

INPLASY

Greater occipital nerve block for the treatment of migraine: protocol for a network meta-analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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Review Stage at time of this submission - Completed but not published.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 24 January 2025 and was last updated on 24 January 2025.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To compare the effectiveness of different blockade agents in greater occipital nerve (GON) block for relieving migraines.

Condition being studied Some randomized controlled trials have evaluated the effectiveness of GON block with intervention agents versus placebo, but no comprehensive meta-analysis currently exists that compares the effectiveness of different blockade agents.

METHODS

Search strategy MEDLINE, Embase, CENTRAL, and ClinicalTrials.gov were searched for studies published before December 1, 2024. Various keywords were used: Greater Occipital Nerve block; migraine.

Participant or population Participants diagnosed with migraine.

Intervention GON block with local anesthetics and/or corticosteroids.

Comparator GON block with saline.

Study designs to be included RCT.

Eligibility criteria Comment, letters, reviews, retrospective studies, case reports, or case series.

Information sources MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane, and clinicalTrials.gov.

Main outcome(s) VAS.

Additional outcome(s) Headache duration and headache days.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis The risk of bias was assessed with Cochrane Collaboration's tool.

Strategy of data synthesis Stata (version 18.0) and R (version 4.3.3) were used. Statistically significant differences were considered at $P < 0.05$.

Subgroup analysis Not available.

Sensitivity analysis The I² were used to explore heterogeneity. Random-effects model was used for $I^2 \geq 50\%$. Fixed-effects model was used for $I^2 < 50\%$.

Language restriction English.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords Migraine; greater occipital nerve block; network meta-analysis.

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