# Discover more about **Myasthenia Gravis**

#### What causes MG?

Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a rare, chronic, autoimmune, neuromuscular¹ condition where the body's immune system mistakenly targets the connection between the nerves and the muscles.2





### What are the symptoms of MG?

In people living with MG, voluntary muscles don't respond well to the signals sent by the brain.<sup>3</sup> The main symptoms are **extreme muscle** weakness and fatigue.4



Symptoms of MG are unpredictable and can fluctuate over days or even hours.

Additionally, the severity of muscle weakness worsens over time, an event called muscle 'fatigability'.4 On rare occasions the weakness can be **life-threatening** when people lose the ability to swallow or to breathe.5 This is an MG crisis.5



The actual symptoms of MG vary greatly, so individuals experience it in a very personal way which can cause profound uncertainty.<sup>1,6</sup>

In approximately 65% of people, the first signs of MG are problems with the eyes, such as **double vision** or **drooping eyelids**. 7.8



of people with MG will experience a myasthenic crisis, that can lead to problems swallowing & respiratory failure.10



more generalised weakness of muscles across the body. Symptoms & disease severity tend to be worst and to fluctuate more within the first 3 years.9



### Other symptoms include:1,4

Weakness in arms and legs Head drop or head lag A change in facial expression Difficulty chewing or swallowing Impaired speech (dysarthria)

## Who gets MG?<sup>11</sup>

MG more frequently affects women than men



people with MG

In studies of

62% were female

were male



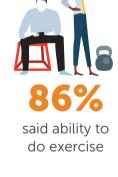


Myasthenia gravis. NEJM 1994;330(25):1797-1810









What treatment is there for MG? There is currently no cure for MG.<sup>13</sup> There are a number of options



