

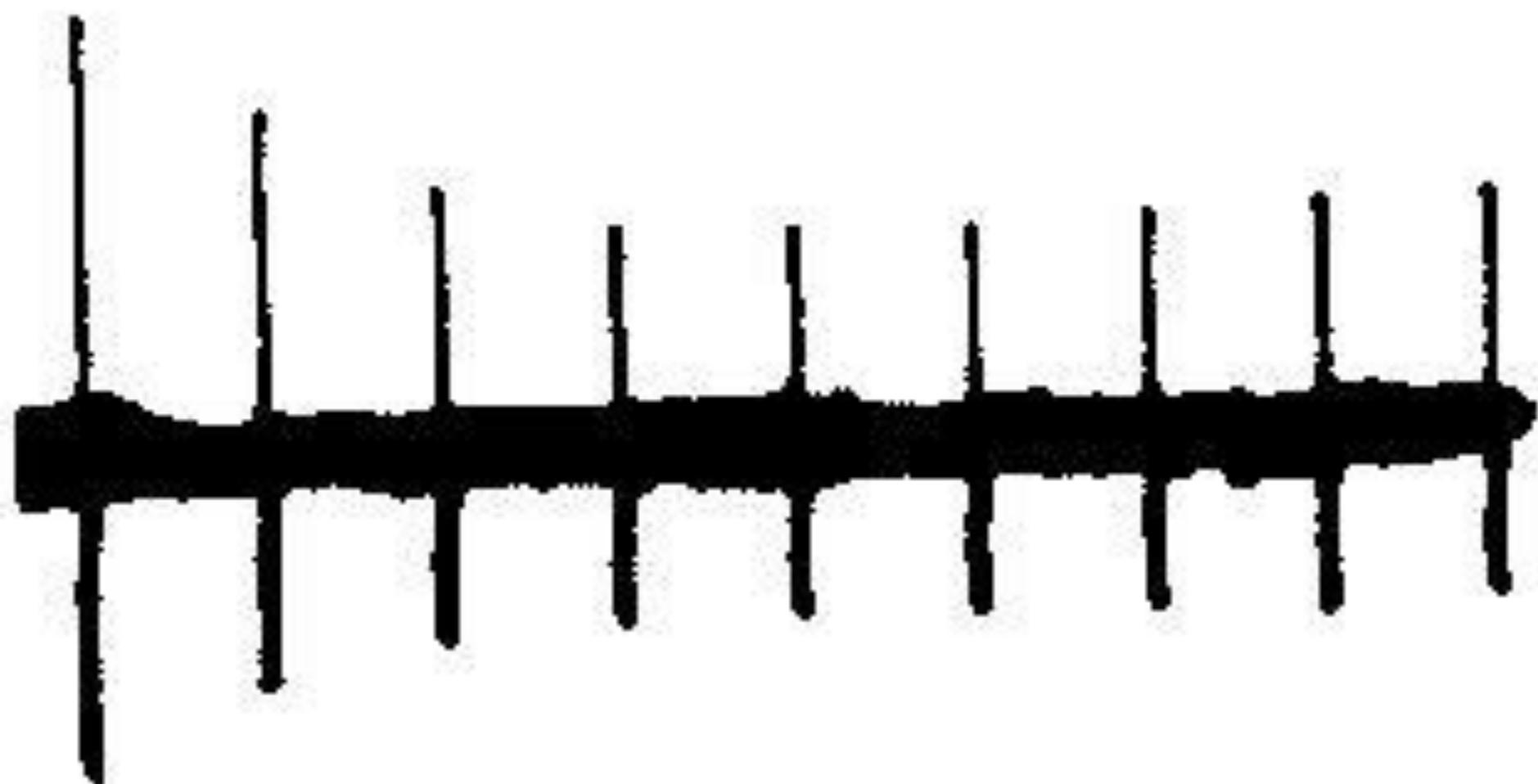
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS

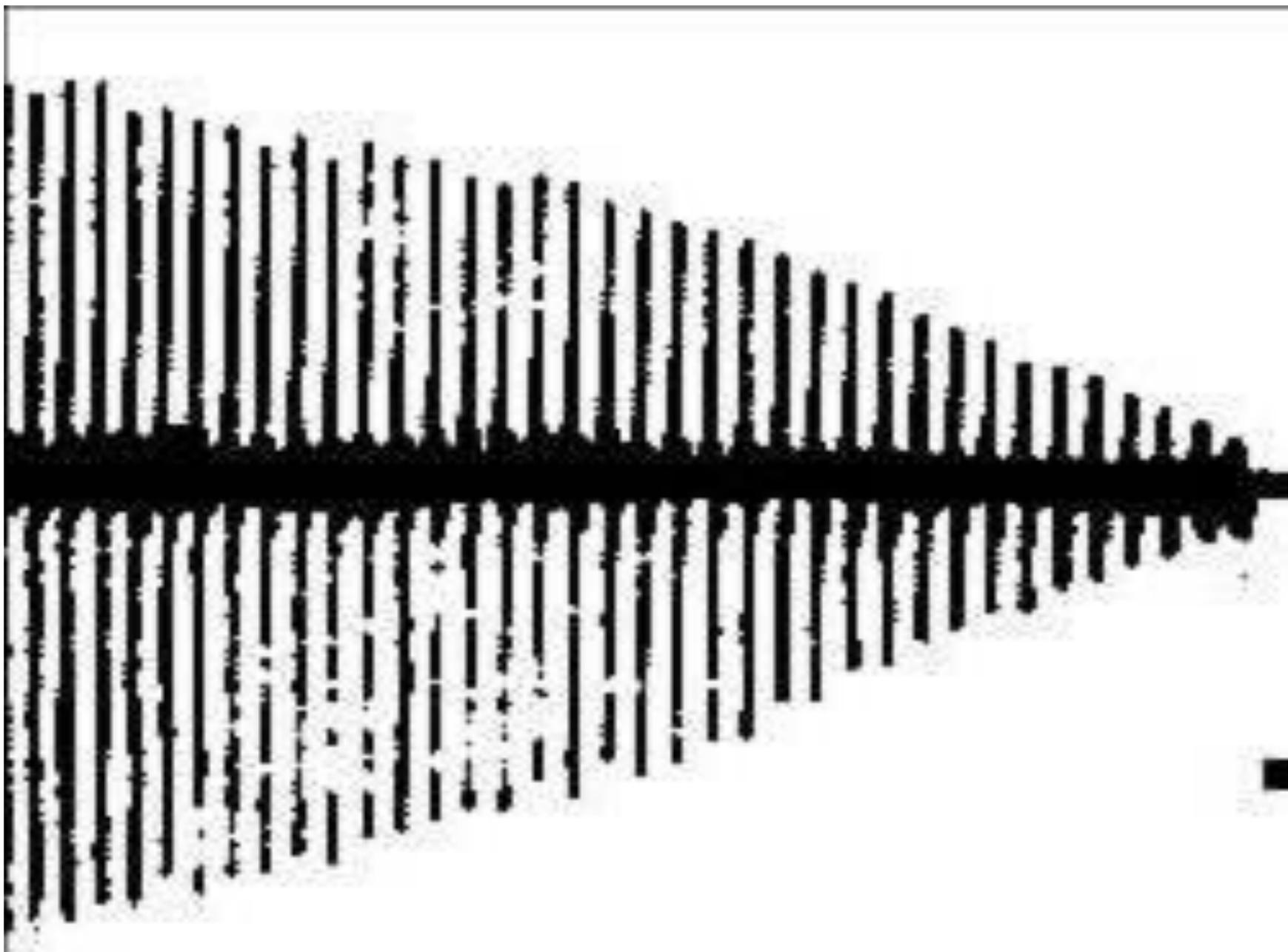
(Miastenia grave)

