Prevention of Harrison's Headache and Cecil's Cephalgia

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Dear Editor,

The year was 2003, and a wave of Pottermania had swept the world. An astute physician from Washington, DC, USA, HJ Bennett noted the occurrence of headache in three children aged 8-10 years [1]. He diagnosed the condition as tension headache [2], caused by the effort of reading JK Rowling's 870-page long book, and termed it as Hogwarts headache. For the uninitiated, Hogwarts is the name of the school of wizardry which occupies center-stage in the Harry Potter saga.

While the epidemic of Hogwarts headaches that Bennett predicted has (mercifully) not materialized, medical students and internists are no strangers to a similar professional hazard. We name this Harrison's headache or Goldman-Cecil's cephalgia.

Harrison's headache or Cecil's cephalgia is defined as a tension headache that occurs when reading medicine textbooks, such as those named after Harrison and Cecil. The condition occurs in medical students, interns and internists, and is precipitated by examinations, seminars and other educational activities. As per the International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD)-3, this is termed as a tension-type headache [3]. Differentials include migraine and cervicogenic headache [4, 5].

Table 1: Prevention of Harrison's headache/Cecil's cephalgia.

Primordial prevention	Practice reading hygiene while studying heavy textbooks
Primary prevention	Stay hydrated Stay well-nourished Read one chapter/one part at a time Consider taking 20-second-long breaks every 20 minutes: blink your eyes 20 times Consider taking breaks for a few minutes at regular intervals
Secondary prevention	Be aware of the prodromal sensations of headache Stop reading if headache occurs
Tertiary prevention	Paracetamol tablets Reconsider choice of textbooks
Quaternary prevention	Rule out conditions such as cervical spondylosis, hypertension, febrile illness
Quinary prevention	Share accurate and appropriate information about headache

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Prevention is better than cure, they say [6]. While primordial prevention, unfortunately, is not possible for students who have to attain a degree, preventive strategies can be instituted at various levels (**Table 1**). We propose spreading awareness about these forms of headaches, as well as about their preventative and management strategies, to help future generations of physicians. While various strategies, such as the 20-20-20 rule [7] have been suggested to reduce eye strain, person-centered methods must be implemented to prevent tension-type headaches and optimize the reading experience.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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