



# Headache and Homoeopathy

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## Definition

Headache, also known as cephalalgia, is the symptom of pain or ache anywhere in the region of the head or neck viz. a pain located in the head, as over the eyes, at the temples, or at the base of the skull.

## Synonyms

Sore head, cephalalgia, migraine; cephalalgy, hemicrania

## Anatomy and Physiology of Headache

Peripheral nociceptors are stimulated in response to tissue injury, visceral distension, or other factors may induce pain. In such situations, pain perception is a normal physiologic response mediated by a healthy nervous system. Pain can also result when pain-producing pathways of the peripheral or central nervous system are damaged or inappropriately activated.

Headache may start from either of above or both mechanisms. Only a few cranial structures are pain producing –

- Scalp
- Middle meningeal artery
- Dural sinuses
- Falx cerebri
- Proximal segments of the large pial arteries

The ventricular ependyma, choroid plexus, pial veins, and much of the brain parenchyma are not pain-producing.

Main structures participating in primary headache are-

- Large intracranial vessels and dura mater and the peripheral terminals of the trigeminal nerve that innervate these structures
- Caudal portion of the trigeminal nucleus, which extends into the dorsal horns of the upper cervical spinal cord and receives input from the first and second cervical nerve roots (the trigeminocervical complex)
- Rostral pain-processing regions, such as the ventroposteromedial thalamus and the cortex
- Pain-modulatory systems in the brain that modulate input from trigeminal nociceptors at all levels of the pain-processing pathways

The innervation of the large intracranial vessels and dura mater by the trigeminal nerve is known as the trigeminovascular system. Cranial autonomic symptoms, such as lacrimation and nasal congestion, are prominent in the trigeminal autonomic headaches, including cluster headache and paroxysmal hemicrania, and may also be seen in migraine. These autonomic symptoms reflect activation of cranial parasympathetic pathways, and functional imaging studies indicate that vascular changes in migraine and cluster headache, when present, are similarly driven by these cranial autonomic systems. Migraine and other primary headache types are not "vascular headaches"; these disorders do not reliably manifest vascular changes, and treatment outcomes cannot be predicted by vascular effects. Migraine is a brain disorder.

## Causes

### Primary headaches

A primary headache is caused by over activity (Psora) of or problems with pain-sensitive structures in head. Chemical activity in brain, nerves or blood vessels and muscles of head and neck can play a role in primary headaches. It may be genetic in some people (Syphilis).

Generally, primary headache is not a symptom of underlying disease. But, some primary headaches could be a symptom of an underlying disease. They include-

- Chronic daily headaches (migraine, chronic tension-type headache, or hemicranias continua) (Psora)
- Cough headaches (Psora)
- Exercise headaches (Psora)
- Sex headaches (Psora)

Some lifestyle factors may cause primary headaches-

- Alcohol, red wine especially (Causa occasionalis)
- Bad posture (Causa occasionalis)
- Certain nitrates containing foods, like processed meats (Causa occasionalis)
- Changes in sleep or lack of sleep (Causa occasionalis)
- Skipped meals (Causa occasionalis)
- Stress (Causa occasionalis)

### Secondary headaches

A secondary headache is a symptom of an under running disease which can activate the pain-sensitive nerves of the head. These diseases may be-

- Acute sinusitis (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Arterial tears like carotid or vertebral dissections (Sycosis/ Syphilis)
- Brain tumor (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)
- Carbon monoxide poisoning (Causa occasionalis)
- Chiari malformation (Sycosis/ Syphilis)
- Concussion (Causa occasionalis)
- Dehydration (Causa occasionalis)
- Dental problems (Causa occasionalis)
- Encephalitis (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)
- Giant cell arteritis (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Glaucoma especially acute angle closure glaucoma (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Hangovers (Causa occasionalis)

