Migraine is a common, chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of moderate to severe headache, often accompanied by nausea, photophobia, phonophobia, and functional impairment. It is one of the leading causes of disability worldwide, particularly among young adults, and has a substantial impact on academic performance, productivity, and quality of life. Despite its high prevalence, migraine remains under diagnosed and frequently misunderstood, often being perceived as a simple or stress-related headache rather than a complex neurological condition requiring appropriate management.

University students represent a population at increased risk for migraine due to academic stress, irregular sleep patterns, prolonged screen exposure, and lifestyle changes. Poor awareness and misconceptions regarding migraine can result in delayed diagnosis, inappropriate self-medication, and reduced healthcare-seeking behavior. Knowledge gaps among students may further contribute to stigma, underestimation of disease severity, and inadequate preventive practices.

Previous studies conducted in different regions, including Saudi Arabia, have highlighted varying levels of public knowledge and attitudes toward migraine, emphasizing the need for population-specific assessments. However, data regarding the awareness, perception, and knowledge of migraine among university students in Pakistan remain limited. Understanding students' perceptions is essential for designing targeted educational interventions and improving early recognition and management of migraine within academic settings.

Therefore, this study aims to assess the knowledge, perception, and awareness of migraine among university students in Lahore, Pakistan, using a questionnaire-based cross-sectional approach. The findings of this study may help identify existing knowledge gaps and inform awareness programs aimed at reducing the burden of migraine among young adults.

Pseudomonas when used in high concentration. The walnut leaves have antifungal, antibacterial and anti-plaque activity. The extract of walnut shells and leaves, have traditionally been used around the world for oral hygiene as a preventative measures (5).

A study analysed the status of dental caries in schools children ranging in age from 10 to 14. The Etiological cause of dental caries and plaque formation is *S. mutans* and other *Streptococcal* species, and the activity of other plaque micro-biota in mouth. Children with age of 12 have great interest in developing of