

Research article

Open Access

Cardiovascular responses to cognitive stress in patients with migraine and tension-type headache

Rune B Leistad*^{1,2}, Trond Sand^{1,2}, Kristian B Nilsen^{1,2}, Rolf H Westgaard³ and Lars Jacob Stovner^{1,2}

Address: ¹Department of Neurosciences, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway, ²Department of Neurology and Clinical Neurophysiology, St. Olavs Hospital, Trondheim, Norway and ³Department of Industrial Economics and Technology Management, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

Email: Rune B Leistad* - rune.leistad@ntnu.no; Trond Sand - trond.sand@ntnu.no; Kristian B Nilsen - kristian.b.nilsen@ntnu.no; Rolf H Westgaard - rolf.westgaard@iot.ntnu.no; Lars Jacob Stovner - lars.stovner@ntnu.no

* Corresponding author

Published: 7 August 2007

Received: 22 January 2007

BMC Neurology 2007, 7:23 doi:10.1186/1471-2377-7-23

Accepted: 7 August 2007

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2377/7/23>

© 2007 Leistad et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study was to investigate the temporal relationship between autonomic changes and pain activation in migraine and tension-type headache induced by stress in a model relevant for everyday office-work.

Methods: We measured pain, blood pressure (BP), heart rate (HR) and skin blood flow (BF) during and after controlled low-grade cognitive stress in 22 migraineurs during headache-free periods, 18 patients with tension-type headache (TTH) and 44 healthy controls. The stress lasted for one hour and was followed by 30 minutes of relaxation.

Results: Cardiovascular responses to cognitive stress in migraine did not differ from those in control subjects. In TTH patients HR was maintained during stress, whereas it decreased for migraineurs and controls. A trend towards a delayed systolic BP response during stress was also observed in TTH. Finger BF recovery was delayed after stress and stress-induced pain was associated with less vasoconstriction in TTH during recovery.

Conclusion: It is hypothesized that TTH patients have different stress adaptive mechanisms than controls and migraineurs, involving delayed cardiovascular adaptation and reduced pain control system inhibition.

Background

Prolonged physiologic (e.g. autonomic) responses to a stressor, or insufficient recovery from stress, may cause disease, chronic pain or other subjective complaints [1-3]. Stress may also trigger headache in both migraine and tension-type headache (TTH) patients [4-7]. In other headache syndromes (e.g. "trigeminal autonomic cephalalgias") there seems to be a clear association

between headache attacks and autonomic hyperactivity [8,9], and migraine symptoms in the prodromal phase and during attacks (e.g. nausea and vomiting) suggest autonomic imbalance also in these patients. Trigeminal and brainstem dysfunction is also implicated in migraine during attacks [10-12], and pain sensitivity is increased in TTH suggesting abnormal pain processing [13,14]. Because of the known interactions between autonomic

and pain control centres in the brainstem (e.g. for the baroreceptor reflex [15]), and because autonomic hyperactivity may sensitize peripheral nociceptors [16], it makes sense to study if autonomic activation to stress is abnormal in migraine and TTH compared to healthy subjects, and if autonomic activation is related to the pain responses in these patients [17].

Cardiovascular responses to short-lasting acute stress have been measured in migraine but no clear pattern emerges [18-24], and data about responses and adaptation to more long-lasting cognitive stress are lacking. For TTH most studies concerning physiological responses to stressors have focused on muscular activity [25], and studies investigating cardiovascular responses to stressors report inconsistent findings [18,21,23,26-29]. Low-grade long-lasting cognitive stress may be more relevant to daily (e.g. work-related) stress than short-lasting stressors used in previously published studies, such as deep breathing tests, orthostatic tests, the cold pressor test and mental arithmetic tests. In addition, data about physiologic recovery after stress, which may be of particular importance as disease promoting factors [2,30], are insufficient in the headache research literature. Since migraine and TTH patients in some cases can have rather similar symptoms [31-33], although they are considered as clearly different syndromes, it was reasonable to include both entities in one study.

We have recently found that migraine and TTH patients have more stress-induced muscle pain and slower muscle pain recovery after long-lasting cognitive stress than controls [34,35]. This experimental task induces muscular activity and pain in the shoulders, neck and head of patients with migraine [34], TTH [34,36], cervicogenic headache [37], fibromyalgia [38,39] as well as in healthy controls [40]. However, muscular activation did not correlate with pain responses and no muscular response differences were found between migraine, TTH and controls [34]. Measuring cardiovascular and skin blood flow (BF) responses to stress and recovery after stress in parallel with pain in migraine and TTH may give insight into other potentially pain-inducing or contributing mechanisms in primary headache disorders.

The main questions were: do the early and the late autonomic activation pattern during stress and the recovery pattern differ in migraine, TTH and headache-free controls? Do the autonomic activation and recovery pattern correlate with increased pain during stress and recovery in migraine and TTH patients? We accordingly recorded blood pressure (BP), heart rate (HR) and skin BF development as well as head and shoulder/neck pain in these subjects during low-grade cognitive stress for one hour followed by 30 minutes of relaxation.

Methods

Subjects

Forty-four healthy control subjects, 35 women (mean age 39.7 years) and 9 men (36.6 years) and 40 patients with headache participated in this study. Twenty-two patients had migraine, 20 women (39.8 years) and 2 men (45.0 years), and 13 of these patients had aura. Eighteen patients had TTH, 9 women (33.8 years) and 9 men (35.7 years). Twelve of the TTH patients had chronic TTH. Detailed subject and headache history data are shown in Table 1. Patients were diagnosed after interview and physical examination by a neurologist according to the International Headache Society classification of headache from 1988 [41]. Control subjects did not suffer from headache or musculoskeletal pain for more than one day per month. Exclusion criteria were: neoplastic disease, hypertension, infectious disease, metabolic, endocrine or neuromuscular diseases, significant psychiatric disorders, connective tissue disorder, tendinitis, recent significant accident or injury, pregnancy, daily medication with neuroleptics, antiepileptics, Ca²⁺-blockers, β -blockers, antidepressants, and significant associated diseases affecting either the heart, lungs, cerebrovascular system, central or peripheral nervous system. Migraineurs with TTH more than 7 days per month were also excluded. The project was approved by the Regional Ethics Committee. All participants gave written informed consent and received NOK 500 (USD 75) for transport expenses and inconvenience. The participants were provided with written information concerning the aim of the study prior to the day of the stress test. The aim of studying pain and headache was mentioned, but the information focused on the practical details of the procedure.

Questionnaire and interview

A structured interview concerning headaches and musculoskeletal complaints (distribution, severity, and duration) was performed. One of these questions was: "Please state the level of general tension you have felt during the last 2-3 months", and the response was scored on a visual analogue scale (VAS) with endpoints: not tense - very tense. Participants also kept a headache diary for 7 days before and after the stress test. All subjects answered a questionnaire on marital status, weight, stimulant use, exercise habits, and sleep problems (data not shown). With the exception that migraineurs had lower alcohol consumption than controls (Chi-Square test, $p = 0.034$), there were no statistically significant differences in these parameters.

Thirteen of the 22 migraineurs reported a migraine attack within two days before the stress test, while twelve patients reported an attack within two days after the stress test.

Table 1: Background data on subjects included in the study. Pain/tension responses and recoveries are given in group means.