- Hypertension (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Iatrogenesis (Causa occasionalis)
- Influenza and other febrile illnesses (Psora)
- Intracranial aneurysm (Sycosis)
- Intracranial AVM (brain arteriovenous malformation) (Sycosis/ Syphilis)
- Intracranial hematoma (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Meningitis (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)
- Middle ear infection (Psora/ Syphilis)
- Monosodium glutamate (MSG) (Causa occasionalis)
- Overuse of pain medication (Causa occasionalis)
- Panic attacks and panic disorder (Psora)
- Post-concussion syndrome (Psora)
- Pressure from tight headgear, such as a helmet or goggles (Causa occasionalis)
- Pseudotumor cerebri or idiopathic intracranial hypertension (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Stroke (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Thrombosis within the brain (Psora/ Sycosis)
- Toxoplasmosis (Syphilis)
- Trigeminal neuralgia as well as other neuralgias, all involving irritation of certain nerves connecting the face and brain (Psora)



## Types

Headache may be primary or secondary-

### Primary headache

Most common primary headaches are-

- Migraine- with and without aura
- Tension headache or tension-type headache
- Trigeminal autonomic cephalalgia (TAC)
  - Cluster headache
  - Paroxysmal hemicrania

Other primary headache types are-

- Chronic daily headaches viz. chronic migraine, chronic tension-type headache, or hemicranias continua

- Cough headaches
- Exercise headaches
- Sex headaches

## Secondary headaches

Most common secondary headaches are-

- External compression headaches as due to pressure by a cap or specs
- Ice cream headaches or brain freeze
- Rebound headaches, caused by overuse of pain medication
- Sinus headaches
- Spinal headaches due to low pressure of cerebrospinal fluid, possibly the result of spontaneous cerebrospinal fluid leak, spinal tap or spinal anesthesia
- Thunderclap headaches, a group of disorders that involves sudden, severe headaches with multiple causes

## Classification of headaches

### 1. Migraine

#### a. MIGRAINE WITHOUT AURA

#### b. MIGRAINE WITH AURA

- Migraine with typical aura
- Migraine with prolonged aura
- Familial hemiplegic migraine
- Basilar migraine
- Migraine aura without headache
- Migraine with acute onset aura

#### c. OPHTHALMOPLAGIC MIGRAINE

#### d. RETINAL MIGRAINE

#### e. CHILDHOOD PERIODIC SYNDROMES THAT MAY BE PRECURSORS TO OR ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRAINE

- Benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood
- Alternating hemiplegia of childhood

#### f. COMPLICATIONS OF MIGRAINE

- Status migrainosus
- Migrainous infarction

#### g. MIGRAINOUS DISORDER NOT FULFILLING ABOVE CRITERIA

### 2. Tension-type headache

#### a. EPISODIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE

- Episodic tension-type headache associated with disorder of pericranial muscles
- Episodic tension-type headache unassociated with disorder of pericranial muscles

- b. CHRONIC TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE
    - i. Chronic tension-type headache associated with disorder of pericranial muscles
    - ii. Chronic tension-type headache unassociated with disorder of pericranial muscles
  - c. HEADACHE OF THE TENSION-TYPE NOT FULFILLING ABOVE CRITERIA
3. Cluster headache and chronic paroxysmal hemicrania
- a. CLUSTER HEADACHE
    - i. Cluster headache periodicity undetermined
    - ii. Episodic cluster headache
    - iii. Chronic cluster headache
    - iv. Unremitting from onset
    - v. Evolved from episodic
  - b. CHRONIC PAROXYSMAL HEMICRANIA
  - c. CLUSTER HEADACHE-LIKE DISORDER NOT FULFILLING ABOVE CRITERIA
4. Miscellaneous headaches unassociated with structural lesion
- a. IDIOPATHIC STABBING HEADACHE
  - b. EXTERNAL COMPRESSION HEADACHE
  - c. COLD STIMULUS HEADACHE
    - i. External application of a cold stimulus
    - ii. Ingestion of a cold stimulus
  - d. BENIGN COUGH HEADACHE
  - e. BENIGN EXERTIONAL HEADACHE
  - f. HEADACHES ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL ACTIVITY
    - i. Dull type
    - ii. Explosive type
    - iii. Postural type
5. Headache associated with head trauma
- a. ACUTE POST-TRAUMATIC HEADACHE
    - i. With significant head trauma and/or confirmatory signs
    - ii. With minor head trauma and no confirmatory signs
  - b. CHRONIC POST-TRAUMATIC HEADACHE
    - i. With significant head trauma and/or confirmatory signs
    - ii. With minor head trauma and no confirmatory signs
6. Headache associated with vascular disorders
- a. ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE
    - i. Transient ischemic attack (TIA)
    - ii. Thromboembolic stroke
  - b. INTRACRANIAL HEMATOMA
    - i. Intracerebral hematoma

