



→ Abstracts

Video research visits for atypical Parkinsonian syndromes among Fox Trial Finder participants

Background Use of video research visits in neurologic conditions is rising, but their utility has not been assessed in atypical Parkinsonian syndromes. We sought to evaluate the diagnostic concordance between video-based vs self-reported diagnoses of multiple system atrophy, progressive supranuclear palsy, dementia with Lewy bodies, and corticobasal syndrome. We also assessed patient satisfaction with video-based visits.

Methods We conducted a study of video-based research visits in individuals with an atypical Parkinsonian syndrome enrolled in The Michael J. Fox Foundation's Fox Trial Finder. Participants completed a recorded real-time video visit with a remote evaluator who was blinded to the participant's self-reported diagnosis. The investigator conducted a structured interview and performed standard assessments of motor function. After the visit, the investigator selected the most likely diagnosis. The recorded visit was reviewed by a second blinded investigator who also selected the most likely diagnosis. We evaluated diagnostic concordance between the 2 independent investigators and assessed concordance between investigator consensus diagnosis and self-reported diagnosis using Cohen kappa. We assessed participant satisfaction with a survey.

Results We enrolled 45 individuals with atypical Parkinsonian syndromes, and 44 completed the investigator-performed video assessment. We demonstrated excellent concordance in diagnosis between the investigators ($\kappa = 0.83$) and good reliability of self-reported diagnosis ($\kappa = 0.73$). More than 90% of participants were satisfied or very satisfied with the convenience, comfort, and overall visit.

Conclusion Video-research visits are feasible and reliable in those with an atypical Parkinsonian syndrome. These visits represent a promising option for reducing burden and extending the reach of clinical research to individuals with these rare and disabling conditions.

[NPub.org/NCP/9516a](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35116616/)

Rheumatoid meningitis: A case report and review of the literature

Purpose of review Rheumatoid arthritis is a systemic inflammatory disorder, which can involve many organs; among which, CNS involvement, as in rheumatoid meningitis (RM), is rare and difficult to recognize. Our goal is to present collective data of RM cases to better characterize this disease process and to start new discussions about pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment.

Recent findings Since the study of Kato et al., 39 cases of RM have been reported. Approximately 59% were women, presenting with neurologic deficits (56%) and diagnosed by MRI findings, leptomeningeal enhancement (69%), after CSF analysis. Seventy-four percent were treated with corticosteroids, 64% as maintenance therapy, with 46% experiencing improvement or resolution in symptoms without relapse.

Summary Diagnosis and prognosis of RM has drastically changed since the year 2000. Early detection with CSF and MRI or biopsy findings, coupled with early treatment using corticosteroids and immunologic therapy, has reduced mortality in this population.

[NPub.org/NCP/9516b](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35116616/)

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