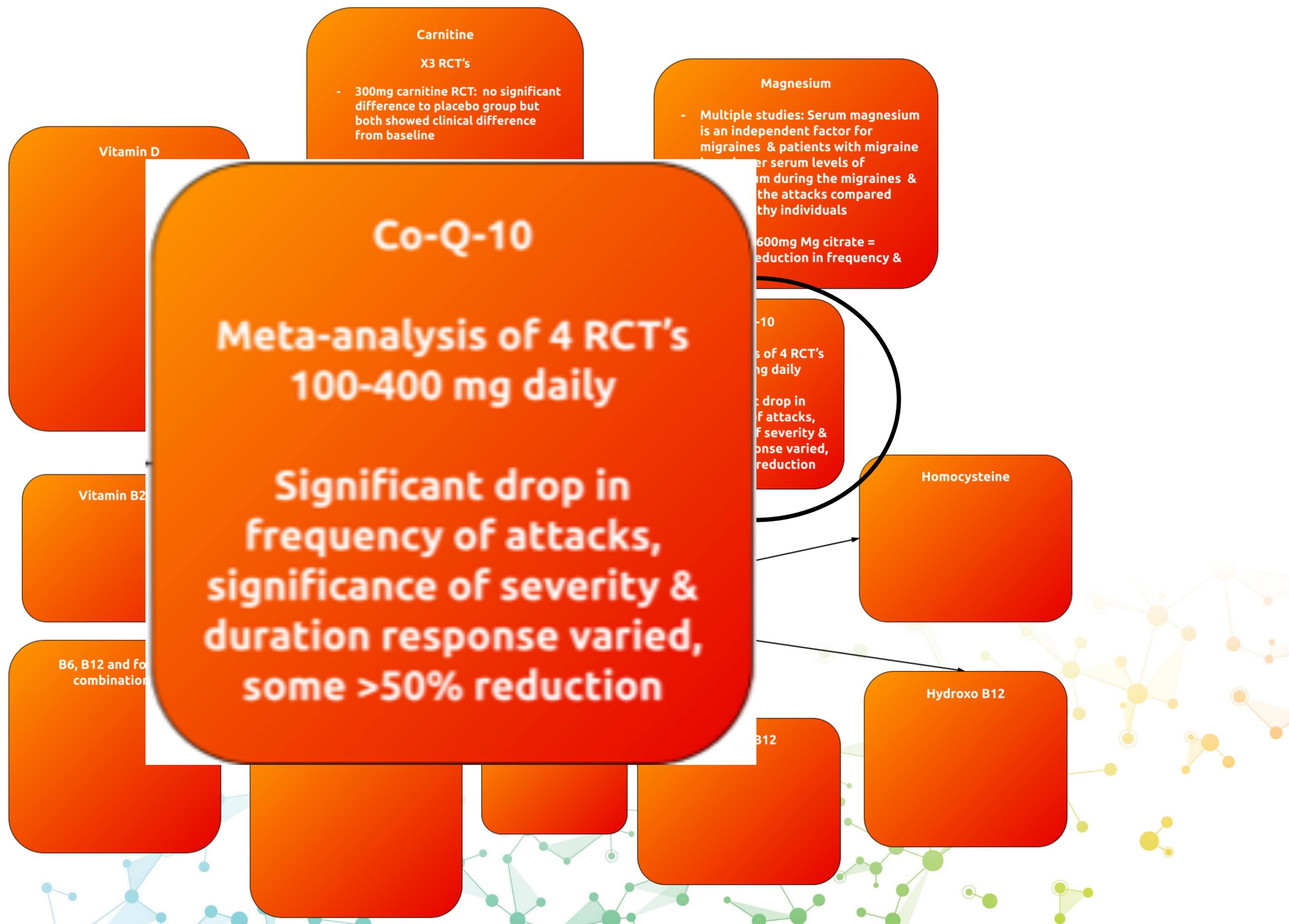
Magnesium Research 2008; 21 (2): 101-8

Emel Köseoglu¹, Abdullah Talashioğlu¹, Ali Saffet Gönül², Mustafa Kula¹

| | Before treatment | After treatment | | p |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-----|---------|
| Mg treatment group attack frequency Median (min-max) | 3.0 (2-5) | 2.0 (0-3) | 50% | < 0.001 |
| Mg treatment group VAS score Mean ± SD | 7.57 ± 0.86 | 4.00 ± 1.53 | 47% | < 0.001 |
| Placebo treatment group attack frequency Median (min-max) | 3.5 (2-5) | 3.0 (2-5) | | < 0.05 |
| Placebo treatment group VAS score Median (min-max) | 7.0 (6-8) | 7.0 (5-8) | | > 0.05 |

Mg treatment group n = 30 Placebo treatment group n = 10.

The average intensity of the attacks were recorded using a 10 cm Visual Analogue Scale (VAS).



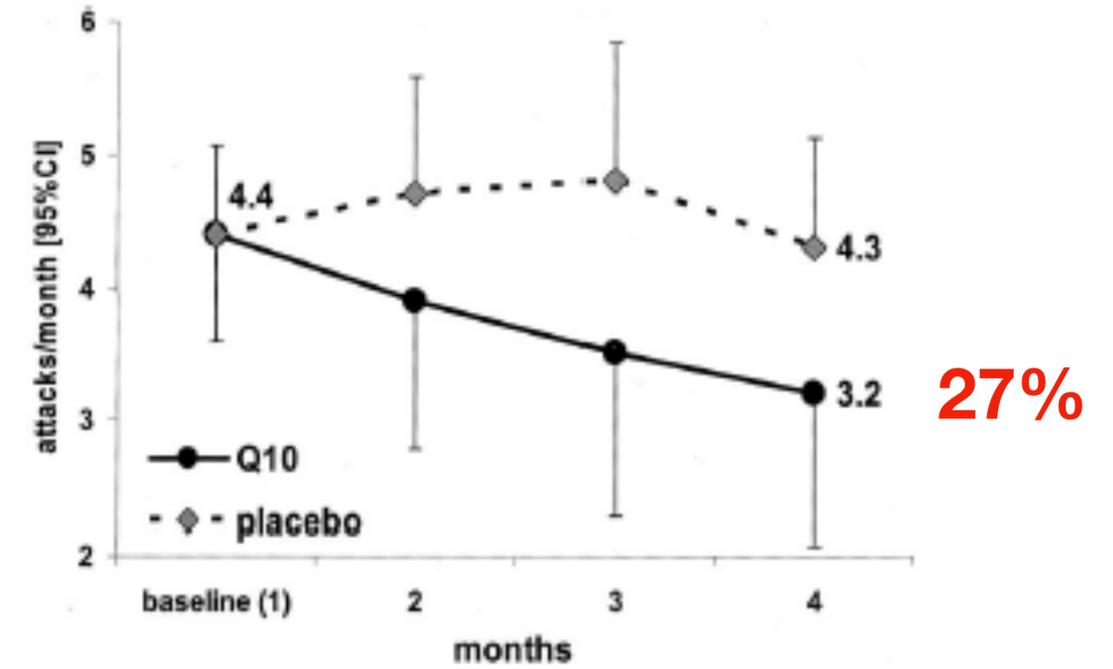


Efficacy of coenzyme Q10 in migraine prophylaxis: A randomized controlled trial

Abstract—Riboflavin, which improves energy metabolism similarly to coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10), is effective in migraine prophylaxis. We compared CoQ10 (3 × 100 mg/day) and placebo in 42 migraine patients in a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial. CoQ10 was superior to placebo for attack-frequency, headache-days and days-with-nausea in the third treatment month and well tolerated; 50%-responder-rate for attack frequency was 14.4% for placebo and 47.6% for CoQ10 (number-needed-to-treat: 3). CoQ10 is efficacious and well tolerated.