- ii. Subdural hematoma
    - iii. Epidural hematoma
  - c. SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE
  - d. UNRUPTURED VASCULAR MALFORMATION
    - i. Arteriovenous malformation
    - ii. Saccular aneurysm
  - e. ARTERITIS
    - i. Giant-cell arteritis
    - ii. Other systemic arteritides
    - iii. Primary intracranial arteritis
  - f. CAROTID OR VERTEBRAL ARTERY PAIN
    - i. Carotid or vertebral dissection
    - ii. Carotidynia (idiopathic)
    - iii. Post-endarterectomy headache
  - g. VENOUS THROMBOSIS
  - h. ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION
    - i. Acute pressure response to exogenous agent
    - ii. Pheochromocytoma
    - iii. Malignant (accelerated) hypertension
    - iv. Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia
  - i. HEADACHE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER VASCULAR DISORDER
- 7. Headache associated with non-vascular intracranial disorder**
- a. HIGH CEREBROSPINAL FLUID PRESSURE
    - i. Benign intracranial hypertension
    - ii. High pressure hydrocephalus
  - b. LOW CEREBROSPINAL FLUID PRESSURE
    - i. Post-lumbar puncture headache
    - ii. Cerebrospinal fluid fistula headache
  - c. INTRACRANIAL INFECTION
  - d. INTRACRANIAL SARCOIDOSIS AND OTHER NONINFECTIOUS INFLAMMATORY DISEASES
  - e. HEADACHE RELATED TO INTRATHECAL INJECTIONS
    - i. Direct effect
    - ii. Due to chemical meningitis
  - f. INTRACRANIAL NEOPLASM
  - g. HEADACHE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER INTRACRANIAL DISORDER
- 8. Headache associated with substances or their withdrawal**
- a. HEADACHE INDUCED BY ACUTE SUBSTANCE USE OR EXPOSURE
    - i. Nitrate/nitrite-induced headache
    - ii. Monosodium glutamate-induced headache
    - iii. Carbon monoxide-induced headache

- iv. Alcohol-induced headache
    - v. Other substances
  - b. HEADACHE INDUCED BY CHRONIC SUBSTANCE USE OR EXPOSURE
    - i. Ergotamine-induced headache
    - ii. Analgesics abuse headache
    - iii. Other substances
  - c. HEADACHE FROM SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL (ACUTE USE)
    - i. Alcohol withdrawal headache (hangover)
    - ii. Other substances
  - d. HEADACHE FROM SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL (CHRONIC USE)
    - i. Ergotamine withdrawal headache
    - ii. Caffeine withdrawal headache
    - iii. Narcotics abstinence headache
    - iv. Other substances
  - e. HEADACHE ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANCES BUT WITH UNCERTAIN MECHANISM
    - i. Birth control pills or estrogens
    - ii. Other substances
- 9. Headache associated with non-cephalic infection
  - a. VIRAL INFECTION
    - i. Focal non-cephalic
    - ii. Systemic
  - b. BACTERIAL INFECTION
    - i. Focal non-cephalic
    - ii. Systemic (septicemia)
  - c. HEADACHE RELATED TO OTHER INFECTION
- 10. Headache associated with metabolic disorder
  - a. HYPOXIA
    - i. High altitude headache
    - ii. Hypoxic headache (low pressure environment, pulmonary disease causing hypoxia) Sleep apnea headache
  - b. HYPERCAPNIA
  - c. MIXED HYPOXIA AND HYPERCAPNIA
  - d. HYPOGLYCEMIA
  - e. DIALYSIS
  - f. HEADACHE RELATED TO OTHER METABOLIC ABNORMALITY
- 11. Headache or facial pain associated with disorder of cranium, neck, eyes, ears, nose, sinuses, teeth, mouth or other facial or cranial structures
  - a. CRANIAL BONE
  - b. NECK
    - i. Cervical spine



