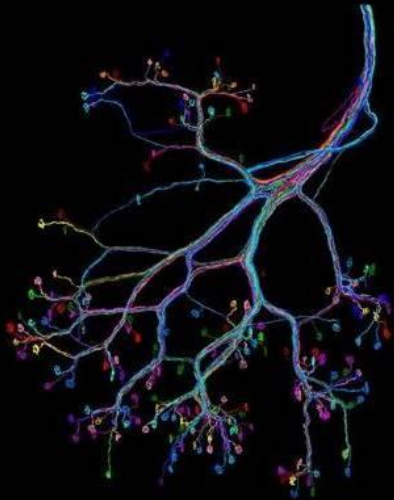




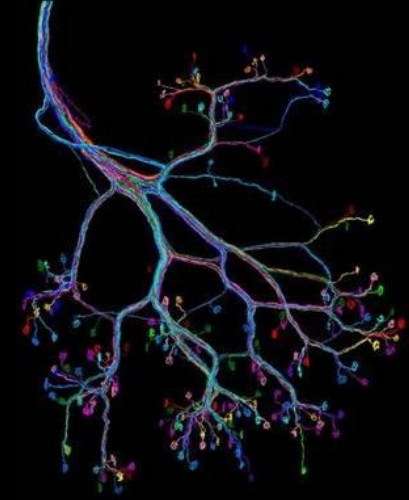
LEIDEN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

XXI World Congress of Neurology

Autoimmune synaptic disorders of the PNS:
Myasthenia Gravis and LEMS

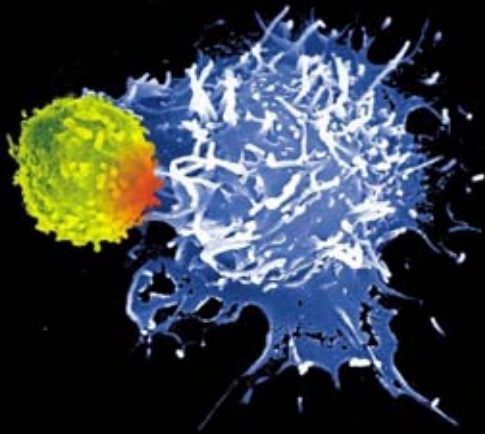


Jan Verschuuren
Leiden University Medical Center
Leiden, the Netherlands



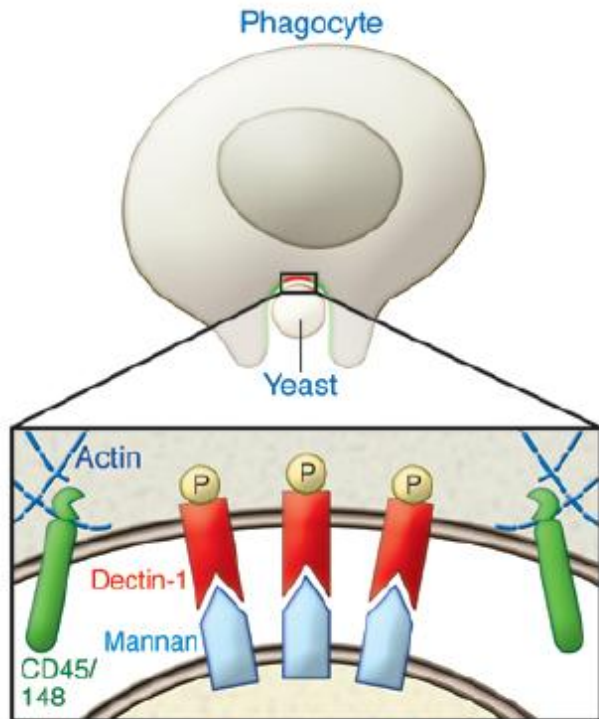
Inside

Inside

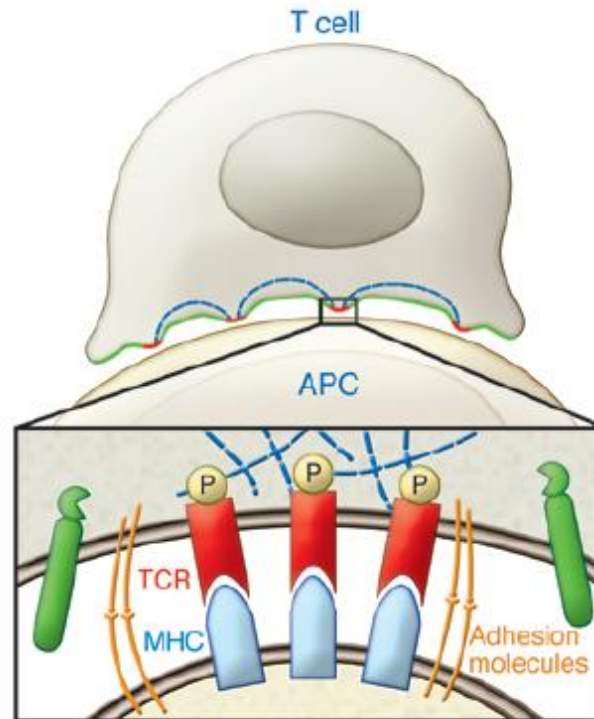
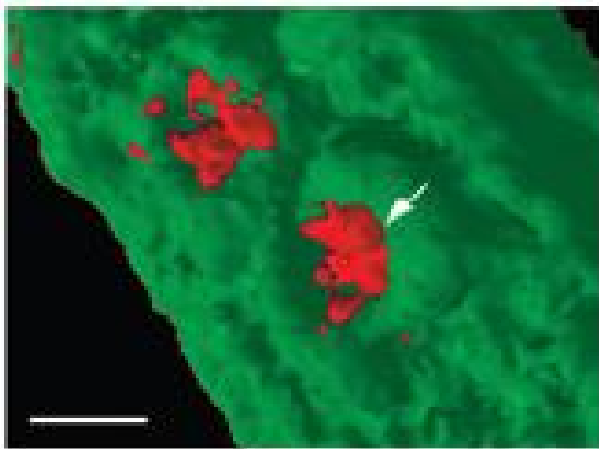


Communication by neuron, muscle or immune cells

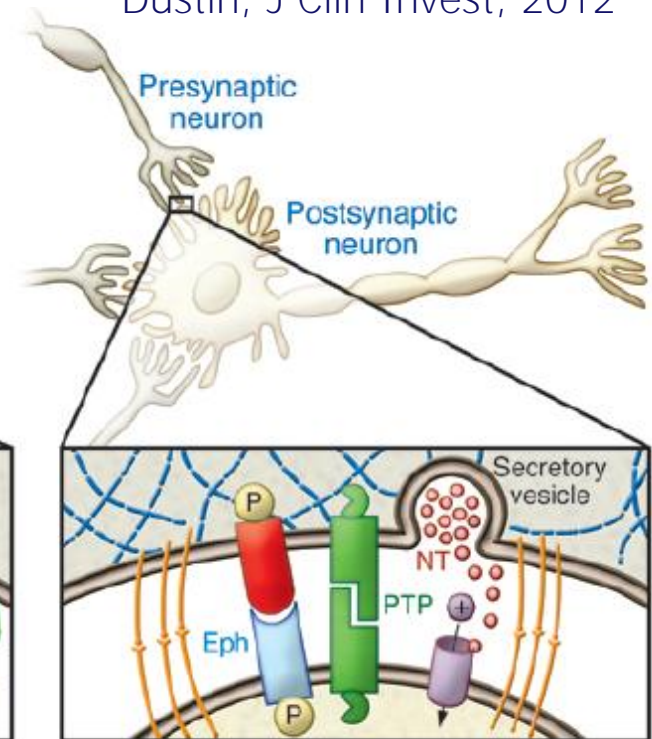
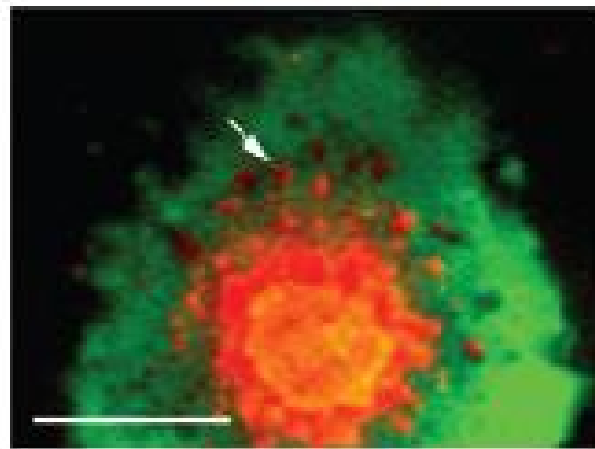
Dustin, J Clin Invest, 2012



