

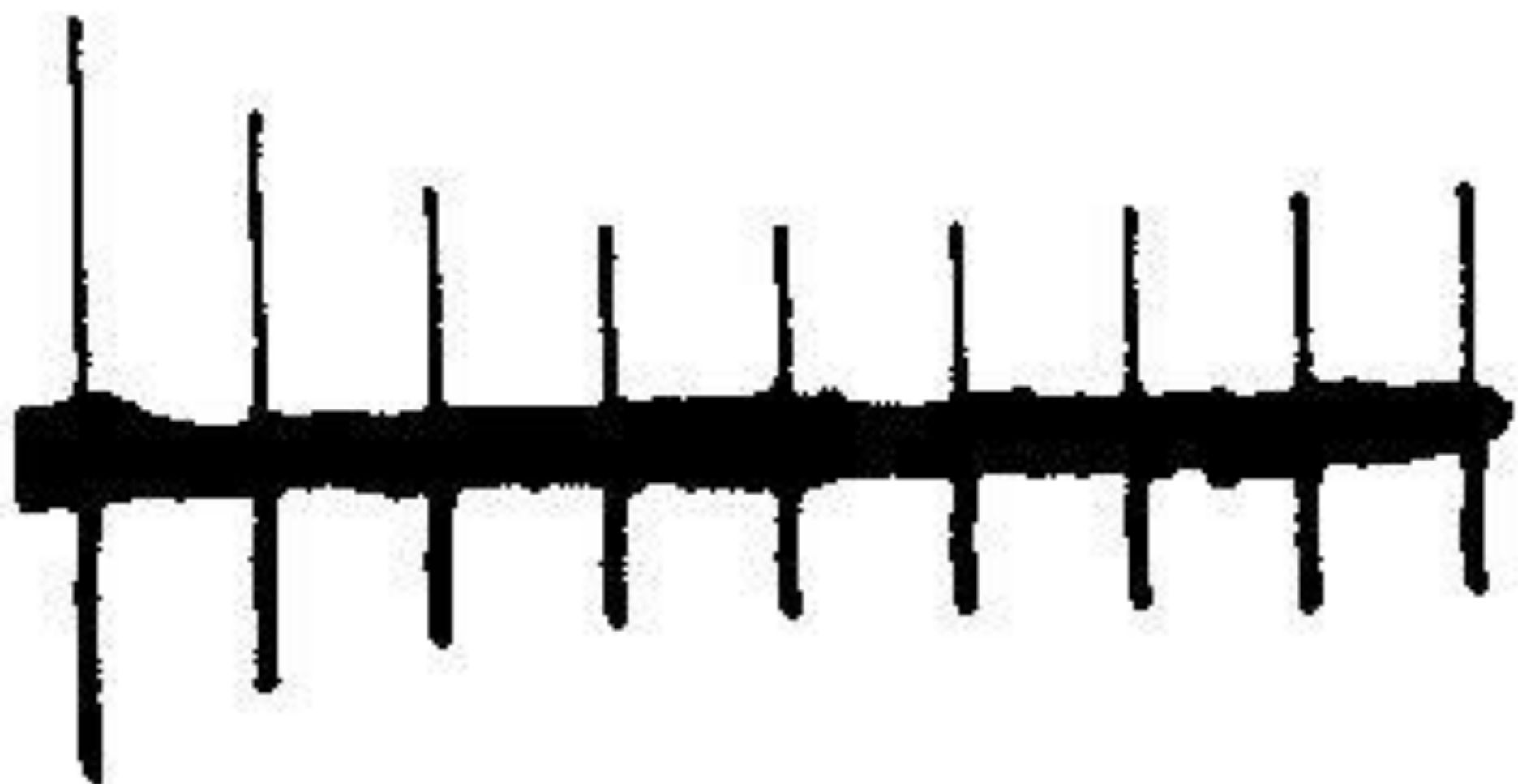
# **MYASTHENIA GRAVIS**

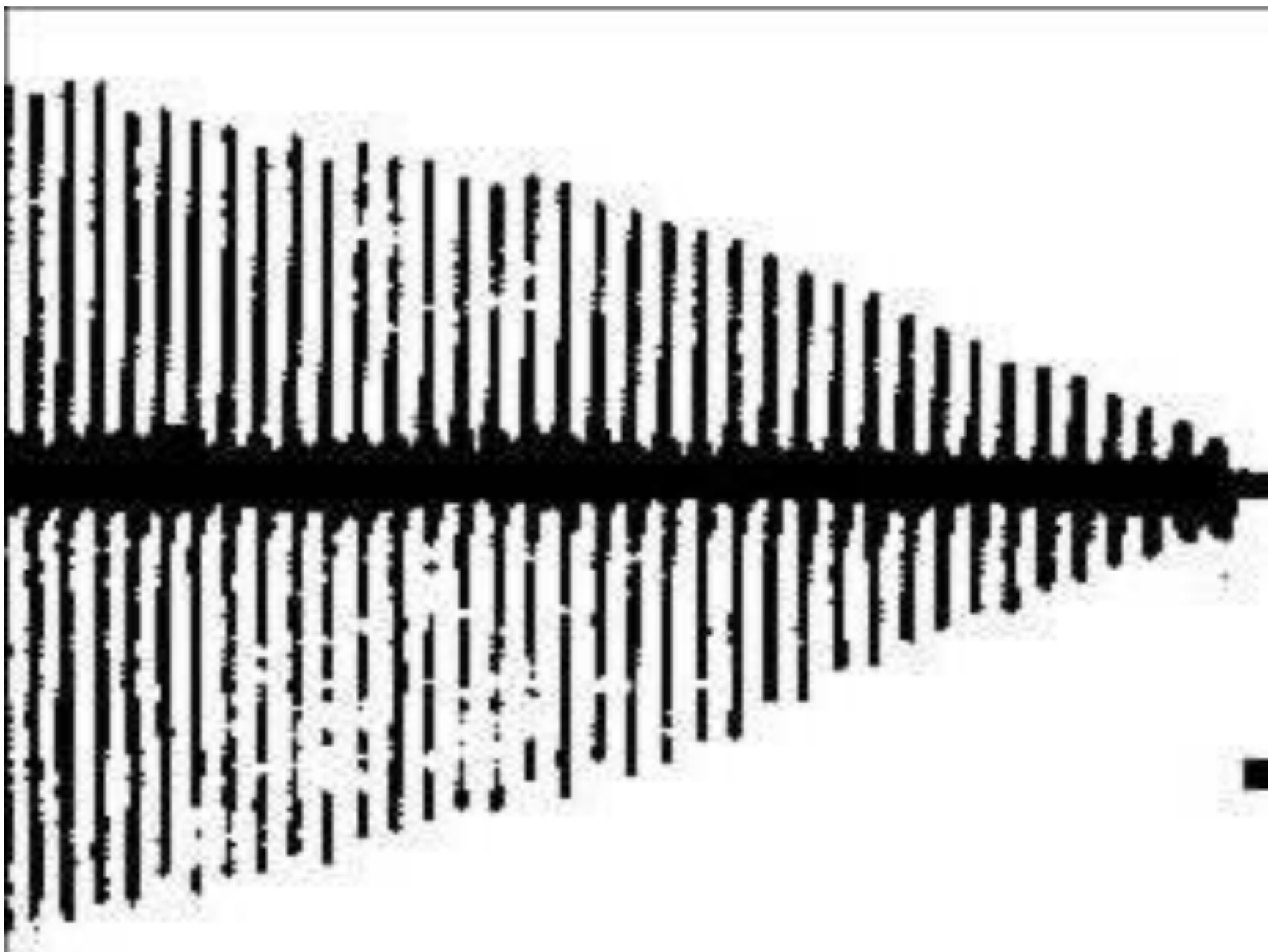
## **(Miastenia grave)**

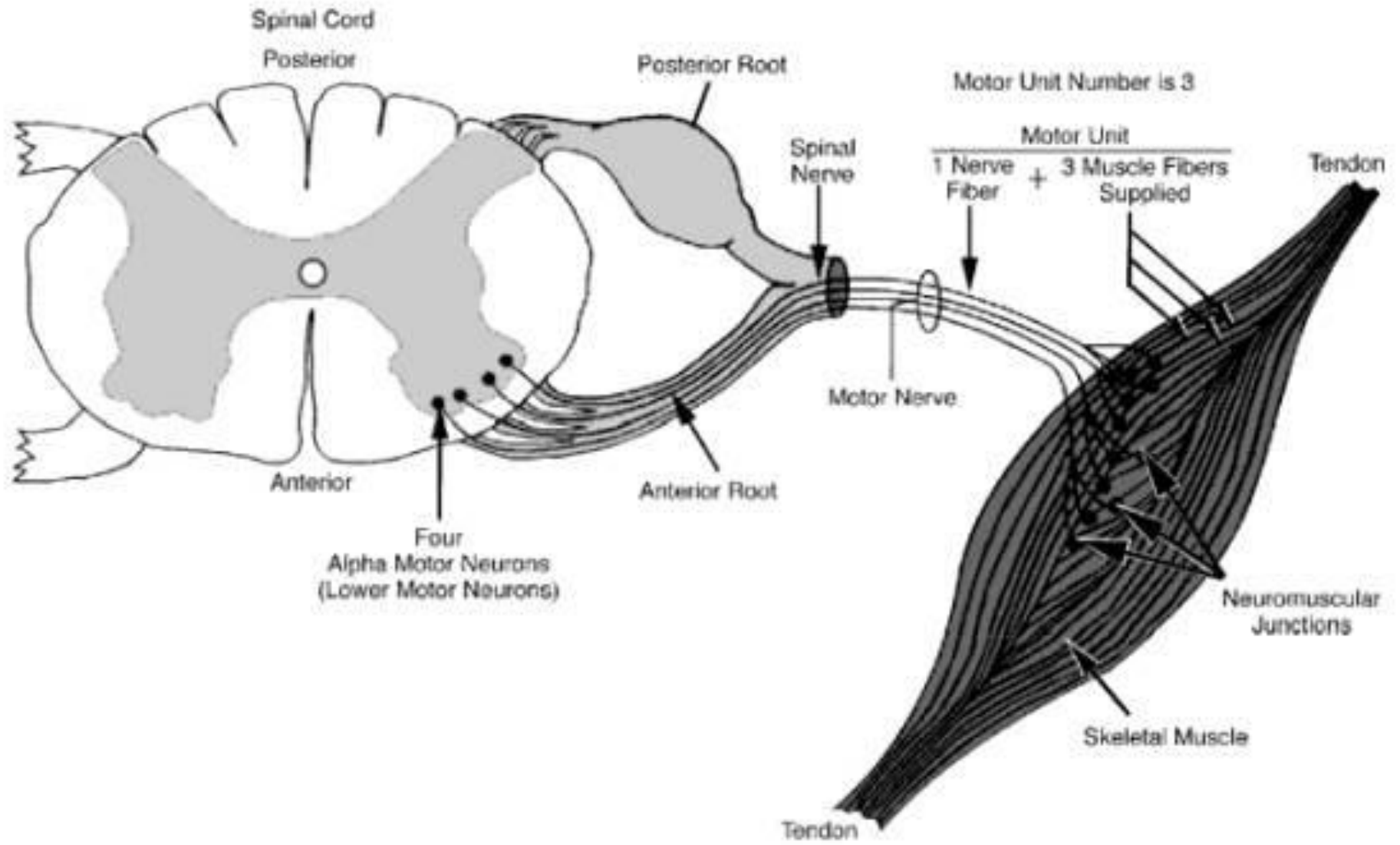
*Amilton Antunes Barreira*

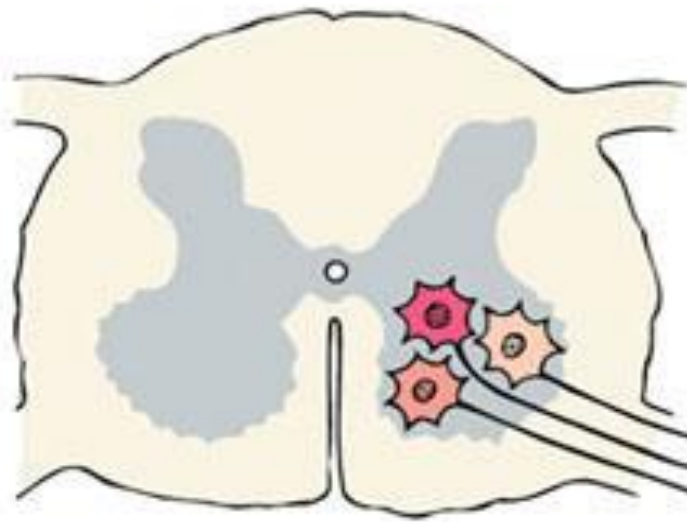
*Depto. de Neurologia, Psiquiatria e  