- ii. Retropharyngeal tendinitis
- c. EYES
  - i. Acute glaucoma
  - ii. Refractive errors
  - iii. Heterophoria or heterotropia
- d. EARS
- e. NOSE AND SINUSES
  - i. Acute sinus headache
  - ii. Other diseases of nose or sinuses
- f. TEETH, JAWS AND RELATED STRUCTURES
- g. TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISEASE

## 12. Cranial neuralgias, nerve trunk pain and deafferentation pain

- a. PERSISTENT (IN CONTRAST TO TIC-LIKE) PAIN OF CRANIAL NERVE ORIGIN
  - i. Compression or distortion of cranial nerves and second or third cervical roots
  - ii. Demyelination of cranial nerves
  - iii. Optic neuritis (retro-bulbar neuritis)
  - iv. Infarction of cranial nerves
  - v. Diabetic neuritis
  - vi. Inflammation of cranial nerves
  - vii. Herpes zoster
  - viii. Chronic post-herpetic neuralgia
  - ix. Tolosa-Hunt syndrome
  - x. Neck-tongue syndrome
  - xi. Other causes of persistent pain of cranial nerve origin
- b. TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA
  - i. Idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia
  - ii. Symptomatic trigeminal neuralgia
  - iii. Compression of trigeminal root or ganglion
  - iv. Central lesions
- c. GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NEURALGIA
  - i. Idiopathic glossopharyngeal neuralgia
  - ii. Symptomatic glossopharyngeal neuralgia
- d. NERVUS INTERMEDIUS NEURALGIA
- e. SUPERIOR LARYNGEAL NEURALGIA
- f. OCCIPITAL NEURALGIA
- g. CENTRAL CAUSES OF HEAD AND FACIAL PAIN OTHER THAN TIC DOULOUREUX
  - i. Anesthesia dolorosa
  - ii. Thalamic pain

## h. FACIAL PAIN NOT FULFILLING CRITERIA IN GROUPS 11 AND 12

### 13. Headache not classifiable

#### Signs and symptoms

Some common types of headache are explained below-

##### Allergy Headaches

Generalized headache, nasal congestion, watery eyes. Caused by seasonal allergens, such as pollen, molds.

##### Aneurysm

May mimic frequent migraine or cluster headaches, caused aneurysm. May rupture to allow blood to leak slowly resulting in a sudden, unbearable headache, double vision, rigid neck with rapid unconsciousness.

##### Arthritis Headaches

Pain at the back of head or neck worse on movement, caused by inflammation of the blood vessels of the head or bony changes in the structures of the neck.

##### Caffeine-Withdrawal Headaches

Throbbing headache caused by rebound dilation of the blood vessels, occurring several days after consumption of large quantities of caffeine.

##### Chronic Daily Headaches

Headache disorders occurring more than 15 days a month, two categories are determined by duration of the headache- less than four hours and more than four hours. It typically evolves from transformed migraine. Although not related to chronic tension-type headache, they can evolve from episodic tension-type headache and can be associated with medication abuse.

##### Cluster Headaches

Excruciating pain in the vicinity of the eye with lachrymation, nasal congestion and flushing of the face. Pain often develops during sleep and may last for several hours. Attacks occur every day for weeks, or even months, then disappears for up to a year.