Diagnostic group	Controls (n = 44)	Migraine (n = 22)	Tension-type headache (n = 18)
Gender ratio (F:M)	35:9	20:2	9:9
Mean age (range)	39.0 (19–61)	40.2 (20–60)	34.7 (19–52)
Mean number of years with headache (range)	-	19.9 (7–37)	8.1 (0–32)
Number of subjects with chronic headache (%)	-	4 (18.2)	12 (66.7)
Mean duration (h) of headache attacks (range)*	-	29 (1–72)	34 (8–60)
Number of subjects with aura (%)	-	13 (59.1)	-
VAS pain response (range)	15.4 (0–66)	22.7 (0–54) ^{2,3}	38.5 (3–88) ¹
VAS pain recovery (range)	3.4 (0–47)	4.4 (0–19) ^{2,3}	16.4 (0–74) ¹
VAS tension response (range)	21.2 (-13–82)	27.6 (-1–70)	32.7 (0–76) ²
VAS tension recovery (range)	13.0 (-11–75)	18.5 (-14–67)	26.4 (-16–65) ¹

* One migraine patient had some attacks of short duration.

¹ Patients vs. controls, $p \leq 0.05$. ² Patients vs. controls, $0.05 < p < 0.1$. ³ Migraine vs. TTH $0.05 < p < 0.1$ (Mann-Whitney tests).

Physiological recordings

Muscular activity was recorded with surface electromyography (EMG) bilaterally in the trapezius, splenius, temporalis and frontalis muscles, as described in a previous paper [34]. Autonomic activity was measured indirectly by continuous recording of non-invasive finger BP (Portapres, TNO Biomedical Instrumentation, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) [42] and skin BF in the thumbs (Moorlab, time constant 0.02 s, low-pass filter 22 kHz; Moor Instruments Ltd, Devon, England). The BP cuffs were mounted on the intermediate phalanx on the left middle and ring fingers. Finger skin BF was measured bilaterally with the electrodes (fiber separation 0.5 mm) placed on the volar side of the distal phalanx (pulp) of the thumbs. The average from the left and right thumb was used for analysis, because a significant side difference was not found. Signals were sampled at 200 Hz. HR and BP was calculated with the Beatscope 1.0 software (TNO, Amsterdam, The Netherlands). Respiration was recorded with a thermistor (Embla S-AF-010, Flaga, Reykjavik, Iceland) below the nose with active elements in each nostril and in front of the mouth, but respiration frequency was not analysed in this study due to technical difficulties (Seven controls, eight migraineurs and two patients with TTH had corrupted respiration rate data).

Procedure

The subjects were seated in an ordinary office chair without armrests and performed a two-choice reaction-time test presented on a PC monitor for 60 minutes [40]. The test involved a grid (7 columns by 5 rows) in which a large and a small square were placed randomly [43]. The subject was then presented with a suggestion on how to move the small square to superimpose it on the large square (for instance, "two up, four right"), and the

subjects responded by pressing either "right" or "wrong" on a panel before them with their right index or ring fingers, respectively. Then the positions of the squares were changed, and a new suggestion was displayed. The subjects were instructed to carry out the assignment as fast and correctly as possible, and the computer provided feedback on performance by informing whether the answer was correct or not, and how fast the trial was performed (very slow, slow, normal, fast or very fast) [44]. The "normal" response for each subject was determined as the mean response time during a 5-minute trial period. The subjects were acclimated to the lab environment for 30 minutes, during which the procedure was explained and the recording equipment were mounted. The recording started with 5 minutes uninstructed rest (UIR) followed by 5 minutes active, instructed rest with visual EMG feedback (FB). FB-data are shown in figures but were not included in the statistical analysis because it was decided that UIR probably is a more realistic "real-life" baseline. The cognitive task was then performed for one hour (800–1500 trials), followed by 30 minutes recording during rest (recovery period). The subjects were asked to relax while seated and to move as little as possible during the recovery period. After the UIR and FB periods, at 10-minute intervals during the cognitive task, and at 10-minute intervals during the recovery period, the subjects were asked to mark on a VAS scale their level of pain (no pain – worst bearable pain), tension, fatigue and sleepiness. The different locations of pain corresponded with the positions of the EMG electrodes. Figure 1 shows an overview of the test day procedure. No patient had to be excluded because of headache attacks during the test. Venous blood was sampled before the test (immediately after the interview was concluded) and immediately after the stress period (after

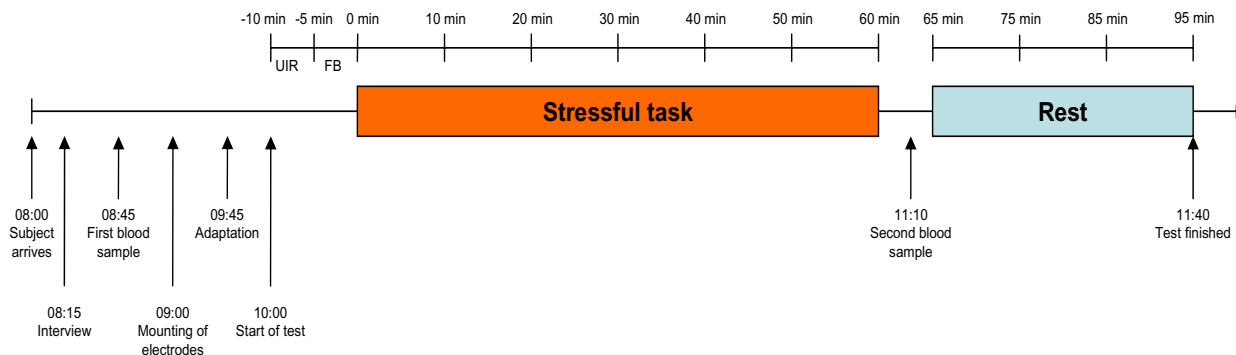


Figure 1

Overview of the test-day procedure. The subjects arrived at 08:00 and started with a structured interview, followed by the first blood sample. At approximately 09:00 the electrodes were mounted, and after a short adaptation period, the stress test started at 10:00. The stress test (incl. UIR and FB rest periods, stress period and recovery period) lasted for approximately 1 h 40 min.

60 minutes). Blood sample data will not be reported in this paper.

Some subjects had partly missing data due to technical difficulties: Two controls and two migraineurs had corrupted BP and HR data during the test and recovery period. One control was missing pain data at t_{95min} , while one patient with TTH had corrupted BP, HR, BF, pain and tension data during the recovery period.

Data analysis

Mean values for systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), HR and finger BF were calculated for the UIR and FB period, and for each 10-minute interval throughout the stress test and recovery period. These data were used in statistical ANOVA models (see below).

In order to minimize the number of correlations we also defined summary variables for autonomic response and recovery, and for pain response and pain recovery. Two summary variables were used for each autonomic variable (SBP, DBP, HR and finger BF) in correlation analyses: mean response (average of 60 minutes during stress – UIR) and mean recovery (average of 30 minutes recovery – UIR). The *pain response* was defined as the highest pain response (max pain at $t_{10-60min}$ – pain at t_{0min}) among the eight location- and side-specific responses (trapezius, splenius, temporalis and frontalis muscles, left and right side). The muscle-specific pain data have been published in a previous paper [34]. The minimal pain during recovery was used first to calculate eight location- and side-specific pain recoveries (minimal pain at $t_{75-95min}$ – pain at t_{0min}). Thereafter, the highest among these eight location- and side-specific pain recoveries was defined as *pain recov-*

ery. These definitions were chosen because the highest (worst) pain during test (and the least complete recovery) was considered to most clinically relevant. Tension response and recovery were defined identically to the pain variables. Pain and tension variables are shown in Table 1.

