migraines, but only 24% offered any support. Migraine had negative impacts on relationships.

Conclusion The Migraine Voice Survey highlights the true burden of migraine in Australia and limitations of current management options.

**123 GEMCITABINE-RELATED RADIATION RECALL AS A CAUSE OF FOCAL MYOSITIS AND MUSCLE NECROSIS**

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Introduction Radiation recall is a phenomenon in which chemotherapy triggers an inflammatory response in tissue previously subjected to radiation therapy. A wide variety of agents have been implicated. Cutaneous tissue is most frequently affected but other tissue can be involved; myositis has been associated with administration of gemcitabine in particular. Incidence has been estimated at less than 6% and the pathophysiology is not understood. We present a case report from Gosford Hospital, with the additional feature of positive SRP antibodies.

Case A 74-year-old female presented with a one day history of left hip pain and inability to weight bear. She had been diagnosed with metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the lung five months earlier and underwent palliative radiotherapy to a left acetabular metastasis. 12 days prior to presentation she completed her second cycle of chemotherapy with carboplatin and gemcitabine. Pre- and post-contrast CT and MRI demonstrated necrosis in left sartorius, with foci of myositis in other muscles of the thigh, and surrounding soft tissue oedema. Symptoms improved after chemotherapy was ceased. Myositis antibody studies subsequently revealed low level positive Ku and SRP antibodies.

Conclusion Radiation recall should be considered in the differential diagnosis of myositis in oncology patients. The serum of our patient contained SRP antibodies, which are associated with immune mediated necrotising myopathy. A previous case study reported gemcitabine-induced radiation recall muscle necrosis associated with dermatomyositis. These findings hint that radiation recall myositis may occur in the setting of a predisposition to immune mediated myopathy.

**124 CORRELATING STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION TO BETTER IDENTIFY SURROGATE END POINTS FOR CLINICAL TRIAL DESIGN: A LONGITUDINAL CLINICAL AND IMAGING STUDY OF PRIMARY PROGRESSIVE APHASIA**

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Introduction Measuring longitudinal change in white matter tracts offers a highly sensitive way of monitoring the course of a range of neurodegenerative conditions. However, it remains unclear how structural changes correlate with symptom progression. Clinically meaningful outcomes remain a key requirement in therapeutic trial design so imaging biomarkers need to accurately predict these outcomes. Identifying surrogate clinical end points is of particular importance in neurodegenerative conditions where clinical change evolves slowly. To address this the current study aims to identify potential surrogate end points by assessing correlations between clinical and neuroimaging measures.

Methods 30 patients meeting consensus criteria for a diagnosis of primary progressive aphasia underwent longitudinal imaging and neuropsychological assessments at baseline and one year. A mixed effects model was designed to test for significant interactions over time between changes in neuropsychological performance and Fractional Anisotropy (FA) in key white matter tracts.

Results Declining single word comprehension correlated with reducing FA within bilateral inferior longitudinal fasciculus (ILF), bilateral superior longitudinal fasciculus (SLF) and the genu of the corpus callosum; declining naming ability correlated with reducing FA in the left ILF, right uncinate fasciculus and right SLF; declining word repetition correlated with reducing FA within the left ILF.

Conclusions Declining neuropsychological scores correlated with longitudinal decline in FA in a number of white matter tracts across an anatomically distributed language network. Correlations between function and structure provide evidence that monitoring structural white matter changes in the tracks identified may have value as a surrogate end point for future clinical trials.
The mean 5 times sit to stand time of 16 seconds was significantly higher than community normals (p 0.04), demonstrating muscle fatiguability, not isolated to patients with myopathy.

Conclusion OSA is common in patients with PMD, although mostly mild in severity. ESS likely remains a relevant tool in screening patients when considering overnight polysomnography to investigate fatigue in these patients. OSA does not explain the high prevalence of fatigue, with other factors including depressive symptoms, important considerations.

126 INCIDENCE OF DEMENTIA IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY

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Introduction The incidence of epilepsy is higher in patients with underlying dementia.1 The goal of the present study is to look at the incidence of dementia in patients presented to our epilepsy clinic and analyse electroencephalogram (EEG), imaging findings and response to antiepileptic drug (AED) in these individuals.

Methods A retrospective study was performed on patients presented to Nepean Hospital epilepsy clinic from 2015 to 2017. Multiple clinical parameters were obtained from electronic medical records.

Results A total of 258 patients presented to the clinic, of which 38 patients were above the age of 65 years. 11 patients were excluded due to insufficient information or patients without any history of seizures. Out of the remaining 27 patients studied, nine patients (33%) had dementia including five patients (19%) with Alzheimer’s dementia. Sixteen patients (59%) experienced complex partial seizures. Brain MRI was performed in twenty one patients (78%). Sixteen patients (59%) had MRI-identified structural lesions including prior stroke or intracerebral haemorrhage. EEGs were performed in twenty patients (74%). Eight patients (40%) had abnormal EEG with one patient (5%) having epileptiform discharges, three patients (15%) having focal slowing and four patients (20%) having generalised slowing. Overall, nineteen patients (70%) were on AEDs with good control and four patients (15%) required more than one AED to achieve seizure control.

Conclusion The study showed that there is higher incidence of dementia in patients with epilepsy compared with general population.2 Most patients experience complex partial seizures and can be adequately controlled on single AED.

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