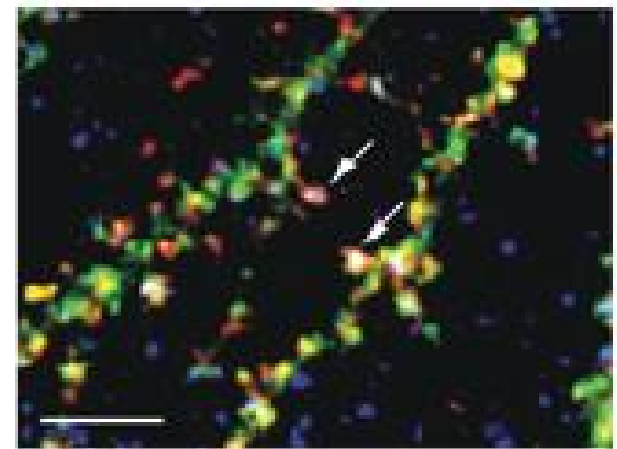
~2 min



~2 min

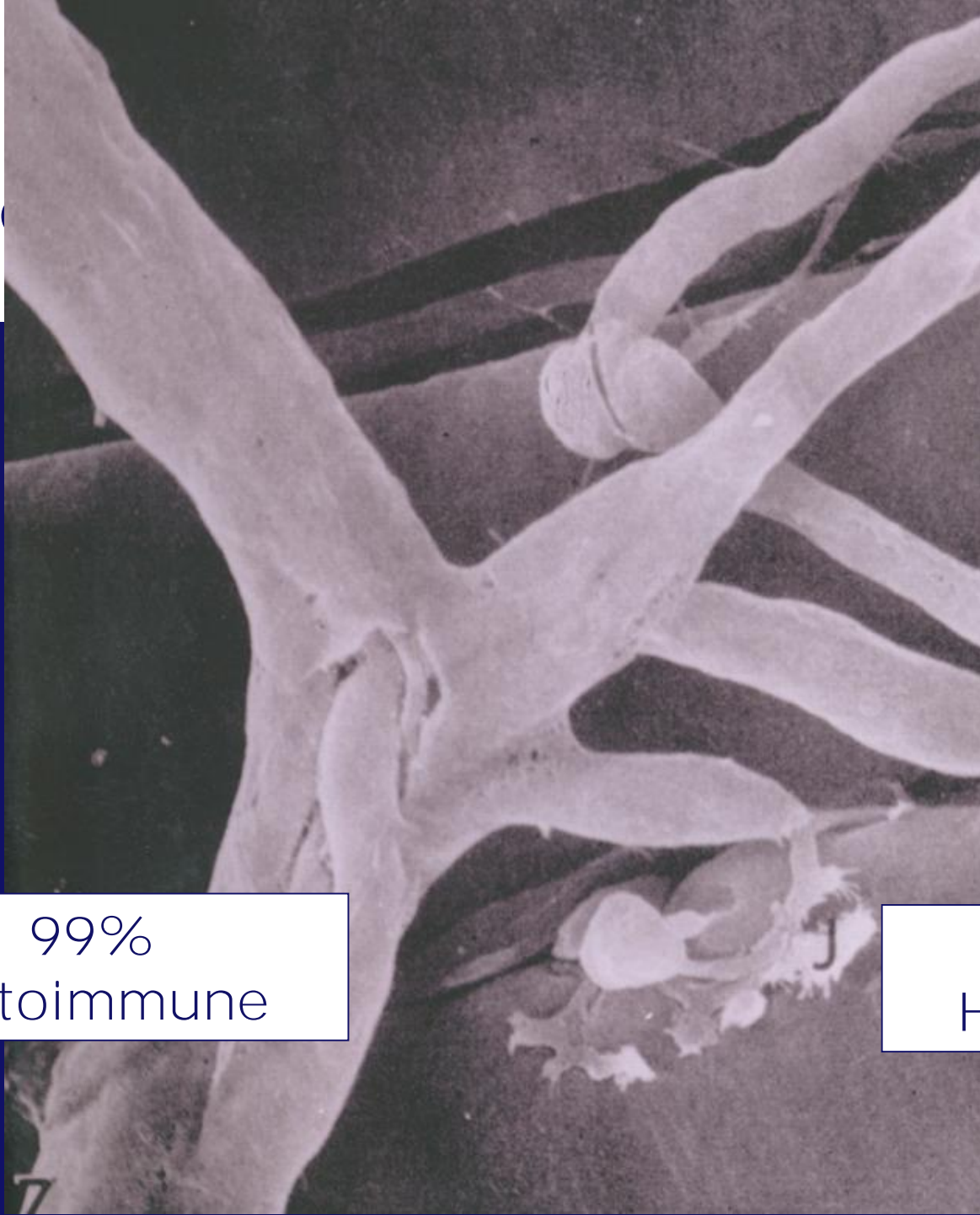


>1 yr



Disease

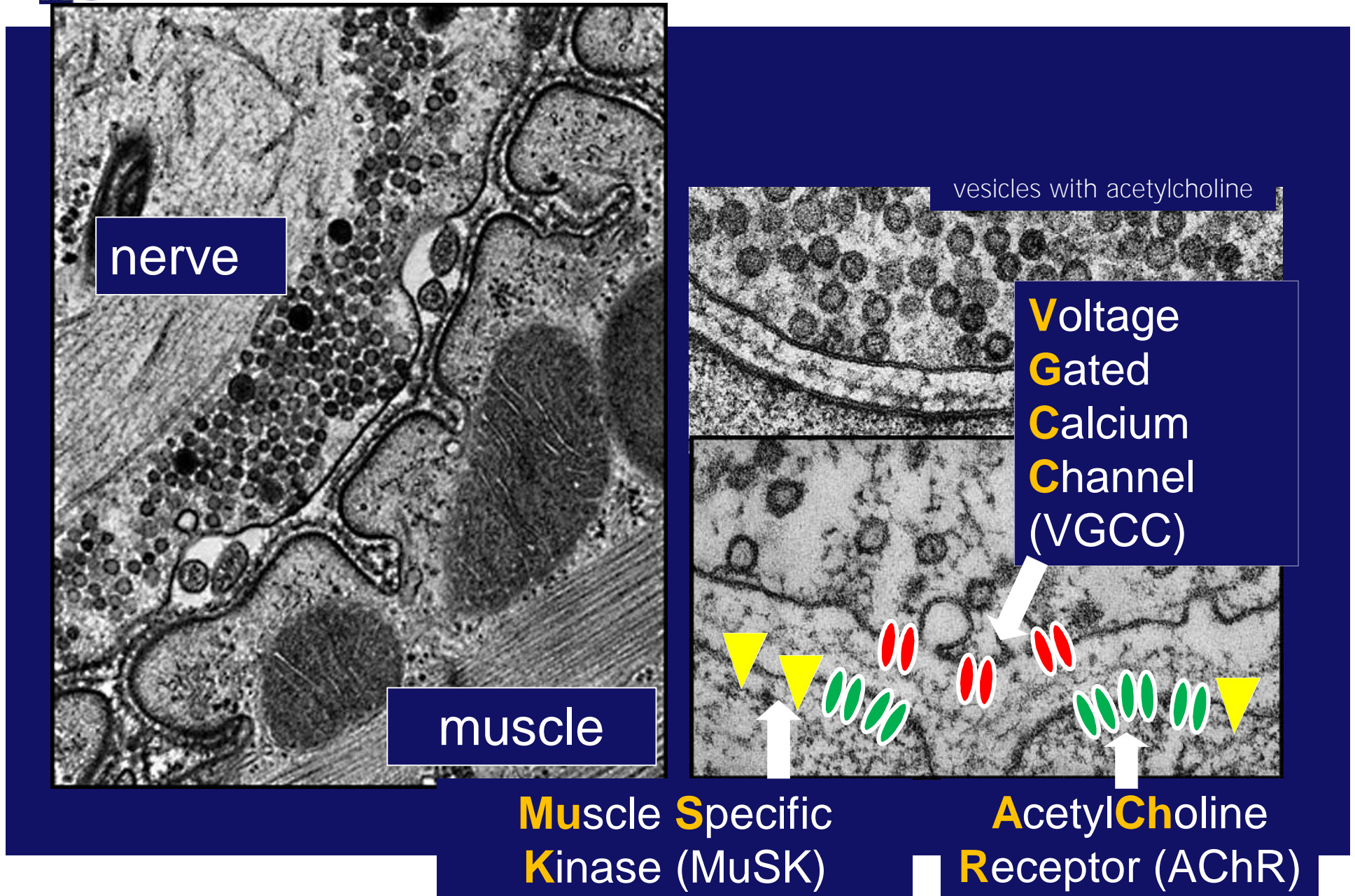
and muscle



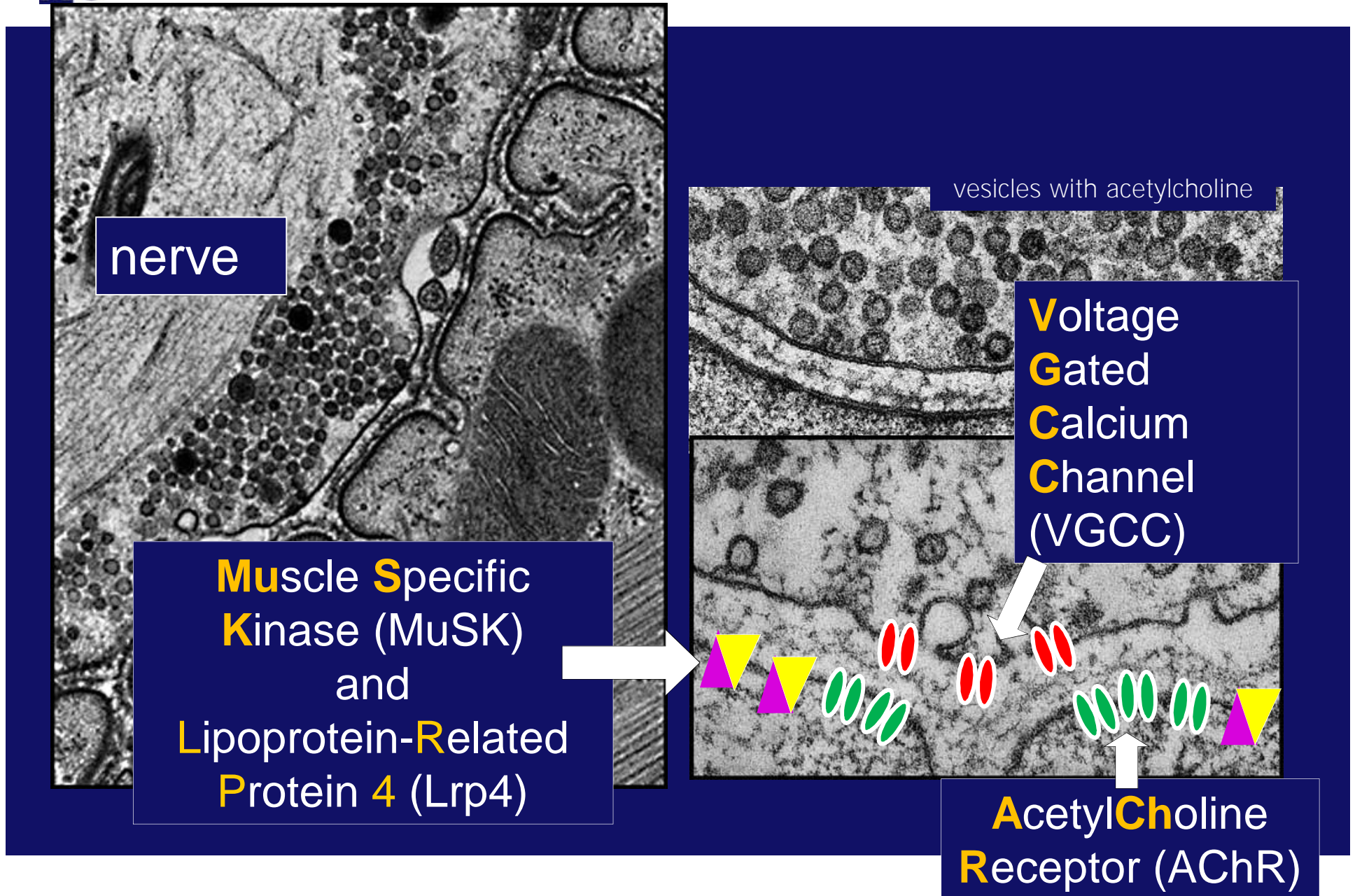
99%
Autoimmune

1%
Hereditary

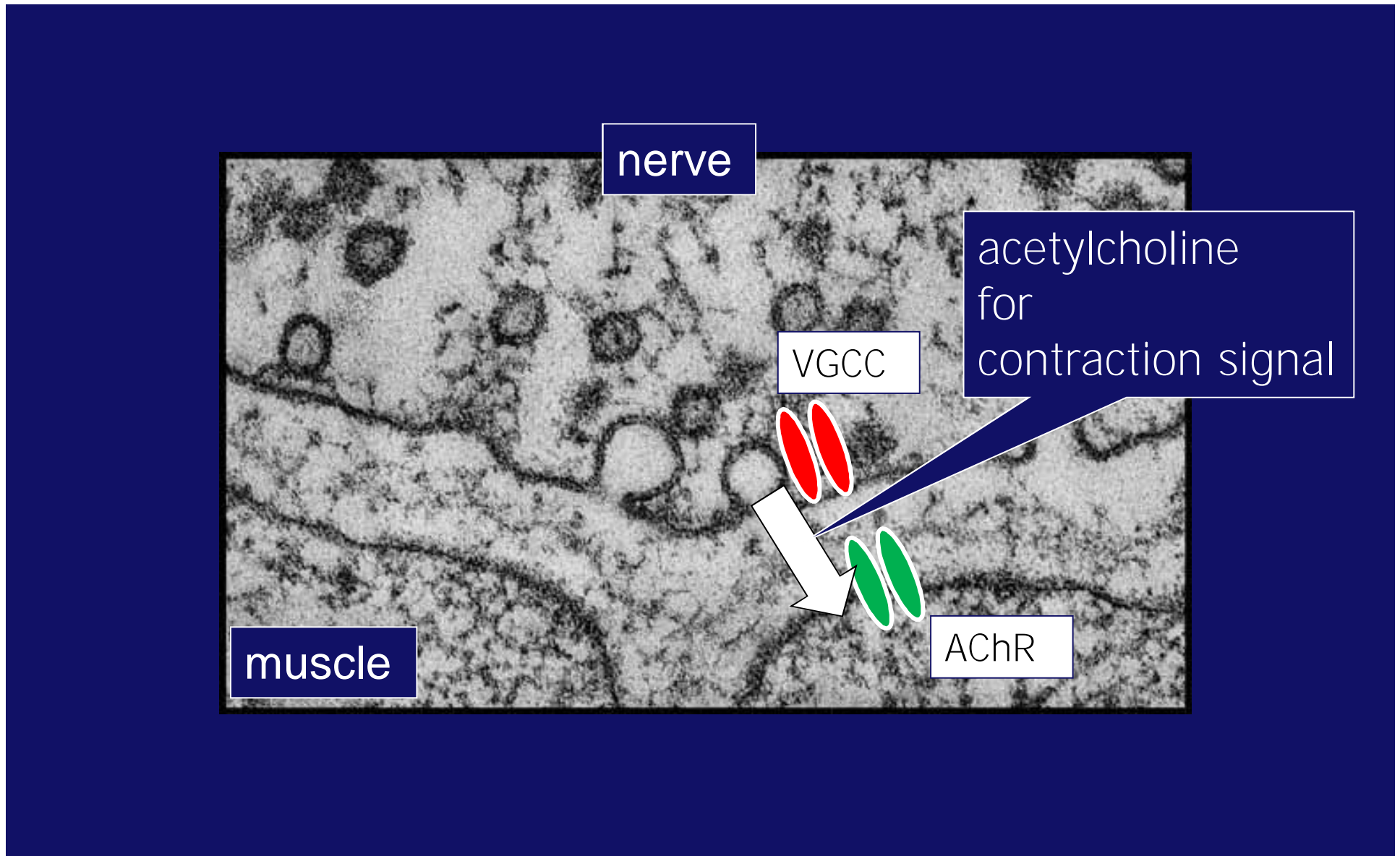
Communication between nerve and muscle



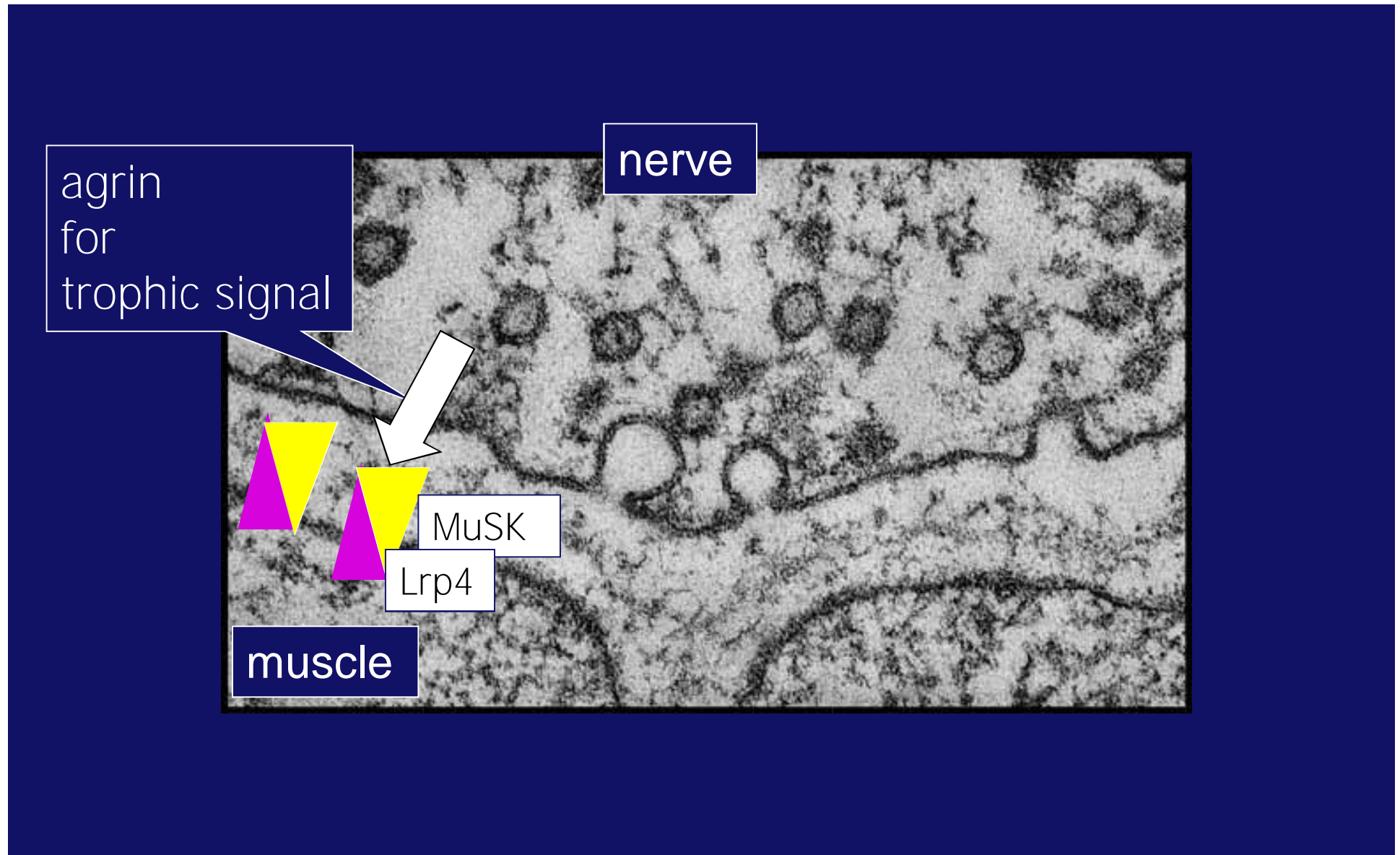
Communication between nerve and muscle



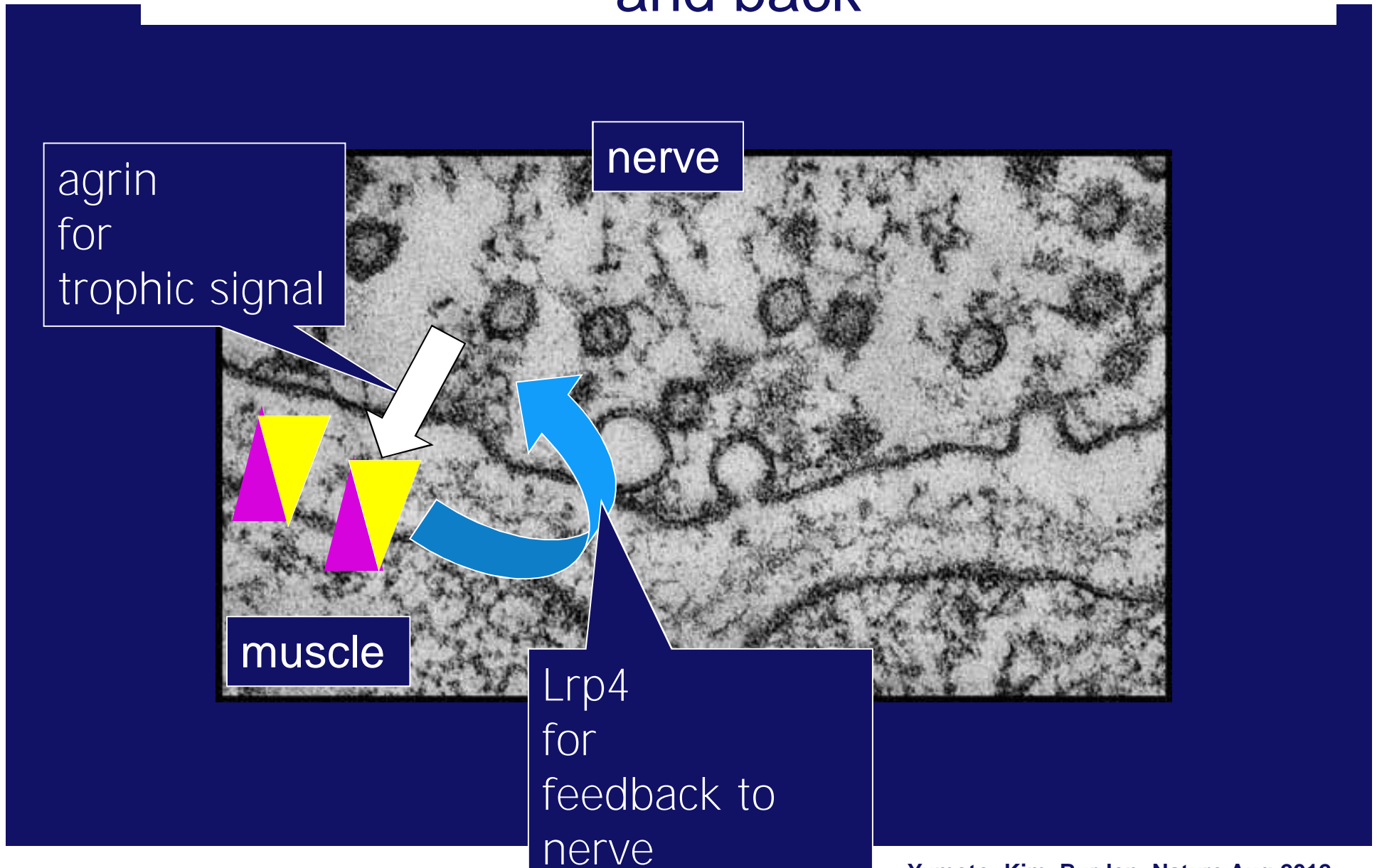
