Median discharge NIHSS was 4 (Range: 1 - 8) with an mRS of 0–2 at 90 days seen in 23 cases (57.5%).

Conclusion For tough-to-remove clots, IA-tPA as first-line and salvage therapy can be potentially efficacious with adequate results.

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E-036 IMAGING AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MOYAMOYA VASCULOPATHY

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Introduction Moyamoya vasculopathy comprises both moyamoya disease and moyamoya syndrome, and is characterised by progressive occlusion of the distal ICA, proximal ACA, and proximal MCA. If left unaddressed, moyamoya vasculopathy may lead to ischemic complications, which can be particularly devastating given the relatively early age of onset of the disease. Several populations are known to have an increased risk of moyamoya vasculopathy, and recent studies have identified novel risk genes for moyamoya. Here, we comprehensively review population and genetic risk factors for this potentially devastating disease.

Materials and Methods We performed a comprehensive database search on pubmed, scopus, and embase to identify studies reporting population prevalences of moyamoya vasculopathy. Further, we discuss genetic drivers of this condition, and provide example cases of select imaging findings.

Results Our review identified several studies reporting the population prevalence of moyamoya. This included: 16.1/ 100,000 in Korean populations, 3.2–10.5/100,000 in Japanese populations, 3.9/100,000 in Chinese populations, 1.6/100,000 in Taiwanese populations, and 0.8/100,000 in European populations. The prevalence of moyamoya in patients with Neurofibromatosis 1 is 600/100,000, and is 3800/100,000 in patients with Trisomy 21. The increased prevalence of moyamoya in East Asian populations reflects the prevalence of the RNF213 gene, which causes familial moyamoya disease. In non-East Asian populations, the recently-identified DIAPH1 gene is a risk factor for sporadic moyamoya disease.

Abstract E-036 Figure 1

Conclusions Given the number of available risk factors for moyamoya vasculopathy, clinicians have the ability to screen for this condition and minimize its clinical impact.

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E-037 WHAT STROKE PATIENTS POST ONLINE ABOUT: AN INSTAGRAM AND TWITTER ANALYSIS

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Introduction Increased social media usage has allowed many individuals and patients to connect and influence their patient population through providing their own opinions and health experiences. Conducting patient feedback surveys serves as a valuable means for obtaining important information about patients’ sense of satisfaction regarding their outcomes, and perioperative needs. In this study, to better understand the patient experience after stroke, the authors sought to assess patient-managed, provider-independent Twitter and Instagram posts on social media to further understand the patient perception of stroke.

Methods A variety of terms (‘stroke’, ‘stroke survivor’, ‘stroke rehab’, ‘stroke recovery’) were used to search for potentially relevant hashtags to find possible qualified posts on Twitter and Instagram. Four hundred sixty-eight public Instagram posts marked under ‘#stroke’ and ‘@stroke’ were identified, and the search results yielded...