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.

**Disclosures** M. Waqas: None. S. Housley: None. A. Baig: None. J. Cappuzzo: None. A. Monteiro: None. W. Khawar: None. E. Levy: 2; C; Clarit Medical, GLG Consulting, Guidepoint Global, Imperial Care, Medtronic, Rebound, StimMed, Missionix, Mosiac, Clarion, IRAS. 3; C; Medtronic. 4; C; NeXtGen Biomologics, RAPID Medical, Clarit Medical, Cognition Medical, Imperative Care, Rebound Therapeutics, StimMed, Three Rivers Medical. 6; C; Reimbursement for travel and food for some meetings with the CNS and ABNS. A. Siddiqui: 2; C; Amnis Therapeutics, Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Boston Scientific, Canon Medical Systems USA, Inc., Cardinal Health 200, LLC, Cerebrotech Medical Systems, Inc., Cerenovus, Cerevatech Medical, Inc., 4; C; Adona Medical, Inc., Amnis Therapeutics, Bend IT Technologies, Ltd., BlinkTBI, Inc, Buffalo Technology Partners, Inc., Cardinal Consultants, LLC, Cerebrotech Medical Systems, Inc, Cerevat Medical.

---

**E-036 IMAGING AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MOYAMOYA VASCULOPATHY**

1D Lauzier, 2K Guilliams, 3A Kansagra. 1Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; 2Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, Department of Neurology, Department of Pediatrics, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; 3Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, Department of Neurological Surgery, Department of Neurology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO

10.1136/neurintsurg-2022-SNIS.147

**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.

**Disclosures** D. Lauzier: None. K. Guilliams: None. A. Kansa gra: None.

---

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

1A Gajjar, 1A Jain, 1A Dinh Le, 1M Salem, 1S Hasan, 1B Jankowitz, 1J Burkhardt. 1Neurosurgery, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; 2University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

10.1136/neurintsurg-2022-SNIS.148

**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
2,506 tweets related to the patient’s own experience (June 2021 to September 2021). The first or recurrent stroke was identified whenever possible. The posts and tweets were analyzed and coded according to the following criteria of the patient’s gender, preoperative or postoperative time of posting as described in the post, and the patient’s experience of a stroke.

Results The most common theme on Twitter was raising awareness about stroke (23.4%) and was spreading positivity on Instagram (66.7%). Other common themes on Twitter were recounting symptoms (15.7%), offering, and reaching out for online support (9.6%), and providing a scientific explanation of strokes (7.8%). Other prevalent themes on Instagram included recounting symptoms (42.3%), raising awareness (40.4%), and describing the quality of life (44.0%). 2,792 of (93.9%) Twitter posts were from patients experiencing their first stroke, and 180 (6.1%) posts were about recurrent strokes. The majority of posts on Instagram (75.7%) and Twitter (77.3%) were made by women. No statistically significant change in theme frequency was found between first and recurrent stroke. Patients who were posting about a recurrent stroke tended to mention positivity less frequently than those posting about their first stroke (p = 0.054).

Conclusion Social media has provided a platform for analyzing unilateral feedback from patients, concurrently as they share their personal experiences and connect with others. Raising awareness and describing their quality of life were the most common themes online. Such platforms help assess patients’ satisfaction and guide physicians for better counseling aiming to improve the quality of provided care.