

History of malignancy with new onset headache

Study Details	Patients	Cohorts	Outcome measures	Effect size	Comments
<p>Author & Year: Antunes & De Angelis, 1999⁴⁰</p> <p>Study design: Cohort study</p> <p>Setting: Department of neurology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York</p>	<p>Patient group: Patients with systemic cancer, aged 20 or younger.</p> <p>All patients N: 157 (patients with systemic cancer who underwent neurologic consultations between January 1993 and December 1996.)</p> <p>21 (patients with isolated headache without focal signs)</p> <p>Age (median): 14 years</p> <p>M:F= 90:67</p> <p>Cancer types: Leukemia: 59 Hodgkin's lymphoma: 8 Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: 26 Neuroblastoma: 13 Ewing's sarcoma: 10 Rhabdomyosarcoma: 10 Osteogenic sarcoma: 9 Germ cell: 5 Teratoma: 3 Primitive neuroectodermal tumor: 2 Other: 16</p>	<p>157 patients with 161 malignancies who underwent 206 neurologic consultations in total.</p> <p>Cohort was divided into two groups according to the presence or absence of lateralizing signs.</p>	<p>Occurrence of intracranial abnormalities</p>	<p>Brain metastasis: 3/21 (14.3%)</p>	<p>Funding: NR</p> <p>Limitations: No information on outcomes in patients with cancer without headaches. No listing of confounding factors <i>a priori</i>.</p> <p>Additional outcomes: Etiology of headaches associated with focal signs and symptoms.</p>

Abbreviations: NR=not reported, NA=not applicable, M/F=male/female, N=total number of patients randomised, SD=Standard deviation, SE=Standard error, CI=Confidence interval