Methods

Conclusions

Introduction

Background
• Ocular myasthenia gravis (OMG) is a subtype of myasthenia gravis (MG) that shows only ocular symptoms more than two years after onset.
• Anti-acetylcholine receptor (AChR) antibodies are detectable approximately 50% of patients with OMG.

Objective
• To clarify the clinical feature and the auto-antibody profile of OMG in Japan.

Results

• Among total 1074 MG patients, 200 (18.6%) were OMG. We obtained the further clinical information in 101 of 200 OMG patients.
• OMG analyzed: 101
• Sex: male 52, female 47, unknown 2
• Age at onset: 1〜83 years old
• Complications: autoimmune disease 15 (thyroid disease 10, Aplastic anemia 1, SLE 1, asthma 1, acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy 1, Sjogren's syndrome), malignancy 6, others 16 (Diabetes 6, Parkinson disease 1, etc.)
• There were two peaks of onset: less than 10 years and in 60's, whereas the proportion of early-onset (16 to 49 years) was low (fig1).
• The anti-AChR antibody titers at onset were relatively high in childhood and after 50s, while patients in 10-40s had either very high or very low anti-AChR titers (fig2).
• Auto-antibody profile:
  AChR Ab; positive 78 (77.2%), negative 23 (22.8%)
  MuSK Ab; positive 0, negative 15, not done 86
  LRP4 Ab; not done 101
  AChR Ab (cell based assay); positive 0, negative 1, not done 100

Clinical feature of OMG in Japan seems heterogeneous in onset age and anti-AChR antibody titers, which may imply underlying different pathomechanism.

References


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