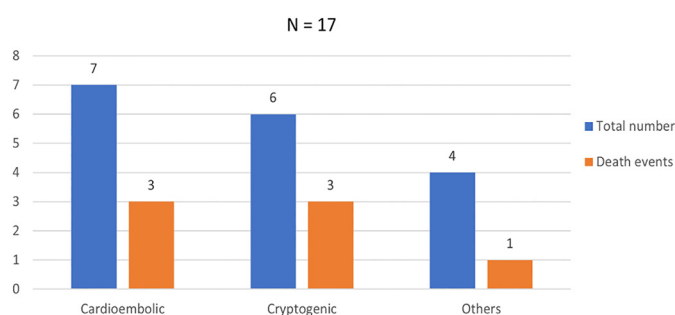
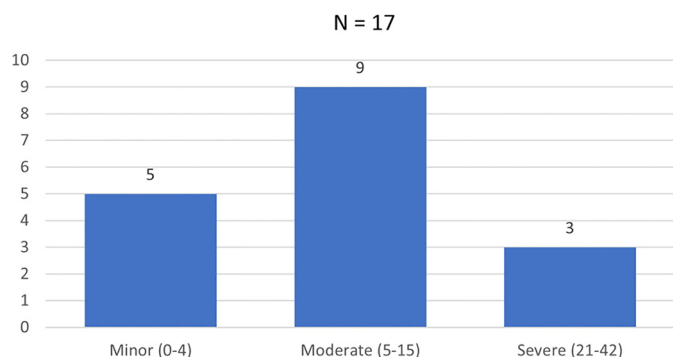




Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



describe the clinical profile, neuroimaging findings, interventions, and outcomes of COVID-19-related stroke patients in a tertiary hospital.

#### Methods

This is a retrospective study of all COVID-19-related stroke patients who were hospitalized between November 2020 and March 2021 at King Abdullah University Hospital (KAUH) during the peak period in Jordan. Clinical characteristics, laboratory and neuroimaging data, interventions, and outcomes were collected. SARS-CoV-2 infection was confirmed in all patients by RT-PCR testing.

#### Results

A total of 17 COVID-19-related stroke patients were identified, with a mean age of  $70.8 \pm 9.4$  years and a male percentage of 47.1% (8/17). All of them were ischemic strokes. COVID-19-related stroke patients had high peak D-dimer and troponin levels with a median of 4.13 (IQR: 11.81), and 0.041 (IQR: 0.105), respectively. The mean duration of hospital stay was  $11.9 \pm 9.2$  days. Seven patients died in the hospital (41.2%), while 10 patients had a modified Rankin score of  $\leq 4$  at discharge.

#### Conclusions

Cryptogenic and cardio embolic stroke patients were more severe with higher mortality and morbidity rates in comparison with other COVID-19-related strokes. Further studies are needed to determine the safety and efficacy of therapeutic and prophylactic anticoagulants in stroke patients with COVID-19 infection.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2021.119797

## 119798

### Patient satisfaction with televisit in chronic neurologic disorders during COVID-19 pandemic

Irene Rosellini<sup>a</sup>, Marika Vianello<sup>a</sup>, Anna Palmieri<sup>a</sup>, Silvia Guidoni<sup>a</sup>, Federico Giopato<sup>a</sup>, Anna Ghazaryan<sup>a</sup>, Matteo Fuccaro<sup>a</sup>, Alberto Terrin<sup>a</sup>, Roberta Vitaliani<sup>a</sup>, Maria Rigoni<sup>a</sup>, Francesco Pietrobon<sup>b</sup>, Domenico Bonifati<sup>a</sup>, <sup>a</sup>Ca' Foncello Hospital, Neurocardiovascular, Treviso, Italy, <sup>b</sup>AULSS2, Socio-health District South, Treviso, Italy

#### Background and aims

Covid-19 pandemic has boosted telemedicine in medical clinical practice. Experiences in the management of chronic neurological disorders are limited as well as patient opinion. During Covid-19 pandemic we evaluated patients' satisfaction and opinion about televisits in a large group of patients with chronic neurological disorders.

#### Methods

All patients with chronic neurological disorders who had a virtual visit during the first phase of pandemic were invited to fill an online anonymous questionnaire about their global satisfaction and regarding the following issues: continuity of care, possibility to stay at home, doctor-patient relationship, the future of teleconsultation after pandemic and understanding of medical informations.

#### Results

We received 123 questionnaires among 232 e-mail (response rate 53%). Almost all (120 out of 121 patients, 99%) were satisfied with the overall experience with video-consultation. Comprehension of medical information was the same for 113 out of 122 patients (93%) and also the doctor-patient relationship was the same for 107 out of 122 respondents (88%) or better for 10 (8%). Ninety-three percent of patients (112 out of 120) were keen to integrate televisits with the traditional modality and only 11 out of 121 patients (9%) judged televisits as an option to discard. As a whole 114 out of 122 respondents (93%) would suggest this modality to other patients.

#### Conclusions

Our large cohort of patients with chronic neurologic disorders rated experience with televisits satisfactory. Comprehension of medical information and doctor-patient interaction was considered good. Eventually patients are keen to integrate this modality with traditional follow-up visits.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2021.119798

## 119799

### No impact of COVID-19 lockdown on clinical status of elderly with cognitive impairment or dementia using a structured phone-based assessment

Salvatore Caratozzolo<sup>a</sup>, Andrea Scalvini<sup>a</sup>, Sonia Bonacina<sup>a</sup>, Maura Cosseddu<sup>a</sup>, Rosanna Turrone<sup>a</sup>, Alessandro Padovani<sup>b</sup>, <sup>a</sup>ASST Spedali Civili di Brescia, Neurology Unit, Dept. Clinical and Experimental Sciences, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy, <sup>b</sup>University of Brescia, Dept. Clinical and Experimental Sciences, Brescia, Italy

#### Background and aims

Aim of the study was to investigate by a standardized telemedicine protocol the impact of prolonged lockdown on cognitive and behavioral symptoms of dementia (BPSD) in a consecutive series of patients with cognitive decline.