Statistical analysis

Baseline values were compared with univariate ANOVA (F_1 models). Repeated measures ANOVA time \times group interaction was used to explore differences in response patterns between groups. We do not report group-factor statistics in the present exploratory study because baseline values did not differ between groups (see results). Three different models with selected dependent variables were applied to explore different parts of the stress response and recovery curve. To examine how the novelty of the stressor influenced the subjects, the first 10 min and the baseline was compared in a F_2 -model ($y = (\text{baseline}, 0-10 \text{ min})$). This was described as the early (acute) stress response. After the first 10 min it was assumed that the novelty aspect of the stressor were gone, and we used a model named F_6 with six repeated dependent variables ($y = (0-10 \text{ min}, 10-20 \text{ min}, 20-30 \text{ min}, 30-40 \text{ min}, 40-50 \text{ min}, 50-60 \text{ min})$) to examine how the subjects adapted to the stressor. This was described as the late stress response. A F_3 -model with three dependent variables ($y = (65-75 \text{ min}, 75-85 \text{ min}, 85-95 \text{ min})$) was used to examine how fast and complete the subjects recovered from the stressor. The ANOVA models were corrected for non-sphericity by reduced degrees of freedom with Huynh-Feldts method. Three-group ANOVA models were used as the primary analysis, followed by three two-group ANOVA models for the differences between controls and migraine, controls and TTH, and migraine and TTH respectively. Intra-group

contrasts were explored by post-hoc Student's paired t-test. Group differences in pain and tension response and recovery (summary variables) were explored using Mann-Whitneys U-test. Univariate Spearman's rank order correlation analyses were used to explore associations between pain, tension and cardiovascular responses and recovery (summary variables). As our general statistical strategy involves a large number of comparisons, some might argue that there is a need for a multiple-comparison adjustment to control for type I errors [45]. We chose not to do this, as this would create other problems, such as an increase in type II errors [46,47]. Also, as the studies were considered to be mainly hypothesis-generating and not so much hypothesis-controlling, we believe that findings wor-

thy of further research might be missed by applying too rigid criteria to the statistical analyses. A two-tailed significance level of <0.05 was considered significant in the statistical analyses. P-values within a range of 0.05–0.10 were defined as trends.

Results

There were no statistically significant differences between the three subject groups when comparing physiological baseline values (see F₁ values in Table 2). Inspecting Figures 2 and 3, it appears that SBP, DBP and HR increased more abruptly and then decreased (i.e a "spiked" shape in Figures 2 and 3) at the start of the stressor in controls and migraineurs, but not in patients with TTH.

Table 2: Physiological mean values (SD) measured at baseline, during mental stress (0–60 min) and during the recovery period (65–95 min).

		Controls Mean (SD)	Migraine Mean (SD)	Tension-type headache Mean (SD)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Baseline	112.7 (15.4)	114.0 (14.4)	106.1 (16.5)
	0–10 min	125.4 (17.0)	128.7 (20.0)	117.1 (18.4)
	10–20 min	122.7 (16.7)	125.7 (18.7)	117.1 (20.1)
	20–30 min	122.5 (15.3)	125.7 (17.0)	117.9 (17.8)
	30–40 min	122.6 (16.0)	128.3 (17.8)	120.0 (17.6)
	40–50 min	123.1 (14.6)	126.0 (16.3)	121.2 (17.7)
	50–60 min	125.1 (14.9)	127.6 (14.7)	122.8 (17.0)
	65–75 min	124.5 (16.5)	122.0 (13.6)	114.5 (19.7)
	75–85 min	121.9 (14.0)	120.6 (10.4)	115.7 (16.8)
	85–95 min	123.8 (14.5)	123.1 (11.1)	116.8 (17.8)
	Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	Baseline	62.3 (11.5)	62.4 (8.6)
0–10 min		71.8 (13.4)	71.4 (10.8)	67.4 (10.2)
10–20 min		70.1 (14.0)	70.1 (9.3)	67.5 (12.1)
20–30 min		69.7 (11.0)	69.8 (8.6)	67.7 (9.4)
30–40 min		70.9 (11.6)	71.9 (9.9)	69.3 (10.4)
40–50 min		70.4 (10.6)	71.3 (9.4)	70.1 (10.7)
50–60 min		71.4 (10.2)	71.3 (8.1)	70.3 (9.8)
65–75 min		72.4 (13.7)	71.5 (10.1)	67.6 (12.3)
75–85 min		69.7 (9.2)	69.4 (7.3)	67.3 (8.2)
85–95 min		71.4 (9.5)	70.4 (6.7)	67.6 (8.5)
Heart rate (beats/min)		Baseline	71.1 (8.6)	73.9 (13.3)
	0–10 min	74.6 (10.3)	78.0 (12.4)	75.4 (9.5)
	10–20 min	73.6 (9.2)	77.6 (12.7)	75.8 (9.4)
	20–30 min	73.2 (8.8)	76.9 (12.6)	76.0 (9.6)
	30–40 min	72.3 (8.5)	76.8 (12.2)	76.0 (9.6)
	40–50 min	72.1 (8.6)	77.1 (12.5)	76.0 (9.3)
	50–60 min	72.1 (8.3)	76.9 (12.6)	75.9 (9.4)
	65–75 min	69.0 (7.5)	73.7 (11.6)	71.8 (9.0)
	75–85 min	69.1 (7.9)	72.8 (11.5)	71.1 (9.2)
	85–95 min	68.8 (7.7)	73.2 (11.4)	71.2 (8.6)
	Finger skin blood flow (AU*)	Baseline	278.5 (112.0)	306.2 (114.7)
0–10 min		247.5 (121.9)	271.1 (110.4)	246.5 (70.5)
10–20 min		250.6 (130.3)	273.2 (103.6)	246.0 (74.3)
20–30 min		246.0 (126.8)	273.4 (108.0)	248.8 (66.2)
30–40 min		249.2 (125.8)	262.9 (107.4)	239.5 (72.1)
40–50 min		237.1 (127.4)	265.4 (113.1)	228.6 (78.8)
50–60 min		228.7 (120.4)	250.4 (102.3)	208.8 (85.3)
65–75 min		214.9 (104.6)	258.1 (114.8)	207.6 (96.0)
75–85 min		228.6 (110.6)	287.3 (119.1)	189.6 (105.4)
85–95 min		211.0 (105.6)	262.1 (101.3)	182.9 (90.1)

F₁: Oneway ANOVA F-statistic comparing baseline values between groups. F-statistic for group × time interaction in repeated measures ANOVA models is also tabulated for three different models in the left column: F₂: Model for the early response to stress, with two intervals during the early stage of the stress test (baseline and 0–10 min). F₆: Model for adaptation or potentiation during ongoing long-lasting stress, with six intervals during the stressful task (from 0–10 to 50–60 min). F₃: Model to detect fast versus slow recovery patterns with three intervals during recovery (65–75, 75–85 and 85–95 min). p: Probabilities (degrees of freedom in parentheses) was adjusted for non-sphericity with Huynh-Feldt's method. Significant interactions and trends in bold.

* AU: Arbitrary units.