##### Depression and Headaches

People with painful organic diseases often become depressed and start headaches. Causes may be physical, emotional, and psychic.

##### Exertion Headaches

Generalized head pain of short duration, minutes to an hour, during or following physical exertion like running, jumping, or sexual intercourse, or passive exertion like sneezing, coughing, defecation etc. Very few percentage is caused by organic diseases like aneurysms, tumors, or blood vessel malformation and remaining by migraine or cluster headaches.

##### Eyestrain Headaches

Usually frontal, bilateral pain directly related to eyestrain, caused by muscle imbalance, uncorrected vision and astigmatism.

### Fever Headaches

Generalized head pain developing with fever and is caused by the swelling of the blood vessels of the head, often secondary to an infection.

### Hangover Headaches

Migraine-like symptoms of throbbing pain and nausea, but it is not localized to one side. It is caused by alcohol, which causes dilation and irritation of the blood vessels of the brain and surrounding tissue.

### Hormone headaches

Headaches in women are often caused by hormones, and many women notice a link with their periods. The combined contraceptive pill, the menopause and pregnancy are also potential triggers.

### Hunger Headaches

This type of headache strikes just before mealtime and is caused by muscle tension, low blood sugar, and rebound dilation of the blood vessels, oversleeping, or missing a meal.

### Hypertension Headaches

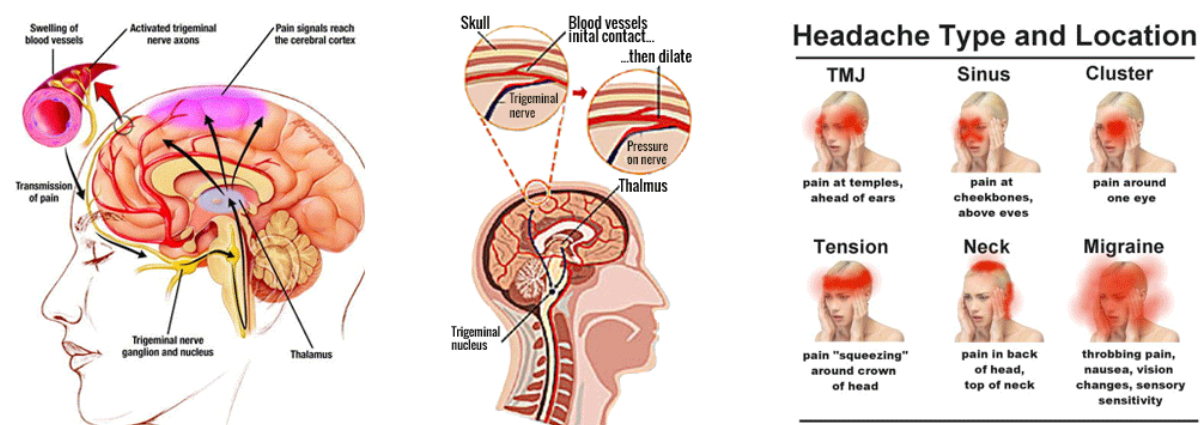
Generalized or “hairband” type pain that is worse in the morning and better throughout the day, caused by severe hypertension: over 200 systolic and 110 diastolic.

### Medication and painkiller headaches

Some headaches are a side effect of taking a particular medication. Frequent headaches can also be caused by taking too many painkillers. This is known as a painkiller or medication-overuse headache.

### Menstrual Headaches

Migraine-type pain that occurs shortly before, during, or immediately after menstruation or at mid-cycle i.e. at time of ovulation. It is caused by alterations in estrogen levels.



### Migraine

#### Migraine with Aura

Aura or warning signs develop, which may include visual disturbances or numbness in arm or leg. Aura subsides within 30 minutes followed by severe pain. It is caused by a hereditary component. Other factors include certain foods, contraceptive pill or menopausal hormones, excessive hunger, changes in altitude, weather, lights, excessive smoking, and emotional stress.

