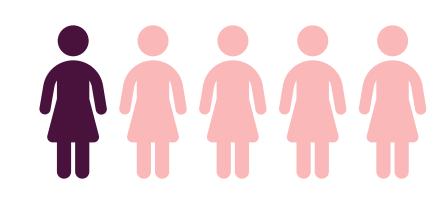
## Can Migraine Attacks Be Triggered?

Not all migraine attacks are triggered, but certain things can kick-start an attack for some people



Migraine is a genetic neurologic disease that affects pain processing in the brain.



Migraine disease is 3x more common in women than men, affecting around 1 in 5 women in the United States.

Migraine attacks often have 4 phases, although not everyone experiences all of them.



Prodrome phase can occur hours to days before the headache and includes symptoms such as fatigue, trouble concentrating and food cravings.



pain phase and can last 5 to 60 minutes. Characterized by visual disturbances and numbness/tingling, this phase affects about 20% of people with migraine disease.

Aura phase happens right before or at the onset of the

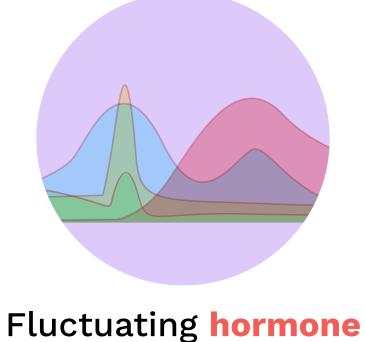


Pain phase (headache) involves moderate to severe head pain and nausea as well as sensitivities to light, sounds and smells.



Postdrome phase lasts for a day or two after the pain phase and may involve symptoms such as fatigue and mood swings.

Migraine is not a trigger-driven disease, meaning we can't always predict or prevent attacks. However, some women find migraine attacks are triggered by:



levels during the menstrual cycle











## ◆ Red wine and beer ◆ Aged cheese

Common dietary migraine

Caffeine Fermented foods

triggers include:

- Nitrates and nitrites as preservatives
- ◆ Monosodium glutamate (MSG)

If you crave — and eat — certain foods (like

carbohydrates or chocolate) during the prodrome

◆ Artificial sweeteners, such as aspartame





## phase of a migraine attack, it may seem like these foods are triggers when actually the migraine was

already happening and the craving was part of it. Migraine triggers are

## Keeping a "migraine diary" with notes about your diet, sleep habits and menstrual cycle may help you figure out what (if anything) triggers your attacks.

different for everyone.

When it comes to preventing migraine attacks, consistency is key!



Keep stress levels low

Eat regular meals

Set a sleep schedule



Discuss preventive medications with your healthcare provider (HCP)



Talk to your HCP if you'd like more

information on managing migraine disease.