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*Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto –  
Universidade de São Paulo*

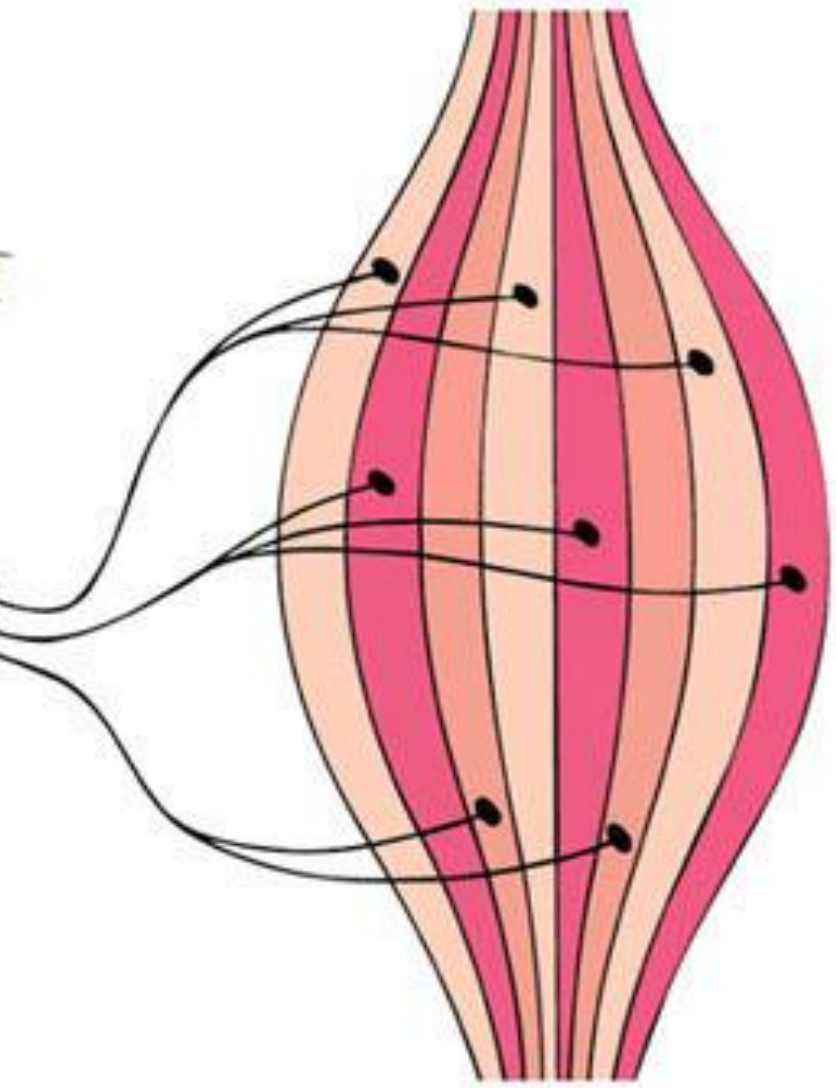









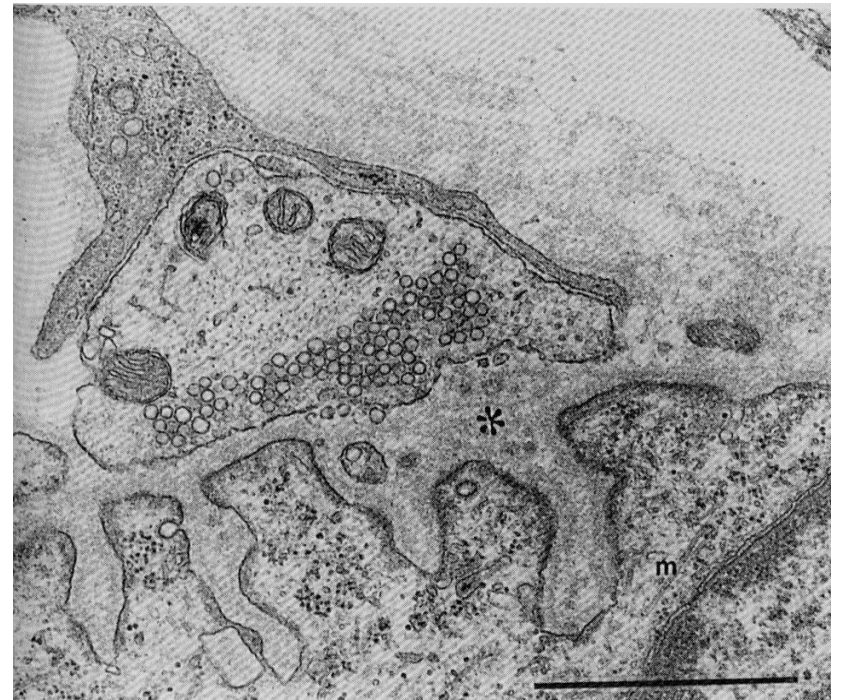


Spinal cord



-  = Motor unit 1 (low threshold--fires first)
-  = Motor unit 2
-  = Motor unit 3 (high threshold--fires last)





# EVENTOS DA TRANSMISSÃO NEUROMUSCULAR

Abertura do canal iônico dos AchR



Geração do potencial em miniatura de placa motora pela despolarização da membrana muscular

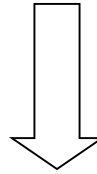


Liberação de quanta de Ach através da fusão das vesículas nas zonas ativas localizadas na membrana pré-sináptica.

