

to better understand a patient's journey living with the disease and identify unmet needs. **Methods:** The research consists of a mix of structured interviews, digital ethnography and patient records. A total of 10 Canadian patients living with CIDP and their caregivers, 7 Canadian neurologists and 3 Canadian neuroscience nurses will be the subjects for our research. **Results:** In order to identify key interactions between patients and the healthcare system, the report will map a patient's experience on 4 distinct planes. Clinical journey (ex: first symptoms, diagnosis, disease progression), Patient emotional journey (the emotional states the patient undergoes throughout his/her journey), Caregiver emotional journey, and Outcomes (ex: delays in care, damaged relationships, commitment to therapy). The report will identify key areas along the patient journey where more intervention is possible and where more research may be needed. **Conclusions:** The research is expected to be completed by April 2019.

P.031

Intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIG) therapy in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP): time to maximal recovery

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Background: The response of Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) to Intravenous Immunoglobulins (IVIG) treatment is well established. However, determination if patients not responding to 2 IVIG treatments or those whose condition stabilizes (ICE Trial) may benefit from additional doses remains unclear. We aim to identify time period required to reach maximal strength gains from IVIG treatment. **Methods:** Retrospective chart review of 14 patients with CIDP was performed. Change in Grip strength (GS), Knee extension (KE), Elbow Flexion (EF) and Dorsiflexion (DF) was analyzed with a dynamometer during IVIG therapy. Averages for: percent change from baseline (Max%Δ), cumulative grams (g) of IVIG and time in weeks (w) required for maximal strength recovery was determined per function (+/-SEM). Ancillary therapy for all patients was recorded. **Results:** Strongest improvement was observed for DF (124+/-30%, p<0.001), followed by KE (113+/-19%, p<0.01), GS (100+/-21%, p<0.001) and EF (98+/-14%, p<0.05). GS improved the fastest (19.1+/-3w) followed by DF (29.5+/-7w), KE (29.6+/-4w) and EF (31+/-6w). Cumulative IVIG dose to reach Max%Δ was highest for EF (869+/-201g) and lowest for GS (573+/-78g). **Conclusions:** Our study has demonstrated effectiveness of multiple treatments with IVIG to reach significant improvement in strength. Different muscle groups manifested different time-dependency, reflecting variable amounts of IVIG required. Improvement was identified to be present on an ongoing basis, with therapy lasting between 19.1-31 weeks, requiring between 869-573g of IVIG.

NEUROSCIENCE EDUCATION

P.032

What do elective students learn about the specialty of Neurology (and what can that teach us)?

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Background: "Neurophobia" describes a fear of Neurology on the part of medical students. This contrasts with the "neurophilia" that exists in society with increasing awareness of disorders such as stroke and multiple sclerosis. Ideally, we should take advantage of "neurophilia" to promote our specialty's strengths. One step would be to better understand what students learn from a Neurology elective. **Methods:** This was a qualitative study. Students completing an elective between September 2011 and March 2015 at the Jewish General Hospital (JGH) in Montreal completed written pre- and post-elective questionnaires. **Results:** 36 students participated; 15 from McGill, 11 from other Canadian medical schools, and 10 from International medical schools. Many students changed their opinion about Neurology, with fewer citing lack of treatments or poor patient prognoses as negatives after completing their elective. They valued knowledge acquired about the neurological exam and problem-solving, while the range of cases and subspecialties surprised them. Many would diversify the setting of their elective to better experience this variety. **Conclusions:** More diversified elective experiences could showcase the strengths of our specialty and the scope of neurological practice. Presenting Neurology as a challenging, intellectually stimulating specialty that emphasizes problem solving could increase student interest.

NEUROVASCULAR, STROKE AND NEUROINTERVENTIONAL

P.033

Awareness and knowledge of stroke and heart disease: a follow-up study of the Chinese-Canadian cardiovascular health project

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Background: This is an updated on-line survey of the awareness and knowledge of stroke and heart disease amongst Chinese-Canadians carried out in 2017. **Methods:** 1001 randomly selected Chinese-Canadians from Toronto and Vancouver area. **Results:** 46% were > 45 years old and male to female ratio was: 49.3 : 50.8, with native language being Cantonese in 40%, Mandarin 24% and 31% English. 82% were Canadian citizens and 31% had been in Canada < 10 years. 44% were from Mainland China, 37% Hong Kong, 6% Taiwan and 12% were borned in Canada. 85% were able to name at least one symptom of heart attack (p=0.005) while 80% were able to name at least one symptom of stroke (p=0.0008). 85% would call 911 in response to symptoms of heart attack or stroke compared to only