Introduction

Migraine is a primary headache disease which significantly impairs quality of life. Migraine attacks cause a deterioration in functionality in 90% of patients and in 50% are of a severity to require bedrest (1-3). As the drugs used in the treatment of migraine cannot provide full recovery and there are serious side effects, there is an increased need for alternative treatment methods (4,5). When migraine headache is refractory to conservative measures, a number of interventional treatment options exist, including: local anesthetic and steroid infiltration, botulinum toxin A injection, occipital nerve subcutaneous neurostimulation, and occipital nerve PRFA (6-8). The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of PRFA and local anesthesia on bilateral GON block in the treatment of migraine patients.