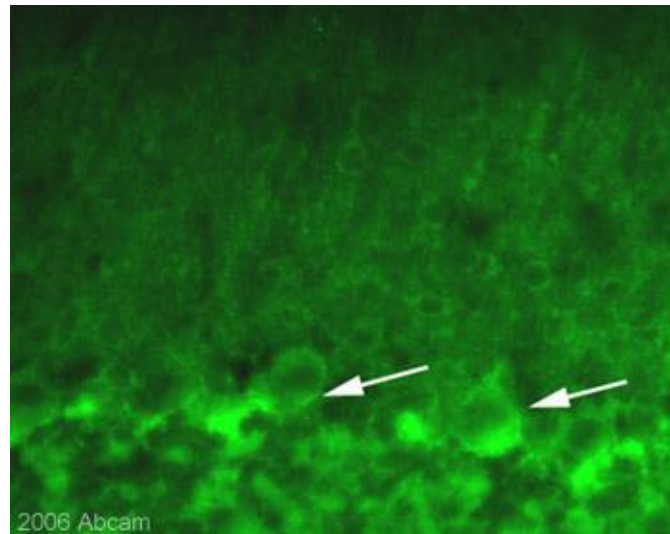
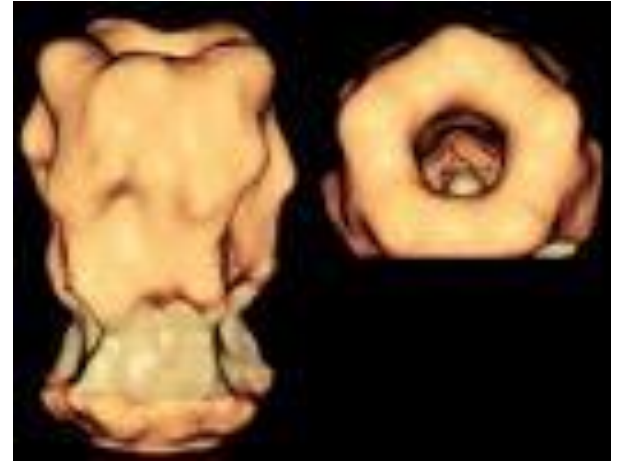
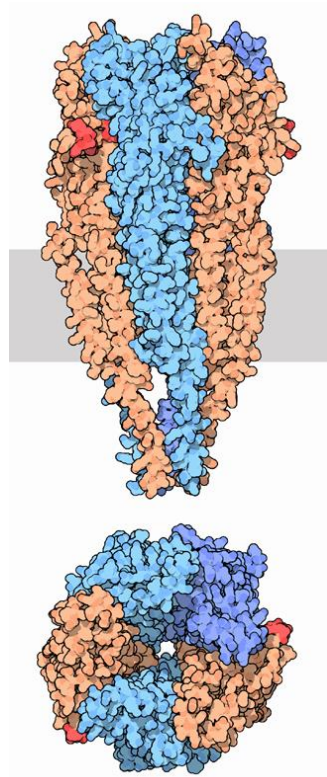
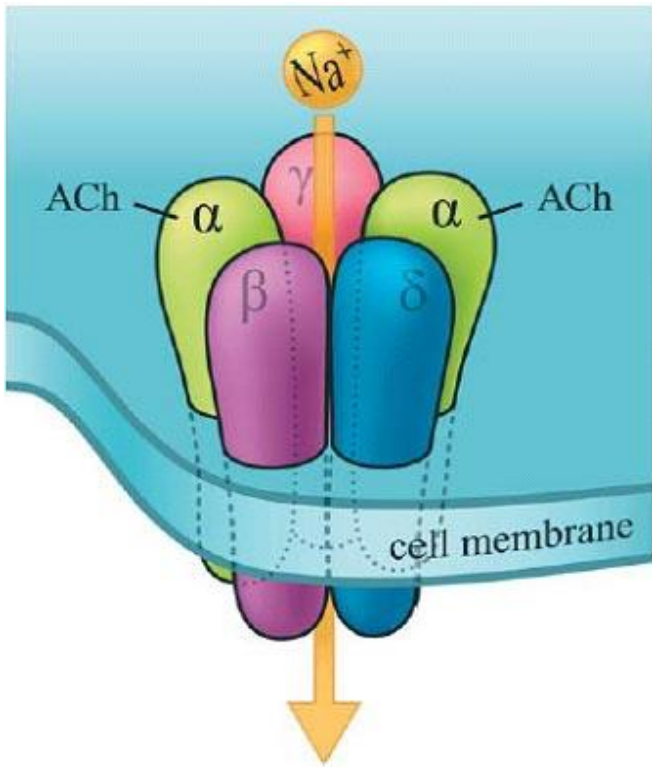


# EVENTOS DA TRANSMISSÃO NEUROMUSCULAR

Remoção da acetilcolina da fenda sináptica por hidrólise de acetilcolina pela acetilcolina-esterase em colina e acetil coenzima A e por difusão passiva, do neurotransmissor, da área.



