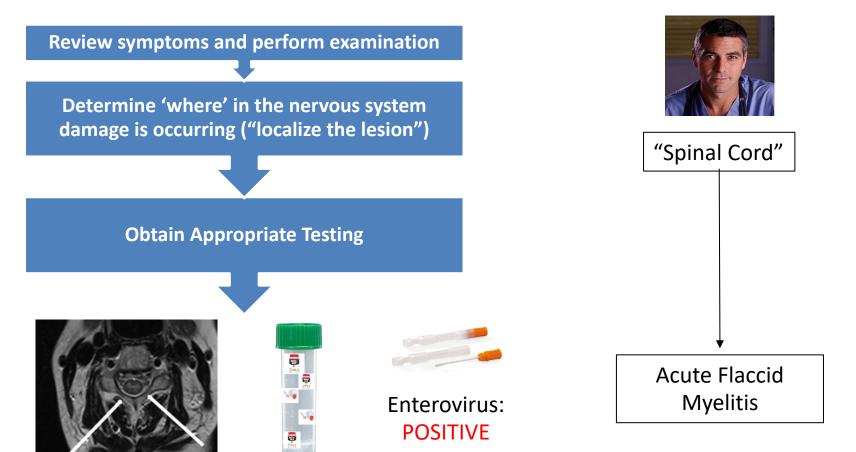


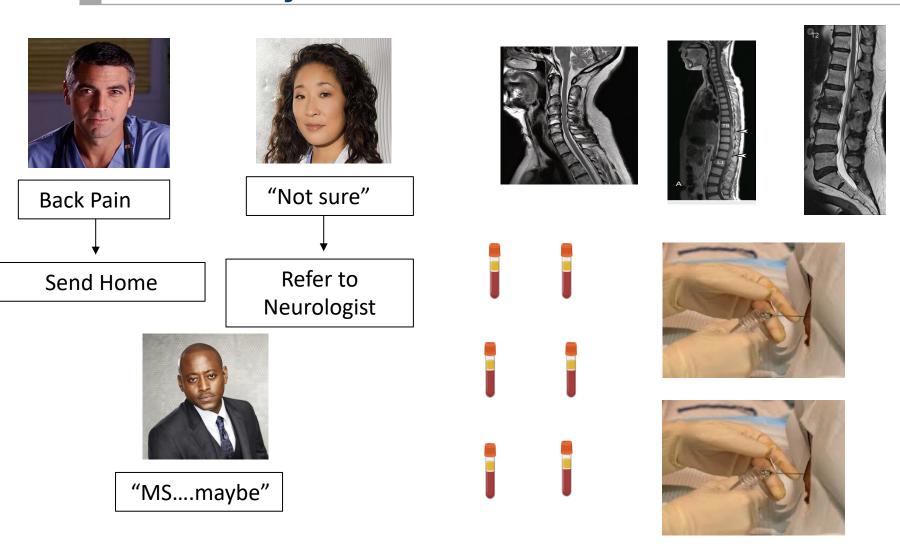
Know RND and CORE TM

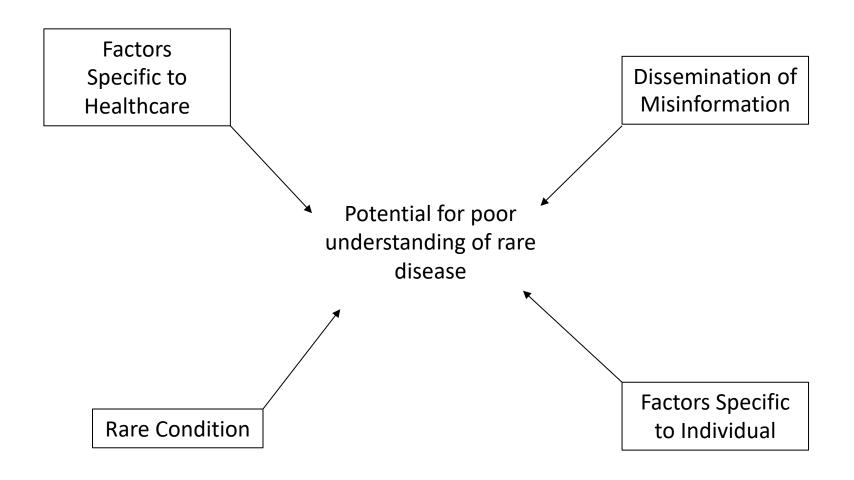
Kyle Blackburn, MD

Receiving an accurate diagnosis is not straight path when you have a rare condition



The reality





Knowledge is Power

- Knowledge of one's health condition is important to manage disease and prevent complications.
- Studies of common diseases like heart disease and diabetes demonstrate that those with better knowledge of their condition are more likely to accurately manage their medications and adhere to preventive recommendations.