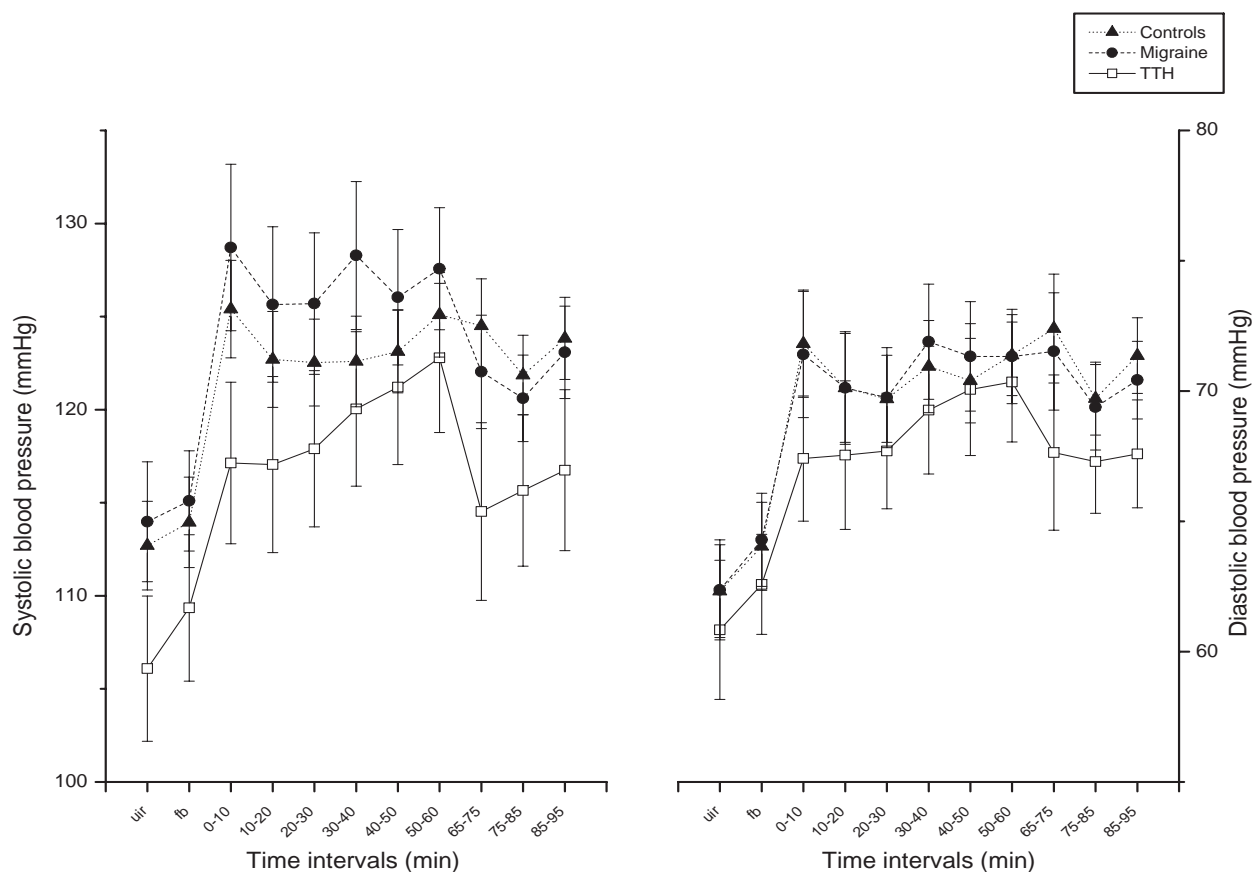


Figure 2

Systolic and diastolic BP development throughout the stress test and recovery period. Values are given as group means (SEM). UIR: Uninstructed rest period (baseline EMG). FB: EMG feedback aided rest period. 0 – 60: During the cognitive stress test. 65 – 95: Relaxation period after the test.

Cardiovascular responses to cognitive stress

ANOVA F_2 analyses did not reveal any significant time \times group interactions between the groups with regard to the initial (early) BP, HR or BF stress responses.

The late HR response pattern during ongoing stress from 0–10 to 50–60 min was significantly different between the three groups (see F_6 time \times group interaction value in Table 2) since HR adaptation in TTH differed significantly from HR adaptation in controls (Table 3). HR levels were stable in TTH patients whereas HR decreased after the initial response in controls (Figure 3).

The SBP response tended to increase from the early (0–10 min) to the latest (50–60 min) part of stress (Student's paired t-test, $p = 0.051$) in TTH, while responses were stable in migraine and in controls ($p > 0.66$; Figure 2). SBP tended to decrease from 0–10 to 10–20 min in migraine

patients (Student's paired t-test, $p = 0.050$) while no difference was found in TTH ($p = 0.97$). Significant ANOVA time \times group differences were not found in SBP and DBP adaptation during the stress test however (F_6 models in Table 2 and 3),

Cardiovascular recovery after cognitive stress

TTH patients had a significant F_3 time \times group interaction for finger blood flow during the recovery period, compared to controls and migraine patients (Table 3). Figure 3 shows that finger blood flow in TTH patients continued to decrease throughout the recovery period, whereas this did not happen in the other groups.

Relationship between pain, tension and cardiovascular responses and recovery

In patients with TTH, mean finger BF recovery were related to the maximal pain response ($r_s = 0.49$, $p = 0.047$), mean-

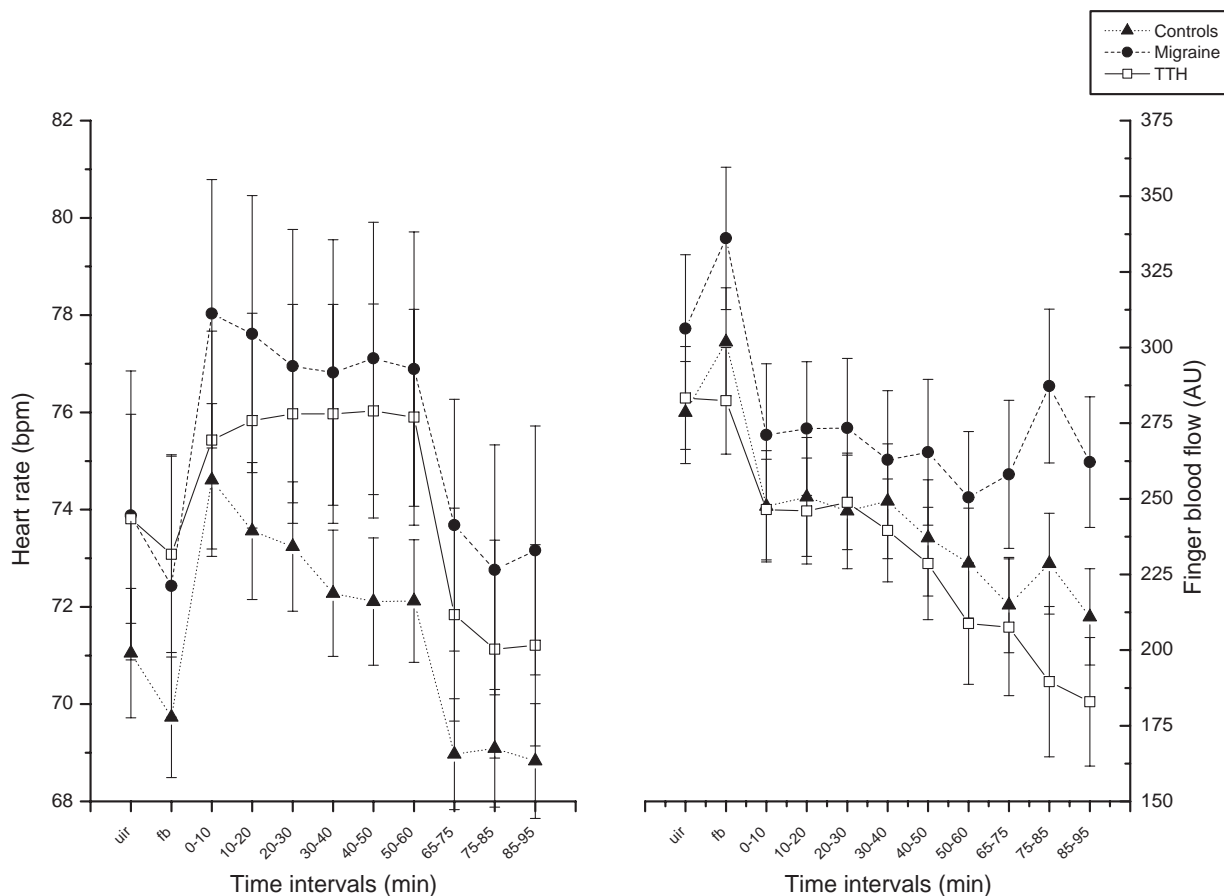


Figure 3
Heart rate and finger blood flow development throughout the stress test and recovery period. Values are given as group means (SEM). UIR: Uninstructed rest period (baseline EMG). FB: EMG feedback aided rest period. T = 0 – 60: During the cognitive stress test. T = 65 – 95: Relaxation period after the test.