#### Migraine without Aura

Severe, one-sided throbbing pain, often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, cold hands, sensitivity to sound and light. Causes are often same as that with aura.

### New Daily Persistent Headache

It has a rapid development, usually less than three days of unyielding headache and typically presents in a person with no past history of headache. It does not develop from migraine or episodic tension-type headache but begins as a new headache and may be the result of a viral infection.

### Post-Traumatic Headaches

Localized or generalized pain, can mimic migraine or tension-type headache symptoms. Headaches usually occur on daily basis and are frequently resistant to treatment. Pain can occur after relatively minor traumas, but the cause of the pain often difficult to diagnose.

### Sinus Headaches

Gnawing pain over nasal area, often increasing in severity throughout day. Pain is caused by acute infection, usually with fever, producing blockage of sinus ducts and preventing normal drainage. It is caused by infection, nasal polyps, anatomical deformities, such as deviated septum that blocks the sinus ducts.

### Temporal Arteritis

A boring, burning, or stabbing pain caused by inflammation of the temporal arteries. Pain is often around the ear worse when chewing. It may be seen during weight loss and eyesight problems. Cause is unknown. May be due to immune disorder.

### Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) Headaches

A muscle-contraction type of pain, sometimes accompanied by a painful “clicking” sound on opening of the jaw. It is an infrequent cause of headache. It is caused by malocclusion, stress, and jaw clenching

### Tension-Type Headaches

Dull, non-throbbing pain, frequently bilateral, associated with tightness of scalp or neck with constant degree of severity. It is caused by emotional stress or hidden depression.

### Tic Douloureux Headaches

Short, shot like pain in trigger areas found in the face around the mouth or jaw, frequency and duration of pain varies. Cause is unknown, pain from chewing, cold air, touching face may be triggering factors. It may result from neurological disease, such as multiple sclerosis.

### Tumor Headache

Pain progressively worsens and accompanies projectile vomiting with possible visual disturbances of speech or personality changes, problems with equilibrium, gait, or coordination and seizures. The cause of tumor is usually unknown.

## Homoeopathic therapeutics for Headache

- Headache comes on suddenly with feelings of anxiety or apprehension. Sensation as if there is a tight band around the skull, or the brain is being forced out of the head- *Aconite*
- For congested, throbbing pain in the temples or over the eyes, with red face or bloodshot eyes, and vomiting of undigested food- *Ferrum phos*
- Throbbing, drumming, congestive pain, with enlarged pupils and glassy eyes, patient flushed and restless, headache worse in the sun or from sudden movement- *Belladonna*
- Sudden bursting, throbbing, hammering pain, often after exposure to the hot sun- *Glonoine*

