

## Section Editor note

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### History of Headache Section – Content

The History of Headache Section alternates full papers with the following columns:

*Sources.* This column reports historically relevant texts and/or pictures concerning the knowledge of headache [1]. Texts will be printed in their original language, followed by an English translation, along with a short comment.

*Amarcord* (“I remember”). With reference to Fellini’s famous, homonymous movie, this feature emphasises personal views of leading headache specialists about their different experiences and recollections of the recent history of headache.

*The interview* reports questions and answers given by members of the scientific community who have contributed in the past and will contribute in the future on physiopathological, clinical and therapeutical developments in the headache field.

Traditional papers about headache history and contributions regarding these three columns are welcomed.

### *Amarcord*, a new column of the History of Headache Section

This issue of the journal sees the second paper of this section devoted to

*Amarcord* (“I remember”, in Fellinian terms). The first article has just been published [2], while the third will appear in a forthcoming issue.

In my opinion, these three articles represent in an excellent manner the aim of this new column. In an elegant balance between scientific facts and personal involvement – both intellectual and emotional – they fully transmit the feeling of a history directly experienced by field researchers, who have greatly contributed to its growth.

Frank Clifford Rose is a promoter of much research and many initiatives – his relevant contribution on headache history should not be missed. He is a founder of the Migraine Trust, an honoured institution, which at present continues to organise one of the most relevant scientific meetings on the subject [2].

In the present issue, Ottar Sjaastad writes on the history of the first patients affected by chronic paroxysmal hemicrania, hemicrania continua and short-lasting unilateral neuralgiform headache with conjunctival injection and tearing [3]. So, the discoverer himself of these new nosological entities, officially recognised by the scientific community as part of both 1988 and 2004 ICHD Headache Classifications, reports the stories, both medical and human, of the person behind the disorder, guiding us through a fascinating path of more than 50 years.

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In the near future, a renowned leader of the pioneering Florence School, Marcello Fanciullacci, will highlight his invaluable experience through the years of his career, focusing on cluster headache patients [4].

In conclusion, I think these papers of the *Amarcord* column give to the reader a bright sense of recent developments in terms of ideas and knowledge in the headache field, joining historical facts with the individual,

often passionate, attitude of prominent characters who have shaped our present in a relevant way.

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2. Rose FC (2006) The history of the Migraine Trust. *J Headache Pain* 7:109–115
3. Sjaastad O (2006) CPH, hemicrania continua and SUNCT: the fate of the three first described cases. *J Headache Pain* 7:151–156
4. Fanciullacci M (2006) When cluster headache was called histaminic cephalgia (Horton's Headache). *J Headache Pain* DOI 10.1007/s10194-006-0296-0