Table 3: F-statistic for group × time interaction in two-group repeated measures ANOVA models.

	Controls vs Migraine	Controls vs TTH	Migraine vs TTH
Systolic blood pressure	$F_2(1, 60) = 0.33, p = 0.57$ $F_6(3.3, 198.9) = 0.44, p = 0.74$ $F_3(1.68, 102.3) = 0.24, p = 0.75$	$F_2(1, 58) = 0.22, p = 0.64$ $F_6(3.5, 200.2) = 1.54, p = 0.20$ $F_3(1.6, 89.7) = 1.06, p = 0.34$	$F_2(1, 36) = 0.97, p = 0.33$ $F_6(3.5, 125.8) = 1.99, p = 0.11$ $F_3(1.9, 67.4) = 0.47, p = 0.62$
Diastolic blood pressure	$F_2(1, 60) = 0.04, p = 0.85$ $F_6(3.2, 190.9) = 0.22, p = 0.89$ $F_3(1.4, 84.5) = 0.06, p = 0.88$	$F_2(1, 58) = 1.70, p = 0.20$ $F_6(3.5, 202.7) = 1.27, p = 0.29$ $F_3(1.3, 76.8) = 0.59, p = 0.50$	$F_2(1, 36) = 0.76, p = 0.39$ $F_6(3.4, 121.7) = 0.82, p = 0.50$ $F_3(1.6, 57.0) = 0.47, p = 0.59$
Heart rate	$F_2(1, 60) = 0.06, p = 0.80$ $F_6(2.0, 122.2) = 1.46, p = 0.24$ $F_3(1.9, 117.0) = 1.83, p = 0.17$	$F_2(1, 58) = 1.98, p = 0.17$ $F_6(2.0, 115.8) = 5.06, p = 0.008$ $F_3(2.0, 113.4) = 0.83, p = 0.44$	$F_2(1, 36) = 2.85, p = 0.10$ $F_6(2.1, 75.0) = 1.48, p = 0.23$ $F_3(1.9, 65.1) = 0.12, p = 0.88$
Finger skin blood flow	$F_2(1, 64) = 0.06, p = 0.81$ $F_6(2.5, 161.1) = 0.31, p = 0.79$ $F_3(1.9, 124.3) = 0.66, p = 0.52$	$F_2(1, 60) = 0.15, p = 0.70$ $F_6(2.2, 133.1) = 0.66, p = 0.53$ $F_3(2.0, 119.5) = 3.21, p = 0.04$	$F_2(1, 38) = 0.01, p = 0.94$ $F_6(2.7, 100.6) = 0.57, p = 0.61$ $F_3(1.9, 72.7) = 3.47, p = 0.04$

F_2 : Repeated measures ANOVA model with two intervals during the early stage of the stress test (baseline and 0–10 min). F_6 : Model with six intervals during the stressful task (0–60 min). F_3 : Model with three intervals during recovery (65–95 min). p: Probabilities (degrees of freedom in parentheses) was adjusted for non-sphericity with Huynh-Feldt's method. Significant interactions in bold.

ing that a high pain response was related to less finger BF reduction in recovery. There were no correlations between maximal pain responses and BP or HR responses, or between pain recovery and mean cardiovascular recovery, in any of the diagnostic groups. Pain responses were abnormally large while pain recovery were delayed in TTH patients compared to controls while perceived tension responses did not significantly differ between groups (Table 1, Figure 4). TTH patients also had significantly less recovery from tension compared to controls. There were no correlations between tension and cardiovascular responses and recovery for any of the three groups.

Discussion

Controls, and to a certain degree also migraineurs, responded to the stressor in the present study with a rapid increase followed by a relatively fast decrease in BP and HR, giving the curve a spike-like shape. However, in TTH patients, the SBP, DBP and HR profiles increased slowly and did not decrease during the stress test. A trend towards a different SBP profile was found when comparing the first and last 10-min interval in controls and TTH. The possible lack of HR-adaptation during stress reflects the lack of a HR-spike (followed by a decrease in HR) in TTH. A reduced early cardiovascular response to mental stress, with the heart rate response inversely correlated to the pain response, was found for fibromyalgia patients in a study with a similar design [48]. Cardiac (HR) adaptation to mental stress has previously been reported in healthy students [49], while deficient cardiac adaptation to calculative mental stress has been found in migraine patients [50]. The migraine patients in our study did not show signs of deficient HR adaptation to stress. One may interpret the lack of an acute spike at the start of the cognitive task and the lack of HR adaptation as evidence of a deficient adaptive mechanism (or decreased autonomic excitability) to low-grade cognitive stress in TTH patients. It should be noted that due to a low sample size, especially in the TTH group, these results are tentative and are considered to be hypothesis-generating and not hypothesis-controlling.

HR in migraineurs recovered as much during the relaxation phase as controls. This is in accordance with another study [19] which did not show a difference in HR recovery between students with migraine and controls after three minutes of mental arithmetic, although the authors reported faster recovery in peripheral resistance in migraine compared to controls. On the other hand, Holm *et al.* [20] found that migraineurs had delayed HR recovery after four minutes of stressful speech-preparation. Methodological differences make it difficult to compare short-lasting cognitive stress with the one-hour test we applied.

The observed skin blood flow reduction during test is probably related to a gradually increasing sympathetic vasoconstrictor tone to skin arterioles and AV-shunts during cognitive stress [51]. However, we did not find any differences in finger BF development during the test between the three groups. This is in accordance with previous studies that have utilized finger temperature and pulse amplitude as indirect measures of finger blood flow during short-duration stress with generally negative results in TTH [25] and migraine [19].

We did find a delayed finger BF recovery profile *after* stress in TTH compared to controls and migraineurs. Another study has previously reported prolonged skin vasoconstriction in TTH (earlobe pulse volume and finger temperature) [29], which is in accordance with our findings. In addition, TTH patients had delayed pain recovery (Table 1) and delayed EMG recovery in the trapezius area [34]. Our findings in general fit well with the theoretical models of Eriksen & Ursin [1] and McEwen [2]. Our lack of HR adaptation in TTH is in accordance with McEwen's concept of "allostatic load" which causes lack of adaptation to stress. Furthermore, the lack of skin BF recovery in TTH fits well both with the concept of "sustained arousal" in the model of Eriksen & Ursin, and with the concept of a prolonged response to a stressor in McEwen's model.

The role of the autonomic nervous subsystems in TTH is not clear [25]. Because muscular blood flow in tender points is decreased in TTH [52], and because we observed increased skin vasoconstriction (reduced BF) during recovery after stress, which was correlated to low pain response during stress, it is possible that sympathetic dysregulation is involved, for instance as hyperactivity or hypersensitivity in the central autonomic network which again may be linked to increased central pain inhibition. It is also possible to explain this effect through pain-induced inhibition of sympathetic vasoconstriction in the skin however [53].

