

# Classification

## 1. Migraine

- 1.1 Migraine without aura
- 1.2 Migraine with aura
  - 1.2.1 Migraine with typical aura
  - 1.2.2 Migraine with prolonged aura
  - 1.2.3 Familial hemiplegic migraine
  - 1.2.4 Basilar migraine
  - 1.2.5 Migraine aura without headache
  - 1.2.6 Migraine with acute onset aura
- 1.3 Ophthalmoplegic migraine
- 1.4 Retinal migraine
- 1.5 Childhood periodic syndromes that may be precursors to or associated with migraine
  - 1.5.1 Benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood
  - 1.5.2 Alternating hemiplegia of childhood
- 1.6 Complications of migraine
  - 1.6.1 Status migrainosus
  - 1.6.2 Migrainous infarction
- 1.7 Migrainous disorder not fulfilling above criteria

## 2. Tension-type headache

- 2.1 Episodic tension-type headache
  - 2.1.1 Episodic tension-type headache associated with disorder of pericranial muscles
  - 2.1.2 Episodic tension-type headache unassociated with disorder of pericranial muscles
- 2.2 Chronic tension-type headache
  - 2.2.1 Chronic tension-type headache associated with disorder of pericranial muscles
  - 2.2.2 Chronic tension-type headache unassociated with disorder of pericranial muscles
- 2.3 Headache of the tension-type not fulfilling above criteria

## 3. Cluster headache and chronic paroxysmal hemicrania

- 3.1 Cluster headache
  - 3.1.1 Cluster headache periodicity undetermined
  - 3.1.2 Episodic cluster headache
  - 3.1.3 Chronic cluster headache
    - 3.1.3.1 Unremitting from onset
    - 3.1.3.2 Evolved from episodic
- 3.2 Chronic paroxysmal hemicrania
- 3.3 Cluster headache-like disorder not fulfilling above criteria

**4. Miscellaneous headaches unassociated with structural lesion**

- 4.1 Idiopathic stabbing headache
- 4.2 External compression headache
- 4.3 Cold stimulus headache
  - 4.3.1 External application of a cold stimulus
  - 4.3.2 Ingestion of a cold stimulus
- 4.4 Benign cough headache
- 4.5 Benign exertional headache
- 4.6 Headache associated with sexual activity
  - 4.6.1 Dull type
  - 4.6.2 Explosive type
  - 4.6.3 Postural type

**5. Headache associated with head trauma**

- 5.1 Acute post-traumatic headache
  - 5.1.1 With significant head trauma and/or confirmatory signs
  - 5.1.2 With minor head trauma and no confirmatory signs
- 5.2 Chronic post-traumatic headache
  - 5.2.1 With significant head trauma and/or confirmatory signs
  - 5.2.2 With minor head trauma and no confirmatory signs

**6. Headache associated with vascular disorders**

- 6.1 Acute ischemic cerebrovascular disease
  - 6.1.1 Transient ischemic attack (TIA)
  - 6.1.2 Thromboembolic stroke
- 6.2 Intracranial hematoma
  - 6.2.1 Intracerebral hematoma
  - 6.2.2 Subdural hematoma
  - 6.2.3 Epidural hematoma
- 6.3 Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- 6.4 Unruptured vascular malformation
  - 6.4.1 Arteriovenous malformation
  - 6.4.2 Saccular aneurysm
- 6.5 Arteritis
  - 6.5.1 Giant cell arteritis
  - 6.5.2 Other systemic arteritides
  - 6.5.3 Primary intracranial arteritis
- 6.6 Carotid or vertebral artery pain
  - 6.6.1 Carotid or vertebral dissection
  - 6.6.2 Carotidynia (idiopathic)
  - 6.6.3 Post endarterectomy headache
- 6.7 Venous thrombosis
- 6.8 Arterial hypertension
  - 6.8.1 Acute pressor response to exogenous agent
  - 6.8.2 Pheochromocytoma
  - 6.8.3 Malignant (accelerated) hypertension
  - 6.8.4 Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia
- 6.9 Headache associated with other vascular disorder

**7. Headache associated with non-vascular intracranial disorder**

- 7.1 High cerebrospinal fluid pressure
  - 7.1.1 Benign intracranial hypertension
  - 7.1.2 High pressure hydrocephalus
- 7.2 Low cerebrospinal fluid pressure
  - 7.2.1 Post-lumbar puncture headache
  - 7.2.2 Cerebrospinal fluid fistula headache
- 7.3 Intracranial infection
- 7.4 Intracranial sarcoidosis and other non-infectious inflammatory diseases
- 7.5 Headache related to intrathecal injections
  - 7.5.1 Direct effect
  - 7.5.2 Due to chemical meningitis
- 7.6 Intracranial neoplasm
- 7.7 Headache associated with other intracranial disorder

