

examination, metabolic, infectious, and inflammatory markers, CSF analysis, CT and MRI imaging of the head with or without angiogram, EEG, and further specialized testing are required on a case-to-case basis. Diagnosis of post-influenza vaccine meningoencephalitis as in our case was supported by exclusion, clinical presentation, lack of meningeal signs, recent influenza vaccination, mild lymphocytic pleocytosis, negative CSF PCR panel and cultures, normal imaging, and spontaneous resolution of symptoms. Treatment is largely supportive.

### Conclusions

The rare occurrence of these neurologic complications should not discourage its use, as efficacy surpasses the risks.

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PV1416/#2961

### Immunological approach to the diagnosis of nervous system damage in patients with rheumatoid arthritis

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### Background and aims

Immune disorders, manifested by the formation of autoantibodies to various components of body tissues, have a variety of clinical manifestations, including damage to the nervous system. The aim of the study was to improve the immunodiagnosics of autoimmune connective tissue diseases (in particular, rheumatoid arthritis) using immobilized magnetically controlled sorbents based on myelin basic protein (MBP) and protein S-100.

### Methods

The serum of 36 practically healthy individuals (donors of the Regional Blood Transfusion Station), 94 patients with RA with lesions of the nervous system was studied. The duration of the disease ranged from 6 months to 25 years.

### Results

In the study of blood sera of healthy individuals, the level of antibodies to the basic protein of myelin was  $0.03 \pm 0.01$  f.u. In patients with RA, elevated levels of antibodies to myelin basic protein were detected in 37 (39.4 %) patients using an ELISA test using immobilized magnetosorbents; to protein S-100 – in 11 (32.4 %). At the same time, in all cases, the studied parameters correlated with the degree of disease activity ( $p < 0.05$ ).

### Conclusions

The level of antibodies to MBP and S-100 in RA correlates with the degree of disease activity, which allows its determination to be used as an additional criterion for the activity of the pathological process. The revealed regularities of damage to the peripheral and central nervous system in patients with RA with elevated titers of antibodies to MBP and to the S-100 protein make it possible to predict the clinical variant of the disease and carry out timely correction of incipient disorders.

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### Safety and efficacy of regenerative medicine (PRP and PBD-VSEL stem cell therapy) for Parkinson's disease

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### Background and aims

Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder that affects movement can cause tremors, stiffness, difficulty with coordination and balance caused by dopamine deficiency and progressive degeneration of dopaminergic neurons (DAn). Platelet Rich Plasma and Stem cell therapy is new and practical treatment option that aims to decrease neuroinflammation, modulate immune system and stimulate, replace or repair lost or damaged dopamine-producing cells in the brain lost in Parkinson's disease.

### Methods

Total 15 patients aged 30–50 years were enrolled in the study. After initial cognitive and laboratory testing, the patients were infused PRP in the autologous blood, once a month for 3 months. After three sessions of PRP treatments, peripheral blood derived very small embryonic like (PBD-VSEL) stem cells therapy was done on the 90<sup>th</sup> day. All the patients were sent to neuro physicians for evaluation after 3 months, 6 months and 12 months. The primary outcomes of study were to see the improvement in The Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and self-report Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire–39 (PDQ-39). All the data was entered and analyzed by SPSS 25.0. Before and after difference outcome variables was compared before and after difference was observed by paired sample t test. P-value < 0.05 was considered as significant.

### Results

Patients showed significant improvement in their The Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and self-report Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire–39 (PDQ-39) (P-value < 0.05)

### Conclusions

Combination of PRP and peripheral blood derived very small embryonic like (PBD-VSEL) stem cells therapy significantly improves patient's health and quality of life.

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PV1418/#3691

### Angioembolization of right vertebral artery (RVA) dissection for a posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA) aneurysm: A case report

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### Background and aims

Flow reversal is a mechanism in which blood flow through the parent vessel is redirected to reduce blood flow to the aneurysm. This leads to aneurysm thrombosis and complete occlusion.