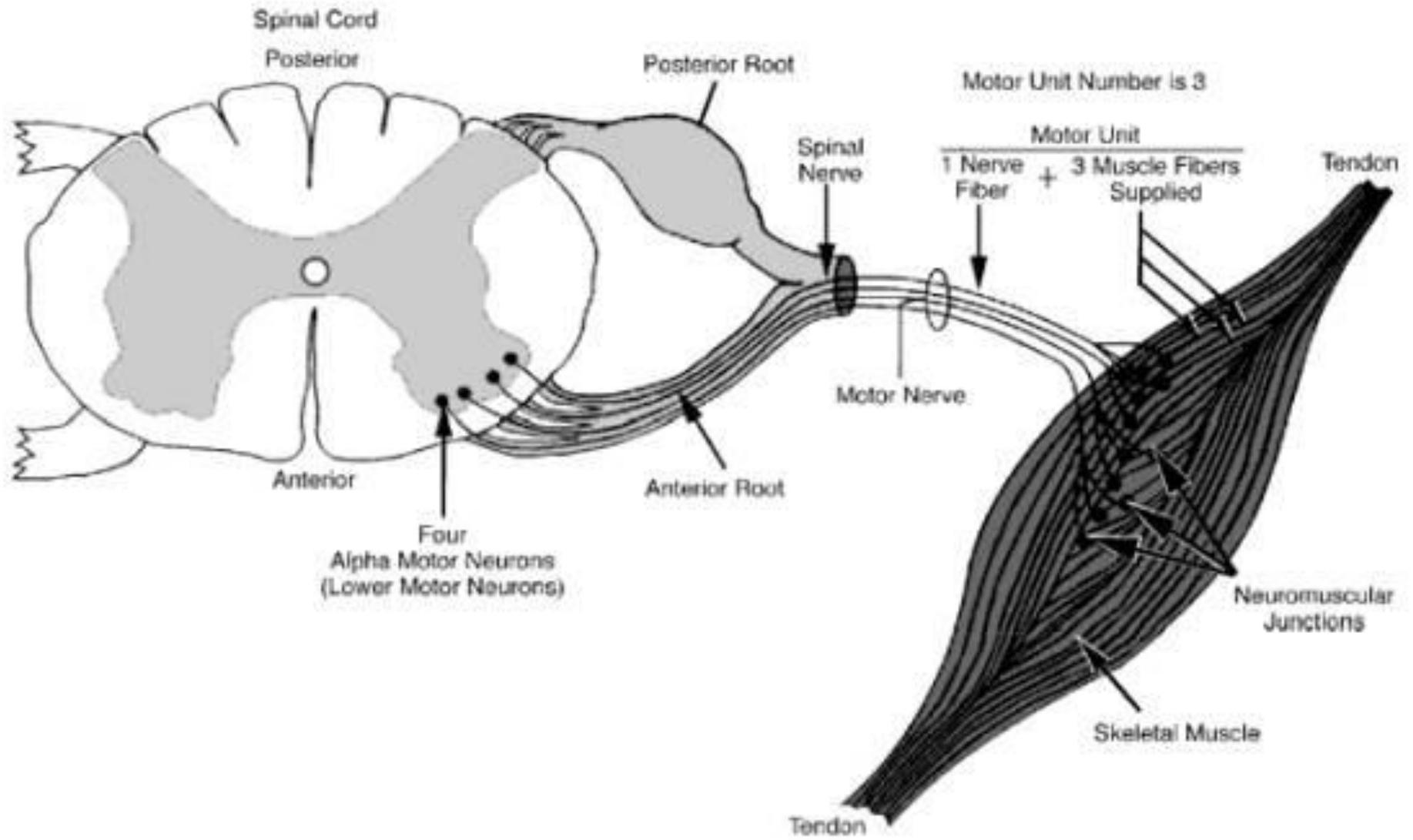
Amilton Antunes Barreira

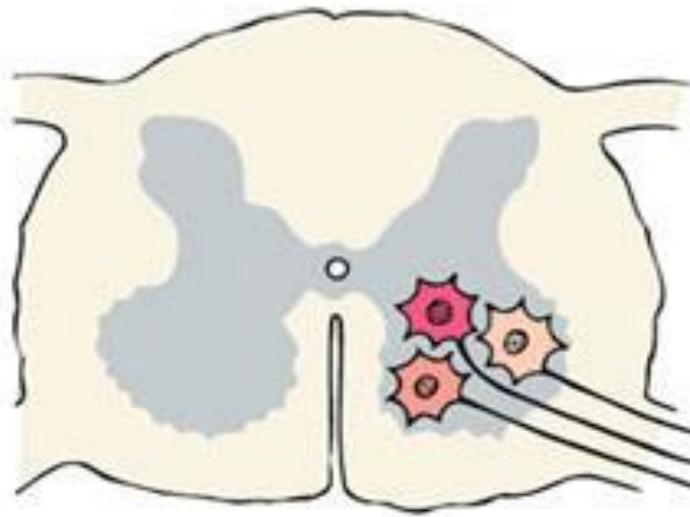
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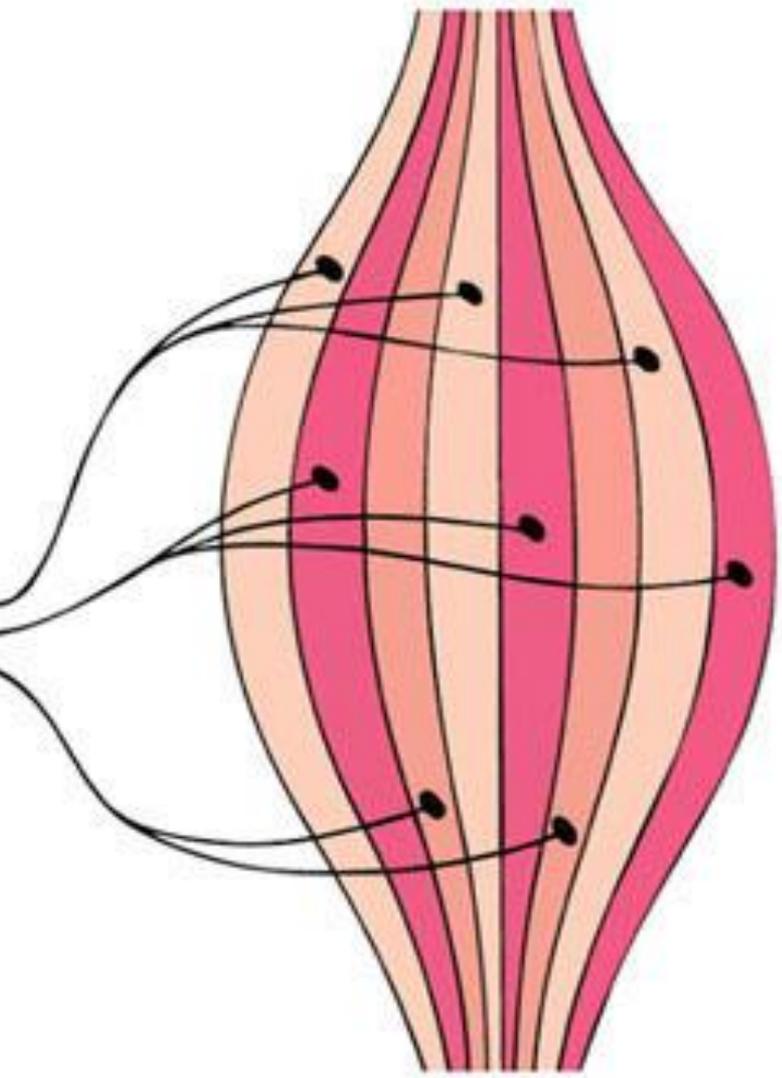