**8. Headache associated with substances or their withdrawal**

- 8.1 Headache induced by acute substance use or exposure
  - 8.1.1 Nitrate/nitrite induced headache
  - 8.1.2 Monosodium glutamate induced headache
  - 8.1.3 Carbon monoxide induced headache
  - 8.1.4 Alcohol induced headache
  - 8.1.5 Other substances
- 8.2 Headache induced by chronic substance use or exposure
  - 8.2.1 Ergotamine induced headache
  - 8.2.2 Analgesics abuse headache
  - 8.2.3 Other substances
- 8.3 Headache from substance withdrawal (acute use)
  - 8.3.1 Alcohol withdrawal headache (hangover)
  - 8.3.2 Other substances
- 8.4 Headache from substance withdrawal (chronic use)
  - 8.4.1 Ergotamine withdrawal headache
  - 8.4.2 Caffeine withdrawal headache
  - 8.4.3 Narcotics abstinence headache
  - 8.4.4 Other substances
- 8.5 Headache associated with substances but with uncertain mechanism
  - 8.5.1 Birth control pills or estrogens
  - 8.5.2 Other substances

**9. Headache associated with non-cephalic infection**

- 9.1 Viral infection
  - 9.1.1 Focal non-cephalic
  - 9.1.2 Systemic
- 9.2 Bacterial infection
  - 9.2.1 Focal non-cephalic
  - 9.2.2 Systemic (septicemia)
- 9.3 Headache related to other infection

**10. Headache associated with metabolic disorder**

- 10.1 Hypoxia
  - 10.1.1 High altitude headache
  - 10.1.2 Hypoxic headache
  - 10.1.3 Sleep apnoea headache
- 10.2 Hypercapnia
- 10.3 Mixed hypoxia and hypercapnia
- 10.4 Hypoglycemia
- 10.5 Dialysis
- 10.6 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**

- 11.1 Cranial bone
- 11.2 Neck
  - 11.2.1 Cervical spine
  - 11.2.2 Retropharyngeal tendinitis
- 11.3 Eyes
  - 11.3.1 Acute glaucoma
  - 11.3.2 Refractive errors
  - 11.3.3 Heterophoria or heterotropia
- 11.4 Ears
- 11.5 Nose and sinuses
  - 11.5.1 Acute sinus headache
  - 11.5.2 Other diseases of nose or sinuses
- 11.6 Teeth, jaws and related structures
- 11.7 Temporomandibular joint disease

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

- 12.1 Persistent (in contrast to tic-like) pain of cranial nerve origin
  - 12.1.1 Compression or distortion of cranial nerves and second or third cervical roots
  - 12.1.2 Demyelination of cranial nerves
    - 12.1.2.1 Optic neuritis (retrobulbar neuritis)
  - 12.1.3 Infarction of cranial nerves
    - 12.1.3.1 Diabetic neuritis
  - 12.1.4 Inflammation of cranial nerves
    - 12.1.4.1 Herpes zoster
    - 12.1.4.2 Chronic post-herpetic neuralgia
  - 12.1.5 Tolosa-Hunt syndrome
  - 12.1.6 Neck-tongue syndrome
  - 12.1.7 Other causes of persistent pain of cranial nerve origin
- 12.2 Trigeminal neuralgia

- 12.2.1 Idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia
- 12.2.2 Symptomatic trigeminal neuralgia
  - 12.2.2.1 Compression of trigeminal root or ganglion
  - 12.2.2.2 Central lesions
- 12.3 Glossopharyngeal neuralgia
  - 12.3.1 Idiopathic glossopharyngeal neuralgia
  - 12.3.2 Symptomatic glossopharyngeal neuralgia
- 12.4 Nervus intermedius neuralgia
- 12.5 Superior laryngeal neuralgia
- 12.6 Occipital neuralgia
- 12.7 Central causes of head and facial pain other than tic douloureux
  - 12.7.1 Anaesthesia dolorosa
  - 12.7.2 Thalamic pain
- 12.8 Facial pain not fulfilling criteria in groups 11 or 12

**13. Headache not classifiable**