Transporte ativo de colina para o interior da terminação nervosa para ressíntese de acetilcolina



# Imunopatogenia da miastenia grave

- Redução do número de receptores de Ach

# Imunopatogenia da miastenia grave

## Participação do Timo

- 75% dos pacientes têm anormalidades tímicas
- dos 75%: 85% têm hiperplasia e 15% têm timomas
- timectomia
- células B ou T do timo de miastênicos: são ativadas por AchR
- os timos de miastênicos contêm maior proporção de células B;
- Ac anti-AchR são produzidos por células B dos timos de miastênicos
- as glândulas tímicas de normais ou miastênicos contêm células mióides com AchR, vulneráveis a ataque imunológico
- alteração nas células mióides (que expressam AchR, linfócitos ou falha na vigilância imunológica poderiam levar a quebra de tolerância e ataque contra os AchRs
- associação com: tireoidite de Hashimoto, doença de Graves, anemia perniciosa, artrite reumatóide, polimiosite, lúpus eritematoso sistêmico, pênfigo, síndrome miastênica, púrpura trombocitopênica idiopática, vitiligo, alopecia areata.

# Mecanismos da redução dos AChRs na miastenia grave:

- turnover acelerado de Achr por um mecanismo envolvendo a ligação cruzada e endocitose rápida dos receptores;
- bloqueio dos sítios ativos dos Achr, ou seja, o sítio no qual habitualmente a Ach se liga;
- dano à membrana muscular pós-sináptica por anticorpos em sinergia com o complemento.

Anticorpos anti-muSK (kinase músculo-específica)

- interfere com o agrupamento de Achr;

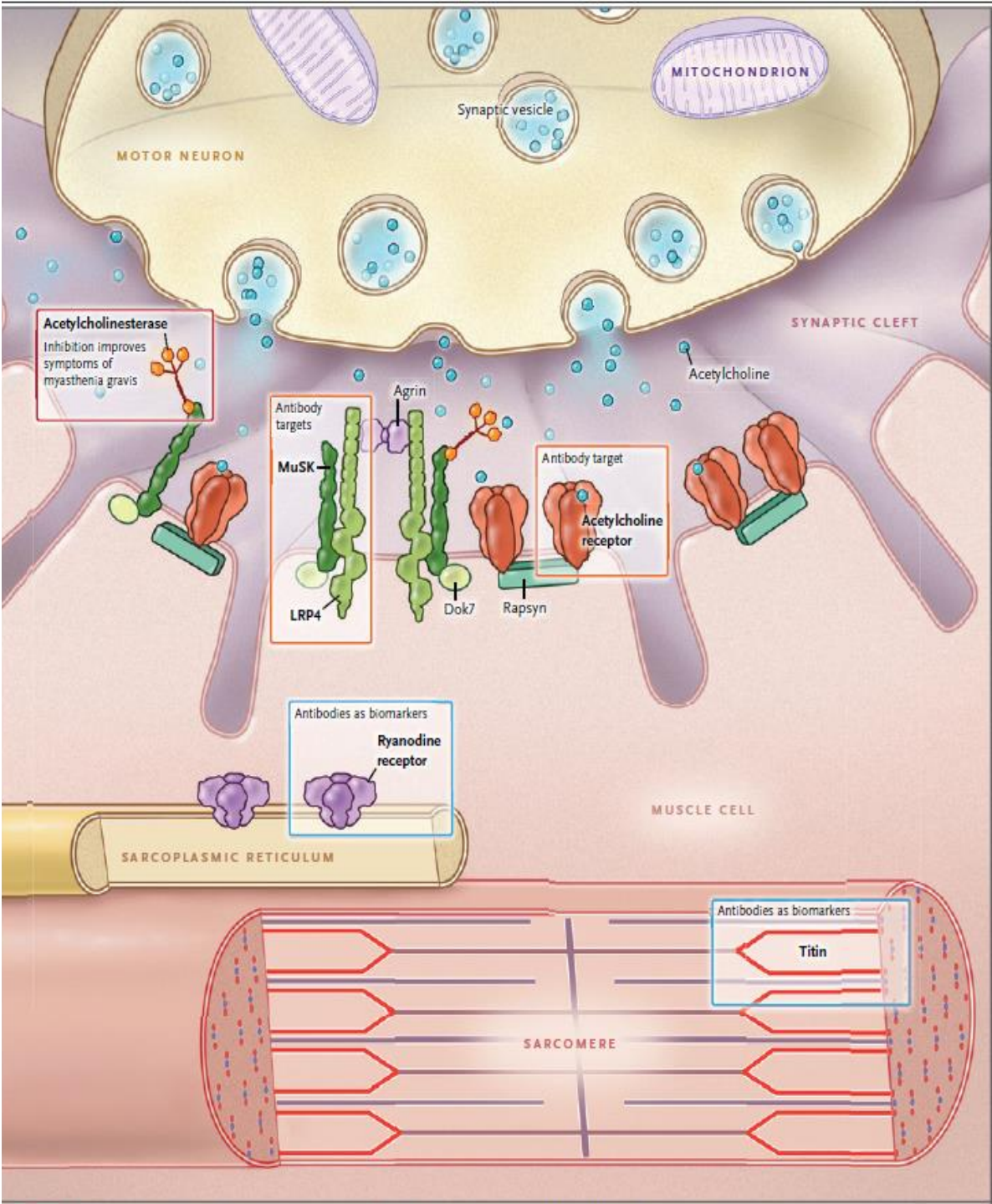
- anticorpos patogênicos são do tipo IgG dependentes de células T;

