

Have you diagnosed a patient with NMOSD or gMG?

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Primary treatment goal for gMG:
 Reduce/eliminate symptoms, while minimising side effects from medications



Primary treatment goal for NMOSD:
 Relapse prevention, as each relapse can result in cumulative neurological disability, remission of symptoms, and long-term stabilisation of the disease.



Common goal gMG and NMOSD:
 Ensuring an early and accurate diagnosis to optimise treatment outcomes

Have you heard of myasthenia gravis?



Rare, chronic autoimmune disease



Impairs neuromuscular transmission



Prevalence: 200-400 per million

Have you heard of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder?



Rare, severely disabling, complement-mediated autoimmune neuroinflammatory disease



Affects the optic nerves, spinal cord, and other parts of the CNS



Prevalence: 0.5-10 people per 100,000

What are the symptoms of gMG?



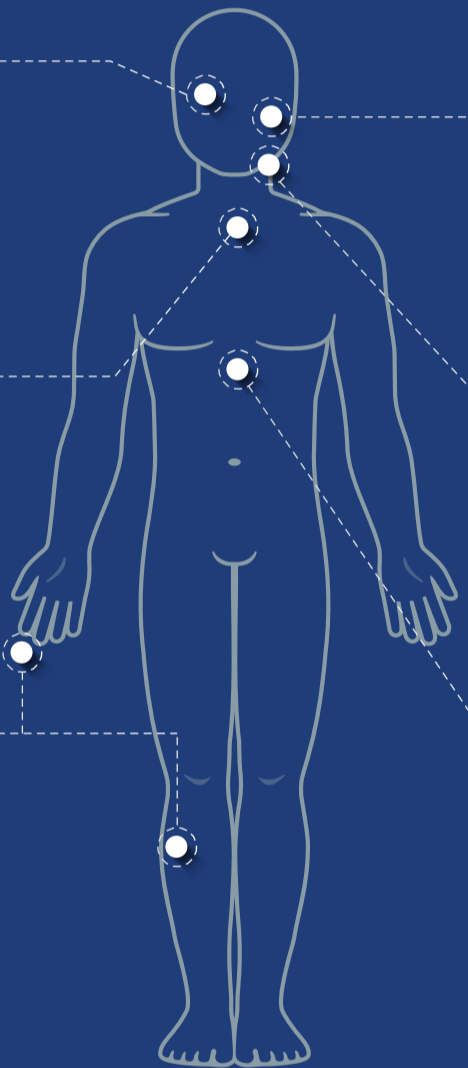
Extraocular muscles
 Ptosis
 Asymmetric ptosis and diplopia



Axial muscles
 Neck flexion
 Neck extension/head drop



Proximal symmetric weakness
 Arms
 Legs



Facial muscles
 Eyelid closure
 Lower face weakness



Bulbar muscles
 Jaw fatigue
 Dysphagia
 Dysarthria
 Dysphonia



Respiratory muscles
 Exertional dyspnoea, orthopnoea, tachypnoea, respiratory failure

*Women are affected nearly three times more often than men during early adulthood, then after 50 years of age, incidence is higher in men.

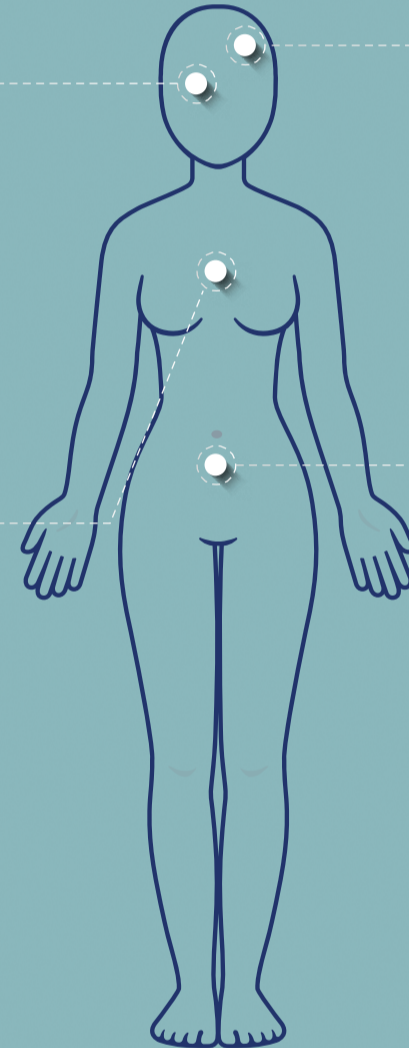
What are the symptoms of NMOSD?



Optic neuritis
 Reduced visual acuity
 Scotoma
 Ocular pain
 Blindness



Transverse myelitis
 Motor and sensory deficits (paraesthesia to paresis)
 Bladder, bowel, or erectile dysfunction
 Neuropathic pain



Cerebral involvement
 Intractable nausea
 Vomiting and hiccups
 Brainstem syndromes
 Encephalopathy with seizures
 Hypothalamic/thalamic syndromes



Extra-CNS Symptoms
 (AQP4-positive NMO only)
 Myositis
 Comorbid autoimmune disorder

What are the challenges associated with gMG?



Fluctuating muscle weakness and fatigue on exertion impacts on patient QoL

Key characteristic distinguishing gMG from other disorders



Mortality is significantly associated with ≥ 3 comorbidities or other complications

Myasthenic crisis with respiratory failure is the leading cause of death in gMG

What are the challenges associated with NMOSD?



Every relapse can result in cumulative neurological disability (e.g., blindness, paralysis) and increases overall mortality



Reduction for risk of relapse is currently the primary management goal in patients with NMOSD

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