

1. Gaps in the knowledge of the impacts of neurological conditions on affected individuals, their families, caregivers, and communities:

- Impact of neurological conditions on Canadians living in varying social and economic situations;
- The impact of neurological conditions on First Nations, Inuit and Metis individuals;
- The impact of neurological conditions on children affected by a neurological condition, and those living with an affected parent or sibling;
- Impact on formal caregivers for individuals with severe, debilitating neurological conditions;
- Canadians who were excluded from surveys such as CCHA and SLNCC;
- Canadians with less prevalent conditions (ie: ALS, Huntington's disease).

2. Gaps in knowledge of health services use, availability of services to benefit people with neurological conditions, and recommended improvements to services for people with neurological conditions:

- Inconsistent availability of multidisciplinary care;
- How application of eligibility criteria affect access to services for individuals with a neurological condition;
- Data on health services for Canadians living with a neurological condition were lacking or deficient in:
 - Distribution and quality of health services across various regions and jurisdictions;
 - Costs of providing care for individuals with a neurological condition in continuing care and acute care;
 - Personal cost of medications for individuals with each neurological condition;
 - Perceptions of health care providers on the accessibility, timeliness and quality of health services for individuals with a neurological condition;
 - Provision of health care for First Nations, Inuit and Metis populations, for vulnerable populations, and for children with a neurological condition.

3. Gaps in knowledge of the scope of neurological conditions, including prevalence, incidence, and comorbidities.

- Lack of epidemiologic and administrative data on:
 - Certain neurological conditions in the early stages (e.g., multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease);
 - Less prevalent conditions, (e.g., ALS, dystonia and Huntington's disease);
 - Neurological conditions typically excluded from participation in national population surveys;
 - Extent of neurological conditions among children (cerebral palsy, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, brain injury and stroke), and the persistence of these conditions into adulthood.
- Infrastructure gaps included the need for:
 - Standardization of diagnostic codes used in physician billing claims and hospital data in all provinces/territories;
 - Standardization of case definitions and algorithms as well as their periodic review;
 - Ongoing consideration and incorporation of newly available data, e.g., pharmaceutical or costing data;
 - Data capture and reporting of benign brain tumours in existing provincial/territorial cancer registries.

4. Gaps in knowledge about the risk factors for the development and progression of neurological conditions consist of a deficiency of lack of data on risk factors for neurological conditions:

- Clinical or public health relevance of statistically validated risk factors;
- Risk factors for the progression of neurological conditions, with respect to the potential improvement or deterioration of the condition;
- Relative and population-attributable risk of modifiable risk factors for the onset of neurological conditions, (assessment of the potential effectiveness of prevention measures at the individual and population levels).