

interdisciplinary practice. Authentic, meaningful Interprofessional Education (IPE) requires consideration in involvement of all individuals involved in interprofessional health care (IPHC) (Holbrook, 2013). Methods: We have collected authentic stories of acute stroke care through interviews with patients and other health care professionals on the acute stroke care team. Drawing on these narratives, we have crafted a multimedia story combining film, photography, and art. Results: This case will be integrated into Western University's Undergraduate Medical Education curriculum but is intended to be a valuable tool for teaching IPE competencies in all IPE contexts. All media will be available through Western Libraries open access Health Education Media Library. Main learning outcomes include improved recognition of HCP roles and the vital and diverse contributions of each team member. Conclusions: Drawing on the experiences of real stroke patients, families, and all other HCPs, we have crafted a rich educational case portraying the complexity of IPHC that will allow learners to reflect on the complex roles of health professionals in a successful interprofessional team.

CANADIAN STROKE CONSORTIUM (CSC)

P.061

Stroke from cerebral artery dissection after cervical spine manipulation therapy in younger patient case report

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Background: Cervical and lumbar spine manipulation therapy is widely used treatment of spinal degenerative disc disease. Serous side effects can be associated with this treatment especially in cervical spine. Stroke represents an infrequent adverse reaction associated with cervical spine manipulation therapy. Methods: 34 year old lady presented to Emergency Department (ED) referring Hospital 20 minutes after having neck manipulation by a chiropractor, she complained of neck pain after the manipulation with syncope, half hour later developed visual field loss, with few episodes of emesis, and increasing headache. Results: The patient was started on Aspirin and admitted locally for observation. Computers tomography (CT) head, CT-Angiography showed left Vertebral artery (V3 segment), MRI showed acute infarction within the both cerebellar hemisphere, after 3 days patient transferred to our unit, patient had posterior fossa decompressive craniotomy with external ventricular drainage (EVD), discharged to rehabilitation 2 weeks, 2 months follow-up patient improving. Conclusions: There is increased evidence that shows increased association between spinal manipulation and adverse effects and dissection of vertebral arteries in younger population. Younger patients (< 45 years) are particularly high risk, they should be informed of the risk of stroke or vascular injury from this procedure. No aggressive manipulation in younger population.

P.062

A study of stroke-related experiences and priorities of elderly living with dementia, their family caregivers and physicians

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Background: Around 10% of ischemic stroke patients have pre-existing dementia and are excluded from stroke trials and routine care. Little is known about physician practices in the stroke care of people living with dementia (PLWD) leading to limited understanding of their experiences, priorities, and outcomes. This study aims to better understand PLWD through in-depth interviews. Methods: This study employs a qualitative descriptive methodology with two sets of 20 semi-structured interviews with PLWD and their primary caregivers (dyads), and with stroke physicians. Interviews with dyads investigate their experiences, priorities, and attitudes towards stroke care. Participants will be recruited through snowball sampling and interviews will be analyzed through qualitative data analysis software. Results: Initial analyses of the PLWD-caregiver dyad interviews have been completed, revealing themes of independence, uncertainty about the future, and fears of another stroke. Conclusions: As the population ages, stroke teams will likely encounter more PLWD. Engaging PLWD and their caregivers is crucial to better understand their experiences and priorities, which will inform future studies and improve their care. The findings from the dyad and physician interviews will be relevant to a broad audience, including patients, caregivers, physicians, researchers, and policymakers.

P.063

Physician approaches to the initial management of an intraluminal thrombus in recently symptomatic carotid artery stenosis: results from the Hot Carotid Study

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Background: The presence of intraluminal thrombi (ILT) in acutely symptomatic carotid stenosis ("hot carotid") represents a therapeutic dilemma for physicians. With little evidence to guide treatment, current ILT management approaches rely on individual or institutional preferences. Methods: This mixed methods study analyzed themes from semi-structured interviews with 22 stroke physicians from 16 centers, paired with a worldwide case-based survey of 628 stroke physicians conducted through the "Practice Current" section of Neurology: Clinical Practice. Results: In the thematic analysis of the interviews and quantitative analysis of the survey, participants favoured using anticoagulation with or without antiplatelet agents in patients with ILT (463/628, 74%). Despite a preference for anticoagulation, uncertainty regarding optimal antithrombotic management was noted in the thematic analysis. Additional