NEUROLOGY 2005;64:713–715

P.S. Sándor, MD; L. Di Clemente, MD; G. Coppola, MD; U. Saenger; A. Fumal, MD; D. Magis, MD; L. Seidel, MSc; R.M. Agosti, MD; and J. Schoenen, MD, PhD



Effectiveness of coenzyme Q10 in prophylactic treatment of migraine headache: an open-label, add-on, controlled trial

Ali Shoeibi¹ · Nahid Olfati¹ · Mohsen Soltani Sabi¹ · Maryam Salehi² · Sara Mali¹ · Mahsa Akbari Oryani³

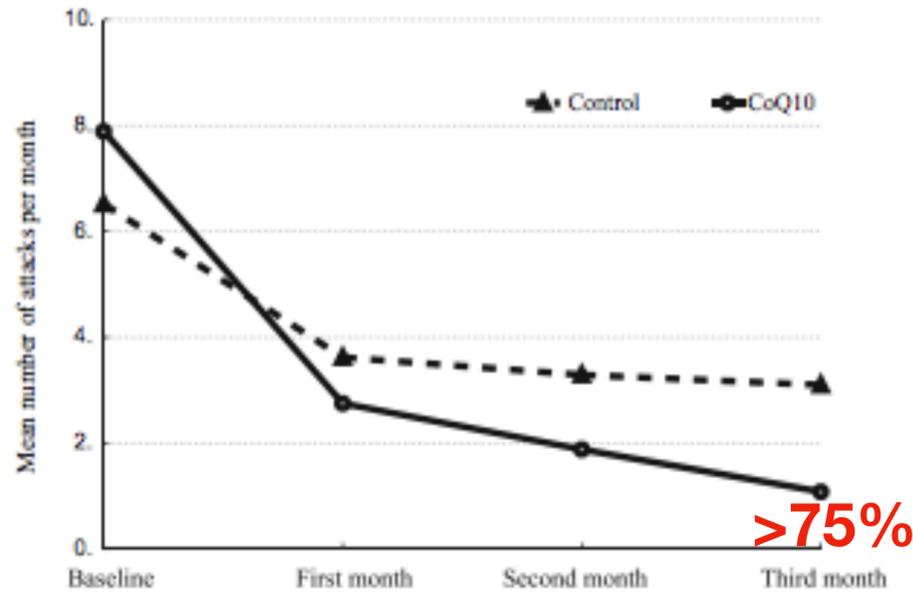


Fig. 2 Trend of reduction of mean number of attacks per month during trial in the CoQ10 and control groups

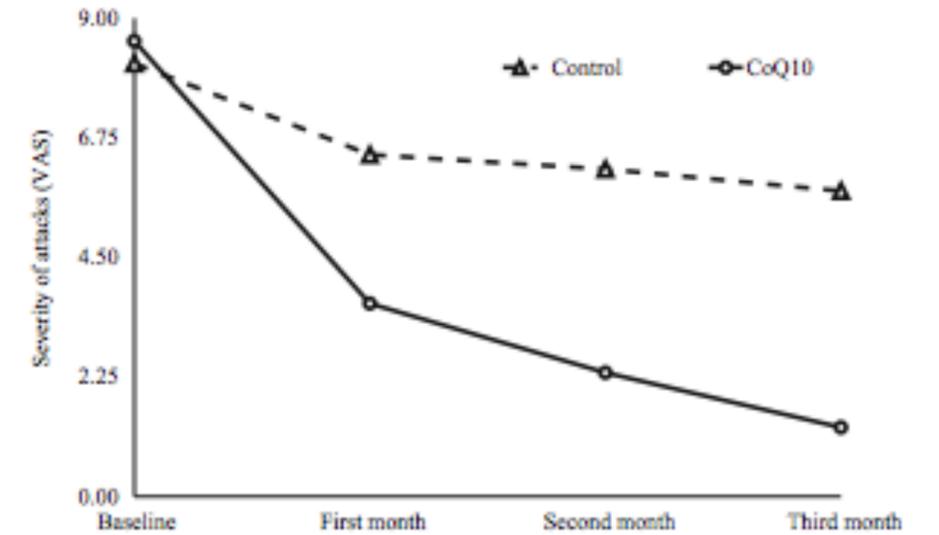


Fig. 3 Trend of reduction of attack severity during trial in the CoQ10 and control groups

Carnitine

X3 RCT's

- 300mg carnitine RCT: no significant

Magnesium

Studies: Serum magnesium independent factor for attacks & patients with migraine have lower serum levels of magnesium during the migraines & in the attacks compared to healthy individuals

600mg Mg citrate = reduction in frequency & severity

Q-10

Analysis of 4 RCT's 300mg daily

Significant drop in frequency of attacks, severity & response varied, 50% reduction

Homocysteine

Hydroxo B12

B12

Vitamin D

Meta-analysis: Lowers vit D in migraine sufferers vs healthy controls

RCT with patients averaging 85 nmol/L given 4000 iu or placebo = >50% reduction in frequency & total number of days

RCT 2000 iu
Approx 35% drop in frequency & disability
Reduced CGRP

Vitamin

Meta-analysis: 1000mg vitamin D in migraine sufferers vs healthy controls

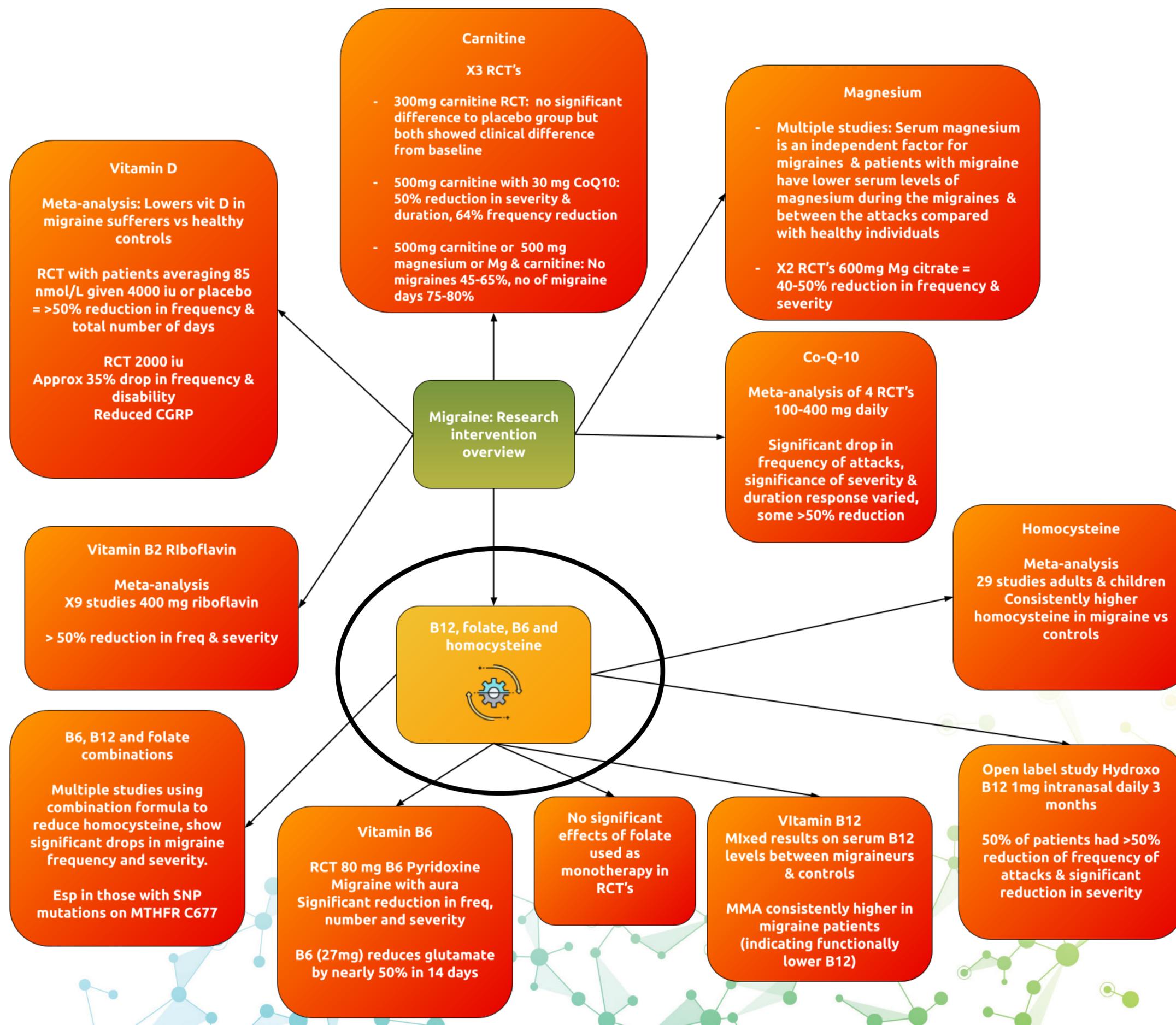
RCT with patients averaging 85 nmol/L given 4000 iu or placebo = >50% reduction in frequency & total number of days

