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Poster Session 1

Cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation: An undiagnosed cause of dementia

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Background

Cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) is a common pathology of the elderly, which is related to age. The inflammatory cerebral amyloid angiopathy form (CAA-ri) is very rare and represents a little known cause of dementia.

Objective

To describe clinical and evolutive features of CAA-ri

Methods

We report the case of a patient that was hospitalized in Neurology's department of Habib Bourguiba Hospital of Sfax for cerebral amyloid angiopathy revealed by rapidly progressive dementia and epilepsy.

Results

A 65-year-old man with a history of chronic headaches with memory impairment evolving for 6 months, admitted for generalized tonic-clonic epileptic seizures. The neurological examination revealed dementia with the right Parkinsonian syndrome. Brain MRI revealed a T2 and FLAIR asymmetric hyperintensity of the white matter predominating in posterior regions, with the involvement of the subcortical U-fibers, without contrast enhancement, with numerous cortical and sub-cortical micro bleeds on the T2’sequence. The cerebrospinal fluid showed hyperproteinorachy, and biomarkers assay showed increased Tau proteins, with decreased beta-amyloid (1–42) and (1–40) proteins and a decreased ratio BA 40 / BA 42. According to the Chung et al criteria, the diagnosis of CAA-ri was probable. Treatment with corticosteroids was started and allowed a rapid clinical improvement.

Conclusion

Identifying this rare type of cerebral amyloid angiopathy, and also a rare cause of dementia, is crucial considering the efficiency of corticosteroids and/or immunosuppressive treatments.


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Poster Session 1

Endovascular approach for treatment of ruptured aneurysm in Northeast of Iran


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Purpose

The optimal treatment modalities of ruptured cerebral artery aneurysm are still controversial. The objective of this study is to analyze the outcomes of patients with ruptured cerebral artery aneurysms treated by endovascular intervention in North east of Iran.

Methods

From October 2012 to January 2018, 447 patients with 447 ruptured cerebral artery aneurysms received endovascular intervention including simple coiling, stent-assisted coiling, balloon-remodeling and coiling, and flow diverter stent in Mashhad hospitals.

Results

447 patients included in this study, mean age of patients were 54.3±13.7 years. 302 patients (67.6%) had good WFNS grade (WFNS 0–2) at admission and 145 patients had poor WFNS (3–5). The location of 381 (85.2%) aneurysms were anterior circulation and 66 (14.8%) were posterior. 340 (76.1%) were treated by simple coiling with or without balloon remodeling, 84 (18.8%) by stent-assisted coiling and 15 (3.4%) by flow diverter stent. Complete and near complete occlusion was achieved in 82.6%. Intraoperative perforation of aneurysms occurred in 19 procedures (4.3%). Thrombotic complications occurred in two procedures (0.4%). Brain infarction occurred in 52 patients (11.6%). Regarding functional outcome (mRS at discharge), 379 patients (84.7%) had good outcome (mRS = 1–3) and 68 patients (15.2%) had poor outcome (mRS = 4–6).


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Poster Session 1

Sleep habit and internet use of preschoolers

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Objectives

Sleep habit of children may be influenced by internet overuse. Parental use of internet may impact on sleep habit and internet use of children. The aim of the study was to elucidate the sleep habit and internet use of children especially focusing on the caregivers influence on children.

Methods

Preschool children between 4-5 years of age attending kindergartens and nursery schools in Yamaguchi City, Japan were included in the study (n=737). Child and Adolescent Sleep Checklist (CASC)