Communication between nerve and muscle



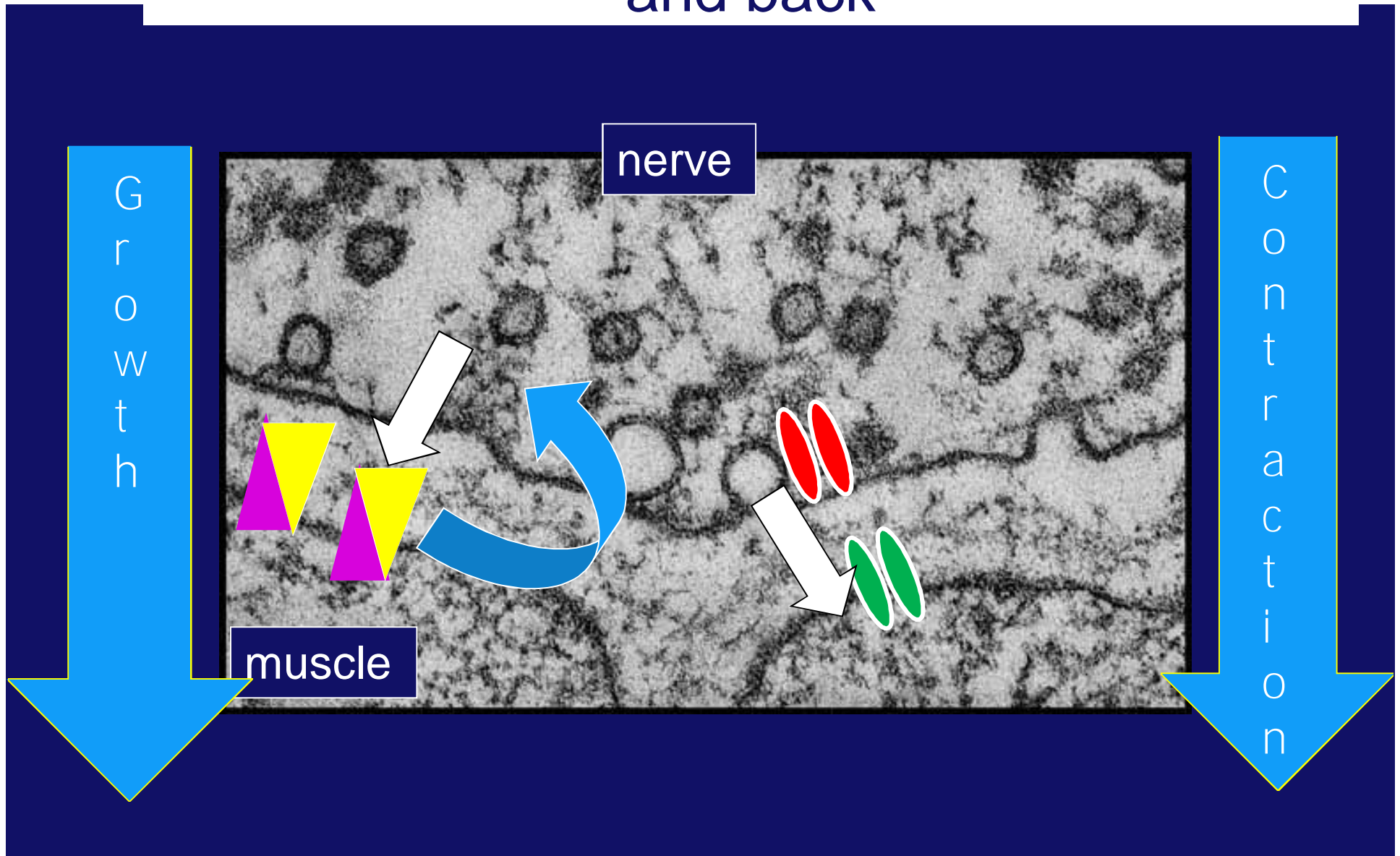
Communication between nerve and muscle



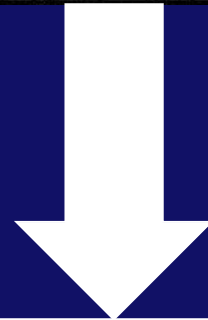
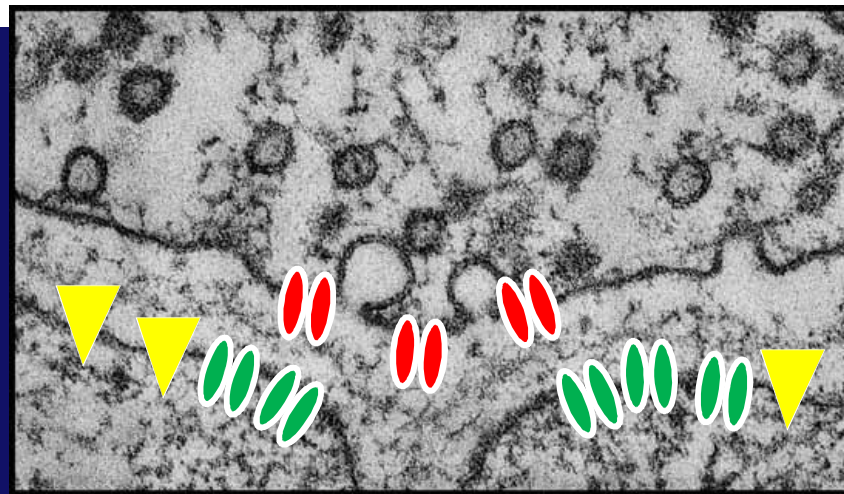
Communication between nerve and muscle and back



Communication between nerve and muscle and back



Clinical features of myasthenia



Fluctuating muscle weakness,
which improves after rest

Myasthenia gravis with AChR antibodies



