

	Sumatriptan 6 mg SC
Menses-related headache	Prevention Ergotamine po at night Estrogen patches Rimegepant 75 mg po taken during the menses Treatment Triptans Dihydroergotamine nasal spray
Very rapidly developing symptoms	Zolmitriptan 5 mg nasal spray Sumatriptan 6 mg SC Dihydroergotamine 1 mg IM

Abbreviation: NSAIDs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) Both the severity and duration of a migraine attack can be reduced significantly by NSAIDs (Table 430-4). Indeed, many undiagnosed migraineurs self-treat with nonprescription NSAIDs. A general consensus is that NSAIDs are most effective when taken early in the migraine attack. However, the effectiveness of these agents in migraine is usually less than optimal in moderate or severe migraine attacks. The combination of acetaminophen (paracetamol), aspirin, and caffeine has been approved for use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of mild to moderate migraine. The combination of aspirin and metoclopramide has been shown to be comparable to a single dose of oral sumatriptan. Important side effects of NSAIDs include dyspepsia and gastrointestinal irritation.

5-HT_{1B/1D} RECEPTOR AGONISTS—TRIPTANS

Oral Stimulation of 5-HT_{1B/1D} receptors can stop an acute migraine attack. Ergotamine and dihydroergotamine are nonselective receptor agonists, whereas the triptans are selective 5-HT_{1B/1D} receptor agonists. A variety of triptans—sumatriptan, almotriptan, eletriptan, frovatriptan, naratriptan, rizatriptan, and zolmitriptan—are available for the treatment of migraine.

Each drug in the triptan class has similar pharmacologic properties, varying slightly in terms of clinical efficacy. Rizatriptan