

## CLINICAL ASPECTS OF MIGRAINE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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**Objective:** The purpose of this study was to study the characteristics of the clinical forms of migraine in children and adolescents (MCA).

**Background:** Migraine is a hemicrania, which is caused by spasm, dilatation of cerebral vessels and vasoparesis with the development of ischemia and edema. According to the literature, migraine begins at a young age - in 60% of cases from 18 to 20 years.

All diseases have recently become much “younger”, so migraine attacks have become not uncommon in children of preschool and school age. However, the problem of headache in children is still not well understood. The clinical manifestations of MCA differ from those in adults, which makes it difficult to diagnose this disease.

**Methods:** We examined 29 children aged 8 to 14 years (including 18 boys and 11 girls) who were examined in a hospital with a diagnosis of migraine. In childhood, migraine without aura is more common in 16 children. Migraine with aura was detected in 13 children. In 72% of cases, the attack was stopped by sleep or rest without the use of drugs.

**Results:** We found that 64% of children with migraine had a history of perinatal lesions of the CNS, 40% had a closed craniocerebral injury.

**Conclusions:** The debut of migraine paroxysms in most patients falls on adolescence. MCA is more common without aura. Aura in MCA is marked by polymorphism of its manifestations. In most cases, patients with migraine have a history of central CNS lesions.