MG with AChR antibodies



Clinical Clues

- Asymmetric,
- Fluctuating ptosis
- Ophthalmoplegia with diplopia



Descending weakness

Symmetric ptosis in Congenital Myasthenia Gravis



courtesy of prof. Hanns Lochmüller



Mitochondrial
PEO: Progressive External
Ophthalmoplegia



Myotonic Dystrophy



Congenital MG



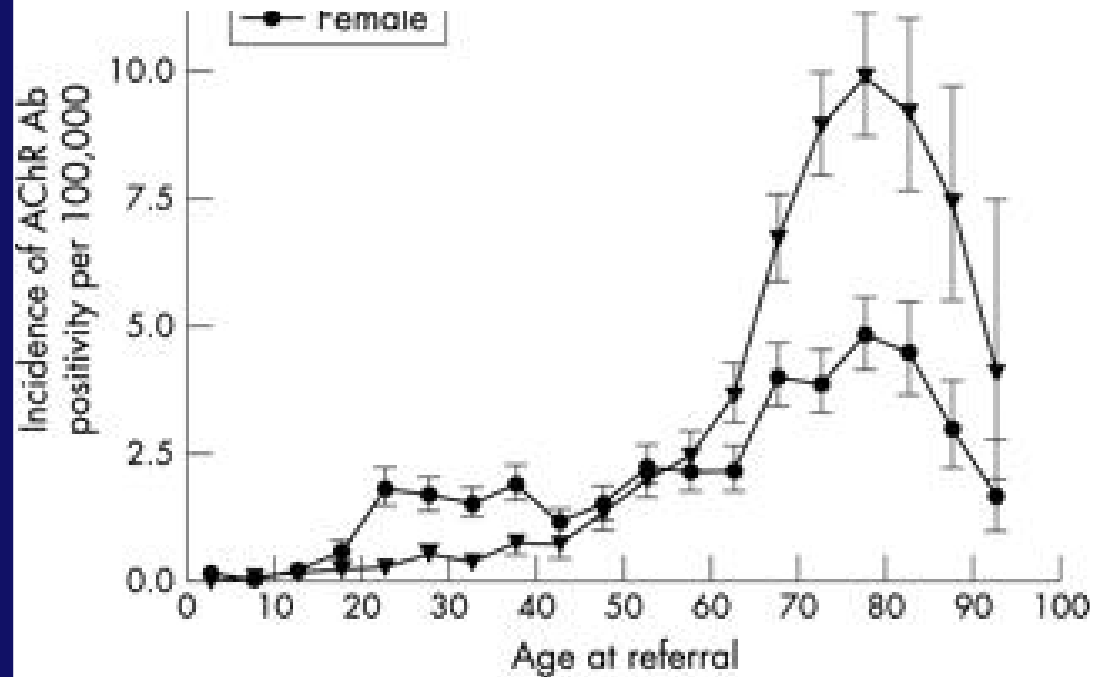
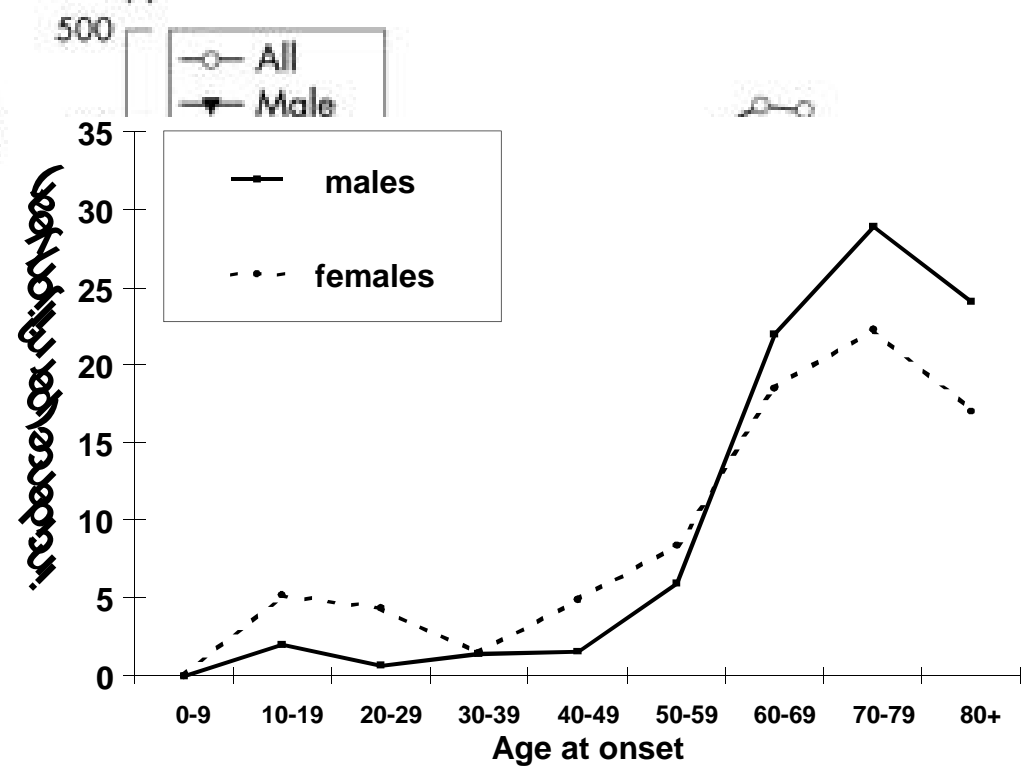
Autoimmune MG