RCT 2000 iu
Approx 35% drop in frequency & disability
Reduced CGRP

Vitamin

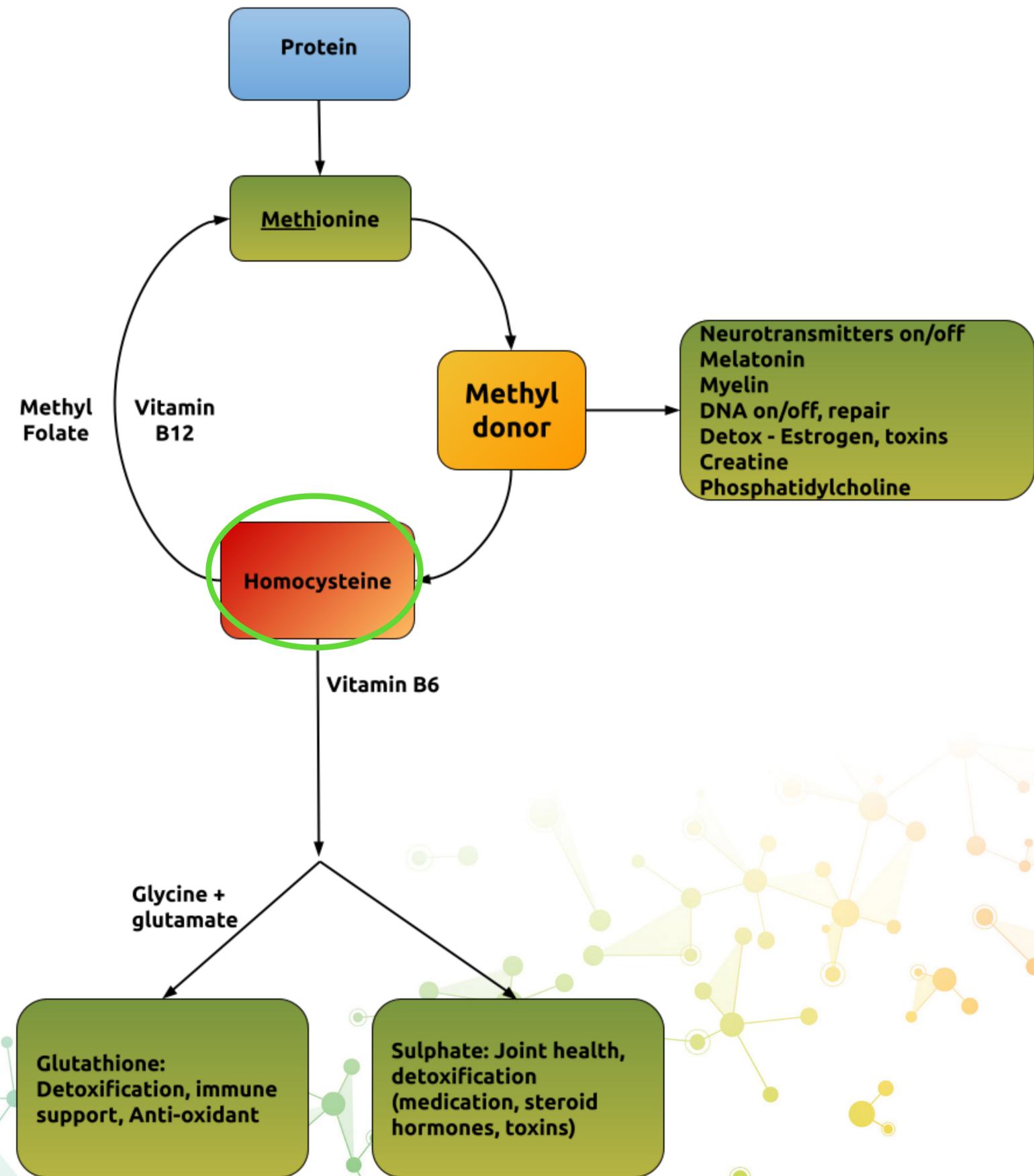
B6, B12 and
combinations





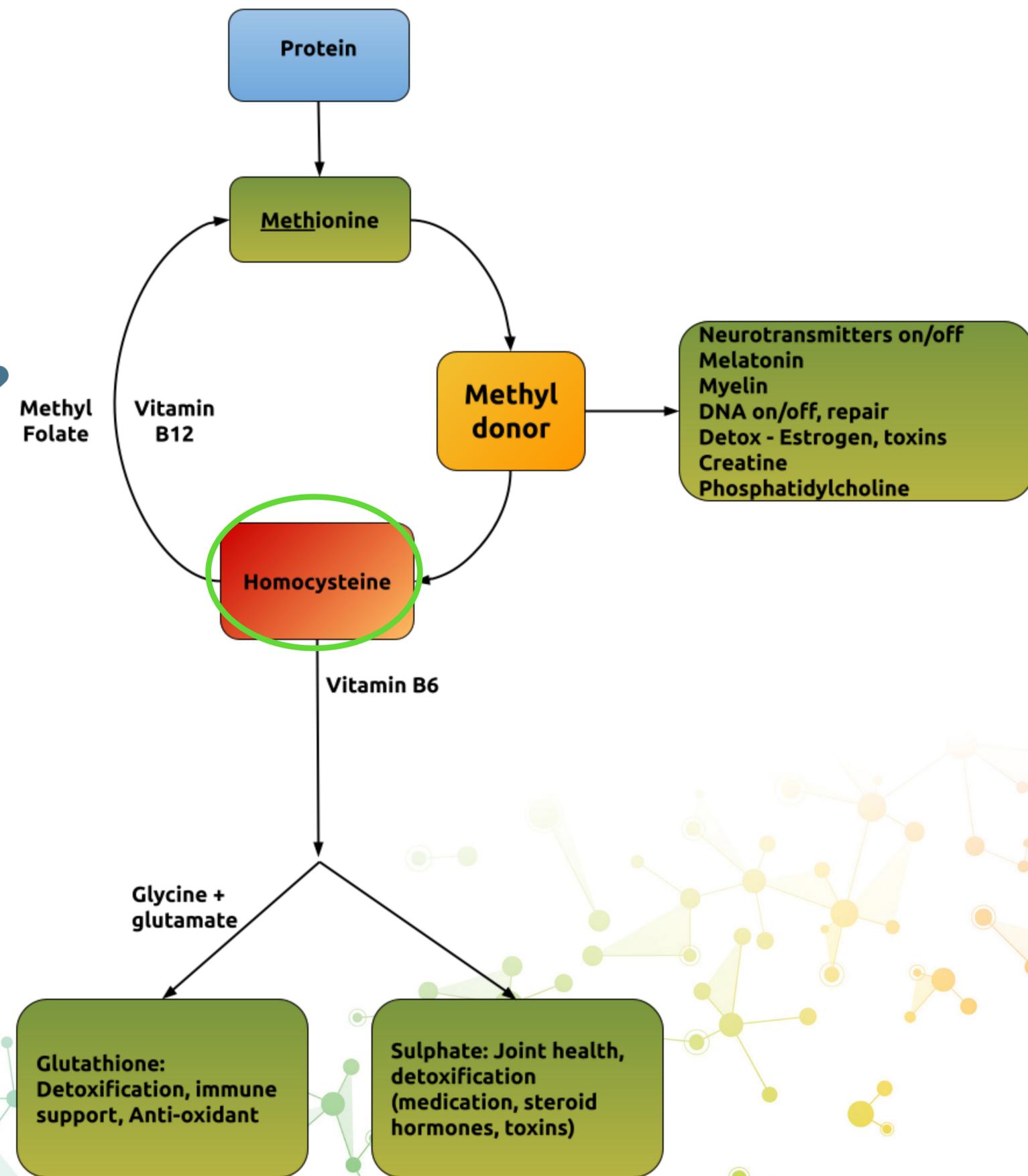
Methylation & Homocysteine

- 🔥 pro-inflammatory