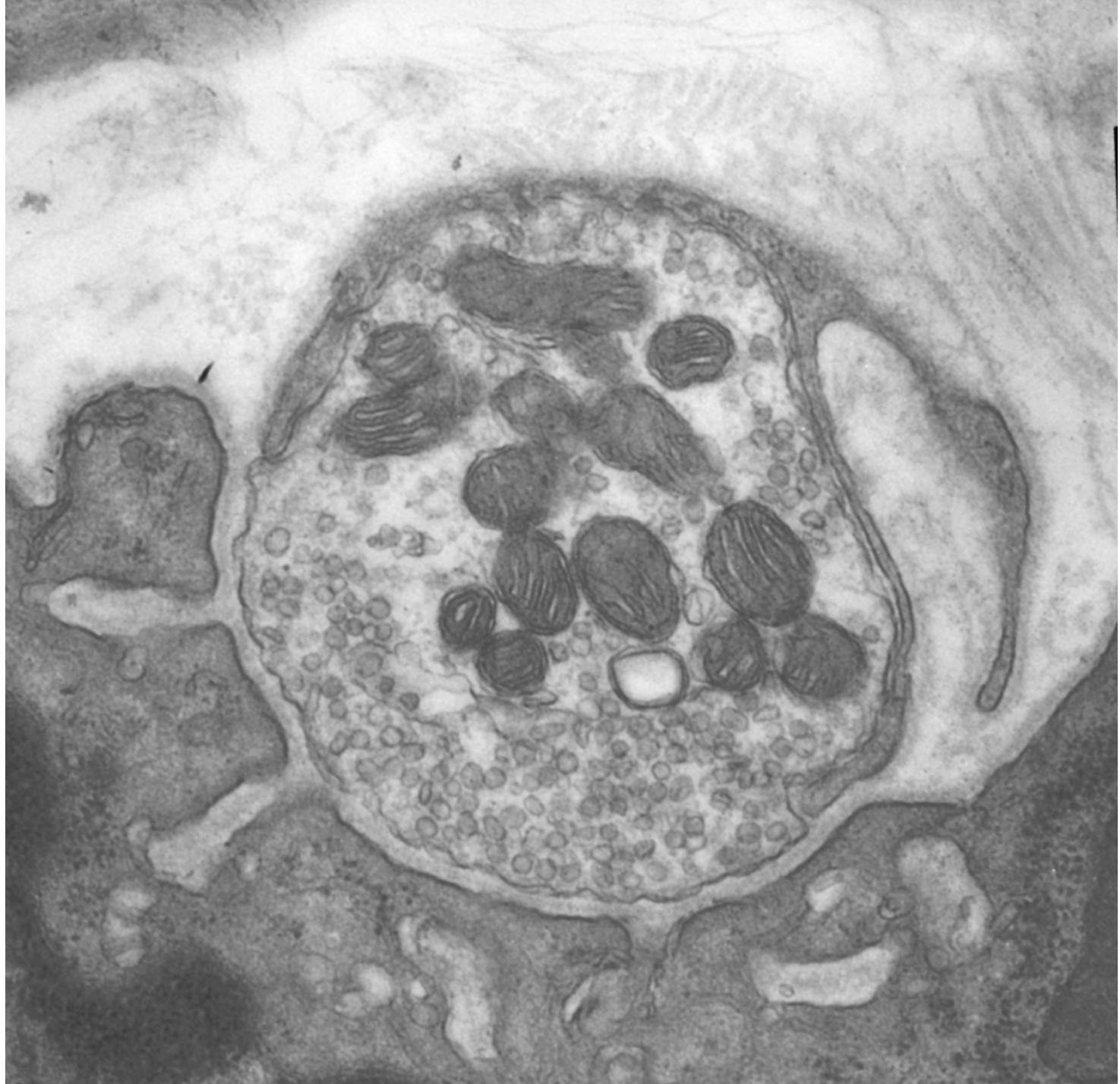


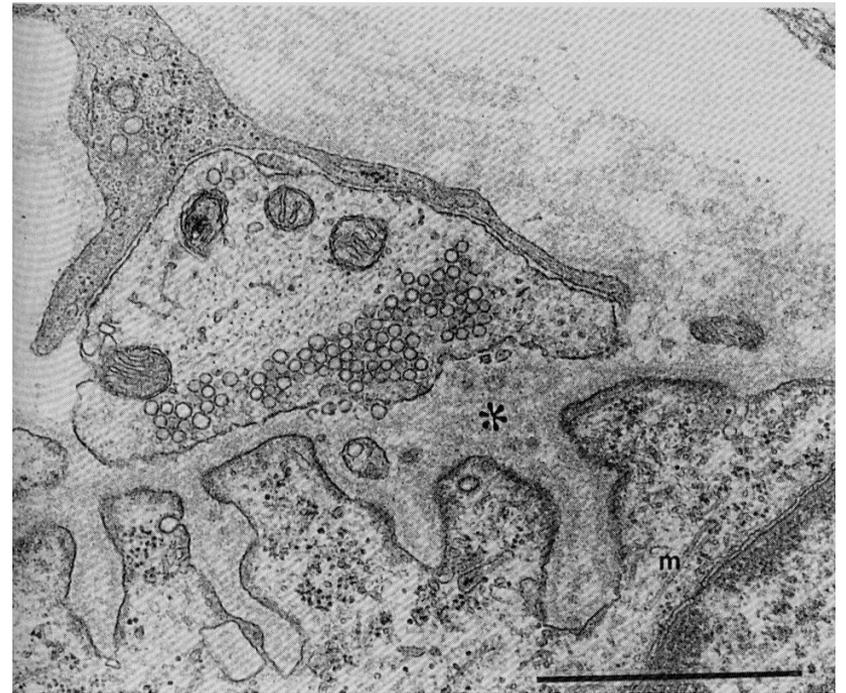


Spinal cord



-  = 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



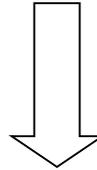
Geração do potencial em miniatura de placa motora pela despolarização da membrana muscular