Incidence of AChR Myasthenia Gravis

the Netherlands

Highest incidence in young females and older males

Oxford

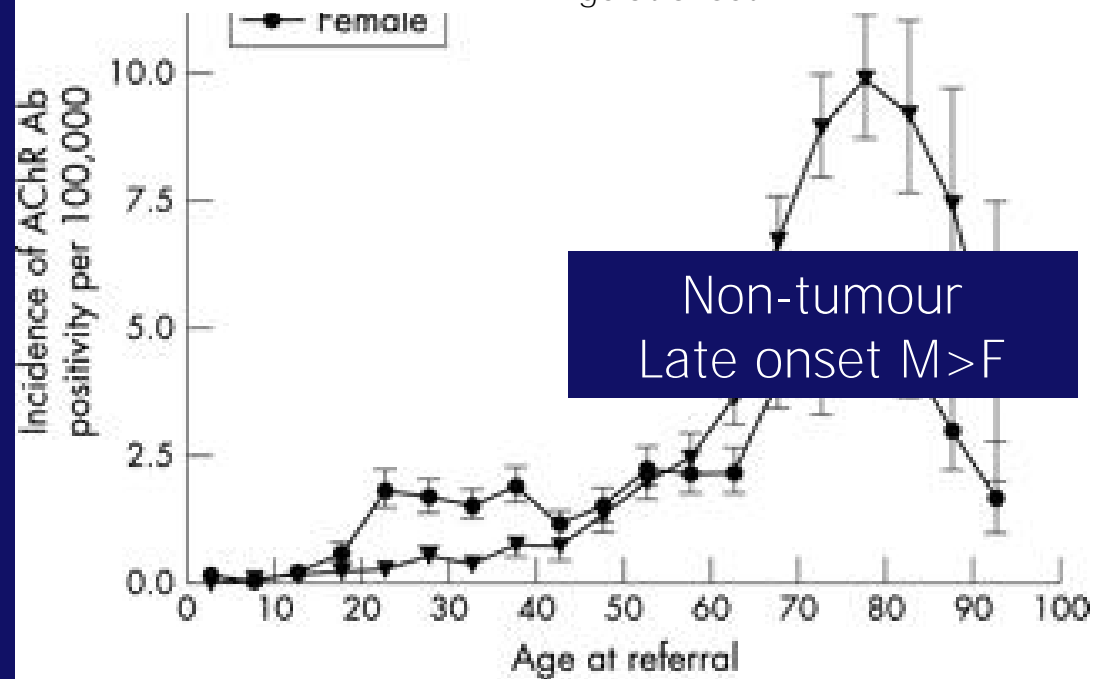
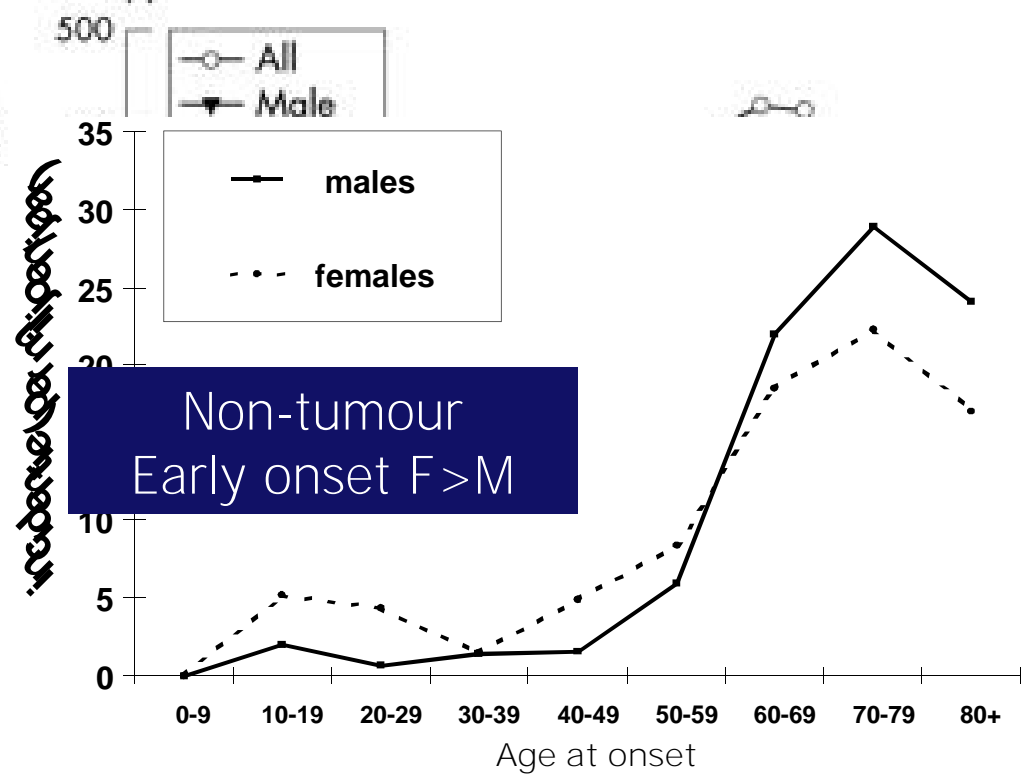