- Bursting, throbbing headache, improved by nosebleed or onset of menstrual bleeding- *Melilotus*
- Stinging, stabbing or burning headache, rest of the body feels bruised and tender. There is usually no thirst, and the symptoms are worse in hot, stuffy surroundings- *Apis*
- Headaches from nervous tension, with piercing frontal pain and neck tension in zealous, irritable types, who suffer from insomnia- *Nux vomica*
- Headache with dull, congestive, hammering pain, patient feels heavy and stupefied. May feel like there is a band around the head, with trembling of the hands and shivers up the spine- *Gelsemium*
- After excessive alcohol or rich food, irritable and oversensitive, worse in morning. Nux vomica is the hangover remedy- *Nux vomica*
- Dull, heavy headache, with profusion of tears, watery discharge from the nose or profuse saliva, frequently associated with constipation- *Nat mur*
- Headache from exhaustion, with apathy and inability to think or reflect. After severe debilitating illness, overwork, or in children who are growing too rapidly- *Phos ac*
- Headaches of purely nervous character, from overstrain of the mental faculties, worry, sleeplessness or stress, in schoolchildren, students and overworked intellectuals- *Kali phos*
- Student's headaches; inability for thought, better from cheerful excitement or gentle motion- *Kali phos*
- Neuralgic headaches: excruciating, stinging, darting pain. Heat and pressure relieves, cold aggravates- *Mag phos*
- Sick headaches, with giddiness and dullness, bitter taste, greenish-gray coated tongue- *Nat sulph*
- Headache with white-coated tongue, or vomiting and hawking of white mucus- *Kali mur*
- Headache or migraine that often comes periodically, such as on Sundays or holidays with profuse vomiting that is acrid and burning- *Iris vers*
- Headaches with sparks before the eyes- *Mag phos*
- Migraine with pain under the eyes, especially the right side, accompanied by yellowish vomit, thick and sticky- *Kali bich*
- Migraine or headache, with pain starting in the forehead and ending in the back of the head, with constipation- *Lac deflor*
- Migraine worse from vibration, such as a lot of noise or talk, beginning each time on the opposite side, or starting at the base of the skull and settling over one eye- *Lac caninum*
- Periodic migraine, coming on every 7 days, affecting especially the left side, beginning in the morning and worse from smells, noise, light and movement. Pains start at base of skull and extend over head to right eye- *Sanguinaria*
- Hammering headache, preceded by misty vision or zig-zag lights- *Nat mur*
- Headache from eyestrain or from close application to fine work- *Ruta grav*
- Headache with offensive taste in mouth, bad breath, worse at night and in the morning- *Mercurius*
- Headache with painful, watering eyes, intolerance of bright light- *Euphrasia*
- Headache with dry mouth and bruised, sharp, stabbing pain, made better by pressure and worse by the slightest motion; patient must lie still, with room dark and quiet- *Bryonia*
- Headaches with a cold feeling in the head, or with creeping numbness and pain- *Calc phos*
- From overwork or emotional distress, in tearful types, better in the open air- *Pulsatilla*
- Headaches of young girls with irregular menstruation and watery discharges- *Nat mur*
- Pain beginning in the neck, coming over the head, and ending in one eye- *Silicea*

- Bruised pain, especially after a blow- *Arnica*
- Headache on the crown of the head, with acid, sour regurgitations, creamy-coated tongue- *Nat phos*
- Headache with wandering or changeable pain- *Pulsatilla*
- As if temples were being screwed together- *Lycopodium*
- With burning on top of head- *Sulphur*
- Worse 4-8 p.m. - *Lycopodium*
- Worse from jarring, lying down- *Belladonna*
- Pain reduced by bending head backwards- *Hypericum*

## Repertory of Headache

Afterpains - headache, with – intolerable *cham. cimic.*  
 Afterpains - headache, with *hyper.*  
 Appetite - increased, hunger - headache – before *epiph.*  
 Appetite - increased, hunger - headache – with *bry. kali-c. kali-s. Phos. PSOR. sel. sep.*  
 Back - alternating, sides - headache, with *acon. aloe alum. brom. ign. meli. sep.*  
 Brain - concussion - headache, from *kali-br.*  
 Coryza - headache, then *ant-c.*  
 Cough - headache, with *carb-v. sulph.*  
 Ears - discharge, from - headache – after *absin.*  
 Ears - discharge, from - headache – with *psor.*  
 Epistaxis - headache – after *ant-c. sep.*  
 Epistaxis - headache – during *acon. agar.*  
 Eructations - headache, with *calc. cimic. mag-m.*  
 Eyelids - closed, shut - headache, with *nat-m.*  
 Eyes - opening difficult - headache during *nat-m. tarent.*  
 Eyes - sand - headache, during *lac-d.*  
 Eyes - staring - headache, during *Bell. Glon. Stram.*  
 Eyes - stones, little, full of, during headache *lac-d.*  
 Face - heat - headache, with *chinin-s.*  
 Face - red - headache, during *bell. glon. meli.*  
 Feet - coldness - headache, during *gels. meli. sep. vario.*  
 Forehead - wrinkled - headache, during *caust. grat. stram. verat.*  
 Hair - falling - headache, after *ant-c. hep. nit-ac. sep. sil.*  
 Hands - cold - headache, during *ambr. vario.*  
 Hands - cold - icy - headache, with *vario.*  
 Head external - scalp - lumps, nodes - headache, with *sil.*  
 Hearing - illusory sounds, noises - headache, during *Chin. form. naja puls. sil.*  
 Hearing - illusory sounds, noises - ringing - headache, during *chin.*  
 Heart - aching - headache, with *crot-h.*  
 Heart - palpitation - headache; with - beating in *nat-m.*  
 Heart - palpitation - headache; with – congestion *scop.*  
 Heart - palpitation - headache; with *brom. calc-ar.*  
 Irritable - headache, during *syph.*  
 Joyous - headache, during *ther.*  
 Lachrymation - headache, during *apis ign. mez. plat. puls.*  
 Leucorrhoea - headache, with *plat.*  
 Loquacity - incoherent, rambling - headache, during *bar-c. lach. stram.*  
 Lumbar back - pain - headache, alternating with *aloe*  
 Nausea - headache during - trembling of body, with *borx.*