- Trigger of hyper excitation of nervous system

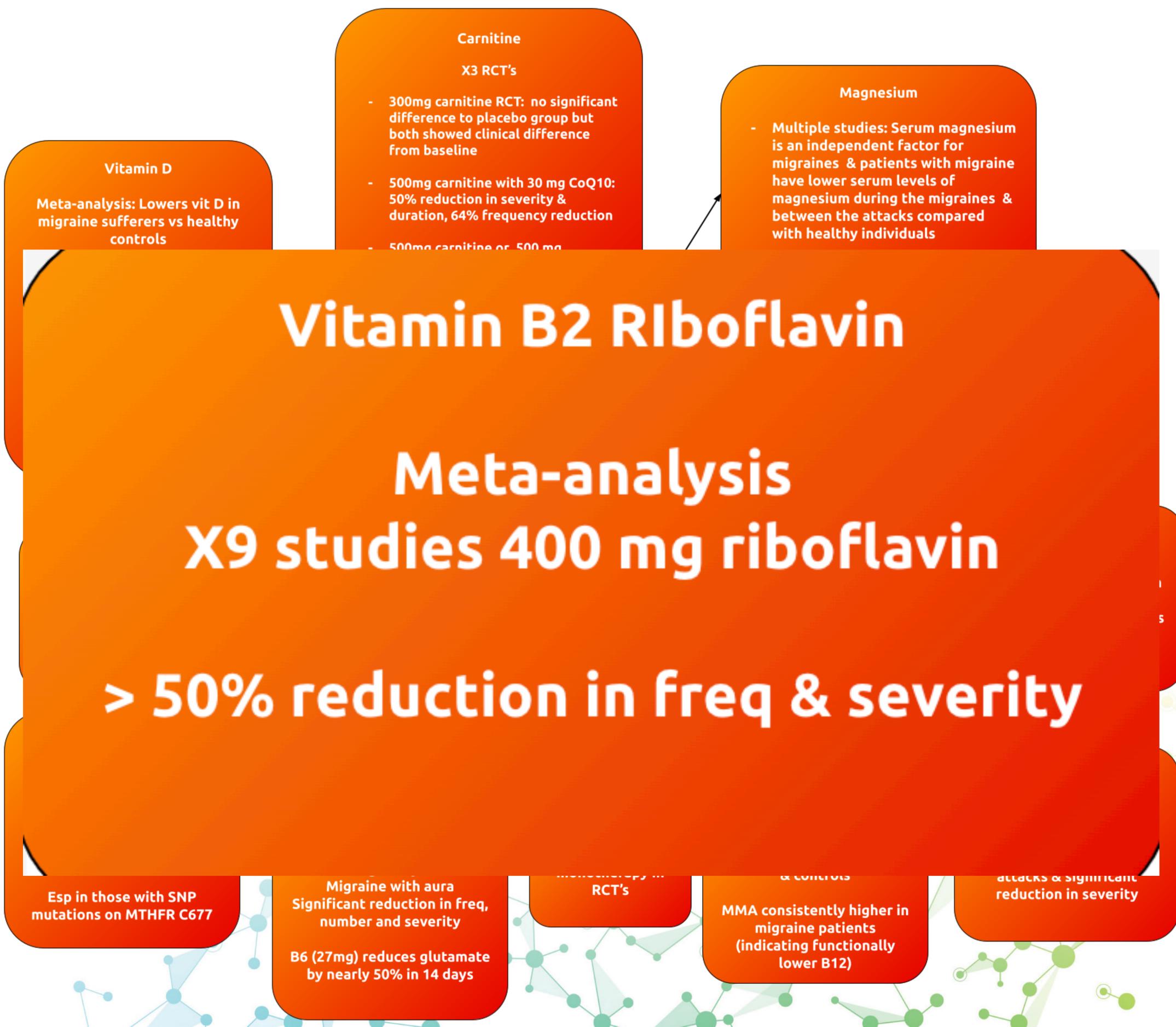


Methylation & Homocysteine

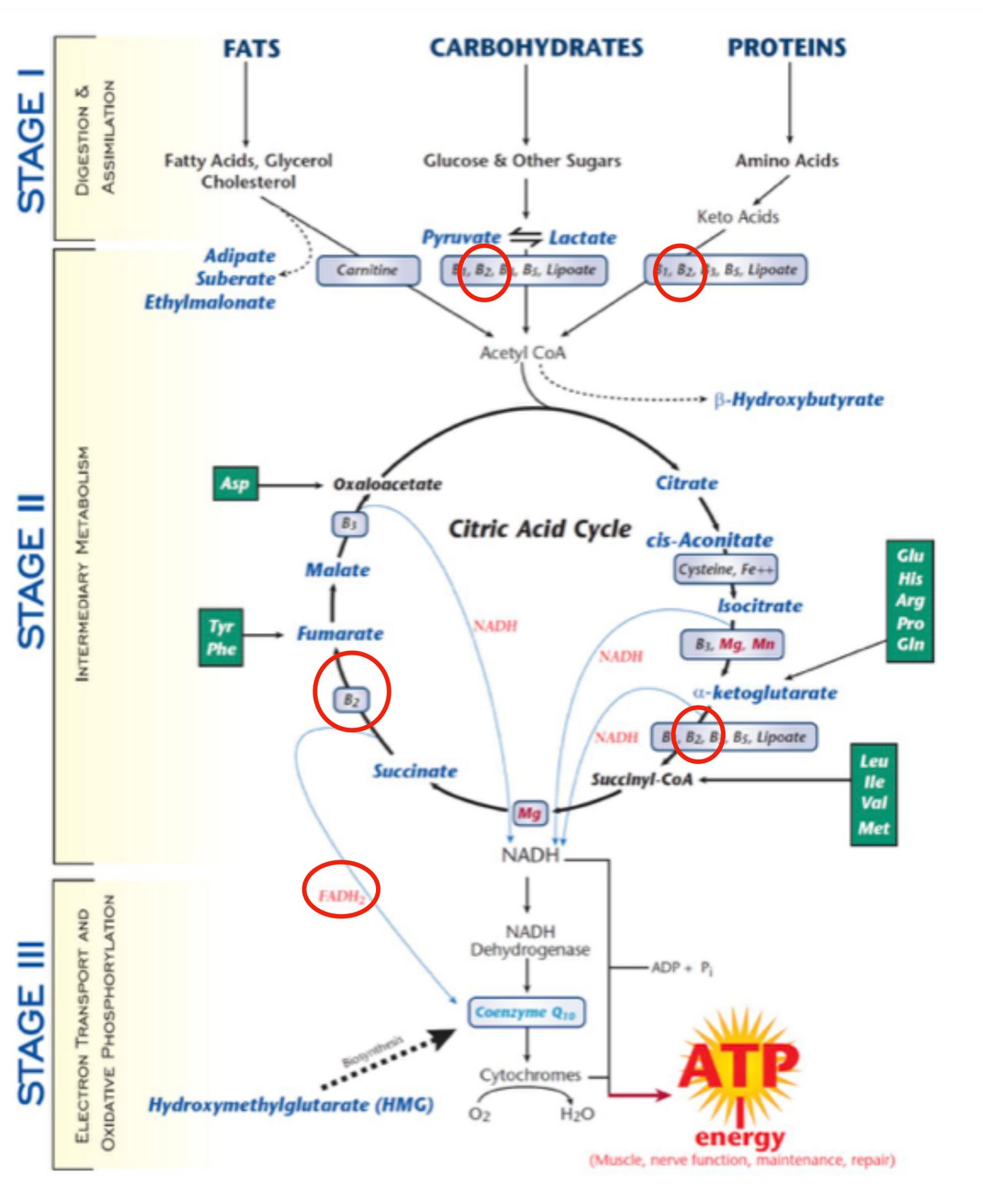
Genetic issues around production of active/methyl folate underpin a lot of genetics/ family hx of migraine



