Severe, and refractory migraine is a devastating disease condition. Around 12% of the adult population suffers from migraine, which has been ranked among the top 20 causes of disability worldwide, and around 12% of the adult population worldwide suffer from migraine. Although According to recent surveys, migraine represents an important cause of temporary disability, as shown by recent surveys. However, only about approximately 50% of people with migraine, even those with disabling headaches, have never consulted a physician for the problem for the condition. Chronic migraine is defined as the occurrence of migraine headache occurring more than 15 days per month for more than three months (in the absence of medication overuse and not attributed to another disorder) as defined as chronic migrainous daily headache. Such migraine is usually resistant and poorly responds to classical abortive and preventive medical therapies, and a multidisciplinary approach is used to manage it. Since ancient time, Traditional herbal medicines (e.g., such as lavender, acupuncture, chiropractic, and acupressure) have been used as abortive and preventive therapies for severe migraine since ancient times. Non-pharmacological interventions (e.g., such as relaxation therapy) have been recommended for the management of migraine, and a multidisciplinary approach is used for the management of migrainous chronic daily headache. Few Unconventional treatments for the prevention of preventing migraine are, namely, include applying pressure application to the head during headache, migrainous acupuncture application, manipulation of the neck, acupuncture, hypnosis, and herbal therapy. The aim of the present study research was designed to investigate the safety and efficacy of local subcutaneous steroid injections as an abortive and preventive treatment therapy of managing chronic migrainous daily headache by migrainous local subcutaneous steroid injection. Based on our Our survey of neurological literature survey, suggests that this is the first reported study in this field.