

Migraine and structural changes in the brain

A systematic review and meta-analysis



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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the association between migraine without aura (MO) and migraine with aura (MA) and 3 types of structural brain abnormalities detected by MRI: white matter abnormalities (WMAs), infarct-like lesions (ILLs), and volumetric changes in gray and white matter (GM, WM) regions.

Methods: PubMed as well as the reference lists of identified studies and reviews were used to identify potentially eligible studies through January 2013. Candidate studies were reviewed and eligible studies were abstracted. Pooled odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated for WMAs and ILLs.

Results: Six population-based and 13 clinic-based studies were identified. The studies suggested that structural brain changes, including WMAs, silent ILLs, and volumetric changes in GM and WM regions, were more common in migraineurs than in control groups. The results were strongest for MA. The meta-analysis of WMAs showed an association for MA (OR 1.68; 95% CI 1.07–2.65; $p = 0.03$) but not for MO (OR 1.34; 95% CI 0.96–1.87; $p = 0.08$). The association of ILLs was greater for MA (OR 1.44; 95% CI 1.02–2.03; $p = 0.04$) than for MO, but no association was found for MA ($p = 0.52$) and MO ($p = 0.08$) compared to controls.

Conclusion: These data suggest that migraine may be a risk factor for structural changes in the brain. Additional longitudinal studies are needed to determine the differential influence of migraine without and with aura, to better characterize the effects of attack frequency, and to assess longitudinal changes in brain structure and function. *Neurology*® 2013;81:1260–1268

GLOSSARY

ACC = anterior cingulate cortex; **CAMERA** = Cerebral Abnormalities in Migraine, an Epidemiological Risk Analysis; **CI** = confidence interval; **DTI** = diffusion tensor imaging; **GM** = gray matter; **ICHD** = International Classification of Headache Disorders; **IHL** = infratentorial hyperintense lesion; **ILL** = infarct-like lesion; **MA** = migraine with aura; **MO** = migraine without aura; **OR** = odds ratio; **PAG** = periaqueductal gray; **VBM** = voxel-based morphometry; **WM** = white matter; **WMA** = white matter abnormality.

Migraine is a common neurologic disorder, characterized by paroxysmal attacks of unilateral throbbing headache and autonomic nervous system dysfunction. About one-third of migraineurs experience transient neurologic symptoms known as auras, which characterize a variant known as migraine with aura (MA).¹ Migraine affects about 10%–15% of the general population and is associated with a substantial personal and social burden.^{2–4} Migraine and other headache disorders account for about 20% of outpatient visits to neurologists.⁵

Traditionally, migraine has been considered a benign disorder without long-term consequences for the brain. Neurologists usually image patients with migraine to exclude secondary causes of headache. These imaging procedures often reveal white matter abnormalities (WMAs) and not uncommonly reveal infarct-like lesions (ILLs), which may be a source of concern for both neurologists and patients.⁶ Emerging data report that migraineurs are at increased risk for clinically silent brain lesions such as WMAs,^{7–14} ILLs,^{10,13–16} and volumetric changes in gray and white matter (GM, WM) regions,^{17–24} detected on MRI. The pathogenesis and clinical significance of these

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abnormalities is unclear. These abnormalities are reported to increase with migraine frequency, which may represent a form of anatomic progression of the disorder.^{10,25,26}

We summarize data on the association of MA and migraine without aura (MO) with 3 forms of structural brain abnormalities, WMAs, ILLs, and volumetric changes, and conduct meta-analysis comparing imaging findings in MA and MO. This review will help neurologists provide a context for interpreting these abnormalities in clinical practice.

METHODS Search strategy and selection criteria. We searched on PubMed for eligible articles investigating MRI abnormalities in migraineurs, based on title, in the period 1989–2013. The search terms were “white matter abnormalities,” “infarct-like lesions,” “cortical changes,” and “MRI” in combination with “migraine” (figure 1). The search was limited to English-language publications and studies of humans. We also reviewed the reference lists of relevant primary articles and reviews to identify studies that may have been missed in the search. All articles were screened for content, methodology, and design. Eligible studies included original studies with a case-control, cross-sectional, and cohort design with collected structural data using MRI on a migraine sample and a contemporaneous control

group. Diagnostic criteria for migraine were carefully reviewed. Most studies that we included used the International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD-I and ICHD-II) for MO and MA. One study¹⁶ had less specific headache case definition of MA. We included it because the definition was clear and misclassification would likely, if anything, attenuate measured associations. We included the following imaging techniques: T1- and T2-weighted and fluid-attenuated inversion recovery MRI, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), and voxel-based morphometry (VBM). Studies performed at 1.0 to 3.0 T were included. We excluded studies performed at 0.5 T as well as functional MRI and PET.

