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Diet advice for Migraine



Diet

Migraine's are sensitive to certain foods; common examples are listed below. These dietary triggers are believed to cause a change that provokes a migraine attack.

Cultured dairy products e.g., aged cheese, sour cream, buttermilk, chocolate, and citrus fruits. Artificial sweeteners such as aspartame

- Beverages: Alcoholic beverages, especially red wine, and excess or withdrawal of caffeinated drinks such as coffee, tea, cocoa, or colas may trigger a migraine headache.
- The patient should limit caffeinated sources to no more than 2 cups per day to prevent caffeine- withdrawal headaches.
- Preserved meats. Examples of foods such lunch meats, processed meats, smoked fish, sausage, pork and beans with bacon, sausage, salami, pastrami, liverwurst, ham, corned beef, beef jerky, bratwurst, and bacon.
- Monosodium glutamate Food labels should be carefully checked. MSG sources include prepackaged seasonings (e.g., Accent), bacon bits, baking mixtures, basted turkey, bouillon cubes, chips (e.g., potato, corn), croutons, dry roasted peanuts, breaded foods, frozen dinners, gelatins, oriental foods and soy sauce, pot pies, relishes, salad dressing, soups, and veast extract.
- Fruits: Citrus fruits, avocados, bananas, raisins, and plums may be triggers. Although occasional individuals are sensitive to fruit encourage children with migraines to eat a well-rounded, natural (i.e., avoid processed foods) diet that includes fruits and vegetables. Ingestion of **Ice cream or cold** is an interesting stimulus in 93% of patients.

Medications: Advise to avoid frequent or long-term use of **analgesics**, **acetaminophen**,

Activity: In predisposed individuals, migraine attacks can occur as a result of psychological, physiological, or environmental triggers; however, encourage the patient to maintain a relatively <u>normal lifestyle</u> by optimizing trigger factors and using *prophylactic medications*.

- Psychological triggers include stress, anxiety, worry, depression. Migraine is not an imagined or psychological illness. The frequency of migraines can be reduced by maintaining a healthy lifestyle, but it cannot be eliminated.
- Physiological triggers include fever or illness, fasting, missing a meal, fatigue, and sleep deprivation. Maintain a routine with regular meal times and adequate sleep.
- Environmental triggers of migraine include fluorescent light, bright light, flickering light, fatigue, high altitude, strong odors, computer screens, or rapid temperature changes. Physical exertion can trigger childhood migraine. Some migraine's report that they are more likely to develop a headache after participating in sports or being extremely active.
- Travel or motion may cause migraine, particularly in young children.