B2
RDA 1.4 mg



B2 mechs: Improved mito function



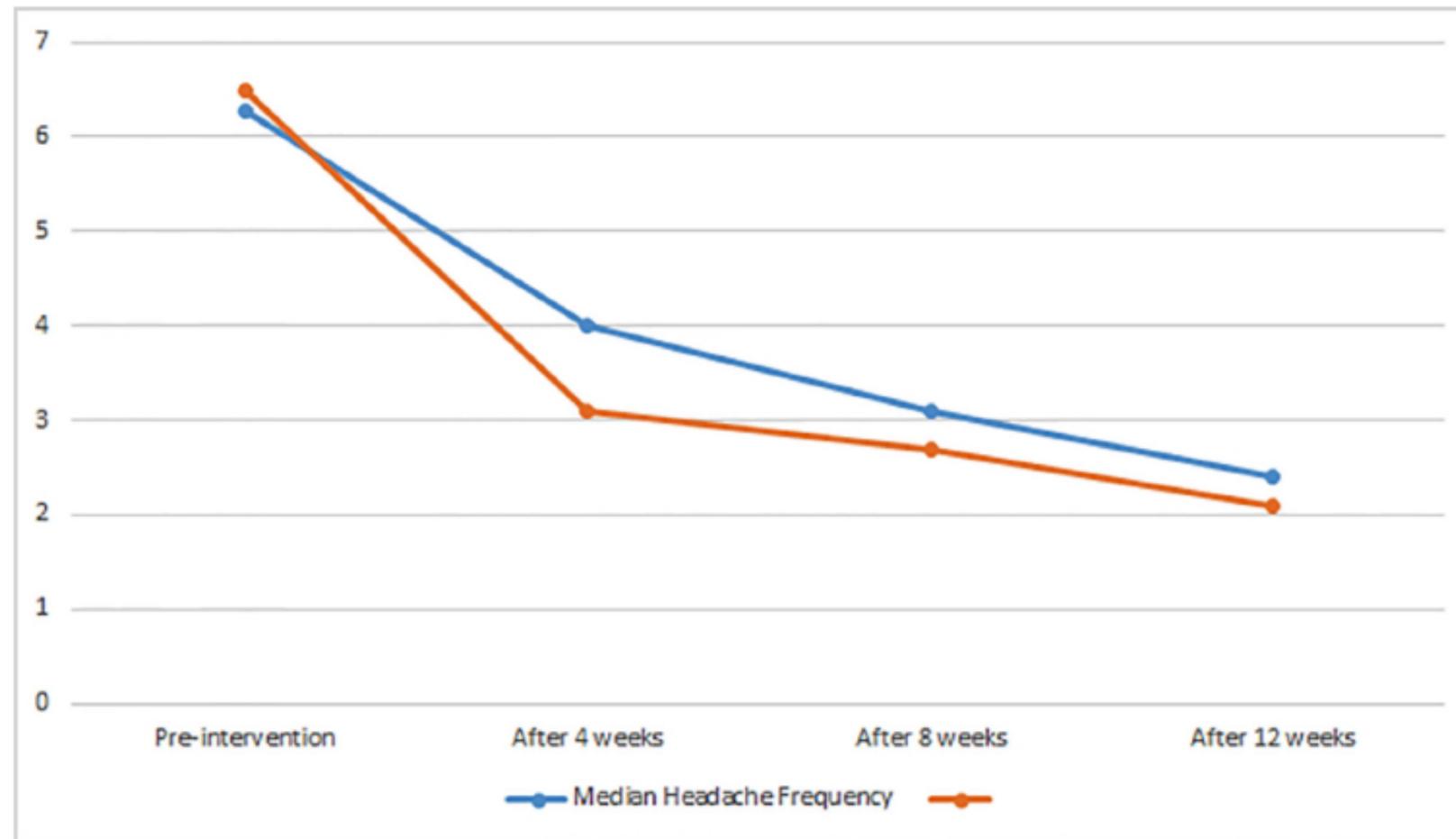


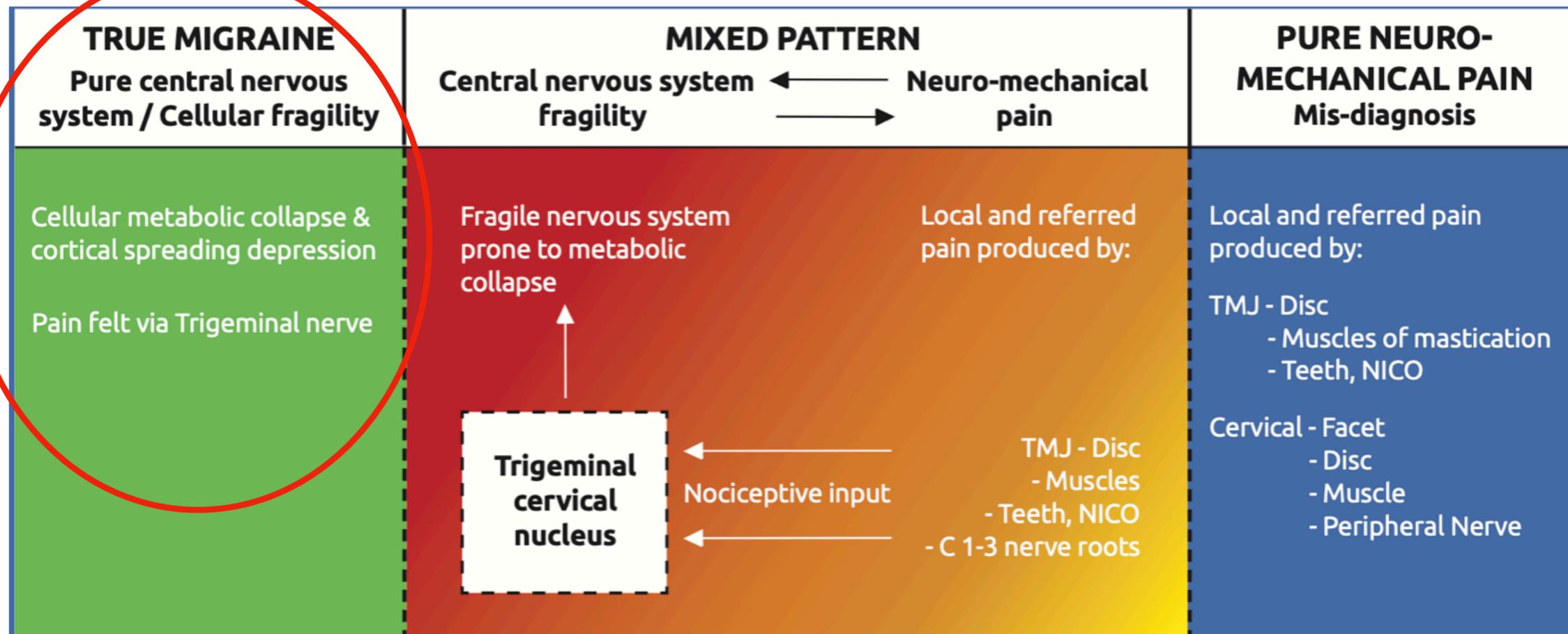
Figure 1. Changes in the frequency of headaches in the two groups, i.e., group 1 (vitamin B2 group) and group 2 (sodium valproate group)

Also, the duration of headaches decreased from about 15.1 ± 7.1 to 4.2 ± 2.6 hr/month in group 1 (vitamin B2 group) and from 16.2 ± 10.6 to 8.2 ± 4.7 hr/month in group 2 (sodium valproate group). Although there was a greater reduction in group 1 (vitamin B2 group), the difference was not statistically significant. Moreover, the