Definition of structural changes and statistics. The sections on definition of structural changes in the brain and statistics (meta-analysis) are available online as supplemental files (appendices e-1 and e-2 on the *Neurology*[®] Web site at www.neurology.org).

RESULTS The PubMed search identified 13 clinic-based and 6 population-based studies (4 studies were based on the same cohort). We present the results focusing first on the clinic-based and then population-based studies by type of structural brain changes in tables 1–3 and table e-1.

Studies of WMAs. Only 4 clinic-based studies of WMAs^{7–9,12} met criteria for inclusion (table 1). All investigated the association between migraine and WMAs on MRI and reported that WMAs were more

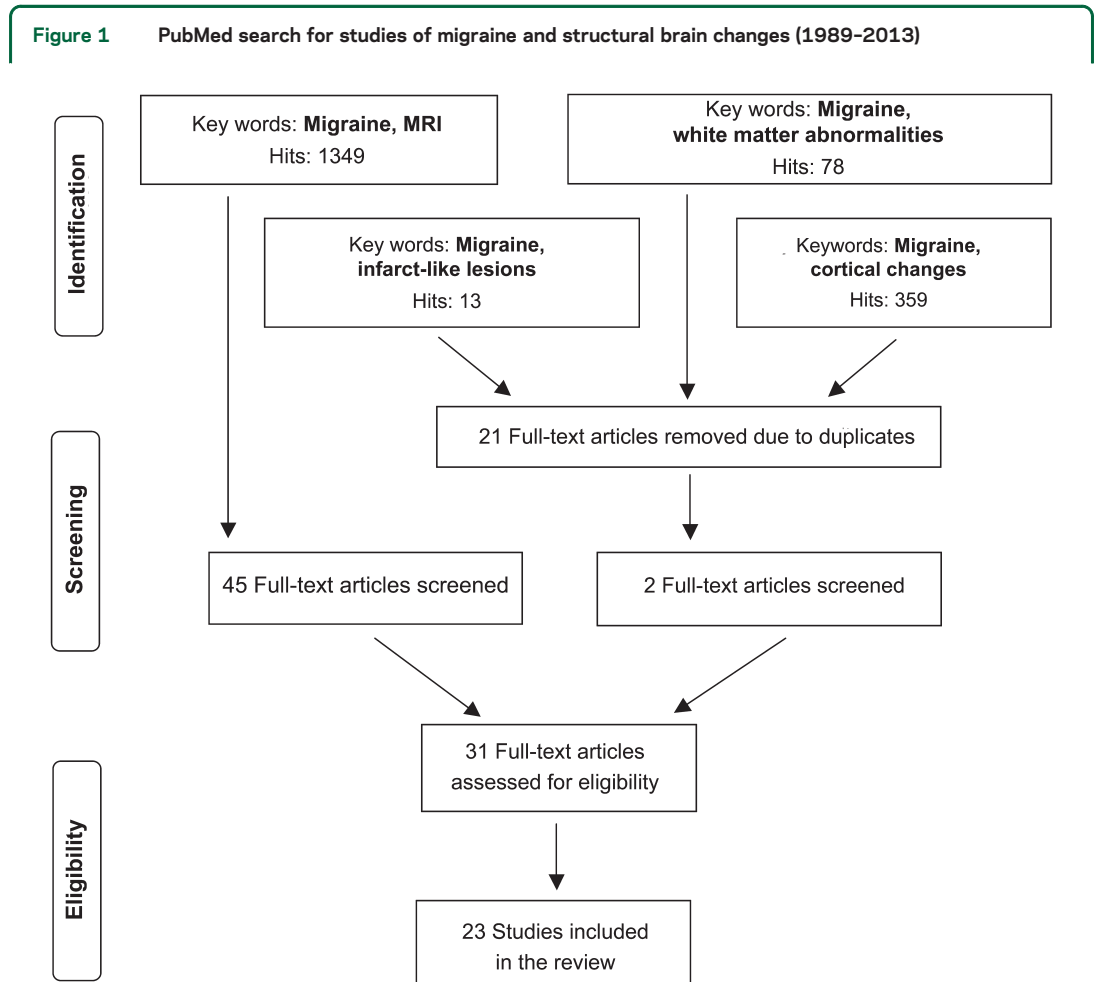


Table 1 Clinic-based studies of white matter abnormalities

Authors	Imaging	Number (%) of WMAs			Proportion of migraine group and controls (mean age, years); possible correlations with migraine-related variables and p values
		MA	MO	Controls	
Fazekas et al. ⁷	1.5-T MRI	8 (33) ^a		2 (14)	Migraineurs, n = 24; controls, n = 14 (mean age 34 years); difference between migraineurs compared to controls (p < 0.01); no difference between migraine subgroups; no correlation between WMAs and age, attack frequency, and disease duration
Rovaris et al. ⁸	1.5-T MRI	1 (25)	4 (33)	0 (0)	MA, n = 4; MO, n = 12; controls, n = 17 (85% women; mean age 35.1 years); no migraine-related variables are reported
Rocca et al. ⁹	1.5-T MRI; DTI	14 (40) ^a		0 (0)	MA, n = 6; MO, n = 28; controls, n = 17 (90% women; mean age 35.6 years); low mean MD histograms of normal-appearing brain tissue in migraineurs compared to controls (p = 0.02); no difference in FA histogram-derived metrics between migraineurs and controls; no migraine-related variables are reported
Degirmenci et al. ¹²	1.5-T MRI	5 (38)	0 (0)	1 (6)	MA, n = 13; MO, n = 9 (90% women); controls, n = 18 (mean age 35.7 years); difference for the migraineurs compared to controls (p < 0.0001); no correlation between WMAs and attack frequency and disease duration; no correlation between migraine subtype and attack frequency and disease duration

Abbreviations: FA = fractional anisotropy; MA = migraine with aura; MD = mean diffusivity; MO = migraine without aura; WMA = white matter abnormality.
^aPooled data without distinguishing migraineurs (MA and MO).

common in migraineurs than in controls. Two studies examined the influence of migraine-related variables (i.e., age, migraine subtype, attack frequency, disease duration) and did not find any association with the frequency of WMAs.^{7,12}

Of the population-based studies (table 2), the Cerebral Abnormalities in Migraine, an Epidemiological Risk Analysis 1 (CAMERA-1) study was the first.¹⁰ The authors investigated the prevalence of WMAs in 295 migraineurs and 140 age- and sex-matched controls, who were randomly selected from the Genetic Epidemiology of Migraine study.²⁷ In women, the prevalence of deep WMAs was higher in migraineurs

than controls. The association was independent of the presence or absence of aura and the risk increased with attack frequency (p = 0.008). In men, deep WMAs were not influenced by the presence, subtype, or frequency of migraine. In a subsequent analysis of the same cohort,¹¹ the authors found hyperintense lesions in the cerebellum and brainstem, mostly in the dorsal pons, referred to as infratentorial hyperintense lesions (IHLs). IHLs often were associated with supratentorial WMAs and were not associated with migraine subtype, attack frequency, or cerebellar infarcts. In a 9-year follow-up study, CAMERA-2,¹⁴ the authors investigated the association between attack frequency and progression

Table 2 Population-based studies of white matter abnormalities

Study name (year)	Imaging	Number (%) of WMAs			Proportion of migraine group and controls (mean age, years); OR and p values; possible associations with migraine-related variables
		MA	MO	Control	
CAMERA-1 ¹⁰ (2004)	1.5-T MRI	34 (21)	31 (23)	22 (16)	MA, n = 161; MO, n = 134; controls, n = 140 (73% women; mean age 48.3 years); the number of deep WMAs is presented (%); migraineurs compared to controls: MA (OR 2.0; 95% CI 1.0–4.3) and MO (OR 2.1; 95% CI 1.0–4.7) compared to controls (OR 1.0) ^b ; no association between WMAs and migraine subtype; an association between WMAs and attack frequency: ≤1 attack per month (OR 1.6; 95% CI 0.8–3.5) vs ≥1 attack per month (OR 2.6; 95% CI 1.2–5.7) (p = 0.008).
CAMERA-1 ¹¹ (2006)	1.5-T MRI	8 (5)	5 (4)	1 (1)	MA, n = 161; MO, n = 134; controls, n = 140 (73% women; mean age 48.3 years); the number of IHLs is presented (%); an association between migraine and IHLs (p = 0.04); no association between IHLs and migraine subtype, attack frequency, age at onset, or antimigraine therapy.
EVA-MRI ¹³ (2011)	1.0-T MRI	10 (59)	38 (38)	190 (31)	MA, n = 17; MO, n = 99; nonmigraine headaches, n = 47; controls, n = 617 (59% women, mean age 69 years); the number of deep WMAs is presented (%); migraineurs and nonmigraine headache compared to controls: MA (OR 12.4; 95% CI 1.6–99.4; p = 0.005), MO (OR 1.6; 95% CI 0.9–2.7; p = 0.11), and nonmigraine headache (OR 2.1; 95% CI 1.0–4.4; p = 0.03) compared to controls (OR 1.0); an association between WMAs and severe history of headaches (p = 0.002); an association between WMAs and MA (p = 0.005); attack frequency is not reported.
CAMERA-2 ¹⁴ (2012)	1.5-T MRI	84 (74)	68 (76)	54 (65) ^b	MA, n = 114; MO, n = 89; control, n = 83 (71% women, mean age 57 years).
		11 (10)	15 (17)	2 (2) ^c	The number of deep WMAs ^b and IHLs ^c are presented; migraineurs compared to controls: WMA progression (OR 2.1; 95% CI 1.0–4.1; p = 0.04) ^{a,b} ; migraineurs compared to controls: IHL progression (OR 7.7; 95% CI 1.0–59.5; p = 0.05) ^{a,c} ; no association between WMA progression and attack frequency, attack duration, type of attack, and antimigraine therapy; no association between IHL progression and migraine subtype and attack frequency.

Abbreviations: CAMERA = Cerebral Abnormalities in Migraine, an Epidemiological Risk Analysis; CI = confidence interval; EVA = Epidemiology of Vascular Ageing; IHL = infratentorial hyperintense lesion; MA = migraine with aura; MO = migraine without aura; OR = odds ratio; WMA = white matter abnormality.

^aResults are presented for female migraineurs.

^bResults are presented for WMAs.

^cResults are presented for IHLs.

of brain lesions. They obtained follow-up scans in 203 of 295 migraineurs and 83 of 140 controls. The study found that women with migraine, especially MO, had a higher incidence of deep WMA progression than controls. Progression of WMAs was not associated with attack frequency, duration, or severity, or antimigraine therapy. In addition, the association between WMAs and cognitive function was not found ($p = 0.07$). Furthermore, they did not demonstrate higher progression of ILLs. The risk of brain lesions was independent of cardiovascular risk factors in these studies.^{10,11,14}

The cross-sectional French population-based study confirmed the association of migraine with WMAs.¹³ The association with deep WMAs here was stronger for MA than MO. The association was not specific to migraine headaches but extended to nonmigraine headaches, especially tension-type headaches. The authors found an interaction of the association between nonmigraine headache and WMAs by age ($p = 0.03$), indicating an association among participants aged 70 and older. No link was found between overall headache status, WMAs, and cognitive impairment by the Mini-Mental State Examination ($p = 0.17$). The possible association with the attack frequency with WMAs was not investigated.

Four studies^{8,10,12,13} were eligible for meta-analysis according to our selection criteria. An association was found for MA compared to controls ($p = 0.03$) (figure e-1a), while there was no association for MO compared to controls ($p = 0.08$) (figure e-1b). In addition, there was no difference between prevalence of WMAs in MA and MO ($p = 0.71$) (figure e-1c). There was no substantial heterogeneity between studies. Begg and Mazumdar rank correlation test did not indicate publication bias.

Studies of ILLs. Of the 5 population-based studies of silent ILLs, 3 are based on the CAMERA cohort (table 3). Kruit et al.^{10,15} reported a high prevalence of ILLs in the posterior circulation territory in subjects with MA and with attack frequency >1 per month, compared to subjects with MO and with attack frequency >1 per month and controls. Most ILLs were located in the cerebellum. They were not associated with supratentorial WMAs.¹⁵ Follow-up imaging after 9 years in CAMERA-2¹⁴ did not find an increased risk of progression of previously identified ILLs in migraineurs. The study showed no association between ILLs and cognitive function ($p = 0.984$).

Kurth et al.¹³ reported an increased risk of ILLs only in subjects with MA. Most of the lesions were in deep GM structures such as subcortex and the basal ganglia, and the association with attack frequency was not investigated.

An Icelandic longitudinal study by Scher et al.¹⁶ investigated the association between midlife migraine

and late-life cerebellar ILLs on MRI. Aura was defined based on the presence of visual disturbances or numbness. In this study, follow-up MRI more than 26 years later revealed that those with midlife MA had an increased risk of late-life ILLs (odds ratio [OR] 1.4; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.1–1.8). Women with MA had a 2-fold increased risk of cerebellar ILLs ($p = 0.04$). A separate analysis suggested that the association of cerebellar ILLs with MA in women was stronger for those with visual aura than sensory aura. Results were not significant for men. In subjects aged >50 years with MA, a marginally increased risk for cortical infarcts was also found ($p = 0.07$). MO and nonmigraine headache were not associated with increased risk of ILLs. ILLs were independent of late-life measures of cardiovascular risk and history of carotid artery disease or TIA/stroke.

Two studies^{10,16} were eligible for meta-analysis according to our selection criteria. For ILLs, there were no differences for MA compared to controls ($p = 0.52$) (figure e-2a) or for MO compared to controls ($p = 0.08$) (figure e-2b). The association of ILLs was greater for MA than for MO ($p = 0.04$) (figure e-2c). For studies on ILLs, there was no evidence of heterogeneity. Begg and Mazumdar rank correlation test was not performed as there were only 2 studies included (at least 3 studies are needed).

Studies of volumetric changes. We identified 9 clinic-based studies that used VBM and DTI to assess GM and WM regions in migraineurs and controls (table e-1).^{17–24,28} Seven studies reported reduced GM density in brain regions in migraineurs compared to controls.^{17,19–24} In addition, one study¹⁷ found increased GM density in the periaqueductal gray (PAG) and the dorsolateral pons, but only in patients with MA. In 5 studies, attack frequency^{20–22} and disease duration^{17,21,22,24} were correlated with GM reduction in migraineurs in the frontal,^{17,20–22,24} temporal,^{17,20} and parietal lobes,^{20–22} the limbic system,^{20–22} the cingulate cortex,^{20,21,24} the brainstem,^{22,24} and the cerebellum.^{22,24} One study²⁰ reported that patients with chronic migraine (≥ 15 headache days per month) had a volume loss mainly in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and in several other areas, compared to patients with episodic migraine (≤ 15 headache days per month), indicating an association between attack frequency and GM reduction, especially in the ACC.

DISCUSSION This review indicates that migraine is a risk factor for WMAs, ILLs, and volumetric changes in the brain. Less clear is the association of these brain changes with migraine subtype and migraine burden, as discussed below.

White matter abnormalities. Reported prevalence rates of WMAs in migraineurs ranges from 4% to 59%

Table 3 Population-based studies of silent infarct-like lesions

Study name (year)	Imaging	Number (%) of ILLs			Proportion of migraine group and controls (mean age, years); OR and <i>p</i> values; possible associations with migraine-related variables
		MA	MO	Controls	
CAMERA-1 ^{10,15} (2004-2005)	1.5-T MRI	13 (8)	3 (2)	1 (1)	MA, <i>n</i> = 161; MO, <i>n</i> = 134; controls, <i>n</i> = 140 (73% women; mean age 48.3 years); the number of PCT ILLs is presented (%); migraineurs compared to controls: MA (OR 13.7; 95% CI 1.7-112) and MO (OR 2.3; 95% CI 0.2-23) compared to controls (OR 1.0); an association between PCT ILLs and MA (<i>p</i> = 0.03); an association between ILLs and attack frequency: ≤ 1 attack per month (OR 5.1; 95% CI 0.6-44) vs ≥ 1 attack per month (OR 9.3; 95% CI 1.1-76) (<i>p</i> < 0.005)
AGES-RS ¹⁶ (2009)	1.5-T MRI	80 (22)	29 (14)	579 (18)	MA, <i>n</i> = 361; MO, <i>n</i> = 209; nonmigraine headaches, <i>n</i> = 876; controls, <i>n</i> = 3,243 (57% women; mean age at midlife, 50.9 years; mean age at late life, 76.2 years); the number of cerebellar ILLs is presented (%); migraineurs compared to controls: MA (OR 2.0; 95% CI 1.4-2.7) and MO (OR 1.1; 95% CI 0.7-1.8) compared to controls (OR 1.0) ^a ; an association between cerebellar ILLs and MA for interaction by sex (<i>p</i> = 0.04); attack frequency and disease duration are not reported
EVA-MRI ¹³ (2011)	1.0-T MRI	17 (15) ^b		89 (15)	MA, <i>n</i> = 17; MO, <i>n</i> = 99; nonmigraine headaches, <i>n</i> = 47; controls, <i>n</i> = 617 (59% women; mean age 69 years); the number of subjects with ILLs is presented (%); MA compared to MO and controls: MA (OR 3.4; 95% CI 1.2-9.3) compared to MO and controls (OR 1.0); an association between ILLs and MA, <i>p</i> value not available; attack frequency is not reported
CAMERA-2 ¹⁴ (2012)	1.5-T MRI	5 (4)	5 (6)	0 (0)	MA, <i>n</i> = 114; MO, <i>n</i> = 89; controls, <i>n</i> = 89 (71% women; mean age 57 years); the number of new PCT ILLs is presented (%); no association between migraine and new ILLs (<i>p</i> = 0.07)

Abbreviations: AGES-RS = Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility-Reykjavik Study; CAMERA = Cerebral Abnormalities in Migraine, an Epidemiological Risk Analysis; CI = confidence interval; EVA = Epidemiology of Vascular Ageing; ILL = infarct-like lesion; MA = migraine with aura; MO = migraine without aura; OR = odds ratio; PCT = posterior circulation territory.

^a ORs are presented for female migraineurs and cerebellar ILLs.

^b Pooled data without distinguishing migraine group and controls.

in selected studies (tables 1 and 2). The clinical significance of them remains uncertain. WMAs in some cases have been shown pathologically to have gliosis, demyelination, and loss of axons as their correlates.²⁹ This set of findings has been attributed to microvascular damage. In persons with migraine, WMAs may have similar underpinnings.^{29,30}

It is suggested that WMAs are more common in MA, but results are not consistent across studies. The relationship of migraine subtype, attack frequency, and disease duration to WMAs is of considerable interest. In CAMERA-1,¹⁰ the authors examined the relationship between attack frequency and WMAs, and suggested that WMAs could arise due to the cumulative impact of repeated episodes of regional cerebral ischemia during a migraine attack. A longitudinal study from Italy,³¹ which was not included in our summary tables because it lacked nonmigraine controls, suggested WMA progression in MA at follow-up MRI after about 33 months. The study reported a correlation of the number of new WMAs with attack frequency (*p* = 0.03) and aura duration (*p* < 0.0001). In CAMERA-2,¹⁴ the incidence of WMAs were higher in women with MO, and it was not associated with attack frequency or duration. This finding challenges the interpretation that WMAs reflect progressive cerebral ischemic changes. In CAMERA-1,¹⁰ the median frequency of migraine was 11.05 per year, and headache frequency was not reported in CAMERA-2.¹⁴ The lack of association with attack frequency and WMAs in CAMERA-2 may reflect the low attack frequency and the modest sample size. Kurth et al.¹³ found association between WMAs and MA, but in contrast to CAMERA, the authors did not investigate the association between attack frequency and WMAs.

WMAs are not specific to migraine, as evidenced by their presence in nonmigraine headaches and advanced age.¹³ Although there is a reported link between WMAs and cardiovascular risk factors,^{32,33} the presence of WMAs in migraineurs is independent of these risk factors in selected population-based studies.^{10,11,13,14} Several medical risk factors are reported to contribute to WMAs on MRI. High incidence of WMAs is found in migraineurs with subclinical hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism and elevated levels of homocysteine.³⁴ The prevalence of patent foramen ovale³⁵ and mitral valve prolapse³⁶ may also contribute to the WMAs. In some cases, the number, distribution, and location of WMAs may lead to the diagnosis of an underlying disease of which migraine may be a secondary cause, such as cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy,³⁷ mitochondrial myopathy, encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and strokelike episodes,³⁸ or multiple sclerosis.³⁹ One study investigated relationship between distribution of WMAs and aura symptoms in 185 patients with MA and found that type of aura did not influence the distribution of WMAs.⁴⁰

A recent prospective study by Rist et al.⁴¹ investigated an association between WMAs and cognitive changes in migraineurs, and found no association, which is consistent with results from Kurth et al.¹³ and CAMERA-2.¹⁴ Additionally, there is reported an increased risk of incident stroke with increasing WMA volume.⁴² However, according to CAMERA-2,¹⁴ WMAs are regarded as a benign imaging correlate of migraine, whose functional significance merits further investigation.

Finally, CAMERA-2¹⁴ did not find any link between WMA progression and antimigraine therapy. In one observational study,⁴³ the use of triptans was not associated with an increased risk of stroke, myocardial infarction, or cardiovascular death. While this result is reassuring, robust conclusions are limited due to confounding by indication. That is, persons who receive prescriptions for triptans are selected in part based on a favorable cardiovascular risk profile, which may offset a hypothetical risk associated with triptans.

The meta-analysis of WMAs supports the hypothesis that MA is associated with an increased risk of WMAs.^{8,10,12,13} All 4 studies had OR greater than 1 and the overall OR was 1.68. MO was not associated with an increased risk of WMAs. However, our results and the hypothesis that WMAs increase with cumulative exposure to migraine require further investigation.

Silent ILLs. Silent ILLs are reported in migraineurs, preferentially localized in the cerebellum^{10,15,16} and deep GM¹³ (table 3). The association is strongest for persons with MA with frequent attacks.^{10,15} Scher et al.¹⁶ reported a 2-fold increased risk of cerebellar ILLs in late life in women with MA in midlife. In this study, aura was defined loosely. While this definition might have included individuals who would not meet the ICHD definition of aura and might attenuate the measured association between aura and ILLs, the study is valid. The specificity of the finding for women and for cerebellar ILLs cannot be accounted for by misclassification, which would attenuate these results in a nonspecific fashion.

CAMERA-2¹⁴ only showed a trend for appearance of new and progression of ILLs in migraineurs, which may be attributable to lack of power. It is unclear whether silent ILLs predispose to or are associated with development of clinical stroke. CAMERA-2 reported that migraineurs with ILLs had a less favorable cardiovascular risk profile than those without ILLs and had a higher prevalence of clinically diagnosed stroke.¹⁴ The authors suggested that ILLs could represent a combination of episodic focal brain hypoperfusion and embolism.¹⁵ Hypertension is reported to be strongly associated with ILLs, indicating that ILLs might be a manifestation of hypertensive small-vessel disease.^{44,45}

Kruit et al.^{10,15} and Scher et al.¹⁶ found most ILLs located in the cerebellum. In contrast, Kurth et al.¹³ found most lesions in the subcortex and the basal ganglia. Despite the availability of criteria diagnosing ILLs on MRI, the interpretation of these lesions remains controversial. According to Kurth and Tzourio,⁴⁶ the criteria for ILLs might not identify lesions when applied to the cerebellum. The authors suggested that it was difficult to distinguish ILLs from enlarged perivascular spaces (i.e., the Virchow-Robin space) on MRI, and some lesions might be of a different nature and of no

pathology produced by normal structures. There is evidence for subtle cerebellar dysfunction in asymptomatic migraineurs, supporting the interpretation that these lesions are of functional significance.⁴⁷ If these ILLs are infarcts, it raises concern about long-term consequences of migraine on brain structure and function.

Silent ILLs are reported to be associated with an increased risk of cognitive decline and dementia in elderly.⁴⁸ However, Rist et al.⁴¹ did not find any relationship between ILLs and cognitive decline in persons with migraine or other severe headaches, which is consistent with results from Kurth et al.¹³ and CAMERA-2.¹⁴

The meta-analysis of ILLs is difficult to interpret, in part because it included only 2 studies. Kruit et al.¹⁰ demonstrated an association of ILLs with MA compared to controls that was not apparent in the study by Scher et al.¹⁶ For MO, Kruit et al.¹⁰ reported no effect and Scher et al.¹⁶ showed a protective effect with no significance in the meta-analysis. When MA and MO were contrasted, the MA group had a higher relative OR of ILLs.