Know RND: Bridging the Gap

Objectives:

Measure condition-specific knowledge and identify opportunities for learning interventions among individuals diagnosed with rare neuroimmune disorders.



Methods

Step 1: Develop measure of knowledge.

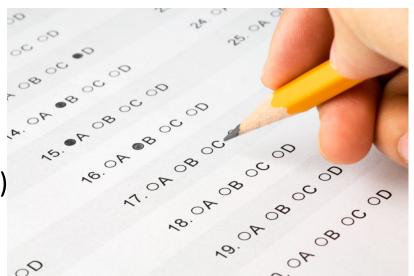
Step 2: Pilot test measure in small sample and refine measure.

Step 3: Administer measure to population of individuals with rare neuroimmune disorders.

Step 1: Develop Measure

Measure Development:

- Team: Clinicians, psychologist, SRNA.
- Domains covered:
 - Neuroanatomy (1 Question)
 - Symptoms (8 questions)
 - Disease Etiology (2 questions)
 - Relapses and Treatment (6 questions)
- Additional questions on:
 - History of diagnosis and follow-up, demographic and education.
 - Measure of Health Literacy



Step 2: Pilot Testing

- Underway! Planned for five adults.
- Each participant completes procedures, participates in interview to provide feedback.
- 4 of 5 completed (idiopathic TM).
- Upon completion, measure will undergo revisions prior to final sample.

Step 3 to come soon!

- Once measure is finalized, measure will be administered in individuals with rare neuroimmune disorders .
 - Targeting 100 individuals, roll out early 2023.
- Opportunity for individuals to consent virtually and participate via RedCap (keep an eye out!).

CORE TM

Comprehensive

Outcomes

 R_{egistry}

Exploring

Transverse

Myelitis

Spinal cord injury impacts more than just motor functions

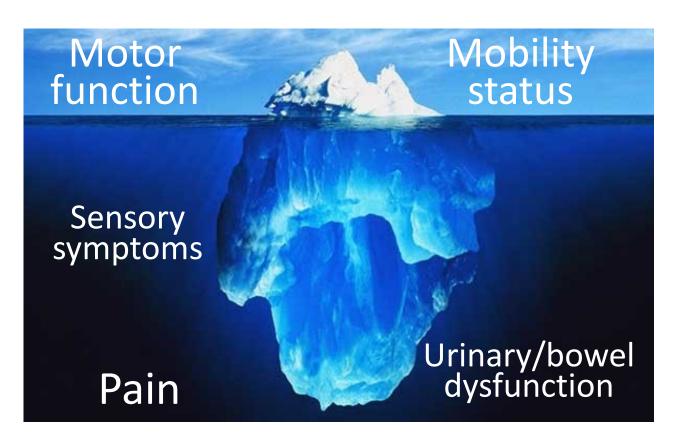


Table 2: Modified Rankin Scale for Measuring the Degree of Disability or Dependence in the Daily Activities of People who experience a Stroke

Level	Description
0	No symptoms
1	No significant disability, despite symptoms; able to perform all usual duties and activities
2	Slight disability; unable to perform all previous activities but able to look after own affairs without assistance
3	Moderate disability; requires some help, but able to walk without assistance
4	Moderately severe disability; unable to walk without assistance and unable to attend to own bodily needs without assistance
5	Severe disability; bedridden, incontinent and requires nursing care and attention

Adapted from Rankin, 1957²¹ and van Swieten et al., 1988²²

Study details: greater than 2 years from onset

Establish a registry of patient-reported outcomes for patients with idiopathic TM and AFM.











3. Complete surveys

1. Express interest and submit informed consent

2. Submit MRI images from onset on a CD. Submit medical records from diagnosis.

Current State of CORE TM

~110 Expressed interest

16 Consented

12 Completed study
procedures

Adults (#)	10	
Current age, years (median)	26	
Median PDDS (nadir)	4 (Range 1-6)	
Median PDDS (current)	1 (Range 0-6)	
Immunotherapy		
Steroids	10	
IVIg	2	
Received PLEX	3	

Difficulties with record collection and submission have been one of our biggest hurtles to the registry.









1. Express interest and submit informed consent



2. Submit MRI images from onset on a CD. Submit medical records from diagnosis.

3. Complete surveys

Future Directions

- Streamline registry procedures for interested subjects.
 - Create virtual consenting process.
 - Remove medical record requirements.
 - Optional MRI.
- Expand outcome measures.
- Expand to other disease states.

THANK YOU!