Recently, decreased muscle blood flow during muscle exercise was found in fibromyalgia patients, suggesting that muscle ischemia contributes to pain in these patients [54]. However, we were not able to measure intramuscular blood flow in the present study. Muscle blood flow is regulated differently from skin blood flow [55] and the direct relevance of observed skin blood flow changes to the relationship between muscle blood flow and pain perceived as muscular is accordingly uncertain.

Also in migraine, there are still many uncertainties about the role of autonomic nervous subsystems [17,19,24,56,57]. Some studies report autonomic dysfunction in migraineurs, such as orthostatic hypotension, noradrenergic or adrenergic hypofunction etc. [58-63],

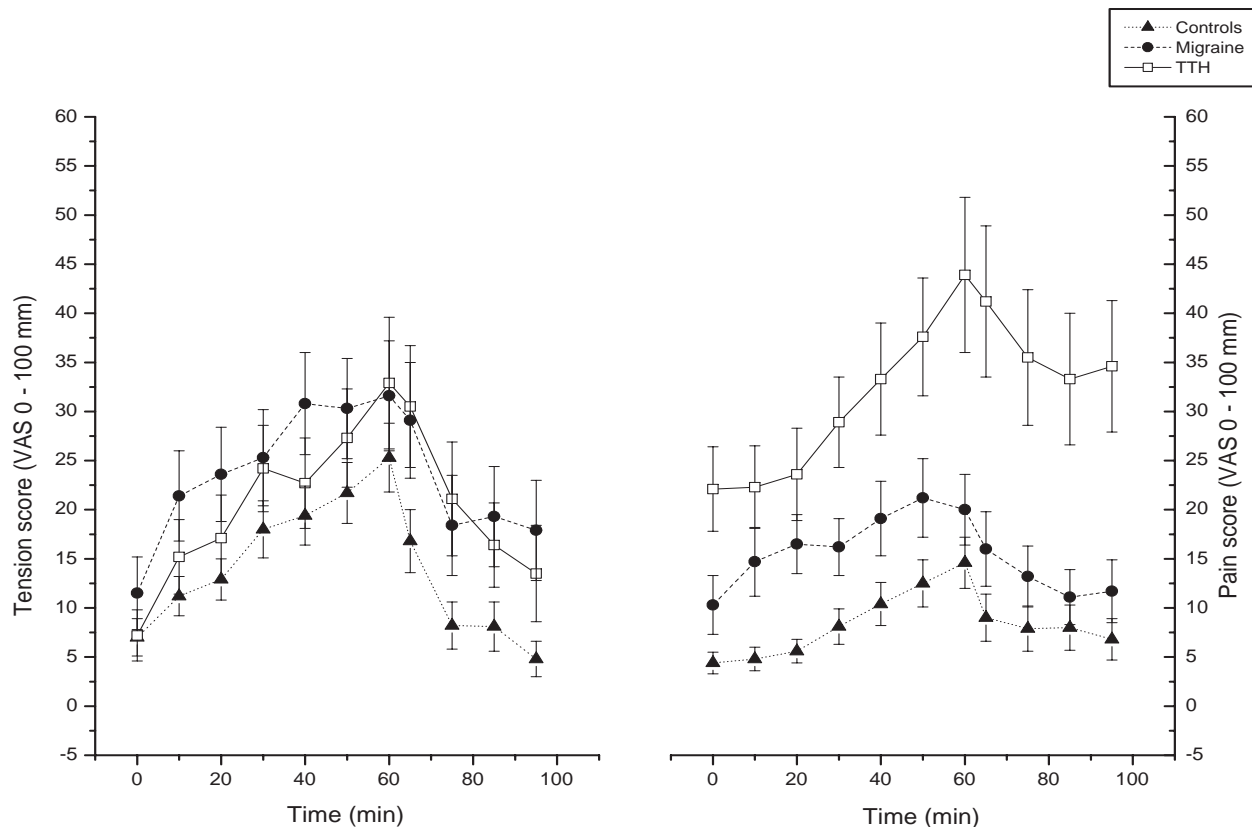


Figure 4

Tension and pain development throughout the stress test and recovery period. Values given as group means (SEM), where maximal reported pain (from the trapezius, splenius, temporalis and frontalis areas, irrespective of side) for each subject was used in the calculations. T = 0 – 60: During the cognitive stress test. T = 65 – 95: Relaxation period after the test.

but not all studies report such autonomic dysfunction [64-66]. Many past studies have used procedures such as deep breathing tests, orthostatic tests, cold pressor tests and isometric work tests (sustained handgrip) and these responses are not directly comparable with autonomic response to cognitive stress of long duration used in the present study.

Cephalic and intracranial vessels may be regulated differently from peripheral vessels. Painful stimuli to tooth pulp induce a blood flow increase in orofacial areas [67]. In chronic TTH patients, previously published data indicate cranial vasodilatation [68]. In migraine, cephalic pulse amplitude may increase during a mental task in migraine [18] but results are not consistent across studies [19], and both deficient and normal vasoactivity has generally been reported in migraine [66]. Our results support the view that dysfunctional peripheral blood flow regulation is not a substantial part of migraine pathophysiology.

Although we did not measure perceived stress in this study, we believe that the measured perceived tension is an indirect measure of the level of stress. The Norwegian word "anspentet" describe a feeling of general psychological and muscular tension perceived in stressful situations [69]. Tension responses did not differ, thus the level of stress seemed to be comparable between groups. However, TTH patients had a significantly less recovery from tension, indicating an inability to unwind after the stressor is removed [70].

As to what is perceived as stressful, TTH-patients may be more likely to appraise daily situations as stressful, with a tendency towards passive coping, compared to non-headache controls [25]. Because cognitive processing involving the prefrontal cortex can change the activity in the different parts of the periaqueductal grey matter (PAG), a difference in stress adaptive mechanisms may influence both the autonomic nervous system and pain control system in

several ways, for instance by delaying sympathetic cardiovascular activation [71]. PAG is also important in pain control and in central sensitization, possibly explaining allodynia and hyperalgesia to pressure stimuli [72] and the increased stress-induced pain in TTH (Table 1, Figure 4).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we report a possible lack of HR adaptation to stress in TTH patients, as well as a delayed finger skin BF recovery after stress and a correlation between finger skin BF recovery and the pain response. Also, TTH had an increase in SBP from the first 10 min to the last 10 min of the stress test, whereas controls and migraineurs did not. Autonomic responses to cognitive stress were not abnormal in migraine. We hypothesize that TTH patients have different stress adaptive mechanisms compared to controls and migraine patients, involving both cardiovascular activation and the pain control system. The motor system is also involved in responses to stress [73-75], and low-threshold motor unit activity may contribute to local metabolic changes and muscle pain [76,77]. However, because no associations between muscle activity and pain activation was found in a previous study [34], the present results suggest that cardiovascular responses are more closely linked to pain control than reflexes regulating muscle activity in TTH patients.