Nausea - headache during *ant-c. caust. cocc. con. ip. iris sang. stront-c.*  
 Navel and region - aching, headache, with *lept.*  
 Neck and nape - stiff - headache, with *sil.*  
 Neck and nape - weak, tired - headache, with - falls, forwards *nux-m.*  
 Neck and nape - weak, tired - headache, with *fago.*  
 Numbness insensibility - general, whole body - headache, during *cedr.*  
 Saliva - increased - headache, with *epiph. Merc. nat-s.*  
 Spine - pain, in, relieves the headache - sciatica, during *petr.*  
 Spine - pain, in, relieves the headache *kali-p.*  
 Spleen - stitching - headache, with *urt-u.*  
 Stomach - empty, hollow, sinking, weak feeling - headache, during *sep.*  
 Stools - involuntary, hurried - headache, with *mosch.*  
 Sweat - amel - headache, except *eup-per.*  
 Taste - bitter - headache, with *calc-p.*  
 Thirst - headache, with *mag-m. pulx.*  
 Trembling, tremors - headache, with *borx.*  
 Urination - difficult, painful, dysuria, strangury - headache, with, in children *con. senec.*  
 Urination - frequent - headache, with *vib.*  
 Urine - profuse, copious, increased - headache, with *iris lac-d. mosch. ol-an. vib.*  
 Urine - scanty - headache, then *iod. ol-an.*  
 Vertex - itches, headache during *verat.*  
 Vertigo - headache – before *calc. plat. plb. til.*  
 Vertigo - headache – with *apis bell. calc. con. croc. ferr. iod. lac-c. lil-t. nux-v. onos. sil. stront-c. sulph.*  
 Vertigo - turning - then headache *rhus-t.*  
 Vision - blindness, loss of vision, affections of - headache – after *sil.*  
 Vision - blindness, loss of vision, affections of - headache – with *caust.*  
 Vision - headache - after agg *caust. con. Lach. Phos. sil. Sulph.*  
 Vision - headache - before agg *gels. glon. graph. iris KALI-BI. lach. Nat-m. Phos. podo. PSOR. Sep. sil. Sulph. ther. Tub.*  
 Vision - headache - during agg *bell. iris ph-ac. podo. Puls. zinc.*  
 Vision - hemiopia - headache, then *nat-m.*  
 Vision - sparks - headache, during *chel. Mag-p.*  
 Vision - weak - headache, with *zinc.*  
 Vomiting - headache, with *bry. caust. Chel. cocc. lp. Iris meli. NUX-V. PULS. Sang. sep. verat.*  
 Waterbrash - headache, with *mag-m.*  
 Yawning - headache, and *form. staph.*

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Radar 10



Chapter 87. Headache Principles and Practice of Hospital Medicine



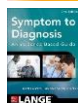
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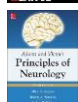
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