Alvo terapêutico: células T

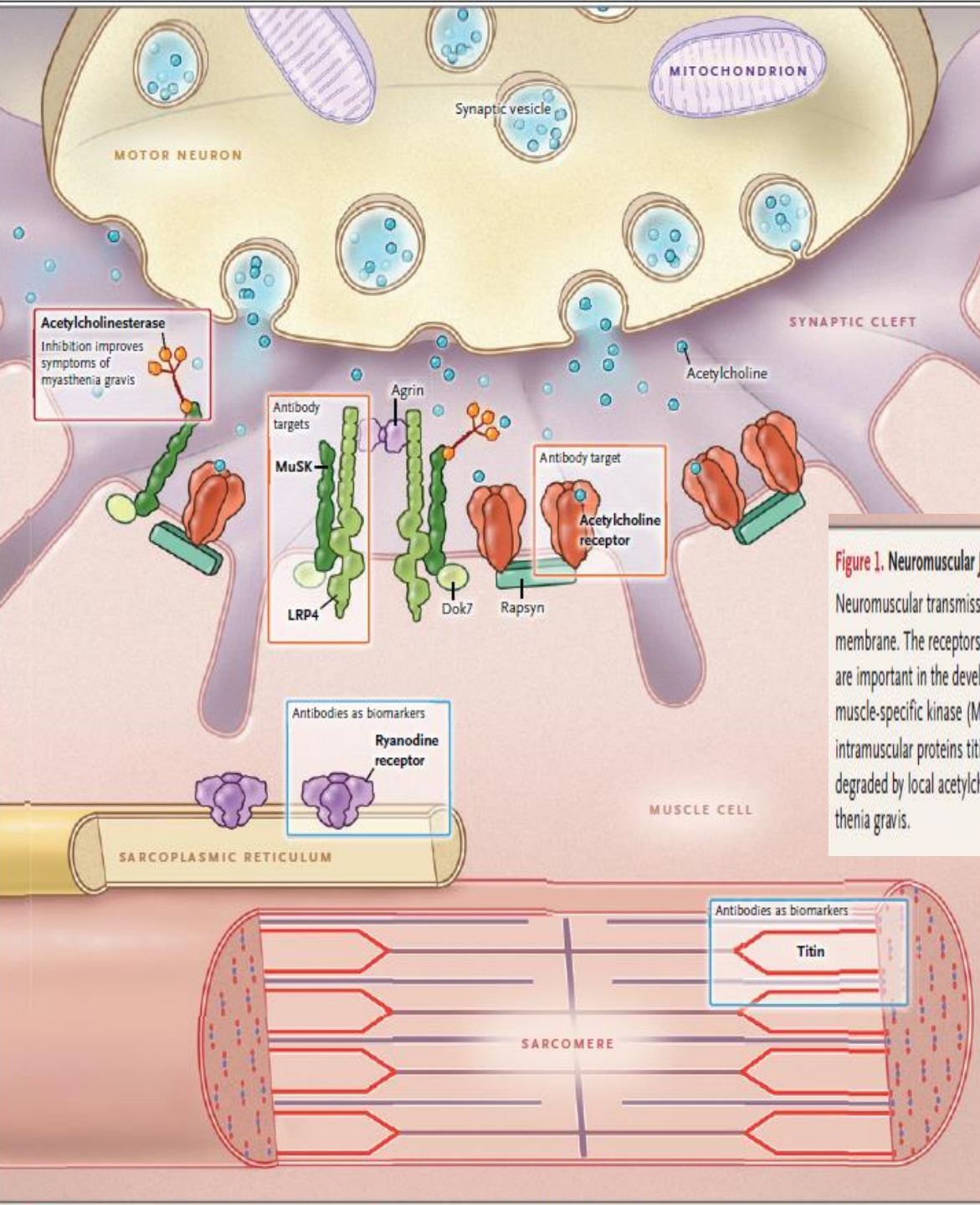
**Figure 1. Neuromuscular Junction and Key Elements for the Pathogenesis of Myasthenia Gravis.**

Neuromuscular transmission involves release of presynaptic acetylcholine, which binds to acetylcholine receptors in the postsynaptic membrane. The receptors interact with several other proteins in the membrane, including Dok7 and rapsyn. Mutant Dok7 and rapsyn are important in the development of congenital myasthenia. Antibodies against acetylcholine receptors, as well as antibodies against muscle-specific kinase (MuSK) and lipoprotein receptor-related peptide 4 (LRP4), induce myasthenic weakness. Antibodies against the intramuscular proteins titin and ryanodine receptor are relevant biomarkers in some subgroups of myasthenia gravis. Acetylcholine is degraded by local acetylcholinesterase, and acetylcholinesterase inhibition leads to symptomatic improvement in patients with myasthenia gravis.









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**Fraqueza flutuante**

**Músculos inervados pelos nervos motores do tronco cerebral**

**Fraqueza evidente durante atividade contínua**

**Recuperação rápida da força muscular com: repouso e administração de drogas anticolinesterásicas**

**Início: insidioso**

**Fatores desencadeantes de eventual início rápido: IVAS, stress, drogas, gravidez puerpério.**

**Associação com timoma.**

**Topografia inicial: músculos oculares. Outros: da face, mandíbula e garganta; do pescoço.**

**Raro: membros.**

**Evolução: outros músculos**

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**Topografia inicial: músculos oculares. Outros: da face, mandíbula e garganta; do pescoço.**

**Raro: membros.**

**Evolução: outros músculos**

**Vulnerabilidade de certos músculos**

**Prevalência – 43 a 84 casos/milhão**

**Idade de início**

**Sexo**

**Curso clínico**

# **Classificação de Osserman**

**I – Miastenia ocular (15 a 20%)**

**II – A - Miastenia generalizada moderada com progressão lenta; sem crises, responsiva a drogas (30%).**

**B – Generalizada moderadamente grave; grave comprometimento bulbar e dos músculos somáticos, sem crises; resposta a drogas menos satisfatória ( 25%);**

**III - Miastenia aguda fulminante; progressão rápida de sintomas graves, sem crises respiratórias e resposta pobre a drogas; alta incidência de timoma; alta mortalidade (15%).**

**IV – Miastenia tardia grave, semelhante ao item III, mas progressão por mais de d 2 anos da classe I para a classe II (10%).**

# **Prognóstico**

## **Doenças associadas**

- timomas;**
  - anemia aplástica;**
- hiperplasia linfocelular da medular do timo;**
- lúpus eritematoso sistêmico;**
- artrite reumatóide;**
- síndrome de Sjögren;**
- doença mista do tecido conjuntivo;**
- anticorpos anticardiolipina;**
- polimiosite.**

