

# Advanced in the Acute and the Preventive Treatment in Paediatric Migraine

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**Abstract:** *The most frequent cause of acute recurrent headaches in children is migraine.*

*Children frequently experience migraines, but they are frequently misdiagnosed. Because there are few studies on the effectiveness of treatment for this population, it is difficult to expand the range of options.*

*The idea of pathophysiology has changed over time, moving from a vascular a etiology to a neuroinflammatory process. The foundation of diagnosis is clinical evaluation, which should also take family history into account.*

*Acetaminophen and ibuprofen are both advised for use in children to treat acute migraine attacks. Antiepileptic medications (AEDs), calcium antidepressants and channel blockers have been utilised to prevent migraines in children.*

*In particular, it covers preclinical and clinical evidence regarding drugs that affect the serotonin 5-HT1F receptor, calcitonin gene-related peptide or its receptor, nitric oxide synthase, and acid-sensing ion channel blockers.*

*Comorbidities related to migraine include everything from stress and sleep disorders to suicidal thoughts and behaviours.*

*Due to the intricate and mainly unknown processes underlying the development of migraines, a number of biological and social risk factors, including hormonal abnormalities, genetic and epigenetic modifications, and neurological, autoimmune, and cardiovascular illnesses, have been proposed.*

*This review highlights the knowledge gaps and provides a thorough analysis of the most recent research on the epidemiology and risk factors.*

**Keywords:** migraine, acute treatment, preventive treatment, child, adolescents

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