

Ocular Migraine Without Headache

The cause of the syndrome is unclear. The underlying mechanism is believed to involve excessive excitability of neurons in the right lingual gyrus and left anterior lobe of the cerebellum. Another hypothesis proposes that visual snow syndrome could be a type of thalamocortical dysrhythmia and may involve the thalamic reticular nucleus (TRN). A failure of inhibitory action from the TRN to the thalamus may be the underlying cause for the inability to suppress excitatory sensory information. Another existing theory is... a6f185066f optic neuritis a6f185066f

Photopsia with: posterior vitreous detachment migraine aura (ocular migraine / retinal migraine) migraine aura without headache scintillating scotoma retinal break Photopsia is the presence of perceived flashes of light in the field of vision a6f185066f

Although the etiology of RPON is unknown owing to the rarity of this disease, various potential theories including migrainous and neuropathic mechanisms have been developed. Diagnosis is based on physical examination, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and ruling out other possible causes. Despite the fact that there are currently no evidence-based treatment guidelines for RPON, the most commonly used medications are corticosteroids that have been proven effective in alleviating the symptoms. As for people who are unresponsive to steroids, other treatments, such as... a6f185066f

International Classification of Headache Disorders Each class of headache contains explicit diagnostic criteria—meaning that the criteria include quantities rather than vague terms like several or usually—that are based on clinical and laboratory observations. It is considered the official classification of headaches by the World Health Organization, and, in 1992, was incorporated into the 10th edition of their International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Complications of migraine Migraine-triggered seizure Probable migraine Infrequent episodic tension-type headache Frequent episodic tension-type headache Chronic The International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD) is a detailed hierarchical classification of all headache-related disorders published by the International Headache Society a6f185066f

Idiopathic childhood occipital epilepsy of Gastaut It is classified amongst benign idiopathic childhood focal epilepsies such as rolandic epilepsy and Panayiotopoulos syndrome. postictal headache, which is a common event after minor idiopathic or symptomatic visual seizures, with or without a predisposition to migraine, are unknown Idiopathic childhood occipital epilepsy of Gastaut (ICOE-G) is a pure but rare form of idiopathic occipital epilepsy that affects otherwise normal children and adolescents a6f185066f

Seizures are purely occipital and primarily manifest with elementary visual hallucinations, blindness or both. a6f185066f == Organization of migraine subtypes == a6f185066f visual snow syndrome a6f185066f posterior vitreous detachment a6f185066f == Symptoms and misdiagnosis == a6f185066f == Signs and symptoms == a6f185066f Elementary visual hallucinations are the most common and characteristic ictal symptoms, and are most likely to be the first and often the only clinical manifestation. They consist mainly of small multicoloured circular patterns that often appear in the periphery of a visual field, becoming larger and multiplying during the course of the seizure, frequently moving horizontally towards the other side. a6f185066f They are usually frequent and diurnal, develop rapidly within seconds and are brief, lasting from a few seconds to 1–3 min, and, rarely, longer. a6f185066f It is most commonly associated with: a6f185066f Migraine auras without headaches can occur in individuals of any age. Some individuals, usually males, only experience silent migraines, but frequently patients also experience migraine with headache. Generally, the condition is more than twice as likely to occur in females than males. Pediatric silent migraines are listed along with other childhood periodic syndromes by W.A. Al-Twaijri and M.I. Shevell as "migraine equivalents" (although not listed as such in the International Classification of Headache Disorders), which can be good predictors of the future development of typical migraines. Individuals who experience silent migraines in... a6f185066f The ICHD-3 beta classification includes 6 main subtypes of migraine (ICHD-1: 7 main subtypes, ICHD-2: 6 main subtypes), most of which are further subdivided. Overall ICHD-3 beta distinguishes 29 migraine subtypes. The following table outlines the main subtypes and their ICHD-1, -2, -3 beta and ICD-10 codes. a6f185066f sensory deprivation (ophthalmopathic hallucinations) a6f185066f The experience of amaurosis fugax is classically described as a temporary loss of vision in one or both eyes that appears as a "black curtain coming down vertically into the field of vision in one eye;" however, this altitudinal visual loss is not the most common form. In one study, only 23.8 percent of patients with transient monocular vision loss experienced the classic "curtain" or "shade" descending over their vision. Other descriptions of this experience include a monocular blindness, dimming, fogging, or blurring. Total or sectorial vision loss typically lasts only a few seconds, but may last minutes or even hours. Duration depends on the cause of the vision loss. Obscured vision due to papilledema may last only seconds, while a severely atherosclerotic carotid artery may be

associated with a duration of one to ten minutes. Certainly, additional symptoms may be present with the amaurosis fugax, and those findings will depend on the cause of the transient monocular... a6f185066f == Signs and symptoms == a6f185066f

Amaurosis fugax "Ocular migraine in a patient with cluster headaches". Kline LB, Kelly CL (September 1980). 1980 Amaurosis fugax (Ancient Greek: ἀμαύρωσις, amaurosis meaning 'darkening', 'dark', or 'obscure', Latin: fugax meaning 'fleeting') is a painless temporary loss of vision in one or both eyes. 1526-4610. doi:10. 1111/j. 20 (5): 253–7. Headache. 173–6 a6f185066f

The ICHD was first published in 1988 (now known as the ICHD-1). A second version, the ICHD-2, was published in 2004. The most current version, ICHD-3, was published in 2018. a6f185066f