Abbreviations

BF Blood flow

BP Blood pressure

DBP Diastolic blood pressure

EMG Electromyography

FB Feedback period

HR Heart rate

PAG Periaqueductal grey matter

SBP Systolic blood pressure

TTH Tension-type headache

UIR Uninstructed rest period

VAS Visual analogue scale

Competing interests

The author(s) declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

RBL participated in acquiring data from the stress test, performed the statistical analyses and drafted the manuscript. TS participated in the design of the study, assisted in the statistical analyses and helped draft the manuscript. KBN participated in the design of the study, acquired data from the stress test and helped draft the manuscript. RHW participated in the design of the study. LJS participated in the design of the study and helped draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

References

1. Eriksen HR, Ursin H: **Sensitization and subjective health complaints.** *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology* 2002, **43(2)**:189-196.
2. McEwen BS: **Protective and damaging effects of stress mediators.** *New England Journal of Medicine* 1998, **338(3)**:171-179.
3. McEwen BS, Stellar E: **Stress and the individual. Mechanisms leading to disease.** *Arch Intern Med* 1993, **153(18)**:2093-2101.
4. Martin PR, Soon K: **The relationship between perceived stress, social support and chronic headaches.** *Headache* 1993, **33(6)**:307-314.
5. Spierings EL, Ranke AH, Honkoop PC: **Precipitating and aggravating factors of migraine versus tension-type headache.** *Headache* 2001, **41(6)**:554-558.
6. Wacogne C, Lacoste J, Guilibert E, Hugues F, Le Jeunne C: **Stress, anxiety, depression and migraine.** *Cephalalgia* 2003, **23(6)**:451-455.
7. Zivadinov R, Willheim K, Sepic-Grahovac D, Jurjevic A, Bucuk M, Brnabic-Razmilic O, Relja G, Zorzon M: **Migraine and tension-type headache in Croatia: a population-based survey of precipitating factors.** *Cephalalgia* 2003, **23(5)**:336-343.
8. Goadsby PJ: **Pathophysiology of cluster headache: a trigeminal autonomic cephalgia.** *Lancet neurology* 2002, **1(4)**:251-257.
9. Sjaastad O, Pareja JA, Zukerman E, Jansen J, Kruszewski P: **Trigeminal neuralgia. Clinical manifestations of first division involvement.** *Headache* 1997, **37(6)**:346-357.
10. Burstein R, Cutrer MF, Yarnitsky D: **The development of cutaneous allodynia during a migraine attack clinical evidence for the sequential recruitment of spinal and supraspinal nociceptive neurons in migraine.** *Brain* 2000, **123 (Pt 8)**:1703-1709.
11. Bahra A, Matharu MS, Buchel C, Frackowiak RS, Goadsby PJ: **Brainstem activation specific to migraine headache.** *Lancet* 2001, **357(9261)**:1016-1017.
12. Weiller C, May A, Limmroth V, Juptner M, Kaube H, Schayck RV, Coenen HH, Diener HC: **Brain stem activation in spontaneous human migraine attacks.** *Nature medicine* 1995, **1(7)**:658-660.
13. Ashina S, Bendtsen L, Ashina M, Magerl W, Jensen R: **Generalized hyperalgesia in patients with chronic tension-type headache.** *Cephalalgia* 2006, **26(8)**:940-948.
14. Bendtsen L: **Central sensitization in tension-type headache--possible pathophysiological mechanisms.** *Cephalalgia* 2000, **20(5)**:486-508.
15. Dworkin BR, Elbert T, Rau H, Birbaumer N, Pauli P, Droste C, Brunia CH: **Central effects of baroreceptor activation in humans: attenuation of skeletal reflexes and pain perception.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1994, **91(14)**:6329-6333.
16. Jorum E, Orstavik K, Schmidt R, Namer B, Carr RW, Kvarstein G, Hilliges M, Handwerker H, Torebjork E, Schmelz M: **Catecholamine-induced excitation of nociceptors in sympathetically maintained pain.** *Pain* 2007, **127(3)**:296-301.
17. Jänig W: **Relationship between pain and autonomic phenomena in headache and other pain conditions.** *Cephalalgia* 2003, **23 Suppl 1**:43-48.
18. Drummond PD: **Vascular responses in headache-prone subjects during stress.** *Biological Psychology* 1985, **21(1)**:11-25.
19. Hassinger HJ, Semenchuk EM, O'Brien WH: **Cardiovascular responses to pain and stress in migraine.** *Headache* 1999, **39(9)**:605-615.
20. Holm JE, Lamberty K, McSherry WC, Davis PA: **The stress response in headache sufferers: physiological and psychological reactivity.** *Headache* 1997, **37(4)**:221-227.

