Background Alternative metrics (Altmetrics) are increasingly being used as a new metric of scientific dissemination by most medical journals. The aim of this study is to investigate predictors of higher Altmetric scores within the neuro-interventional surgery scope.

Methods We performed a comprehensive search for neuro-interventional related publications using the Altmetric database. Articles were selected based on wide-range search criteria that include terms ‘interventional’, ‘neuroradiology’, ‘neurosurgery’ and ‘neuro-intervention’. We studied all online references for any article mentioned on Facebook, Twitter, blogs, and mainstream media sources. The strength of associations between all metrics was studied using Pearson correlation coefficient. Values close to 1 indicates strong correlation.

Results A total of 12,501 articles pertinent to neuro-intervention were obtained from the Altmetric database. These articles had an average of an altimetric score of 8 (95% CI for the mean 7.7 to 9.2). The strongest correlations for Altmetrics were for the following online mentions: general news outlets (Pearson’s r: 0.89), Twitter (0.78), Facebook (0.48) and Reddit (0.45). Interestingly, Wikipedia, peer-reviewed outlets and LinkedIn mentions had the weakest correlations coefficients (0.11, 0.21, and 0.00, respectively). Journals with social media presence had the highest average of total altimetric scores compared to journals without social media accounts.

Conclusions Compared to general news outlets and Twitter, professional online networks such as peer-reviewed outlets and LinkedIn did not have a significant association with high alterometric ‘trending’ scores in neuro-interventional surgery. The long-term impact of these metrics on citations or funding requires a prospective analysis.

in the interventional suite. Color-coded MIP images enable rapid diagnosis and interpretation of large multiphasic CTA data.

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E-042 CAN HEMATOLOGICAL INDICES DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN STROKE VS. STROKE MIMICS? A RETROSPECTIVE, SINGLE INSTITUTION ANALYSIS

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Introduction/Purpose In the past five years, red blood cell distribution width (RDW) values have been used in cardiovascular research to predict outcomes in patients with atherosclerotic disease. Since large vessel occlusion (LVO) ischemic strokes share a similar pathogenesis to acute coronary artery syndromes, recent studies have attempted to elucidate the relationship between RDW values and acute ischemic strokes (AIS). Thus far, the studies have shown an association between AIS and an increased RDW. We explored this relationship in a subset of patients with a severe neurological presentation at our institution to better understand the clinical significance of RDW in various cerebrovascular pathologies.

Materials and Methods Patients with Rapid Arterial occlusion Evaluation (RACE) scores >4 were used for this analysis. A retrospective analysis of hematological indices was undertaken with IRB approval. Complete blood counts (CBCs), complete metabolic panels (CMPs), and coagulation studies drawn at the time of ED arrival were reviewed for each patient. For statistical analysis, multi-way ANOVA, t-Tests, and Chi-square analyses were conducted in ‘R’ to assess these indices across different diagnostic groups.

Results This study included 492 patients with pre-hospital RACE scores >4 as identified by EMS in the pre-hospital