Incidence of AChR Myasthenia gravis

the Netherlands

Highest incidence in young females and older males

Oxford

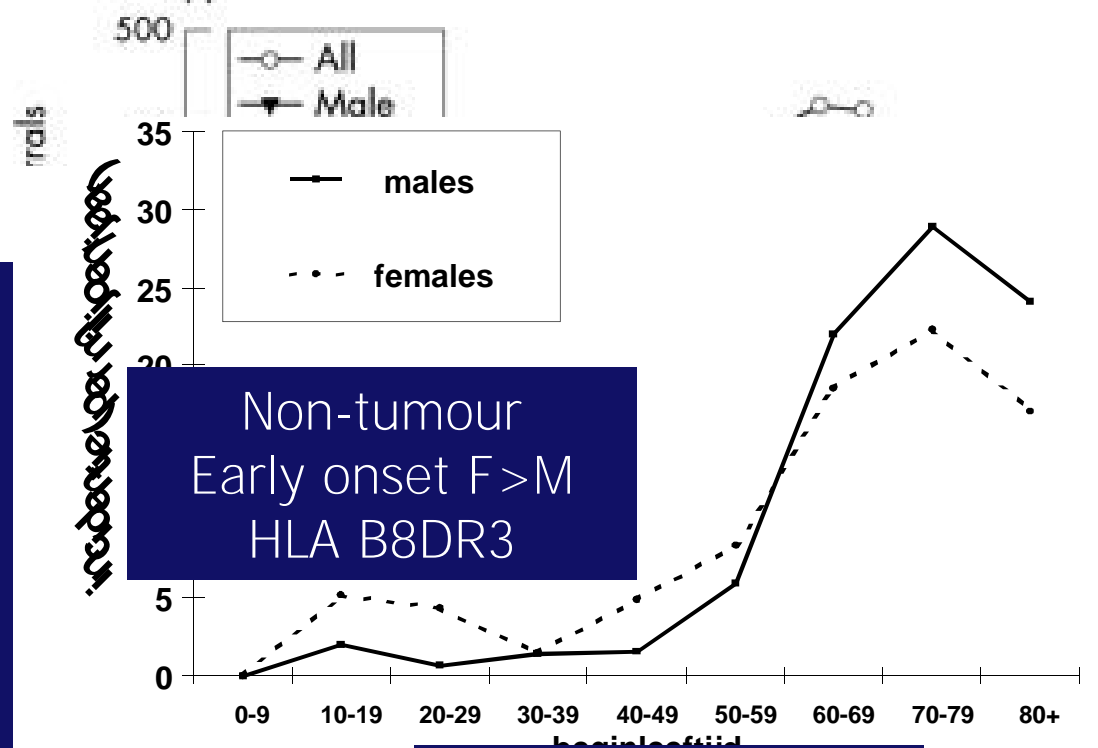


Incidence of Myasthenia gravis

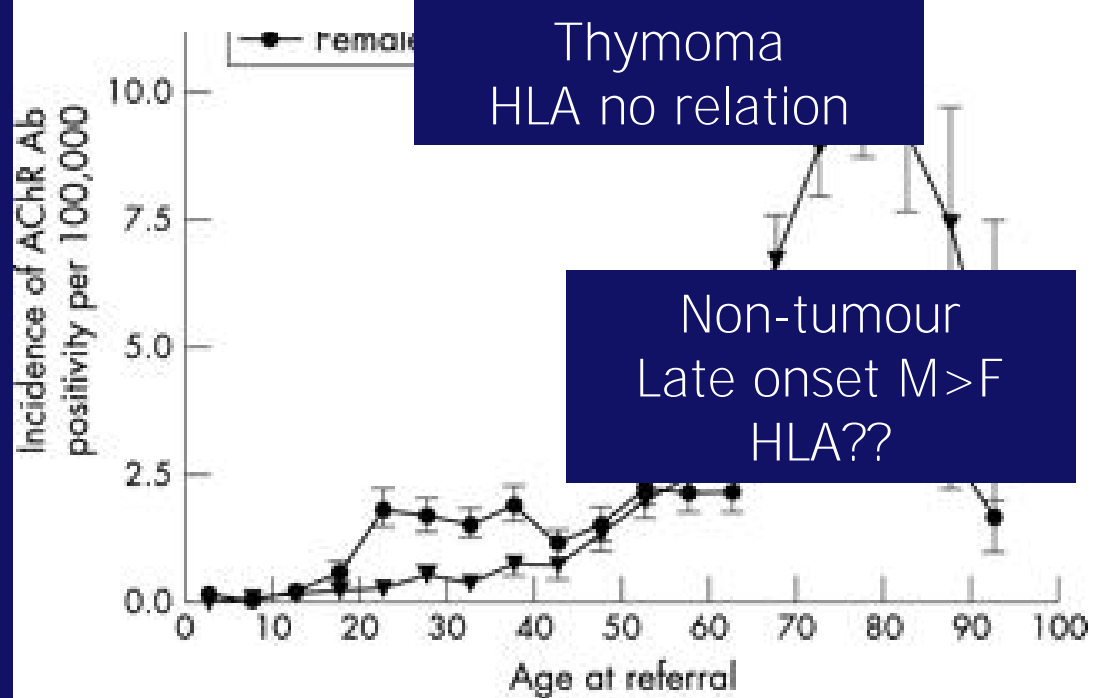
the Netherlands

Highest incidence in young females and older males

Oxford



Non-tumour
Early onset F>M
HLA B8DR3



Thymoma
HLA no relation

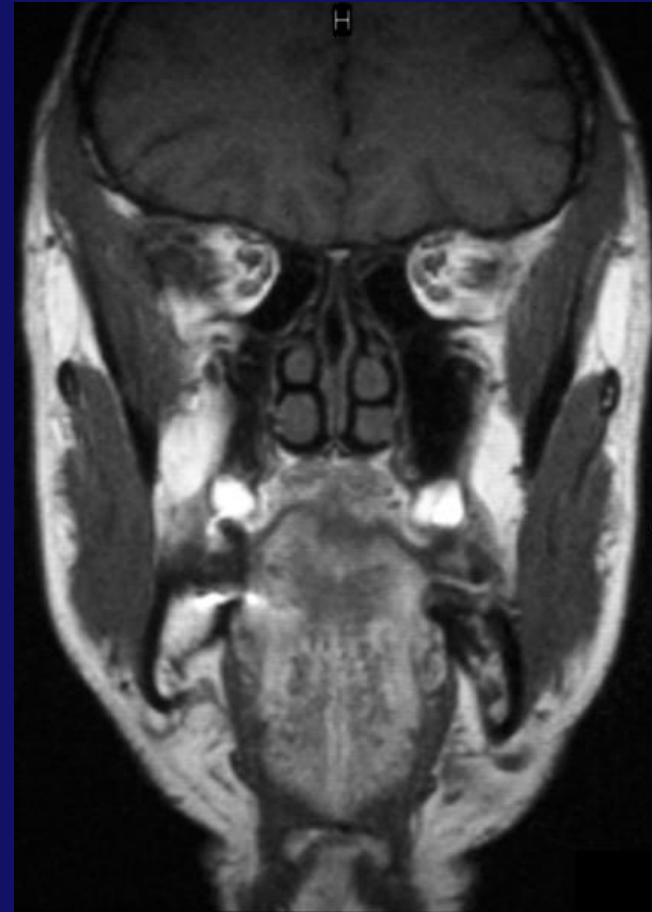
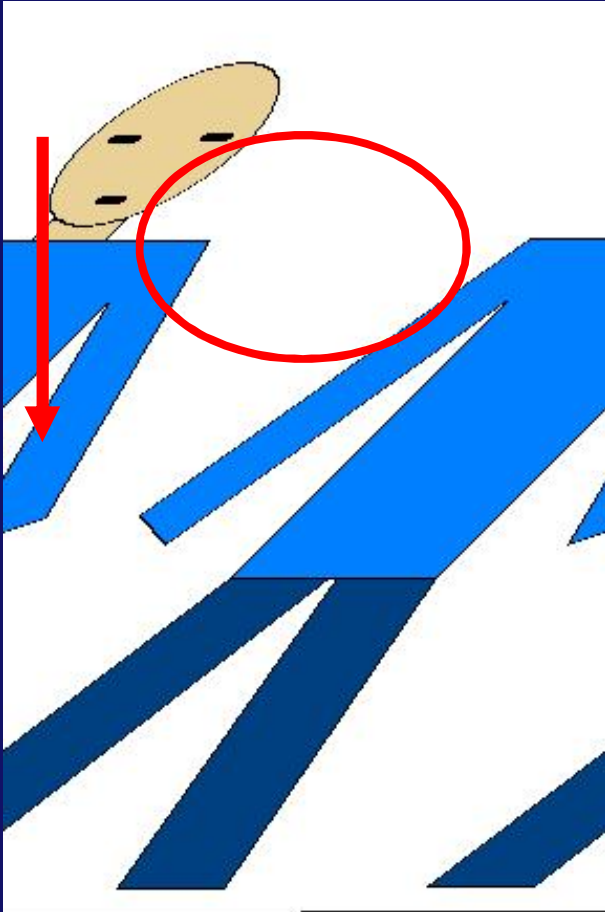
Non-tumour
Late onset M>F
HLA??