Retinal migraine the aura phase of migraine with aura. Ocular or retinal migraines happen in the eye, Retinal migraine is a retinal disease often accompanied by migraine headache and typically affects only one eye. The aura phase of migraine can occur with or without a headache. It is caused by ischaemia or vascular spasm in or behind the affected eye a6f185066f

Vitreous shrinkage or liquefaction, which is the most common cause of photopsia, causes a pull in vitreoretinal attachments, irritating the retina and causing it to discharge electrical impulses. These impulses are interpreted by the brain as flashes. a6f185066f

Migraine aura without headache It is generally classified as an event fulfilling the conditions of migraine with aura with no (or minimal) headache. Migraine aura without headache (also isolated visual migraine, silent migraine and formerly acephalgic migraine) is a relatively uncommon variant of migraine Migraine aura without headache (also isolated visual migraine, silent migraine and formerly acephalgic migraine) is a relatively uncommon variant of migraine in which individuals experience some migraine symptoms such as aura, nausea, photophobia, and hemiparesis, but do not experience headache. It is sometimes distinguished from visual-only migraine aura without headache, also called ocular migraine a6f185066f

migraine aura without headache a6f185066f Other common symptoms include palinopsia, enhanced entoptic phenomena, photophobia, and tension headaches. The condition is typically always present and has no known cure, as viable treatments are still under research. Migraines and tinnitus are common comorbidities that are both associated with a more severe presentation of the syndrome. a6f185066f occipital lobe infarction (similar to occipital stroke) a6f185066f

ICHD classification and diagnosis of migraine Migraines are a neurological disorder affecting roughly 14% of the global population. all headaches, including migraines, is organized by the International Headache Society, and published in the International Classification of Headache Disorders The classification of all headaches, including migraines, is organized by the International Headache Society, and published in the International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD). The current version, the ICHD-3 beta, was published in 2013. The first category within the ICHD is Migraine a6f185066f

Other occipital symptoms, such as sensory illusions of ocular movements and ocular pain, tonic deviation of the eyes, eyelid fluttering or repetitive eye closures, may occur at the onset of the seizures or appear after the elementary... a6f185066f This condition has also been identified as a common initial symptom of punctate inner choroiditis (PIC), a rare retinal autoimmune disease believed to be caused by the immune system mistakenly attacking and destroying the retina. During pregnancy, new-onset photopsia is a concern for severe preeclampsia. a6f185066f scintillating scotoma a6f185066f == Symptoms and signs == a6f185066f retinal break or detachment a6f185066f

Visual snow syndrome tension headaches. Migraines and tinnitus Visual snow syndrome (VSS) (coined by Liu et al in 1995) is a neurological condition in which the primary symptom is persistent flickering white, black, transparent, or colored dots across the entire visual field. It is distinct from the symptom of visual snow itself, which may be caused by multiple ophthalmic and vascular conditions. The condition is typically always present and has no known cure, as viable treatments are still under research a6f185066f

Photopsia can present as retinal detachment when examined by an optometrist or ophthalmologist. However, it can also be a sign of uveal melanoma. a6f185066f vertebrobasilar insufficiency a6f185066f Retinal migraine is associated with transient monocular visual loss (scotoma) in one eye lasting less than one hour. During some episodes, the visual loss may occur with no headache and at other times throbbing headache on the same side of the head as the visual loss may occur, accompanied by severe light sensitivity or nausea. Visual loss tends to affect the entire monocular visual field of one eye, not both eyes. After each episode, normal... a6f185066f == Hierarchy == a6f185066f age-related macular degeneration a6f185066f

Scintillating scotoma It is often confused with retinal migraine, which originates in the eyeball or socket. Originating from the brain, it may precede a migraine headache, but can also occur without headache (also known as visual migraine). It is often confused with retinal migraine, which originates
Scintillating scotoma is a visual aura that was first described by 19th-century physician Hubert Airy (1838–1903). precede a migraine headache, but can also occur without headache (also known as visual migraine) a6f185066f

Recurrent painful ophthalmoplegic neuropathy previously known as ophthalmoplegic migraine (OM), is a rare neurological disorder that is characterized by repeated headache attacks and reversible ipsilateral Recurrent painful ophthalmoplegic neuropathy (RPON), previously known as ophthalmoplegic migraine (OM), is a rare neurological disorder that is characterized by repeated headache attacks and reversible ipsilateral paresis of one or more ocular cranial nerves (CN). Globally, RPON was estimated to have an annual incidence rate of 0. It occurs more often in children and females. Oculomotor nerve (CNIII) is by far the most common cranial nerve involves in RPON, while abducens nerve (CNVI) and trochlear nerve (CNIV) involvements are also reported. 7 per million as of 1990, no further epidemiological studies have been conducted a6f185066f

== Presentation == a6f185066f The terms "retinal migraine" and "ocular migraine" are often confused with "visual migraine", which is a far-more-common symptom of vision loss, resulting from the aura phase of migraine with aura. The aura phase of migraine can occur with or without a headache. Ocular or retinal migraines happen in the eye, so only affect the vision in that eye, while visual migraines occur in the brain, so affect the vision in both eyes together. Visual migraines result from cortical spreading depression and are also commonly termed scintillating scotoma. a6f185066f migraine aura (ocular migraine / retinal migraine) a6f185066f

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