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Ocular myasthenia gravis: Clinical spectrum and therapeutic update

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Ocular myasthenia gravis (OMG) is defined as a disorder of the neuromuscular junction with ocular involvement as its features. The disease is characterized by the impairment of the impulse transmission from the motor neuron to the skeletal muscle that results in muscle weakness. The generalized myasthenia gravis (MG) may involve the fatigue of the limbs, respiratory, and bulbar muscle. The term of ocular myasthenia gravis is occurred in patients who have myasthenic signs and symptoms that restricted to the extraocular muscles for at least 2 years. Autoimmune mechanism is believed to be the pathophysiology of the disease in which the antibodies directed against acetylcholine receptors (AChR) and block the receptors that cause defective transmission of impulses. Treatment is aimed at relieving the symptoms by improving the muscle weakness and also preventing progression. Medication and surgical intervention are both required in some circumstances. Hence, it is important to understand the natural history of ocular myasthenia gravis by establishing a precise diagnosis from history taking and physical evaluation to obtain a proper treatment related to the disease prognosis. In this review, we discuss an update on management alternatives in ocular myasthenia gravis emphasizing on recent literatures concerning novel approaches.

Biography

Wino Vrieda Vierlia completed her Medical degree at University of Brawijaya, Indonesia in 2007. She has been interested in Neuro-ophthalmology subdivision and has joined some courses to improve the knowledge. She has attended several international ophthalmology conferences

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