iNSiGHT

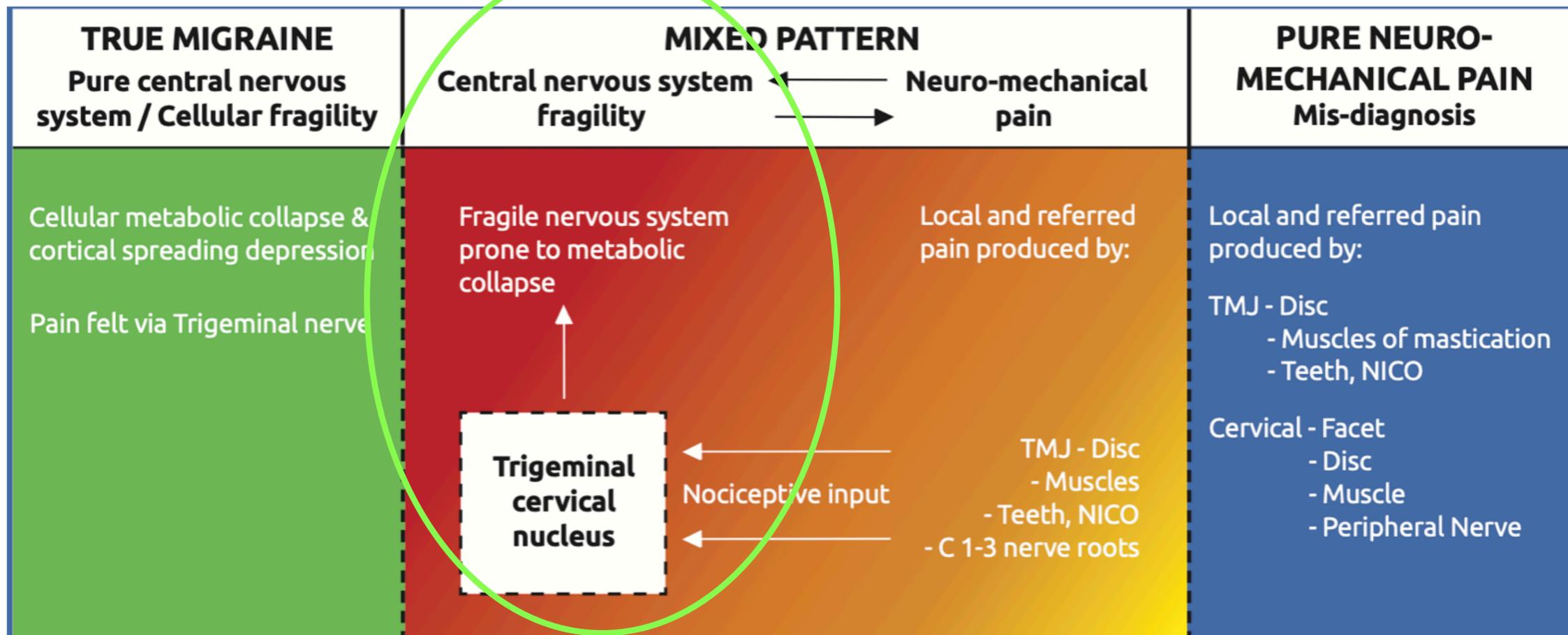


- Migraine with aura - typically are more likely to be pure “true” migraine with significant deficiencies, food sensitivities & genetic tendencies and will respond well to nutrition/supplements & may have less NM involvement





- Migraine without aura, higher chance of a mixed pattern with fragile CNS plus TMJ/Cx contribution to nervous system fragility



The effects of vitamin D supplementation on interictal serum levels of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) in episodic migraine patients: post hoc analysis of a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial

Table 3 Changes in number of headache days, and migraine disability scores before and after supplementation with vitamin D or placebo in episodic migraine patients with/without aura

| | Study sub-groups | | | | P value* |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Patients with migraine with aura | | Patients with migraine without aura | | |
| | Vitamin D | Placebo | Vitamin D | Placebo | |
| Number of Headache Days per month | | | | | |
| Baseline | 10.58 (3.67) ^{ab} | 7.75 (3.86) | 6.81 (2.43) ^a | 7.67 (3.29) ^b | 0.008 |
| After the trial | 6.00 (3.45) | 7.50 (3.32) | 4.63 (2.40) ^a | 7.17 (4.11) ^a | 0.029 |
| Changes | -4.58 (3.76) ^{ab} | -0.25 (3.05) ^a | -2.09 (2.27) | -0.10 (2.91) ^b | 0.000 |
| P value [#] | 0.001 | 0.801 | < 0.001 | 0.868 | |
| Migraine Related Disability (MIDAS score) | | | | | |
| Baseline | 40.00 (26.38) | 37.90 (18.53) | 24.81 (10.80) | 36.53 (22.75) | 0.057 |
| After the trial | 23.08 (24.42) | 42.90 (25.15) ^a | 17.59 (10.94) ^{ab} | 32.46 (16.44) ^b | 0.001 |
| Changes | -16.92 (15.39) ^{ab} | 5.00 (20.18) ^a | -7.22 (9.25) | -1.46 (12.20) ^b | 0.001 |
| P value [#] | 0.002 | 0.453 | < 0.001 | 0.547 | |

Data are presented as mean (standard deviation)

Alphabets represent significant differences between each variable and two other variables, calculated by Bonferroni test (post-hoc)

*One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)

Paired sample t-test



- Late onset migraine >40's with no childhood hx or family hx (esp without aura) - may lack genetic predisposition via methylation - thus less responsive to mitochondrial manipulation with B2/Coq10/carnitine/B12.



- Late onset migraine >40's with no childhood hx or family hx (esp without aura) - may lack genetic predisposition via methylation - thus less responsive to mitochondrial manipulation with B2/B12.
- Increase suspicion of significant deficiency from medication or loss of hormones, or toxins (mercury - teeth, fish etc)
- and/or TMJ/dental - look for history of TMD, "*tension headaches*" (temporalis pain), significant dental work changing occlusion - misdiagnosis and/or input to TGN-Cx nucleus
- and/or cervicogenic h/a misdiagnosed and/or cervical input to TGN

Migraine screening protocol

Personal history

Colic as a baby
Migraine as a child
Abdominal migraine
Cyclical vomiting syndrome

Significant mental health issues previously (Inflammation & serotonin/quinolinic acid)
+ve use of SSRI
Insomnia

Vegan/vegetarian (reduced nutritional intake)

IBS, IBD, coeliac/gluten, reflux/heartburn (reduced absorption & foods sensitivities)

Fibromyalgia

TMD & significant dental intervention (TGN)

Head & neck trauma

Family history

Migraine

Methylation & inflammation genes:
Early onset or high frequency

- Dementia
- Stroke, MI
- Osteoporosis
- Cancer

Mental health - bipolar, psychosis, schizophrenic

B12 deficiency/Pernicious anaemia

Bowel disorders - IBD, coeliac/gluten, IBS

Medication

Statins - CoQ10

PPI - Minerals, B vits, protein/amino acids

Metformin - B12

Positive use of triptans -
Low serotonin (5-HTP)

Migraine protocol

**Screen personal & family history
plus medication**

**Screen symptoms - True migraine vs
Cx/TMJ/peripheral nerve or mixed
pattern**

**Physical examination - Spinal
screening, cranial/TMJ & occlusion**

**Determine areas & level of severity
of dysfunction**

NM care as appropriate

TMD - Loss of posterior molar height

Loss of molars



Very old and worn down denture



“flat” teeth line = anterior interference

falling in teeth



Migraine protocol overview

Screen personal & family history
plus medication

Screen symptoms - True migraine vs
Cx/TMJ/peripheral nerve or mixed
pattern

Physical examination - Spinal
screening, cranial/TMJ & occlusion

Determine areas & level of severity
of dysfunction

NM care as appropriate

Level 1 metabolic care

- Supplements
- Foods

- Sleep

Level 2

- Supplements
-

Any bespoke issues from
phase 2 that may be
relevant

Level 1

**Broad spec multi nutrient support - Foundational vits
ADEK, BC, & supporting minerals
(One a day Multi essential)**

**Magnesium 450-600 mg with extra B6 45-60 mg
(Magnesium Plus x 3-4 daily)**

**Vit D 5000 iu daily total
(Vit D/K2 sublingual)**

**B2 (riboflavin)
350 mg (combined daily total 400 mg)**

Co Q 10 200mg

Acetyl - L - Carnitine 2000 mg

B12 - 1000 mcg daily Hydroxo or methyl (sublingual)

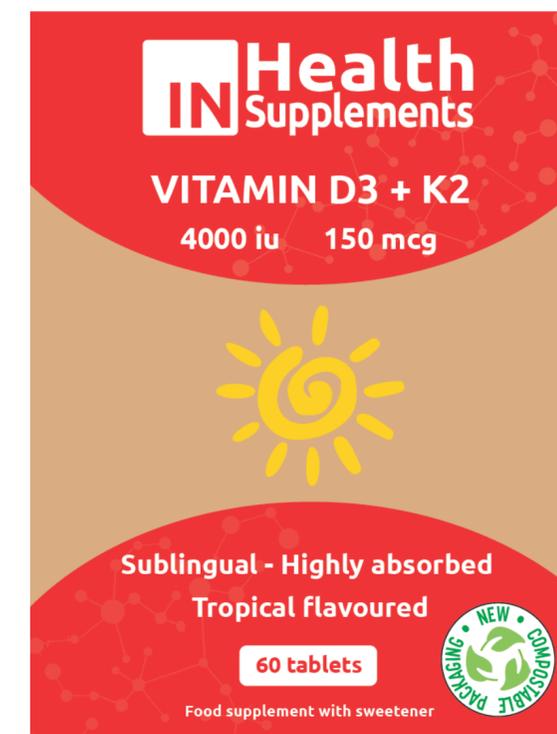
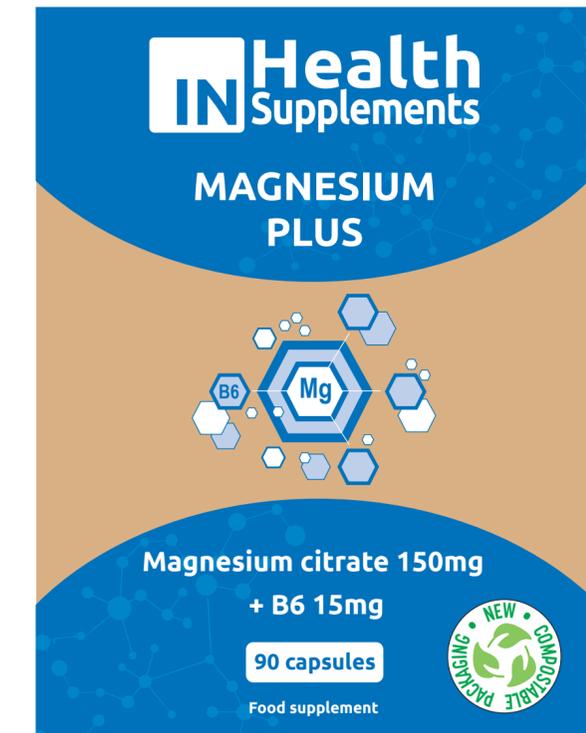
**Foods - Complete avoidance of known triggers or trial
of classic triggers**

