

A Brief Note on Adult experiences with Myasthenia Gravis

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Introduction

Myasthenia Gravis (MG) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by fluctuating muscle weakness and fatigue. It is caused by autoantibodies that block or destroy acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction. The disease affects approximately 150-200 people per million in the United States and is more common in women than men. The most common symptoms include double vision, drooping eyelids, and weakness in the arms and legs. The severity of the disease can vary significantly, and it may be associated with other autoimmune conditions such as thyroid disease and rheumatoid arthritis. Treatment typically involves the use of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors and immunosuppressive drugs. The goal of treatment is to improve muscle strength and reduce the frequency of symptoms. Despite the availability of treatment, MG remains a challenging condition to manage, and patients often experience a significant impact on their quality of life.

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