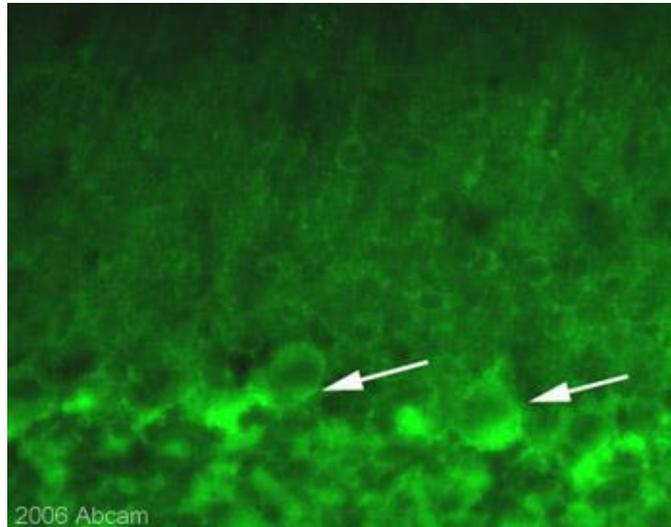
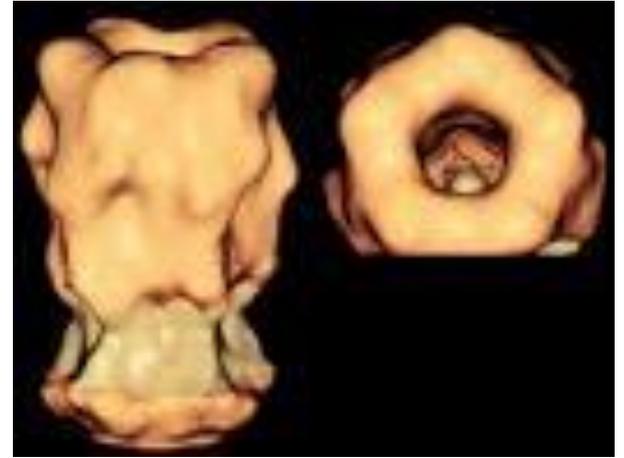
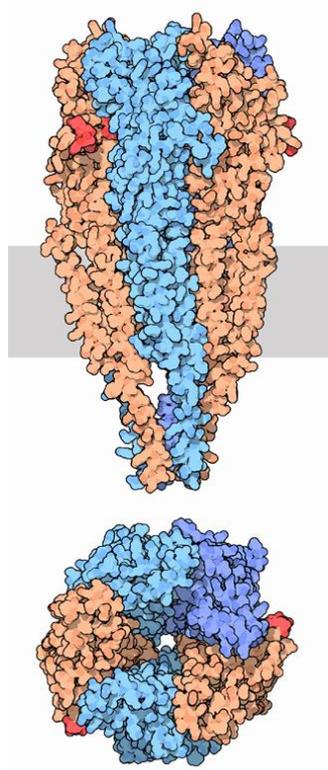
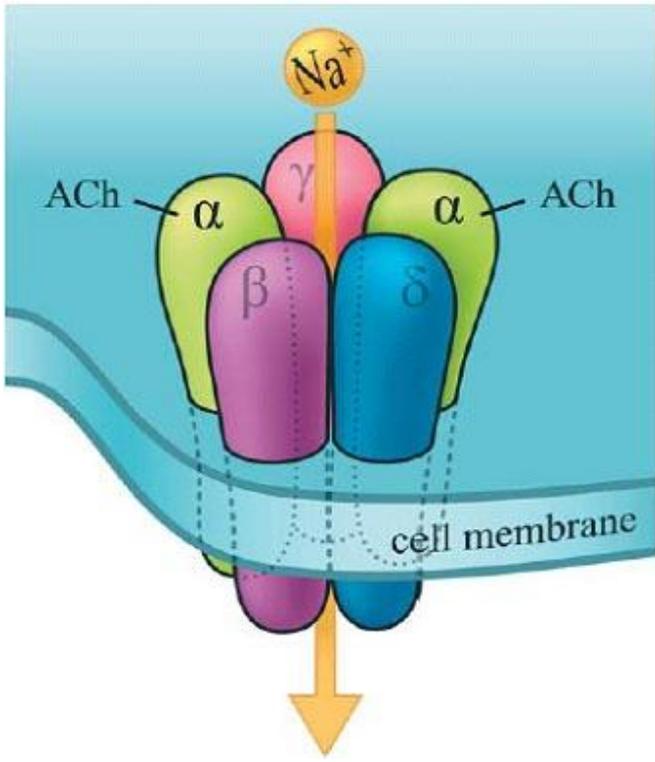
Liberação de quanta de Ach através da fusão das vesículas nas zonas ativas localizadas na membrana pré-sináptica.