**Plus Big 5 & potentially peas, citrus fruit, beans, corn,
yeast, tea/coffee**

IgG blood test

Intro 2-5 day modified fast (lemon & maple syrup)

Any individual consideration from Phase 1



**+ 350 mg B2
+ 200 mg Coq10**

Foods

- Known food “triggers” need to be avoided - usually are but double check it is 100% (“I avoid it as much as I can”)

Big 5 foods



- Corn, peas, citrus fruits, coffee/tea,
- chocolate, beans, yeast
- Or blood test

1 month trial (ish)

- Most research trials run 3 months with full results then assessed
- 3 months of supplements can be off putting cost wise & migraine patients are quite sceptical & patients in general tend to be impatient (medical model of quick relief)

1 month trial (ish)

- Most research trials run 3 months with full results then assessed
- 3 months of supplements can be off putting cost wise & migraine patients are quite sceptical & patients in general tend to be impatient (medical model of quick relief)
- Selling the higher levels of supplements & cost as a 1 month trial avoids subconscious concerns about cost in long term - *“it’s not forever”*
- A trend is all we want to see for  to continue

QUESTIONS?



w.inhealthsupplements.co.uk



Academy of
Chiropractic Nutrition

w.academyofchiropracticnutrition.com

Case study - March 2017

- 65 yo male, currently daily headache/migraine 7/10 av, since 1980's on and off, loc: R forehead
- Neck pain/stiffness
- AF - stress, driving, can wake with it, eating
- CT/MRI NAD
- Coeliac Dx 2 yrs ago - "mostly gluten free", B12 injections for 13 months now stopped
- Meds: Losartan, Family Hx: Sister MS 33 yo

Exam

- Cx rom L rot 45, R 90
- TMJ - significant early protrusion with opening (abnormal), 40 mm max
- Anterior temporalis TP's = h/a R forehead, upper cx = h/a
- No lower R molars (removed in Navy in 1980's)
- Meersseman test +ve MAJOR

Working Dx

- TMD w R temporalis myofascial pain referral mis-dx as migraine/ha, cx restriction likely driven by descending TMJ issues
- Likely SIR from non-compliance to GF, leaky gut/poor absorption? Low B12 (stopped injections), dysbiosis very likely
- Get GP notes, conservative care TMJ mob, Myofascial work to temporalis, cx, and SMT/IASMT to cx/tx, SOT/Cranial
- High chance he needs denture for TMD
- **B12 SUBLINGUAL & multi, Vit D/K2/ Mag CITRATE 450MG**

Bloods 2015

Specimen: BLOOD

Taken: 16/04/2015 08:05 Recieved: 16/04/2015 Bone profile

Reasons for Request?:
coeliacs

(KHK) - Tell Patient Normal

! Full blood count - FBC

(KHK) - Within Acceptable Limits

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| ! Haemoglobin estimation | 131 g/L | (135 - 175) |
| Total white cell count | 5 10 ⁹ /L | (4.0 - 11.0) |
| Platelet count | 228 10 ⁹ /L | (150 - 400) |
| ! Red blood cell (RBC) count | 4.18 10 ¹² /L | (4.50 - 6.50) |
| Haematocrit | 0.398 L/L | (0.380 - 0.520) |
| Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) | 95.2 fL | (80 - 100) |
| Mean corpusc. haemoglobin (MCH) | 31.3 pg | (27.0 - 32.0) |
| Mean corpusc. Hb. conc. (MCHC) | 328 g/L | (300 - 358) |
| Red blood cell distribut width | 14.4 | (11.0 - 14.5) |
| Mean platelet volume | 8.6 fL | (6.5 - 20.0) |
| Neutrophil count | 2.4 10 ⁹ /L | (2.0 - 7.5) |
| Lymphocyte count | 2.1 10 ⁹ /L | (1.5 - 4.0) |
| Monocyte count | 0.4 10 ⁹ /L | (0.2 - 0.8) |
| Eosinophil count | 0.1 10 ⁹ /L | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Serum calcium | 2.21 mmol/L | (2.2 - 2.6) |
| Serum albumin | 38 g/L | (35 - 50) |
| Serum inorganic phosphate | 1.01 mmol/L | (0.8 - 1.5) |
| Serum alkaline phosphatase | 38 u/L | (30 - 130) |
| Corrected serum calcium level | 2.23 mmol/L | (2.20 - 2.60) |

Liver function test

Blood haematinic levels

(KHK) - Tell Patient Normal

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| Serum vitamin B12 | 147 ng/L | (130 - 800) |
| Serum folate | 6.6 ug/L | (4 - 20) |

please note change of reference range

| | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|
| Serum ferritin | 89 ug/L | (20 - 330) |
|----------------|---------|------------|

Specimen: SERUM

Taken: 16/04/2015 08:05 Recieved: 16/04/2015 11:19

Reasons for Request?:

?? coeliacs

| | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| ! Anti-tissue transglutnase lev | 92.6 U/ml | < 15 |
| (SJR) - positive result | | |
| If present, assay detects both IgG & IgA antibodies. | | |

EMIS Report ID: 995055 Lab Report ID: 1-6365903344007

Issued: 17/04/2015 00:55

Received: 17/04/20

Feb 2016

Specimen Comments

Reasons for Request:
coeliacs

Non-compliance to GF diet

Anti-tissue transglutnase lev
Anti-tissue transglutnase lev *17.9 U/ml 15
If present, assay detects both IgG & IgA antibodies.

- Report Number: 2-63970237250001
- Report Date: 22/02/2016 at 06:35
- Specimen Type: Serum (Serum)
- Sample ID: BB578903K date 201602151129
- Collected: 15/02/2016 at 08:05
- Received: 15/02/2016 at 11:29

**Mal-absorbing B12 - folate low-ish
What else is he low in?**

Blood haematinic levels

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|---------|
| Serum vitamin B12 | 141 | ng/L | 130-800 |
| Serum folate | 8.2 | ug/L | 4-20 |
| Please note change of reference range | | | |
| Serum ferritin | 101 | ug/L | 20-330 |

Specimen Comments

Reasons for Request:

coeliacs

Full blood count - FBC

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Haemoglobin estimation | 140 | g/L | 135-175 |
| Total white cell count | 6.3 | $10^9/L$ | 4.0-11.0 |
| Platelet count | 279 | $10^9/L$ | 150-400 |
| Red blood cell (RBC) count | *4.44 | $10^{12}/L$ | 4.50-6.50 |
| Haematocrit | 0.424 | L/L | 0.380-0.520 |
| Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) | 95.5 | fL | 80-100 |
| Mean corpusc. haemoglobin(MCH) | 31.4 | pg | 27.0-32.0 |
| Mean corpusc. Hb. conc. (MCHC) | 329 | g/L | 300-358 |
| Red blood cell distribut width | 14.1 | | 11.0-14.5 |
| Mean platelet volume | 8.7 | fL | 6.5-20.0 |
| Neutrophil count | 3.7 | $10^9/L$ | 2.0-7.5 |
| Lymphocyte count | 2.0 | $10^9/L$ | 1.5-4.0 |
| Monocyte count | 0.4 | $10^9/L$ | 0.2-0.8 |
| Eosinophil count | 0.1 | $10^9/L$ | 0.0-0.4 |

2017

Specimen Comments

Reasons for Request:

widespread erythematous rash.