21. Martin PR, Todd J, Reece J: **Effects of noise and a stressor on head pain.** *Headache* 2005, **45(10)**:1353-1364.
22. Passchier J, Goudswaard P, Orlebeke JF, Verhage F: **Age migraine and achievement motivation related? A psychophysiological study of responses to real-life achievement stress in young headache sufferers.** *Functional Neurology* 1990, **5(2)**:135-143.
23. Passchier J, van der Helm-Hylkema H, Orlebeke JF: **Psychophysiological characteristics of migraine and tension headache patients. Differential effects of sex and pain state.** *Headache* 1984, **24(3)**:131-139.
24. Shechter A, Stewart WF, Silberstein SD, Lipton RB: **Migraine and autonomic nervous system function: a population-based, case-control study.** *Neurology* 2002, **58(3)**:422-427.
25. Wittrock DA, Myers TC: **The comparison of individuals with recurrent tension-type headache and headache-free controls in physiological response, appraisal, and coping with stressors: a review of the literature.** *Annals of Behavioral Medicine* 1998, **20(2)**:118-134.
26. Ficek SK, Wittrock DA: **Subjective stress and coping in recurrent tension-type headache.** *Headache* 1995, **35(8)**:455-460.
27. Langemark M, Jensen K, Olesen J: **Temporal muscle blood flow in chronic tension-type headache.** *Archives of Neurology* 1990, **47(6)**:654-658.
28. Pogacnik T, Sega S, Mesec A, Kiauta T: **Autonomic function testing in patients with tension-type headache.** *Headache* 1993, **33(2)**:63-68.
29. Lehrer PM, Murphy AI: **Stress reactivity and perception of pain among tension headache sufferers.** *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 1991, **29(1)**:61-69.
30. Linden W, Earle TL, Gerin W, Christenfeld N: **Physiological stress reactivity and recovery: conceptual siblings separated at birth?** *J Psychosom Res* 1997, **42(2)**:117-135.
31. Manzoni GC, Torelli P: **Headache screening and diagnosis.** *Neurol Sci* 2004, **25 Suppl 3**:S255-7.
32. Turkdogan D, Cagirici S, Soylemez D, Sur H, Bilge C, Turk U: **Characteristic and overlapping features of migraine and tension-type headache.** *Headache* 2006, **46(3)**:461-468.
33. Vingen JV, Sand T, Stovner LJ: **Sensitivity to various stimuli in primary headaches: a questionnaire study.** *Headache* 1999, **39(8)**:552-558.
34. Leistad RB, Sand T, Westgaard R, Nilsen KB, Stovner LJ: **Stress-induced pain and muscle activity in patients with migraine and tension-type headache.** *Cephalalgia* 2006, **26(1)**:64-73.
35. Westgaard RH: **Muscle activity as a releasing factor for pain in the shoulder and neck.** *Cephalalgia* 1999, **19 Suppl 25**:1-8.
36. Bansevicius D, Westgaard RH, Sjaastad OM: **Tension-type headache: pain, fatigue, tension, and EMG responses to mental activation.** *Headache* 1999, **39(6)**:417-425.
37. Bansevicius D, Sjaastad O: **Cervicogenic headache: the influence of mental load on pain level and EMG of shoulder-neck and facial muscles.** *Headache* 1996, **36(6)**:372-378.
38. Bansevicius D, Westgaard RH, Stiles T: **EMG activity and pain development in fibromyalgia patients exposed to mental stress of long duration.** *Scand J Rheumatol* 2001, **30(2)**:92-98.
39. Nilsen KB, Westgaard RH, Stovner LJ, Helde G, Ro M, Sand TH: **Pain induced by low-grade stress in patients with fibromyalgia and chronic shoulder/neck pain, relation to surface electromyography.** *Eur J Pain* 2006, **10(7)**:615-627.
40. Bansevicius D, Westgaard RH, Jensen C: **Mental stress of long duration: EMG activity, perceived tension, fatigue, and pain development in pain-free subjects.** *Headache* 1997, **37(8)**:499-510.
41. Headache Classification Committee IHS: **Classification and diagnostic criteria for headache disorders, cranial neuralgias and facial pain.** *Headache Classification Committee of the International Headache Society.* *Cephalalgia* 1988, **8 Suppl 7**:1-96.
42. Imholz BP, Langewouters GJ, van Montfrans GA, Parati G, van Goudoever J, Wesseling KH, Wieling W, Mancia G: **Feasibility of ambulatory, continuous 24-hour finger arterial pressure recording.** *Hypertension [Computer File]* 1993, **21(1)**:65-73.
43. Westgaard RH, Bjørklund R: **Generation of muscle tension additional to postural muscle load.** *Ergonomics* 1987, **30(5)**:911-923.
44. Waersted M, Bjørklund RA, Westgaard RH: **The effect of motivation on shoulder-muscle tension in attention-demanding tasks.** *Ergonomics* 1994, **37(2)**:363-376.
45. Gaddis ML: **Statistical methodology: IV. Analysis of variance, analysis of covariance, and multivariate analysis of variance.** *Acad Emerg Med* 1998, **5(3)**:258-265.
46. Perneger TV: **What's wrong with Bonferroni adjustments.** *Bmj* 1998, **316(7139)**:1236-1238.
47. Feise RJ: **Do multiple outcome measures require p-value adjustment?** *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2002, **2**:8.
48. Nilsen KB, Sand T, Westgaard RH, Stovner LJ, White LR, Leistad RB, Helde G, Rø M: **Autonomic activation and pain in response to low-grade mental stress in fibromyalgia and shoulder/neck pain patients.** *Eur J Pain* 2007.
49. Frankenhaeuser M, Dunne E, Lundberg U: **Sex differences in sympathetic-adrenal medullary reactions induced by different stressors.** *Psychopharmacology* 1976, **47(1)**:1-5.
50. Huber D, Henrich G, Gündel H: **Psychophysiological response patterns of migraine patients in two habituation tests.** *Headache* 2005, **45(10)**:1375-1387.
51. Wallin BG: **Neural control of human skin blood flow.** *Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System* 1990, **30 Suppl**:S185-S190.
52. Ashina M: **Neurobiology of chronic tension-type headache.** *Cephalalgia* 2004, **24(3)**:161-172.
53. Blumberg H, Wallin BG: **Direct evidence of neurally mediated vasodilatation in hairy skin of the human foot.** *The Journal of physiology* 1987, **382**:105-121.
54. Elvin A, Siosteen AK, Nilsson A, Kosek E: **Decreased muscle blood flow in fibromyalgia patients during standardised muscle exercise: a contrast media enhanced colour Doppler study.** *Eur J Pain* 2006, **10(2)**:137-144.
55. Jänig W, Häbler HJ: **Specificity in the organization of the autonomic nervous system: a basis for precise neural regulation of homeostatic and protective body functions.** *Prog Brain Res* 2000, **122**:351-367.
56. Ebinger F, Kruse M, Just U, Rating D: **Cardiorespiratory regulation in migraine. Results in children and adolescents and review of the literature.** *Cephalalgia* 2006, **26(3)**:295-309.
57. Thomsen LL, Olesen J: **The autonomic nervous system and the regulation of arterial tone in migraine.** *Clin Auton Res* 1995, **5(5)**:243-250.
58. Appel S, Kuritzky A, Zahavi I, Zigelman M, Akselrod S: **Evidence for instability of the autonomic nervous system in patients with migraine headache.** *Headache* 1992, **32(1)**:10-17.
59. Bocconi M, Alessandri M, Fusco BM, Cangi F: **The pressor hyperresponsiveness to phenylephrine unmasks sympathetic hypofunction in migraine.** *Cephalalgia* 1989, **9(4)**:239-245.
60. Gotoh F, Komatsumoto S, Araki N, Gomi S: **Noradrenergic nervous activity in migraine.** *Arch Neurol* 1984, **41(9)**:951-955.
61. Havanka-Kanninen H, Tolonen U, Myllylä VV: **Autonomic dysfunction in adult migraineurs.** *Headache* 1986, **26(8)**:425-430.
62. Mikamo K, Takeshima T, Takahashi K: **Cardiovascular sympathetic hypofunction in muscle contraction headache and migraine.** *Headache* 1989, **29(2)**:86-89.
63. Pogacnik T, Sega S, Pecnik B, Kiauta T: **Autonomic function testing in patients with migraine.** *Headache* 1993, **33(10)**:545-550.
64. Cortelli P, Pierangeli G, Parchi P, Contin M, Baruzzi A, Lugaresi E: **Autonomic nervous system function in migraine without aura.** *Headache* 1991, **31(7)**:457-462.
65. Hockaday JM, Macmillan AL, Whitty CW: **Vasomotor-reflex response in idiopathic and hormone-dependent migraine.** *Lancet* 1967, **1(7498)**:1023-1026.
66. Thomsen LL, Iversen HK, Boesen F, Olesen J: **Transcranial Doppler and cardiovascular responses during cardiovascular autonomic tests in migraineurs during and outside attacks.** *Brain* 1995, **118(Pt 5)**:1319-1327.
67. Kempainen P, Leppänen H, Jyväsjärvi E, Pertovaara A: **Blood flow increase in the orofacial area of humans induced by painful stimulation.** *Brain Research Bulletin* 1994, **33(6)**:655-662.
68. Hannerz J, Jøgestrand T: **Is chronic tension-type headache a vascular headache? The relation between chronic tension-type headache and cranial hemodynamics.** *Headache* 1998, **38(9)**:668-675.
69. Holte KA, Vasseljen O, Westgaard RH: **Exploring perceived tension as a response to psychosocial work stress.** *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment and Health* 2003, **29(2)**:124-133.
70. Melin B, Lundberg U: **A biopsychosocial approach to work-stress and musculoskeletal disorders.** *Journal of Psychophysiology* 1997, **11**:238-247.

71. Keay KA, Bandler R: **Parallel circuits mediating distinct emotional coping reactions to different types of stress.** *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 2001, **25(7-8)**:669-678.
72. Bendtsen L: **Central and peripheral sensitization in tension-type headache.** *Curr Pain Headache Rep* 2003, **7(6)**:460-465.
73. Heckmann CJ, Gorassini MA, Bennett DJ: **Persistent inward currents in motoneuron dendrites: implications for motor output.** *Muscle Nerve* 2005, **31(2)**:135-156.
74. Holstege G: **The emotional motor system.** *European Journal of Morphology* 1992, **30(1)**:67-79.
75. Heckman CJ, Lee RH, Brownstone RM: **Hyperexcitable dendrites in motoneurons and their neuromodulatory control during motor behavior.** *Trends Neurosci* 2003, **26(12)**:688-695.
76. Hägg GM: **Static work loads and occupational myalgia - a new explanation model.** Amsterdam , Elsevier; 1991:179-189.
77. Johansson H, Sojka P: **Pathophysiological mechanisms involved in genesis and spread of muscular tension in occupational muscle pain and in chronic musculoskeletal pain syndromes: a hypothesis.** *Med Hypotheses* 1991, **35(3)**:196-203.

Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2377/7/23/prepub>

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:
http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp

