

About 90% of the patients suffer from idiopathic headaches, for example, migraine or tension headaches, which are treated according to guidelines. An [acute headache](#) can however also be a symptom of a serious primary disease, such as [subarachnoid hemorrhage](#), arterial dissection, cerebral infarction, cerebral venous thrombosis or acute glaucoma. Patients with suspected symptomatic headaches must be immediately referred to a specialist or hospital for further diagnosis and therapy ¹⁾.

Patients with [optic chiasma cavernous malformation](#) typically present with [chiasmal apoplexy](#), characterized by sudden [visual loss](#), [acute headaches](#), [retroorbital pain](#), and nausea ²⁾.

¹⁾

Pöllmann W, Förderreuther S. [Acute headaches—when to treat immediately, when to wait]. MMW Fortschr Med. 2007 May 21;149 Suppl 2:61-4. Review. German. PubMed PMID: 17724970.

²⁾

Liu JK, Lu Y, Raslan AM, Gultekin SH, Delashaw JB Jr. Cavernous malformations of the optic pathway and hypothalamus: analysis of 65 cases in the literature. Neurosurg Focus. 2010 Sep;29(3):E17. doi: 10.3171/2010.5.FOCUS10129. Review. PubMed PMID: 20809758.

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