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)

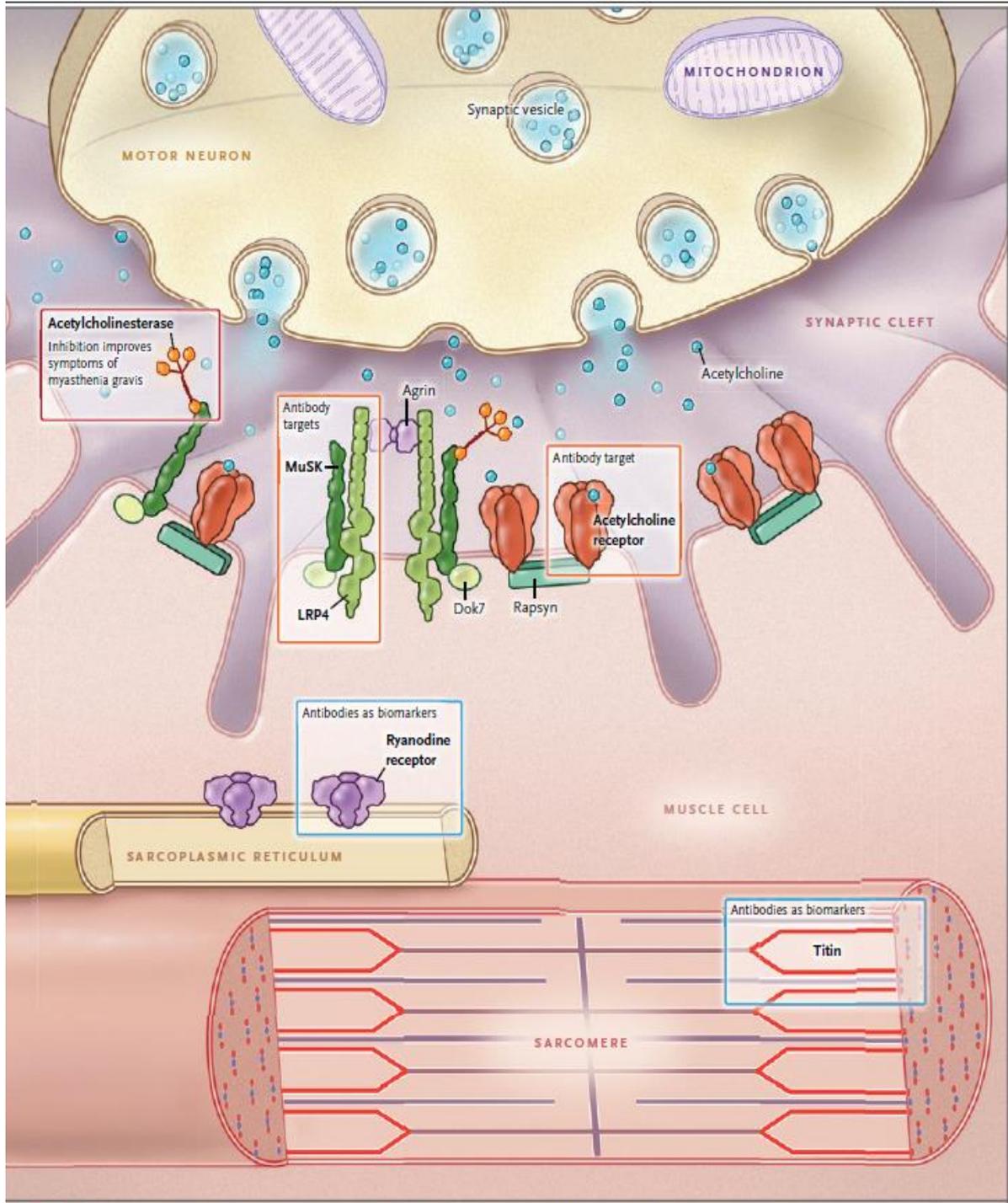
- interfere com o agrupamento de Achr;

- 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.