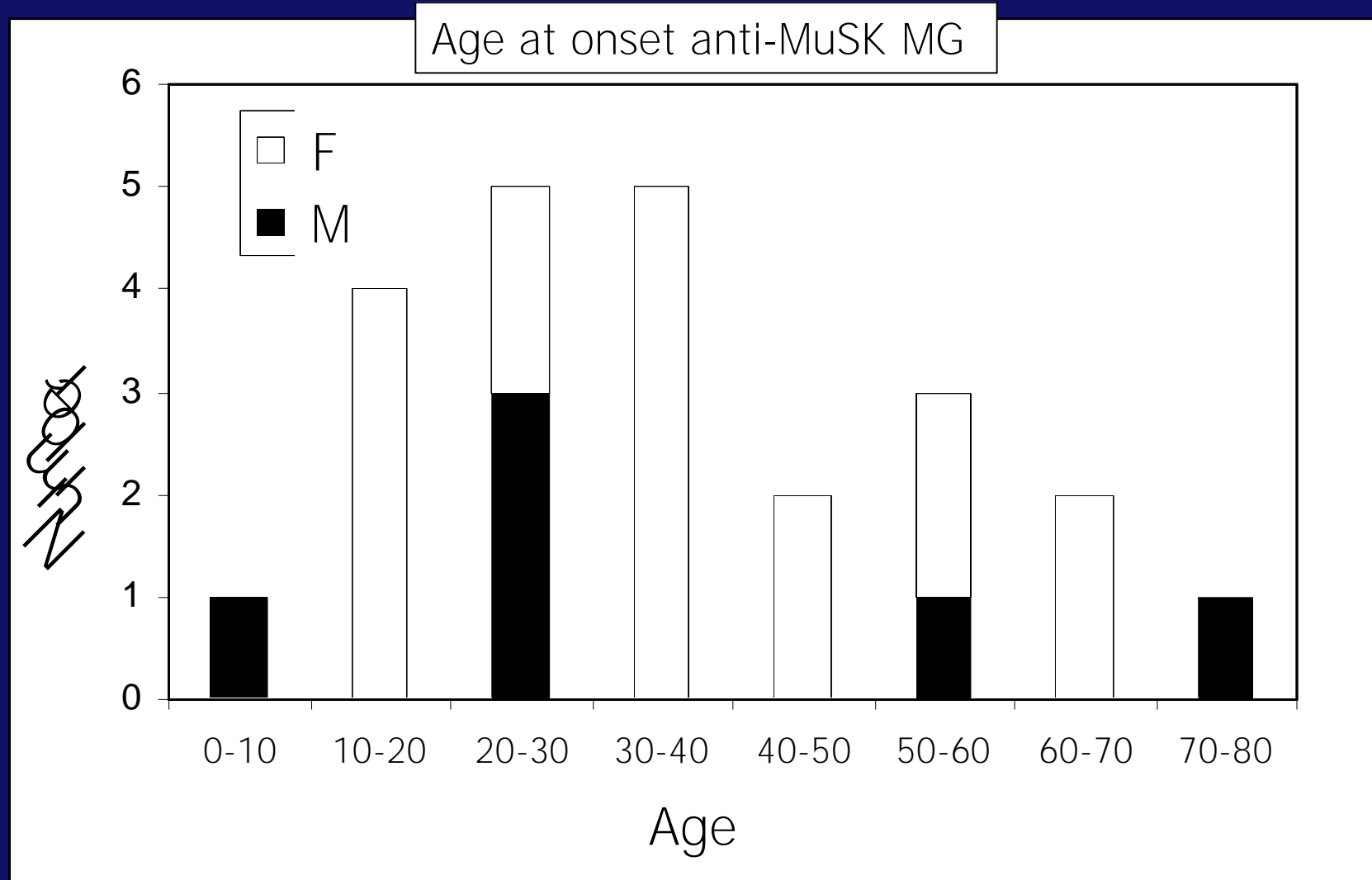
Myasthenia with MuSK antibodies



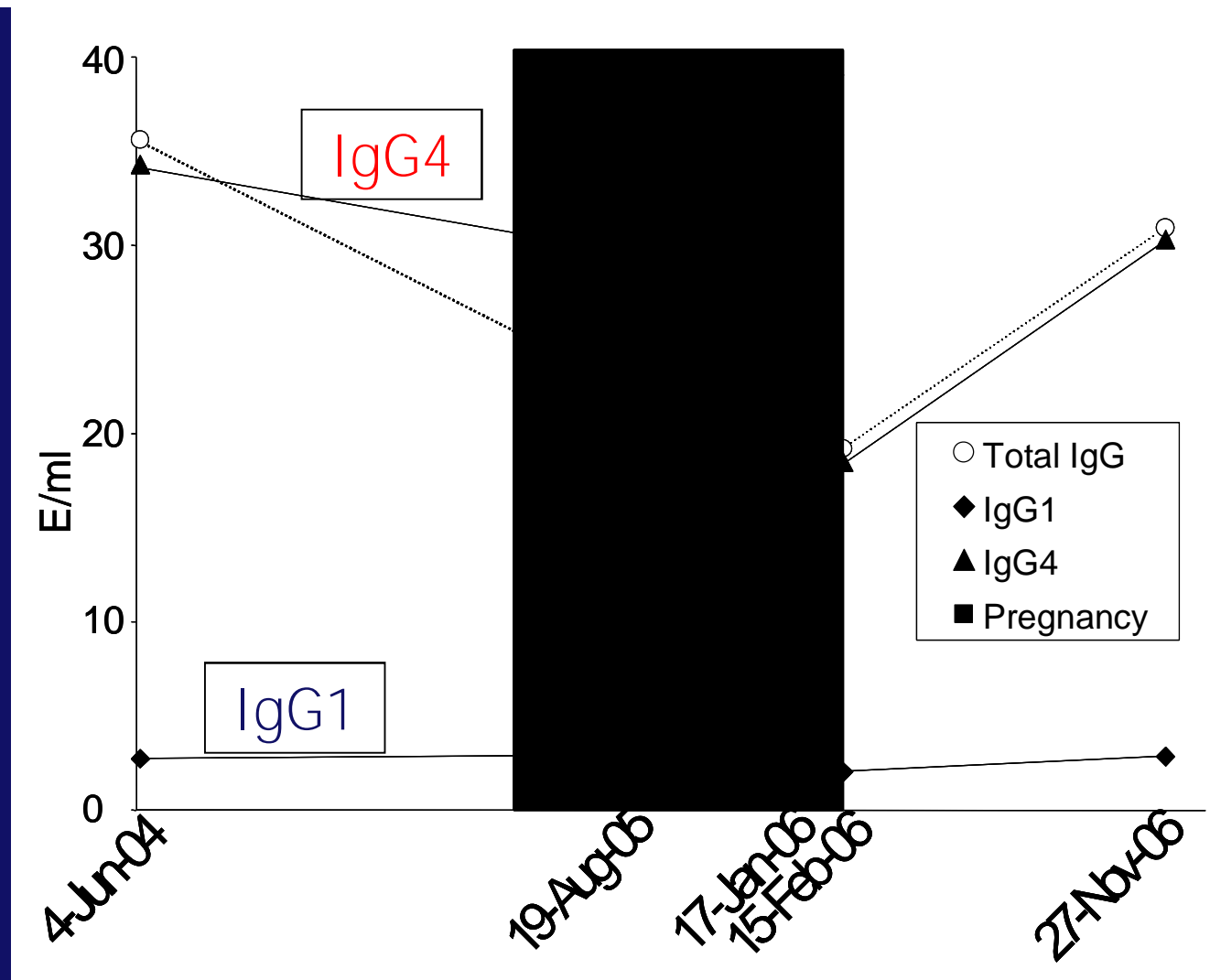
MG with MuSK antibodies



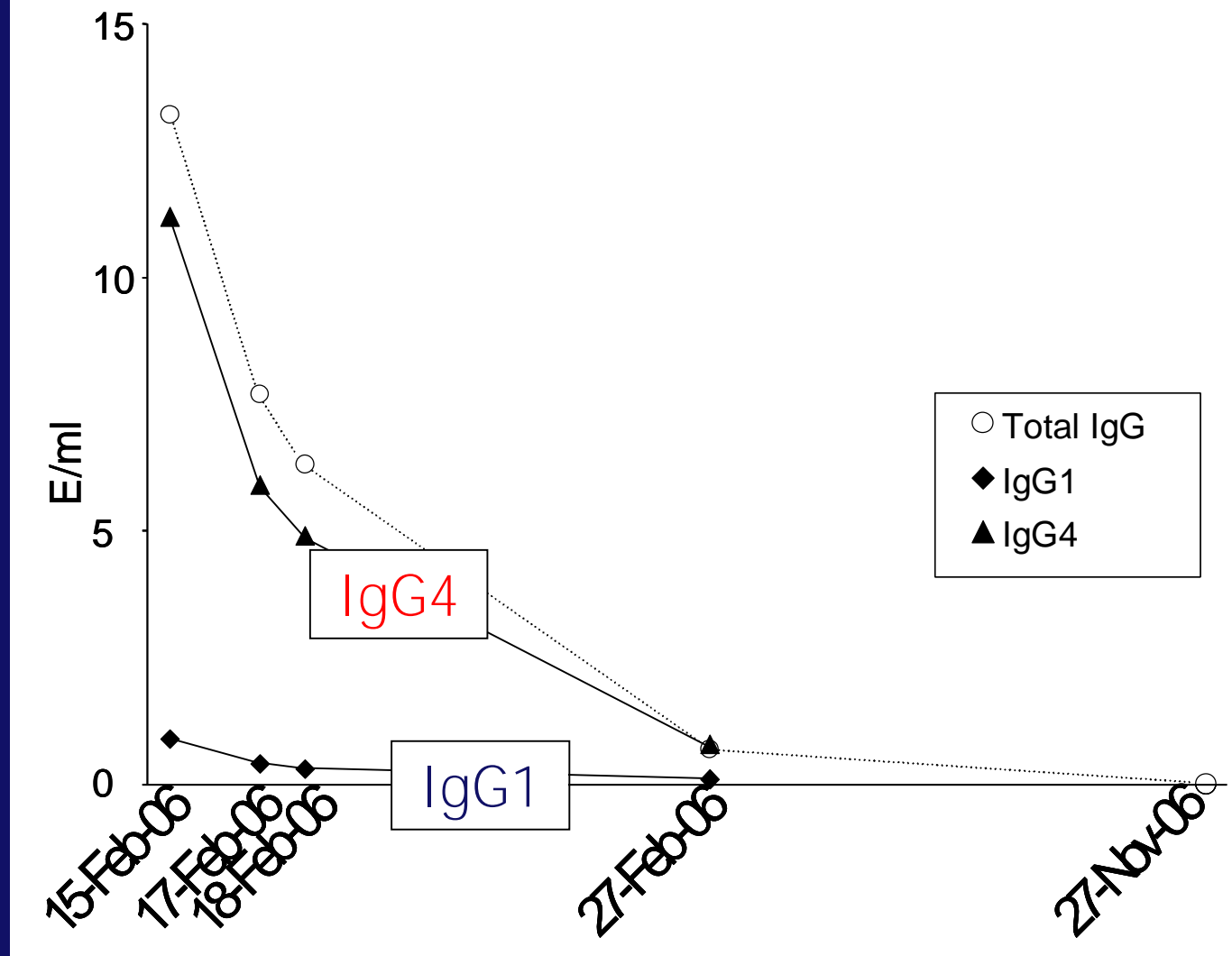
MuSK MG: Peak incidence in young females



Anti-MuSK MG van moeder naar kind: Maternale serum antistoffen



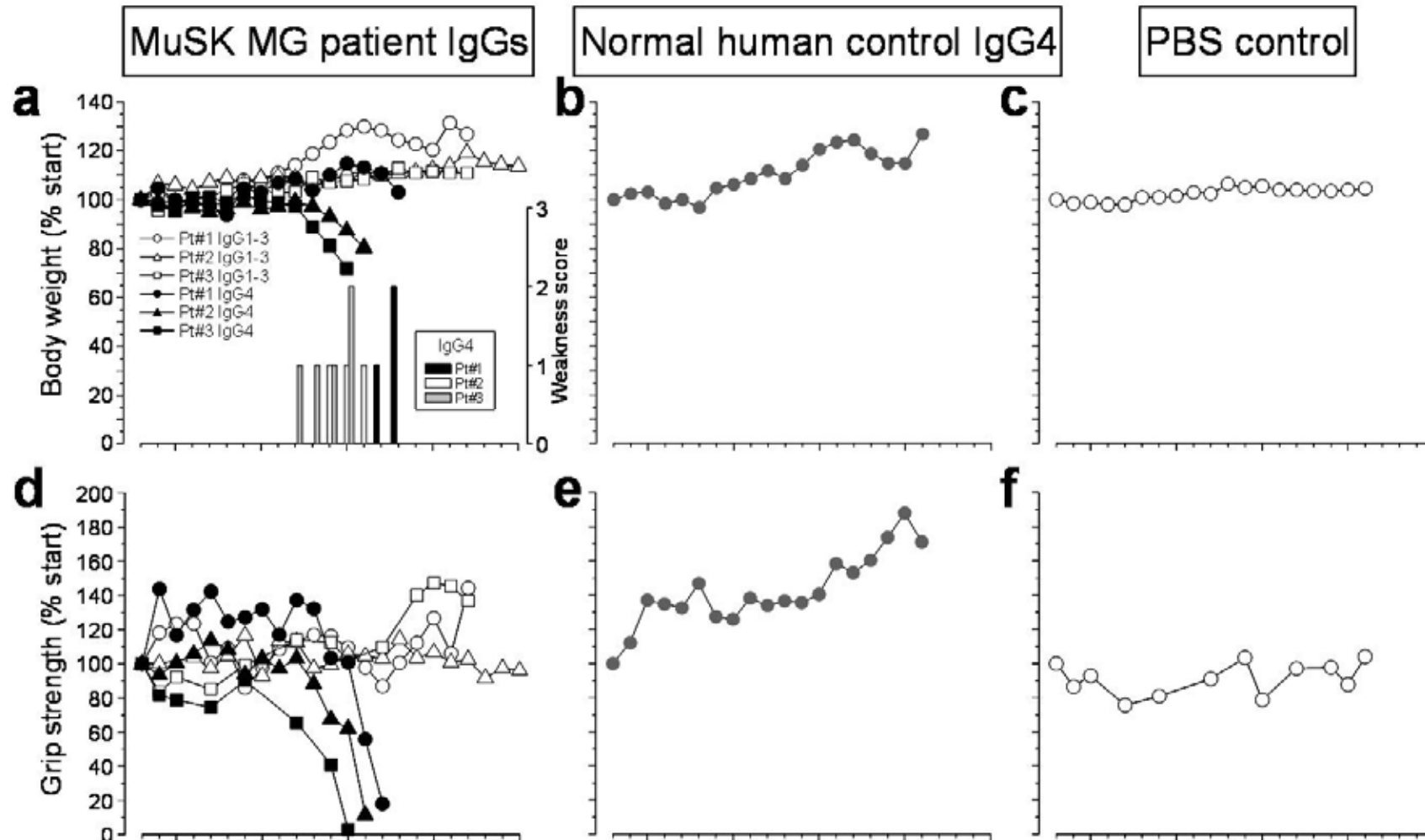
Neonaat met anti-MuSK MG: Serum antistoffen bij kind



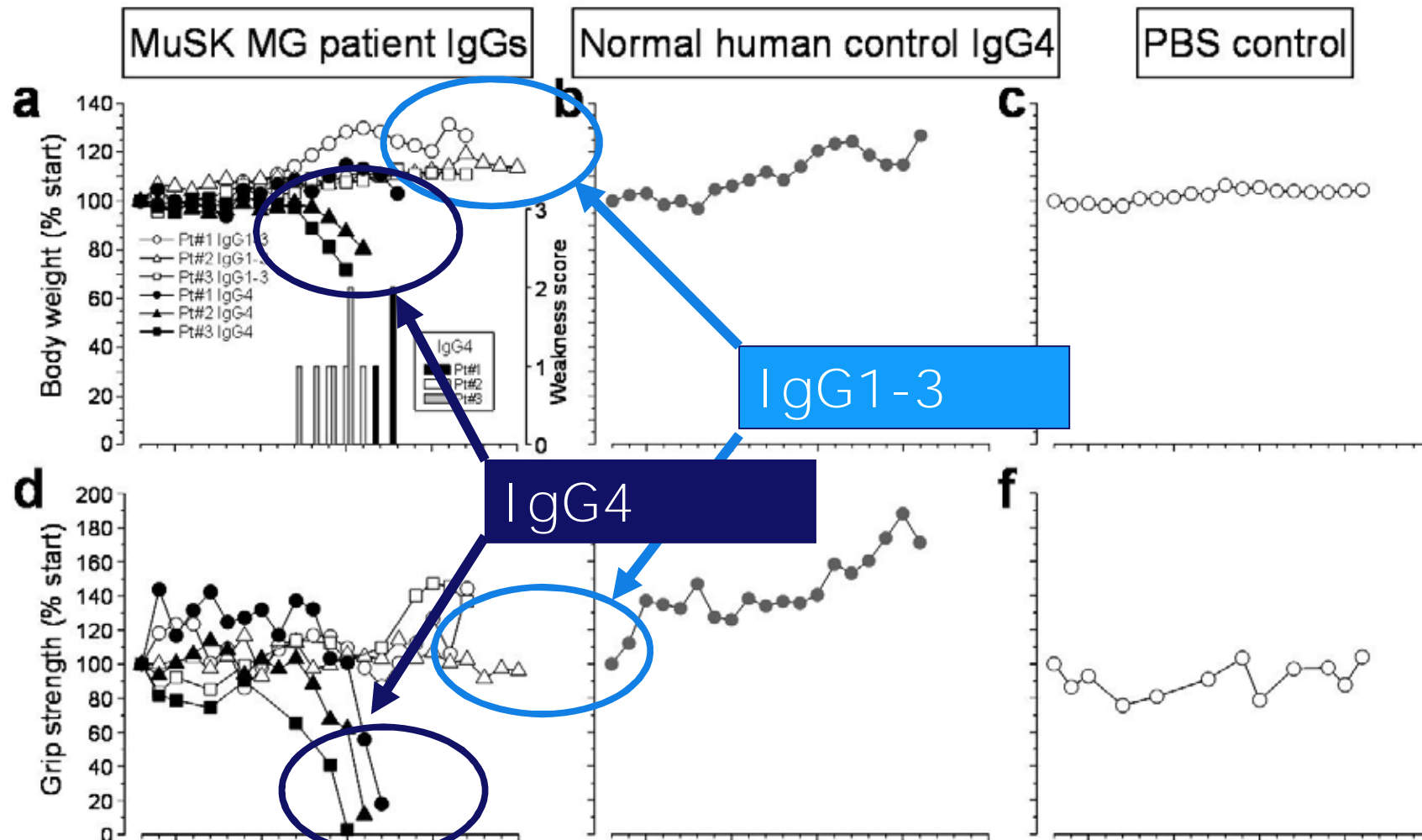
Passive transfer of autoantibodies results in neonatal weakness in humans in AChR-MG, MuSK MG or LEMS

- Fetal **acetylcholine receptor** inactivation syndrome and maternal myasthenia gravis.
Oskoui M, et al Neurology 2008;71:2010
- Transient neonatal **Lambert-Eaton syndrome**.
Reuner U, et al. Journal of Neurology 2008;255:1827
- A transient neonatal myasthenic syndrome with anti-**MuSK** antibodies.
Niks EH, et al. Neurology 2008;70:1215