# **Doenças associadas: esclerose múltipla?**

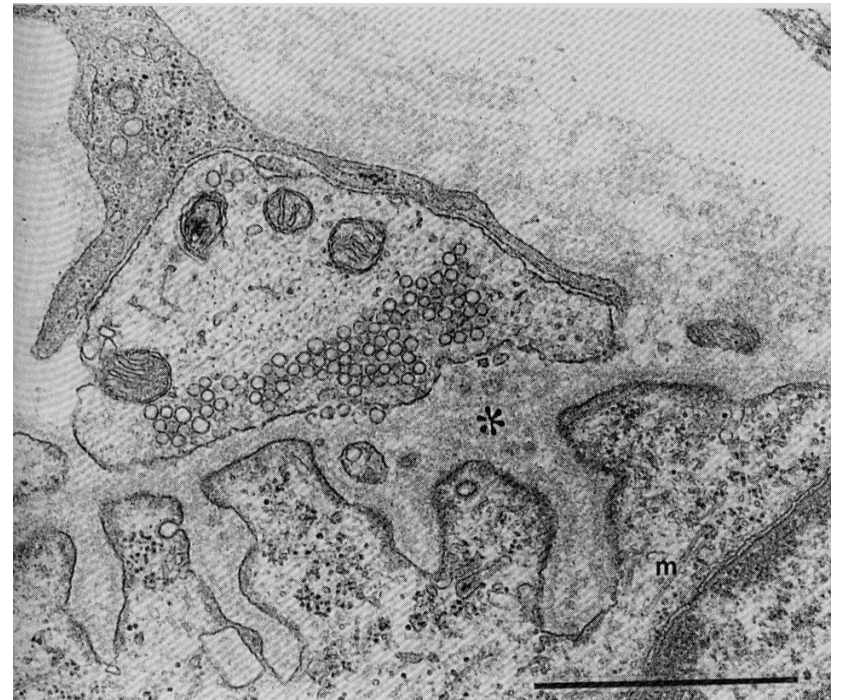
**Associação timoma e anticorpos anti-músculo estriado.**

**Miastenia neonatal**

**Patologia**

- Timo**
- Músculos**
- Placa motora**





## Patogenia e Diagnóstico

- aspectos clínicos;
- testes farmacológicos  
(prostigmina e edrofônio)
- eletromiografia;
- anticorpos anti-RACH
- anticorpos anti-músculo estriado
- anticorpos anti receptor da lipoproteína  
relacionado ao peptídeo 4 (anti-LRP4)

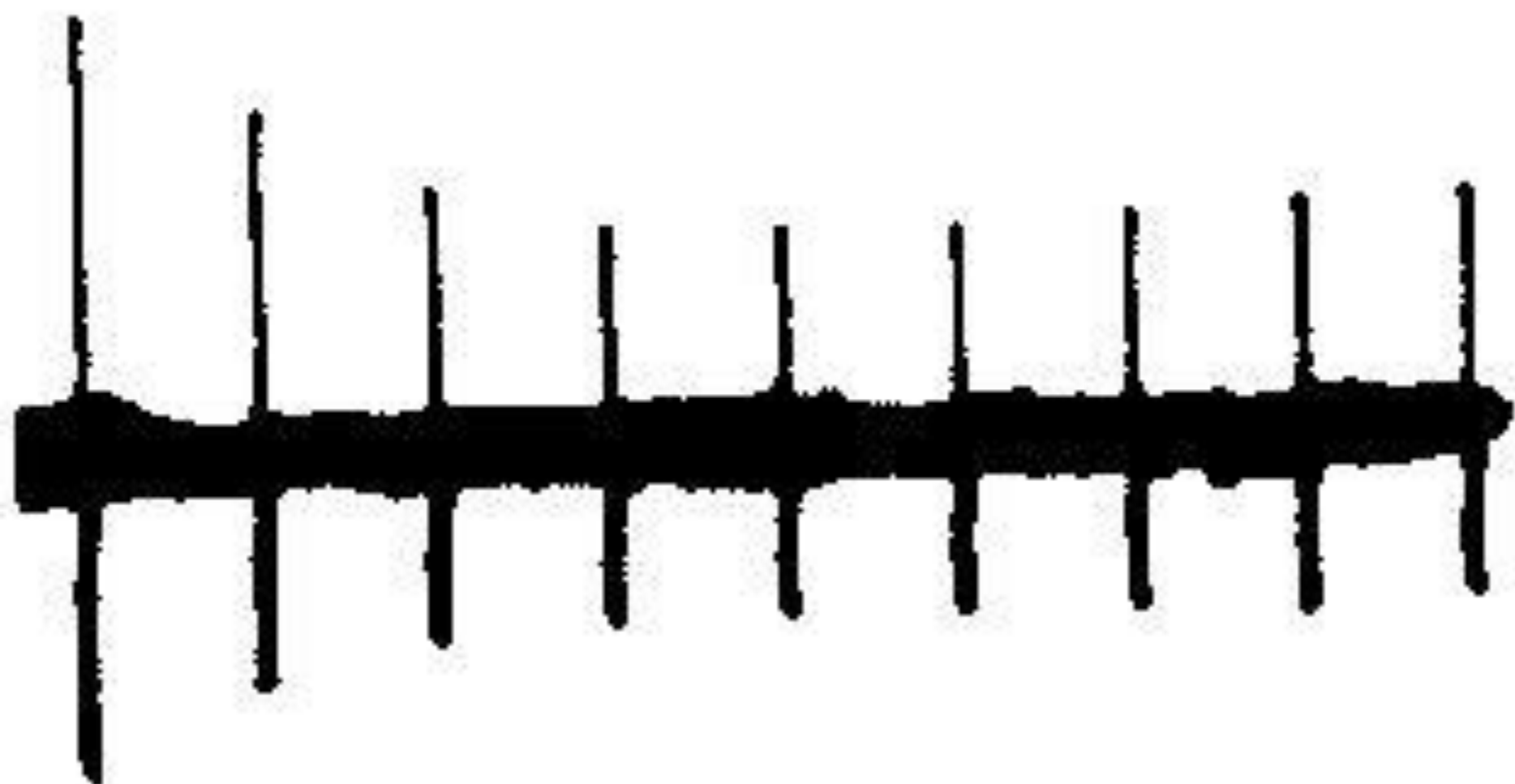
lipoprotein receptor-related peptide 4 (LRP4),