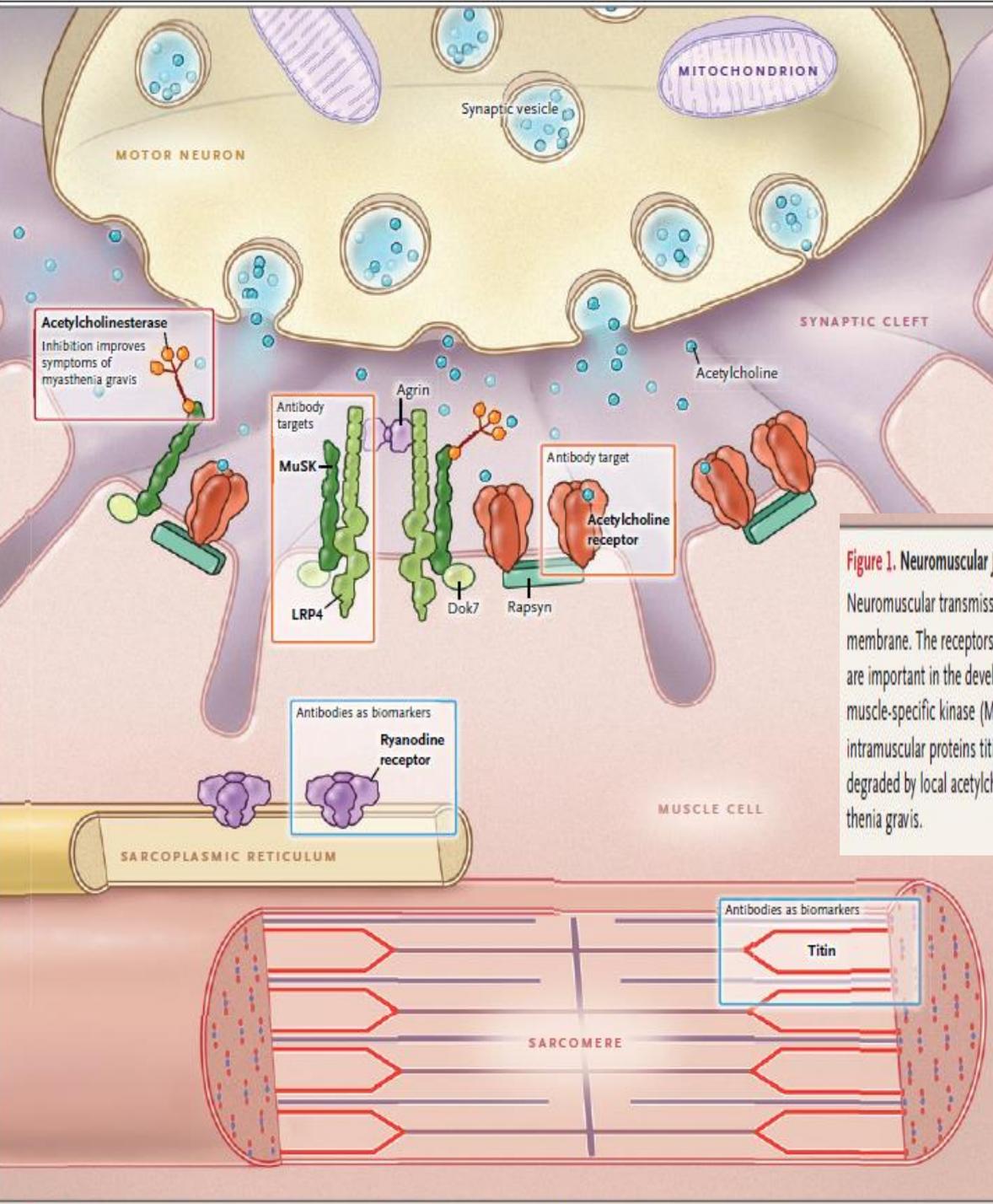


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Fraqueza flutuante

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

Início: insidioso

**Fatores desencadeantes de eventual início rápido:
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Associação com timoma.

**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 linfociliar da medular do timo;**
- lúpus eritematoso sistêmico;**
- artrite reumatóide;**
- síndrome de Sjögren;**
- doença mista do tecido conjuntivo;**
- anticorpos anticardiolipina;**
- polimiosite.**

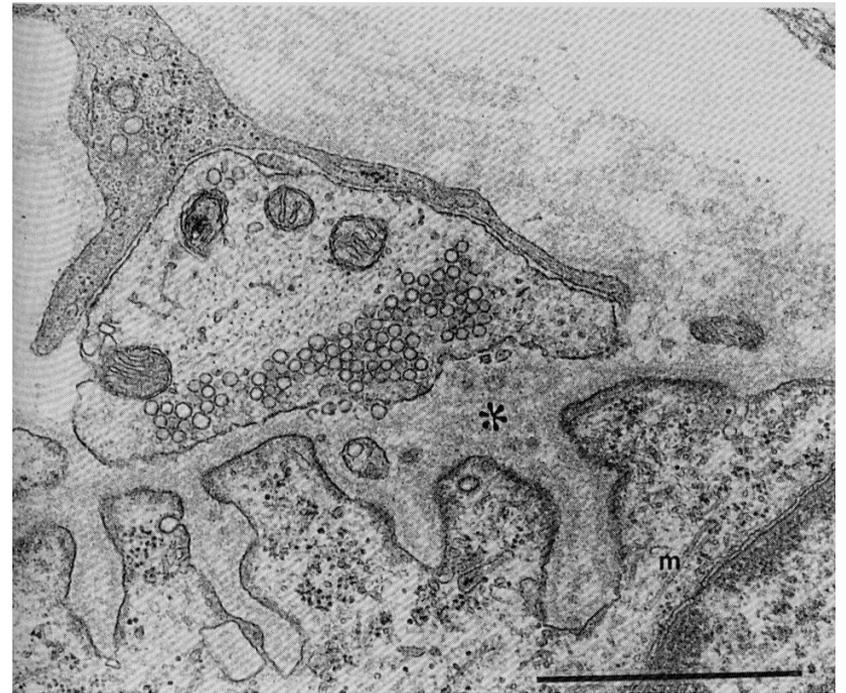
Doenças associadas: esclerose múltipla?

