

5-minute APGAR. Conclusions: Machine learning offers a novel, less biased method to identify PAIS predictors and complex pathophysiology. Our findings support known associations with concepts of placental disease and difficult fetal transition and may support early screening for PAIS.

OTHER CHILD NEUROLOGY

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Pediatric intracranial tuberculoma: case report and review of literature

E Liu (Saskatoon) P Kakodkar (Saskatoon) H Pan (Saskatoon) A Zhou (Saskatoon) C Wan (Saskatoon) RN Auer (Saskatoon) S Sanche (Saskatoon) A Vitali (Saskatoon) J Radic (Saskatoon)*

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Background: Tuberculosis is an airborne disease caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Intracranial tuberculoma is a rare complication of extrapulmonary tuberculosis due to hematogenous spread to subpial and subependymal regions. Intracranial tuberculoma can occur with or without meningitis. Methods: A 3-year-old male who recently emigrated from Sudan presented to the emergency department with right-sided seizures lasting 30 minutes which were aborted with levetiracetam and midazolam. CT head revealed a multilobulated left supratentorial mass, with solid and cystic components measuring 8.0 x 4.8 x 6.5 cm. The patient had successful surgical resection of the mass which was positive for *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. He was started on rifampin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, ethambutol, and fluoroquinolone and discharged home in stable condition. Results: Literature review on pediatric intracranial tuberculoma was performed which included 48 studies (n=49). The mean age was 8.8 ± 5.4 years with slight female predilection (59%). Predominant solitary tuberculomas (63%) were preferentially managed with both surgical resection and antitubercular therapy (ATT) compared to multifocal tuberculomas that were preferentially managed with ATT. Conclusions: Intracranial tuberculoma is a rare but treatable cause of space-occupying lesions in children. Clinicians should maintain high-level of suspicion in patients from endemic regions and involve infectious disease service early in patient's care.

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Tone management: an environmental scan of current management practices across Canada

T Tran (Ottawa) M Thipse (Ottawa) A Tsampalieros (Ottawa) R Webster (Ottawa) A McCormick (Ottawa) H Alazem (Ottawa) S Venkateswaran (Ottawa) K Cheung (Ottawa) K Smit (Ottawa) A Tu (Ottawa)*

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Background: Currently, there are no standardized approaches to care or evaluation for tone dysfunction in

Canada. The study authors hypothesize that there is significant practice variation across the country. This environmental scan is aimed to describe the current practice for management of patients with hypertonia across Canada. Methods: A web-based survey was developed by the authors with a multi-disciplinary approach and sent to representative rehabilitation sites in each province. All statistical analyses were performed using the R statistical software version 4.0. Results: CP was found to be the most common diagnosis for tone dysfunction, with 58% (7/12) of sites diagnosing greater than 20 new patients per year. All 12 sites offered oral baclofen and gabapentin, and 92% of sites offered trihexyphenidyl. Botulinum toxin injections were offered at 50% of sites. Upper and lower extremity procedures were offered in 83% of the sites. In 8 of 12 sites (67%), patients were seen within a formal multidisciplinary clinic to manage hypertonia. Conclusions: The information gained from this study provides some insight into the current practice across Canada for children with hypertonia. This study may assist in the development of a national, standardized strategy to tone management, potentially facilitating more equitable access to care for patients.

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Telemedicine in pediatric neurology: a survey of patient and provider experience

L Strasser (Ottawa) L Hayawi (Ottawa) R Webster (Ottawa) S Venkateswaran (London) K Muir (Ottawa)*

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Background: Prior to the pandemic, telemedicine use was limited and sparsely funded within Ontario. During the pandemic, a shift in clinical recommendations and government funding models promoted telemedicine. We aim to highlight both quantitative and qualitative aspects of the patient and provider experience over 2.5 years within a Canadian Pediatric Neurology clinic. Main objectives of the study are to assess the safety, efficiency and convenience of telemedicine. Methods: A REDCap survey was sent to all patients with a telemedicine appointment from March 2020 –September 2022 and all Pediatric Neurology providers. Survey included a 5-point Likert scale questions, open questions, and patient characteristics. Results: Responses received from 272 patients and 7 providers. 91% of patients and all providers were satisfied with telemedicine. 95% of patients and all providers felt they received or were able to provide safe/adequate care. 90% of patients and all providers reported that telemedicine was more convenient. 87% of patients and all providers were interested in future appointments via telemedicine. Conclusions: Our survey shows patients and providers had highly positive experiences with telemedicine – reporting care was adequate, safe, and more convenient. This data supports incorporating telemedicine into future care and advocates that Canadian regulations/billing codes to continue to support telemedicine.