

Myasthenia Gravis

The Invisible Disability

Myasthenia Gravis Profile @ Metropolis :

AChR Antibody (Acetylcholine Receptor Antibody)

- Considered a diagnostic "gold standard" for diagnosis of Myasthenia Gravis

- Occurrence in nearly 80- 85% of patients with generalized myasthenia gravis and 50- 60% cases of ocular myasthenia gravis

- highly specific

- False-positive anti-AChR Ab test results have been reported in cases of thymoma without MG and in patients with Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome

Anti - MuSK Antibody (Muscle Specific Receptor Tyrosine Kinase)

- Found in a subset of seronegative myasthenia gravis

- These patients represent a distinct group of autoimmune MG, in that they show some collective characteristics that are different from those of anti-AChR-positive patients

- Antibody against acetylcholine receptor antibody/ MuSK are seen in separate patient groups.

ASKA Antibody (Anti Skeletal Muscle Antibody)

- Occurrence in 30% of patients with myasthenia gravis and 80% of patients with thymoma

- useful as a screening test for myasthenia gravis in older patients, especially when tests for muscle AChR antibodies are negative

- useful serological aid in the diagnosis of thymoma, especially in patients with onset of myasthenia gravis younger than 45 years