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),







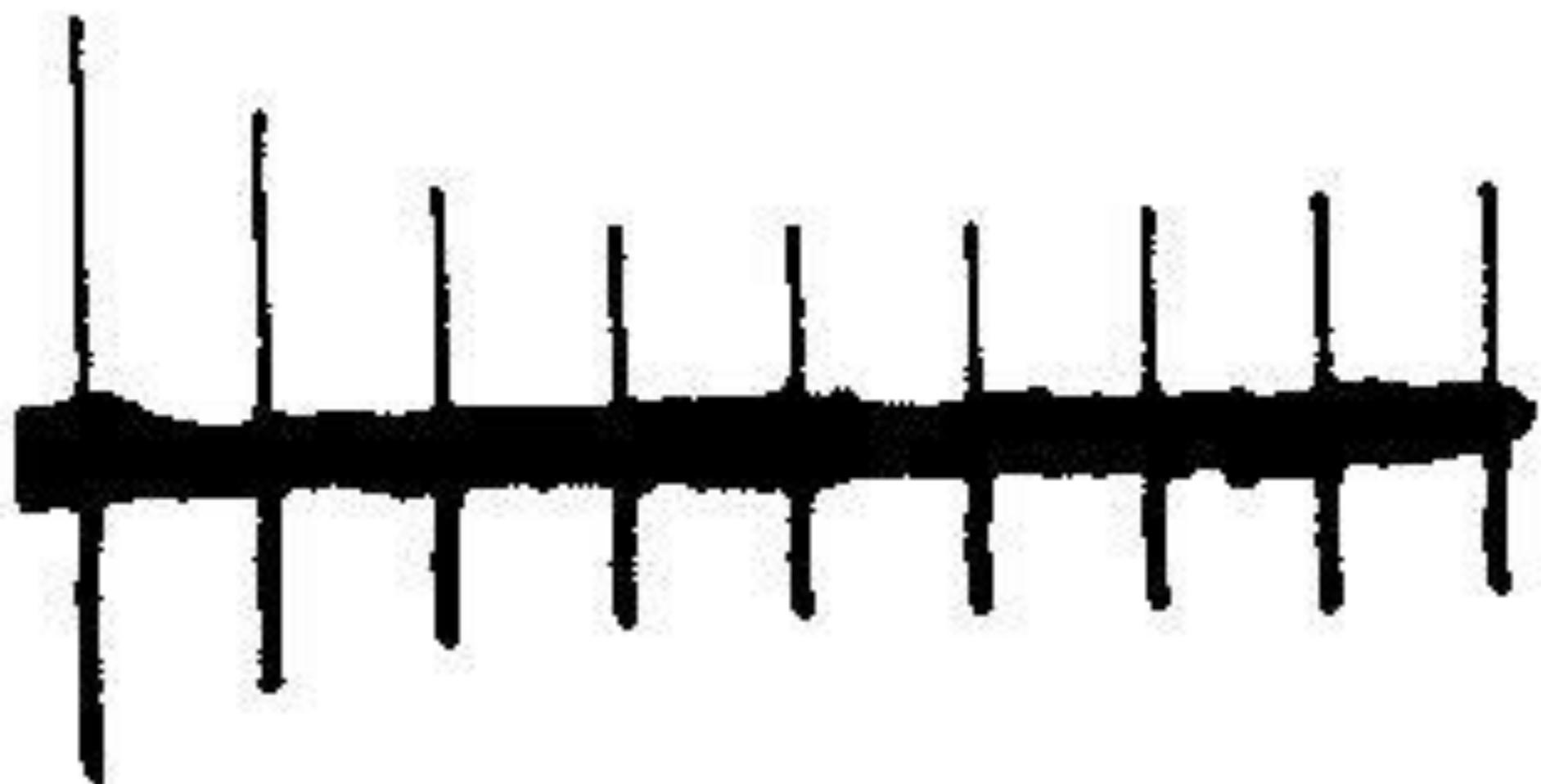


Table 1. Features of Myasthenia Gravis Subgroups.*

Subgroup	Antibody	Age at Onset	Thymus
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
- Micofenolado 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

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Myasthenia Gravis

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N Engl J Med 2016;375:2570-81.

DOI: [10.1056/NEJMr1602678](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMr1602678)

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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 documented to ensure transparency and accountability. This is particularly crucial in financial reporting, where precision is paramount.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and the choice of which to use depends on the specific requirements of the study.

The third section delves into the challenges faced during the data collection process. One major challenge is ensuring the reliability and validity of the data. This often involves rigorous quality control measures and the use of standardized protocols. Another challenge is the time and cost associated with data collection, which can be significant for large-scale studies.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data remains relevant and useful over time. The author also provides suggestions for future research, highlighting areas that require further exploration and investigation.

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

