신경–근 접합부 질환에서 신경안과학

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Neuro-ophthalmology in Neuromuscular Junction Disorders

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Although many disorders of neuromuscular transmission can show ocular abnormalities, myasthenia gravis (MG) is the most important considerations in neuro-ophthalmologic clinics since it may mimic a variety of ocular motility disorders, including any single or combined extraocular muscle palsy, or supranuclear or internuclear ophthalmoplegia.
About three quarters of patients with MG initiated by ocular involvement and approximately 20% remain only ocular involvement, i.e, ocular MG (OMG).
Tests for the diagnosis include acetylcholine esterase inhibitors challenge, repetitive nerve stimulation, single-fiber electromyography, and assays for the acetylcholine receptor antibody. Since these diagnostic tests are all less sensitive in OMG than generalized MG, the diagnosis is primarily clinical, and supported by those electrophysiology and serological detection of antibodies.
This article aims to provide a pragmatic approach to the clinical features and diagnostic testing in the clinical setting. Since several diagnostic options are available for ocular motor myasthenia gravis, clinicians should be well equipped with knowledge about the methods and the significance of the diagnostic tests.

Key Words: Neuromuscular junction, Myasthenia gravis, Ocular manifestation, Diagnosis

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