Full blood count - FBC

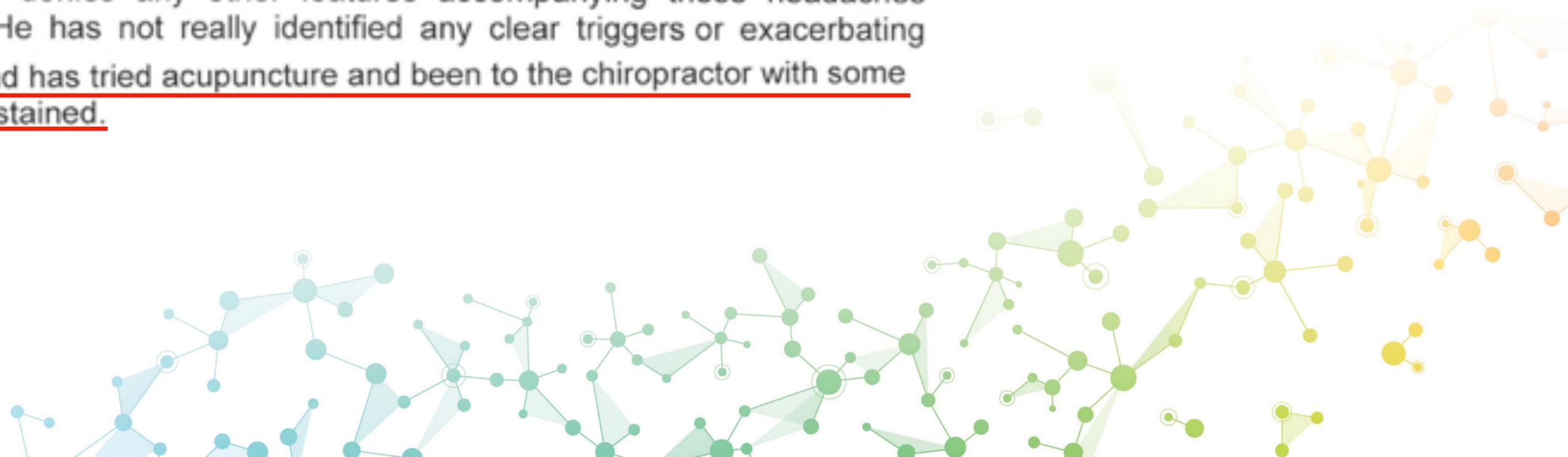
| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|
| Haemoglobin estimation | *132 | g/L | 135-175 |
| Total white cell count | 8.5 | 10 ⁹ /L | 4.0-11.0 |
| Platelet count | 313 | 10 ⁹ /L | 150-400 |
| Red blood cell (RBC) count | *4.24 | 10 ¹² /L | 4.50-6.50 |
| Haematocrit | 0.396 | L/L | 0.380-0.520 |
| Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) | 93.4 | fL | 80-100 |
| Mean corpusc. haemoglobin(MCH) | 31.1 | pg | 27.0-32.0 |
| Mean corpusc. Hb. conc. (MCHC) | 333 | g/L | 300-358 |
| Red blood cell distribut width | 14.4 | | 11.0-14.5 |
| Mean platelet volume | 7.9 | fL | 6.5-20.0 |
| Neutrophil count | 4.8 | 10 ⁹ /L | 2.0-7.5 |
| Lymphocyte count | *1.3 | 10 ⁹ /L | 1.5-4.0 |
| Monocyte count | *0.9 | 10 ⁹ /L | 0.2-0.8 |
| Eosinophil count | *1.5 | 10 ⁹ /L | 0.0-0.4 |

- Report Number: 1-64316032600021
- Report Date: 02/02/2017 at 00:54

Thank you for referring this 65-year-old gentleman who has been troubled with headache for the last 30 years. He was seen in a Teaching Clinic with direct observation from Dr [REDACTED]

He reports that his headache started roughly 30 years ago whilst in the Navy and was initially attributed to stress and anxiety. These were a bifrontal band-like sensation which were fairly constant with periods of exacerbation and when severe, he would feel the need to go and sit quietly. At that time, he managed things fairly well with relaxation techniques.

Over the years, his headaches have changed and he now gets a strictly right sided headache lasting for months at a time, followed by periods of remission lasting up to 18 months. The last bout started 6 months ago. He describes a background headache which is constant and dull, localising to the right frontal region. He has these headaches all day every day, although when they first started they would tend to develop towards the end of the day on his long journey home from work. He also describes periods of exacerbation where he gets a dull throbbing pain and a tense feeling in the same region lasting from a couple of minutes up to 30 minutes at a time and he can get several of these exacerbations a day. He denies any other features accompanying these headaches except for watery eyes. He has not really identified any clear triggers or exacerbating factors for his headache and has tried acupuncture and been to the chiropractor with some benefit, but this was not sustained.



It is not fully clear what medications he has tried for his headache in the past. He was on Amitriptyline for years which helped with his sleep but did not relieve his pain. He did not get any benefit from Topiramate; Carbamazepine did seem to have some effect on the headache but he then went on to develop a rash so was forced to discontinue it. I think Pizotifen and Valproate have also been tried.

He denies any regular or frequent use of analgesics and only uses paracetamol and very rarely Co-codamol.

In terms of past medical history, he has been diagnosed with coeliac disease and is adhering to more or less a gluten free diet. He has also got hypertension, for which he is taking irbesartan. He lives with his wife and works as a production manager for a small company. He is an ex-smoker and admits to moderate alcohol consumption.

On examination, optic discs were normal. Pupils were reactive and equal. Eye movements were full in all directions, there was no RAPD. Visual fields were full to confrontation and the remainder of the cranial nerve examination was normal. Tone, power and reflexes were normal with downgoing plantars. I could not find any neck stiffness or particular tenderness and temporal arteries were pulsatile and non tender.

It is unclear what the cause of Mr Chamberlain's headache is. They do not really fit into chronic migraine or chronic tension headache categories. Given their longstanding nature, it is highly unlikely that there is a sinister underlying cause. We have discussed that a trial of indomethacin is warranted in case we are dealing with the rare syndrome of hemicrania continua. He would require 25 mg bd for 3 days, then increasing to 50 mg bd for 3 days and then to 75 mg bd for 3 days. If there is no benefit after a week on this dose, to stop treatment. We have warned him that this can upset the stomach lining, and occasionally the kidneys and that as he thinks he may have had a peptic ulcer many years ago, coprescription with a PPI would be sensible. He must not take other NSAIDs e.g. diclofenac/ibuprofen whilst using it. If relief is obtained, I would suggest continuing treatment for 3 months of headache freedom before attempting withdrawal.

What is hemicrania continua?

Hemicrania continua describes a continuous, fluctuating, pain present on one side of the head.

The pain is usually mild to moderate in intensity. For many people with this condition they have episodes of severe pain on top of the continuous general pain.

During these painful episodes (or exacerbations), other symptoms also occur:

- cranial autonomic symptoms such as eye-watering, eye redness, nasal blocking or running and eye lid drooping. These will occur on the same side of the pain.
- migraine symptoms such as light, sound or smell sensitivity, nausea and vomiting.

It's not known what causes hemicrania continua. It's not clear whether there is a genetic element or triggering factors, as in migraine.



Diagnosis

Hemicrania continua has a positive response when treated with the medication, indomethacin. This is an NSAID (non steroidal anti inflammatory drug). It is recommended that a trial of indomethacin is carried out while a strict headache diary is kept.

After a period of time (days to weeks) with an increasing dose of indomethacin, any change in the headache and symptom severity is assessed. This is compared to the headache pattern before the indomethacin was started.



Magnesium and riboflavin supplements can be helpful for chronic headache disorders and more information on their use can be found on the Migraine Trust website. Given the chronicity of his headaches, and failure to respond to medical measures, we will also ask for Dr Frankel to see him in the Headache Clinic. No follow up has been arranged in the General Clinic, as sadly I don't think there is anything further to offer.

With many thanks



Rx

- Adv STRICT GF diet - for healing & to avoid early death
- B12 sublingual, Multi Two per day, Vit D/mag
- C3 PL AR, C4 PR NAR, Cat 2 plus Bilat Inf sphenoid/max
- Digastric home isometrics
- Discussed dentures for lower R molar for TMJ

2nd visit

- h/a lasting now only 10 mins, def comes with eating
- L cx rot 70
- IASTM cx/SS lig/scalenes/u/traps
- C5 bilat coupled Cat 2 B inf Sphenoid/max
- went over isometric digastric again

6th visit

- More of same Rx plus temporalis TPT
- Cx rom 85 L, R 90
- 3 days no h/a
- Dentures to be fitted soon

3 more Rx patient continuing to improve

- Cancels and then re-attends in 2018, been pain free, until last month x2 h/ a a week
- x3 Rx, pain free
- x3 re attendances since



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