Young Investigators Presentation Abstracts

1 PATIENT-DETERMINED DISEASE STEPS IS NOT EQUIVALENT TO THE EXPANDED DISABILITY STATUS SCALE IN MILD TO MODERATE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

[1,2]Yi Chao Foong*, [2,3]Daniel Merlo, [2]Melissa Gresle, [2]Chao Zhu, [3,4]Katherine Buzzard, [5,6]Jeannette Lechner-Scott, [7,8]Michael Barnett, [9]Bruce Taylor, [4,10]Tomas Kalincik, [2,3]David Darby, [11]Pamela Dobey, [11]Johan van Beek, [11]Robert Hyde, [1,2]Helmut Butzkueven, [1,2]Anneke van der Walt. [1]Alfred Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; [2]Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; [3]Eastern Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; [4]Melbourne Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; [5]University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; [6]Hunter New England Health, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; [7]Brain and Mind Centre, Sydney, NSW, Australia; [8]Sydney Neuroimaging Analysis Centre, Sydney, VIC, Australia; [9]Menzies Institute for Medical Research, Hobart, TAS, Australia; [10]CORe, Department of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; [11]Biogen International GmbH, Zug, Switzerland

Background Patient Determined Disease Steps(PDDS) is a common patient-reported outcome(PRO) in multiple sclerosis(MS). However, concerns remain over its validity and reliability in mild to moderate disability, longitudinal performance and confounding due to mood disorders.

Objectives We aimed to examine the psychometric properties of the PDDS in people with MS(pwMS), to explore longitudinal associations between expanded disability status scale(EDSS) and PDDS, and examine the impact of mood on PDDS.

Methods We prospectively enrolled relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis(RRMS) patients with mild to moderate disability. Participants completed an iPad-based version of the PDDS, other PROs and EDSS 6-monthly. Test-retest reliability and validity was assessed. Longitudinal data was examined with mixed effect modelling.

Results We enrolled 904 RRMS patients with a median age of 40.9years, median EDSS of 1.5 and median PDDS of 0. The baseline correlation between PDDS and EDSS was weak. Correlations between functional systems(FS), age, disease duration and processing speed test(PST) and EDSS were stronger compared to PDDS. Conversely, correlations between PROs and PDDS were stronger. PDDS test-retest reliability was good to excellent. Longitudinally, PDDS was weakly associated with EDSS, depression and quality-of-life scores. Higher EDSS was associated with greater progression in PDSS. The magnitude of these associations were small.

Conclusion The PDDS differs from the EDSS in its psychometric properties, and should not be used interchangeably. The discordance in the aspects of disability that the PDDS measures may explain the small magnitude of longitudinal and cross-sectional associations. Modifying the PDDS to better detect under-reported symptoms such as bladder and bowel dysfunction may improve its validity.

2 VALIDATION OF DAYS ALIVE AND OUT OF HOSPITAL AS A MEASURE OF STROKE OUTCOME IN PATIENTS RECEIVING HYPERACUTE STROKE INTERVENTION

[1]Joseph Donnelly*, [1]Jae Beom Hong, [2]Luke Boyle, [1]Vivien TY Yong, [1]William Diprose, [1]Juliette Meyer, [1]Douglas Campbell, [1]Alan Barber. [1]Auckland City Hospital, Auckland, NZ; [2]University of Auckland, Auckland, NZ

Objectives Patient outcome after stroke is frequently assessed with the modified Rankin Scale score, which is a 7-level ordinal scale from 0 – no disability, to 6- dead. The mRS can be prone to bias and can have significant inter-rater variability. Days alive and out of hospital at 90 days (DAOH-90) is an objective, readily available outcome measure that accounts for survival, time spent in hospital or rehabilitation settings, readmission, and institutionalisation. We aimed to assess the criterion and construct validity of DAOH.

Methods Consecutive ischemic stroke patients treated with thrombolysis or endovascular thrombectomy were used in this analysis. DAOH-90 was calculated from the national minimum dataset. mRS was assessed with in-person or telephone interviews. Simple descriptive statistics were applied (median [IQR]). The ability of DAOH-90 to distinguish between the commonly applied cut-points of mRS-90 was assessed using the area under the receiver operating curve (AUROC).

Results 1278 ischemic stroke patients (714 male, median age 70 [59–79], median NIHSS 14 [9–20]) were included in this study. There was a strong association between mRS-90 and DAOH-90 (spearman rho correlation – 0.78, $p<0.001$). AUROC (95% CI) for predicting mRS>0, mRS>1, mRS>2 were 0.86 (0.84–0.88), AUC 0.88 (0.86–0.90), AUC 0.90 (0.89–0.92) respectively. DAOH-90 was significantly correlated with age (rho -0.13, $p<0.001$), admission NIHSS (rho -0.44, $p<0.001$) and Alberta stroke programme early CT score (spearman rho 0.24, $p<0.001$).

Conclusion DAOH is an objective, patient-centric outcome measure that can be determined from large datasets and therefore its place in stroke research warrants further study.

3 DEEP LEARNING CLASSIFICATION OF POSTERIOR CIRCULATION INFARCTION USING CT PERFUSION

[1,2,3]Leon Edwards*, [4]Milanka Visser, [1,2,3]Cecilia Cappelen-Smith, [1,2,3]Dennis Cordato, [4]Andrew Bivard, [1,2,3]Mark Parsons. [1]Neurology and Neurophysiology, Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, NSW, Australia; [2]Ingham Institute for Applied Medical Research, Ingham Institute, Liverpool, NSW, Australia; [3]South Western Sydney Clinical school, University of New South Wales, Liverpool, NSW, Australia; [4]Melbourne brain centre, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Objectives Posterior circulation infarction (POCI) is a common but frequently missed diagnosis. Hyper acute POCI is poorly visualised using traditional CT and MRI sequences. Deep learning is a branch of artificial intelligence, which facilitates automated detection of imaging features not readily identified by clinicians. We aimed to develop a novel convolutional neural network (CNN) to classify POCI using CT perfusion (CTP).

Methods Data were analysed from the International-stroke-perfusion-registry (INSPIRE). Patients with baseline multimodal-CT and follow up diffusion-weighted MRI at 24–48 hours were included. Patients with POCI on follow up MRI were identified. A reference group of randomly selected patients with non-POCI diagnosis were collated to form a dataset in a 1:4 POCI to reference-ratio. A 3D-DenseNet was trained to classify participants into POCI or non-POCI using CTP deconvolved maps.