**Table 1.** Features of Myasthenia Gravis Subgroups.\*

<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Antibody</b>	<b>Age at Onset</b>	<b>Thymus</b>
Early onset	Acetylcholine receptor	<50 yr	Hyperplasia common
Late onset	Acetylcholine receptor	≥50 yr	Atrophy common
Thymoma	Acetylcholine receptor	Any age	Lymphoepithelioma
Muscle-specific kinase	Muscle-specific kinase	Any age	Normal
LRP4	LRP4	Any age	Normal
Seronegative	None detected	Any age	Variable
Ocular	Variable	Any age	Variable

LRP4 denotes lipoprotein receptor–related protein 4.

## Diagnóstico diferencial e doenças associadas:

-tireotoxicose e miastenia grave

-hipotireidismo e miastenia grave

-lúpus eritematoso sistêmico

-Polimiosite

-Neurastenia (miastenia X neurastenia)

-Oftalmoplegia externa progressiva e outras miopatias



## Diagnóstico diferencial e doenças associadas:

- Doenças com disartria e disfagia, sem ptose ou estrabismo óbvio
- Botulismo ( manifestações Iniciais)
- Variante óculo-faríngeo-braquial da SGB
- Intoxicação por organofosforados

**Table 2. Drugs Used Most Frequently for the Treatment of Myasthenia Gravis.**

Drug	Mode of Action	Dose	Side Effects	Risks and Contraindications
Pyridostigmine	Symptomatic; acetylcholinesterase inhibition	Single dose: 10–120 mg; daily dose: 40–600 mg	Cholinergic autonomic effects	Cholinergic crisis
Prednisone or prednisolone	Immunomodulation	Induction dose: 40–80 mg daily; stable dose: 5–20 mg daily; alternate-day treatment is an alternative	Widespread dose-dependent glucocorticoid effects	Gastrointestinal bleeding, cushingoid appearance
Azathioprine	Suppression of B and T cells	50–250 mg daily	Nausea, vomiting, tiredness, infections, night sweats	Leukopenia, liver toxicity
Mycophenolate mofetil	Suppression of B and T cells	1.5–2 g daily	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, joint pain, infections, tiredness	Leukopenia, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy; contraindicated during pregnancy
Rituximab	Suppression of B cells	0.5–1 g, repeated after 2 wk; can be repeated at 6-mo intervals	Nausea, infections, infusion-related problems	Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
Methotrexate	Inhibition of folate metabolism	Gradual increase to 20 mg/wk	Nausea, infections, lung disease	Leukopenia, liver toxicity; contraindicated during pregnancy
Cyclosporine	Suppression of T cells and natural killer cells	2.5–5 mg/kg of body weight daily	Nausea, hypertension, infections, hypertrichosis	Kidney toxicity
Tacrolimus	Suppression of T cells and natural killer cells	3 mg daily	Nausea, infections, lung disease, hypertension, neuropsychiatric problems	Liver and kidney toxicity
Cyclophosphamide	Suppression of B and T cells	1–5 mg per kg administered by intravenous infusion every 4 wk for a limited period	Nausea, vomiting, alopecia, discoloration of nails and skin, infections	Leukopenia
Intravenous immune globulin	Suppression of B and T cells, neutralization of autoantibodies	2 g per kg administered over a period of 2 to 5 days	Nausea, headache, fever, hypotension or hypertension, local skin reactions	IgA deficiency, allergic reactions

## Tratamento

- Drogas anticolinesterásicas
- Crise colinérgica e crise miastênica  
(exacerbação da fraqueza suficiente para colocar o paciente em risco de vida)
- Tímectomia
- Corticosteróides
- Azatioprina
- Ciclosporina
- Micofenolato de mofetil
- Plasmaférese
- IgIV

# **Tratamento**

Drogas que podem exacerbar a miastenia grave:

## **Antibióticos**

Aminoglicosídeos

Quinolonas

Macrolídeos

## **Relaxantes musculares não despolarizantes**

D-tubo curarina (curare), pancuronium

## **Beta-bloqueadores**

## **Anestésicos locais**

## **Toxina botulínica**

## **Derivados do quinino**

## **Magnésio**

## **Penicilamina**

REVIEW ARTICLE

Dan L. Longo, M.D., *Editor*

## Myasthenia Gravis

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# Síndrome miastênica de Lambert –Eaton

- Músculos afetados: tronco, cinturas escapular e pélvica e extremidades inferiores
- EMG típico

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts.

The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts used in accounting. It categorizes accounts into assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expense accounts. It also explains the normal balances for each type of account and how they are used to calculate the net income or loss for a period.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains how these entries are used to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Examples of adjusting entries are provided to illustrate the process.

The fifth part of the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in preparing the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of owner's equity. It also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the company's financial performance.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains how these controls are used to prevent and detect errors and fraud. Examples of internal controls are provided to illustrate the process.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in accounting. It explains how accountants should maintain objectivity and integrity in their work. It also discusses the consequences of unethical behavior in the accounting profession.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in accounting. It explains how accountants should effectively communicate financial information to management and other stakeholders. Examples of communication techniques are provided to illustrate the process.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of technology in accounting. It explains how accounting software and other technological tools can be used to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the accounting process. Examples of technological tools are provided to illustrate the process.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning in accounting. It explains how accountants should stay up-to-date on the latest developments in the field. Examples of learning opportunities are provided to illustrate the process.

# Síndrome miastênica de Lambert –Eaton

-< dos reflexos tendinosos

-parestesias, dor sugerindo artrite

-boca seca, constipação, dificuldade para urinar e impotência

-Início subagudo e progressão variável

-Sexo

- Tratamento: hidrocloreto de guanidina



# Síndromes miastênicas congênitas