Volumetric changes in GM and WM. Seven clinic-based studies have shown predilection sites of volumetric changes in migraine (table e-1). The sites of volume loss include the bilateral insula, the frontal/prefrontal, temporal, parietal, and occipital cortices, the ACC, the basal ganglia, and the cerebellum.^{17–24} Sites of volume gain include the dorsolateral pons and the PAG.¹⁷ Schmidt-Wilcke et al.⁴⁹ investigated patients with chronic tension-type headache and found GM decrease in the ACC, the temporal and orbitofrontal cortices, and the cerebellum, indicating volumetric changes were not specific to migraine but extended to tension-type headache. Rocca et al.¹⁷ found an increased GM density in the PAG, which is known to be involved in pain processing. An abnormal iron homeostasis has been documented in the PAG in migraineurs along with other brain nuclei such as the red nucleus, putamen, and caudate. The authors suggested that iron accumulation might reflect progressive neuronal damage related to recurrent migraine attacks.^{50,51}

Volumetric changes may reflect a complication of frequent migraine attack, but further studies are required to confirm this hypothesis. The clinical significance of these changes is unclear.

Methodologic comments and concerns. Clinic-based and population-based studies provide complementary perspectives on the potential influence of migraine on brain structure but interpretation should be cautious. The literature on structural MRI in migraine is difficult to interpret for several reasons as discussed below. We will first consider limitations and strengths common to all of these studies and then those that are specific to clinic-based and population-based studies.

All the imaging studies evaluate heterogeneous groups of subjects because migraine itself is a heterogeneous disorder. Studies vary widely in sample size, subject selection (age, sex, vascular risk factors, antimigraine therapy), headache characteristics (migraine subtype, attack frequency, disease duration), test methodology, timing of study, and data interpretation. Inadequately measured or unmeasured confounding is always possible, although the authors measured and adjusted for many potential confounders, particularly in the larger population-based studies. Both the clinic-based and population-based studies are for the most part cross-sectional. They demonstrate associations between migraine and brain structures, but do not reveal the directionality of the association. It is logically possible that some brain changes in migraine are a consequence of illness or treatment but other changes may reflect the vulnerability to migraine.

The clinic-based studies recruit participants from specialty care settings, creating several potential problems. First, since only a minority of patients is treated in specialty care, the sample may not be broadly representative of migraineurs. Specialist samples are likely to have more frequent and severe attacks, more comorbidities, and more exposure to treatment. In addition, the choice of nonmigraine controls can be difficult as specialty centers may have broad and diverse sources of referrals. For MRI changes that arise because of frequent or severe attacks, clinic-based studies may be the best place to identify abnormalities for validation in population-based studies.

The population-based studies minimize the issues of referral bias and make it easy to select controls. Because participation is never 100%, some selection bias is inevitable. When population-based studies focus on adults over 50, there may be underreporting of remitted migraine. This could result in the inclusion in the control group of former migraine cases. If anything, this would bias toward the null by making the control group more similar to the case group. Population-based studies circumvent selection and referral bias and are readily generalizable. Inclusion of many relatively mild migraine cases may make it more difficult to detect abnormalities that are related to attack frequency and severity.

Conclusions and future perspectives. The present review suggests that migraine may be a risk factor for structural changes in the brain. In comparison with nonmigraine controls, migraineurs have more WMAs, ILLs, and volumetric changes in GM and WM regions. The evidence on relationship to attack frequency and disease duration is equivocal. At present, the clinical and functional significance of these brain lesions is uncertain. Guidelines from the American Academy of Neurology and US Headache Consortium⁵² suggest that migraineurs with

a normal neurologic examination do not require routine MRI. Only patients with atypical headache, a recent change in headache pattern, other symptoms (such as seizures), or focal neurologic symptoms or signs are recommended for MRI of the brain.

Patients with WMAs can be reassured. Patients with ILLs should be evaluated for stroke risk factors. Volumetric MRI remains a research tool.

To improve our knowledge on this topic, additional longitudinal studies with a broad range of disease frequency and severity are needed to fully understand the association between migraine and structural changes in the brain and to clarify the association to attack frequency and disease duration, as well as the influence of these lesions on brain function and prognosis.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Dr. Bashir and Dr. M. Ashina conceived and designed (including search strategies) the review. Dr. Bashir did the literature search and wrote the first and subsequent drafts of the manuscript. Dr. S. Ashina conducted the meta-analysis. Dr. Lipton, Dr. S. Ashina, and Dr. M. Ashina participated in critical revision and writing of the article. All authors have seen and approved the final version.

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