

WCN19-0461**Journal of the Neurological Sciences 405S (2019) 104493****Poster Session 2****Clinical features of patients with epilepsy and cerebral palsy**G. Kutlu, Y. Unal*Mugla University, School of Medicine, Neurology, Mugla, Turkey*

Cerebral palsy is known as a risk factor for epilepsy. The aim of the this study was to evaluate demographic and clinical properties of patients with epilepsy and cerebral palsy. Forty-one patients with cerebral palsy who were followed in the outpatient clinic of Mugla Sitki Kocman University Epilepsy Unit were reviewed. The mean age was 26.9 ± 11.3 years old (Age range: 8–55 years old). Twenty five of them were male (61%) and remaining 16 patients were female (39%). Seizure onset age ranged from 0 to 49 years old (mean 6.2 ± 9.5). 27 of them (65,9%) had focal seizures while generalized seizures were observed in eight patients (19,5%). The remaining six patients had unclassified seizure. The awareness of 7 patients (17.1%) was maintained during the seizure; 34 (82.9%) patients were unresponsive during seizures. The frequency of seizures ranged from 0 to 9125 per year (mean 357.9 ± 459.9). After treatment, 20 patients (48.8%) were seizure-free. Seizure frequency decreased in four patients (9.8%) and increased in one patient (2.4%) after treatment. Seizure frequency was not changed in 10 patients (24.4%) with treatment. Eleven patients (26.8%) received monotherapy and polytherapy was given to 29 (70.7%) patients. Nineteen patients (46.3%) were classified as intractable epilepsy. Intractable epilepsy is more common in cerebral palsy. Most patients had focal onset seizures.

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WCN19-0465**Journal of the Neurological Sciences 405S (2019) 104494****Poster Session 2****Chronic autoimmune encephalitis: An unrecognized entity**K.V. Mahesh*Department of Neurology, Neurology, Chandigarh, India*

Autoimmune encephalitis can present with subacute onset Neuro behavioural symptoms, seizures and cognitive decline. Usually they are often misdiagnosed as psychiatric conditions before the red flag signs develop, we present a series of 3 patients who had a chronic history ranging from 9 months upto 9 years, were earlier misdiagnosed as neurodegenerative or psychiatric illness, of them one had antibody proven Autoimmune encephalitis while other 2 were diagnosed on characteristic PET brain findings of hypermetabolism in the temporal lobes or basal ganglia, all were treated with immunosuppressive therapy with significant improvement in symptoms. Our series highlights that chronicity of symptoms and indolent course can mimic a neurodegenerative or a psychiatric illness hence neurophysicians should be aware of such rare presentations Especially when the course is atypical for the same.

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WCN19-0471**Journal of the Neurological Sciences 405S (2019) 104495****Poster Session 2****Molecular docking studies and cognitive impairment attenuating effect of phenolic compound rich fraction of *Trianthema portulacastrum* in scopolamine induced Alzheimer's disease like condition**P. Yadav*SHUATS, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Prayagraj, India*

Dementia is considered as the frequent cause of neurodegenerative mental disorder such as Alzheimer's disease (AD) amongst elderly people. Various phenolic phytoconstituents exists in *Trianthema portulacastrum* (TP) leaves have been reported as active against various neurological disorders. The current investigation was undertaken to evaluate the anti-amnesic potential of butanol fraction of TP hydroethanolic extract (BFTP) by utilizing rodent models of elevated plus maze (EPM) and Hebb's William Maze (HWM) along with *in vitro* and *in vivo* antioxidant as well as acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibition studies. Molecular docking studies were also performed for evaluation of molecular interaction of existed phenolic compounds in BFTP. *In vitro* antioxidant study revealed concentration dependant strong ability of BFTP to inhibit free radicals. *In vitro* AChE inhibition study showed competitive type of inhibition kinetics. BFTP significantly reversed ($p < 0.005$ versus scopolamine) the damaging effect of scopolamine by reducing TL (Transfer Latency) and TRC (Time taken to recognize the reward chamber) in the EPM and HWM, respectively. BFTP also contributed towards increased ($p < 0.005$ versus scopolamine) enzymatic antioxidant as well as hippocampal acetylcholine (ACh) levels. Histological studies also supported the results as BFTP pretreated mice significantly reversed the scopolamine induced histological changes in hippocampal region. Docking studies confirmed chlorogenic acid has the most significant binding affinity towards AChE. This research finding concludes that BFTP could be a beneficial agent for management of cognition and behavioral disorders associated with AD.

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WCN19-0482**Journal of the Neurological Sciences 405S (2019) 104496****Poster Session 2****Novel initiative for policy paper on national neurology registry**S. Pramod^a, B. Patidar^b^a*Indian Forum for Healthcare, Med, Indore, India*^b*SFHCP, Med, Indore, India***Background and aims**

Neurology-case-Registry provides allied-health-Professionals/researchers detailed information on incidence/trend/survival-statistics national level neurology registries are population-based and seek to describe incidence, rates and trends of neurology issues within set populations. Provides info on staging, treatment, allied clinical-data required to monitor clinical care/outcomes. Such comprehensive-database on neurology not-available.