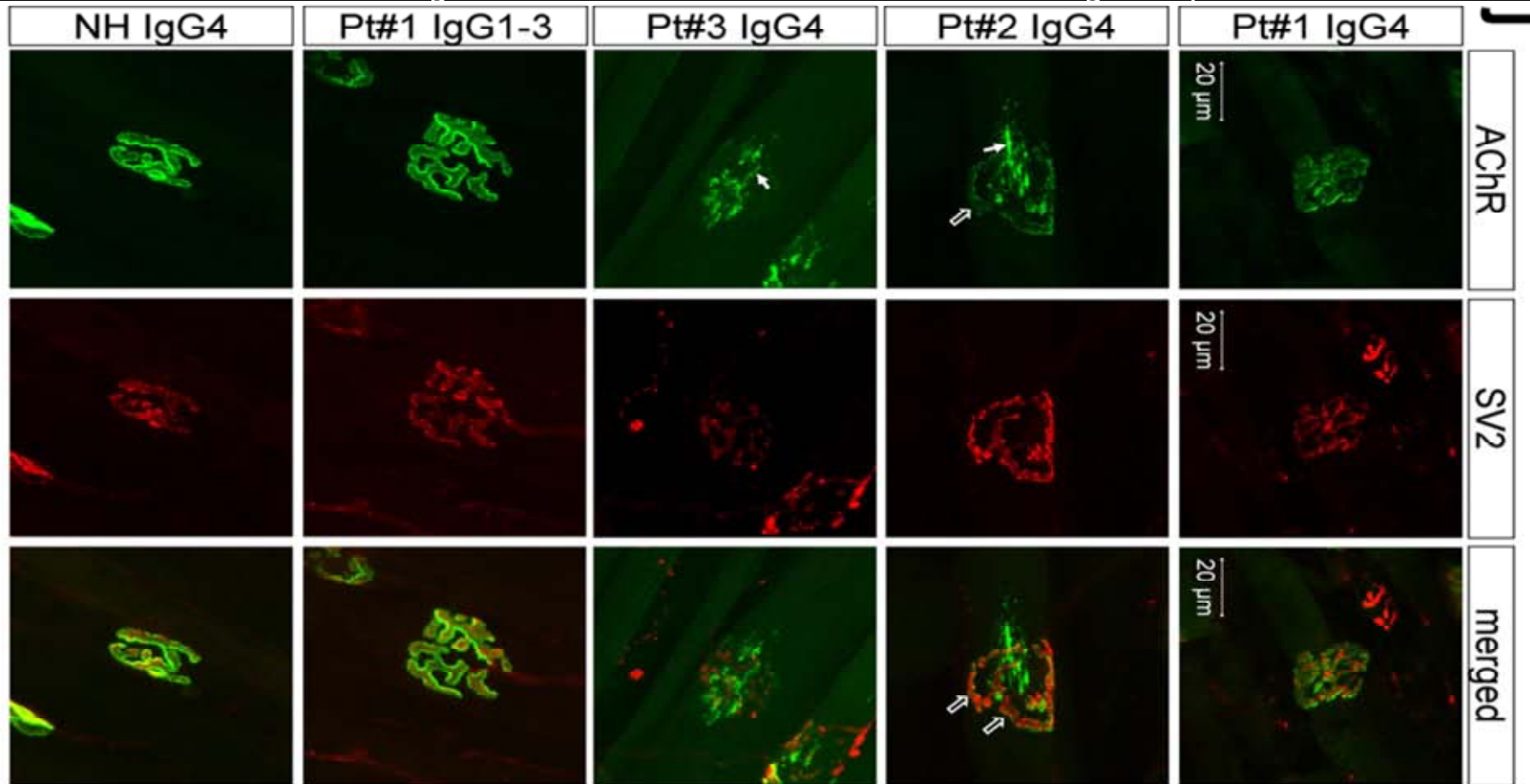
Passive transfer of MuSK IgG to NOD/SCID mice



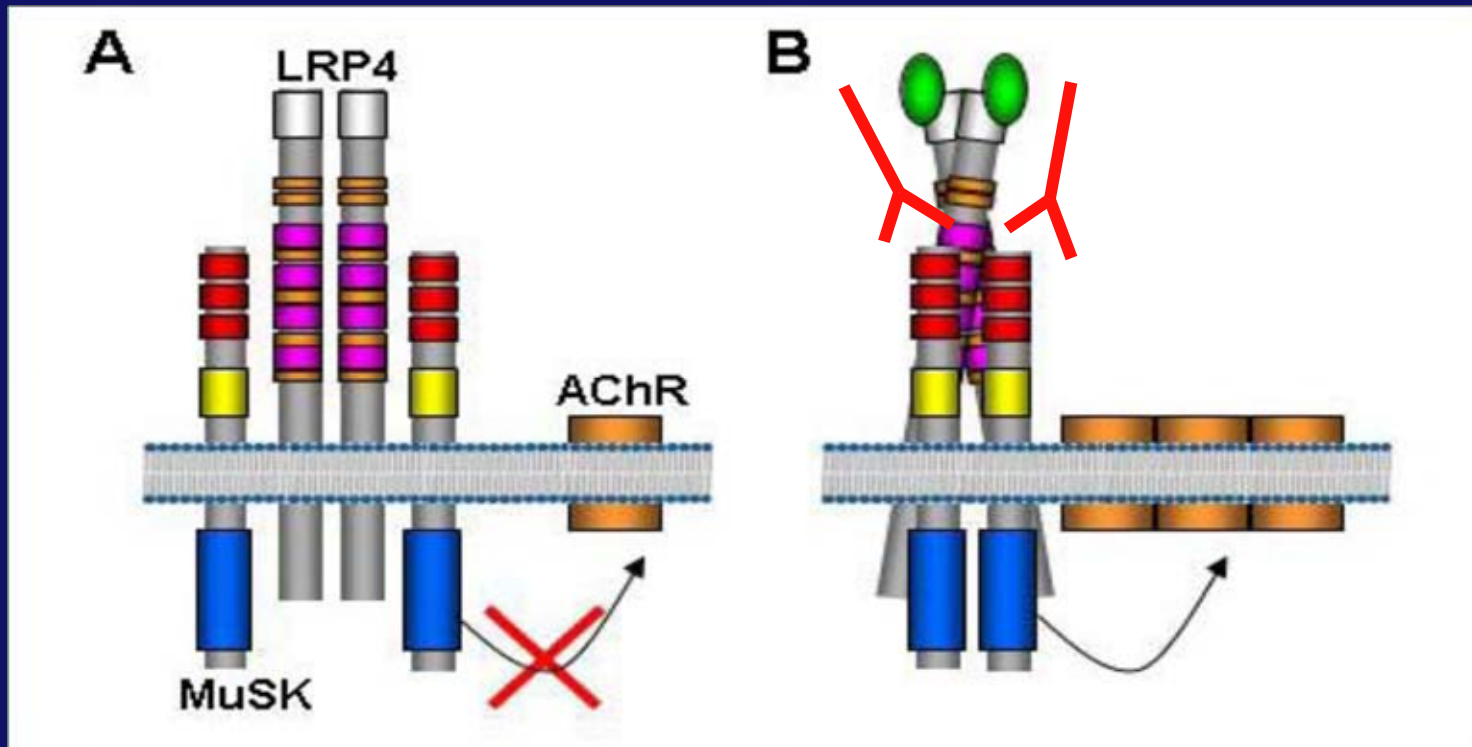
Passive transfer of MuSK IgG to NOD/SCID mice



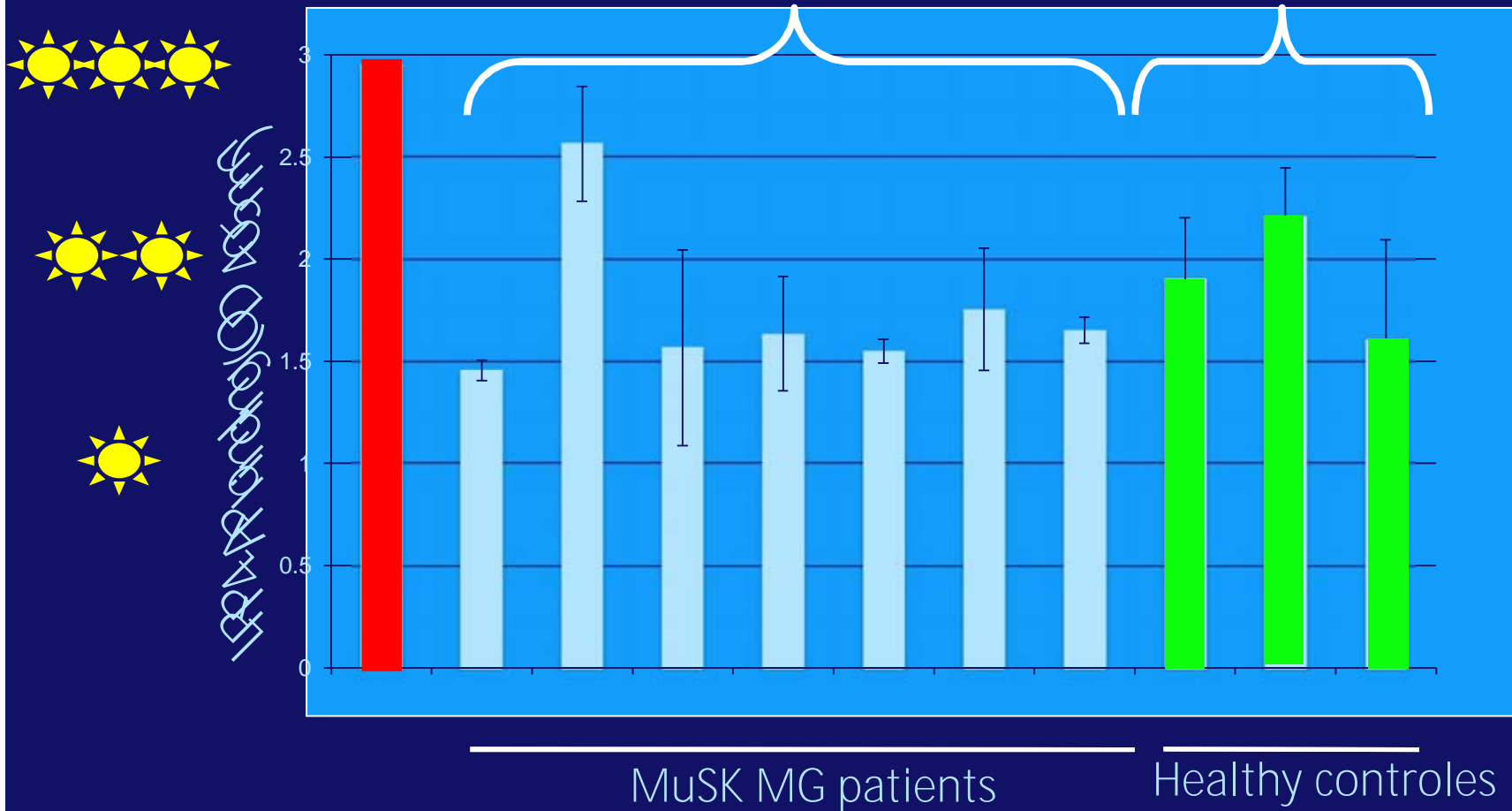
MuSK IgG4, but not IgG1-3,
destroys the neuromuscular synapse



MuSK and Lrp4 collaborate to cluster AChR

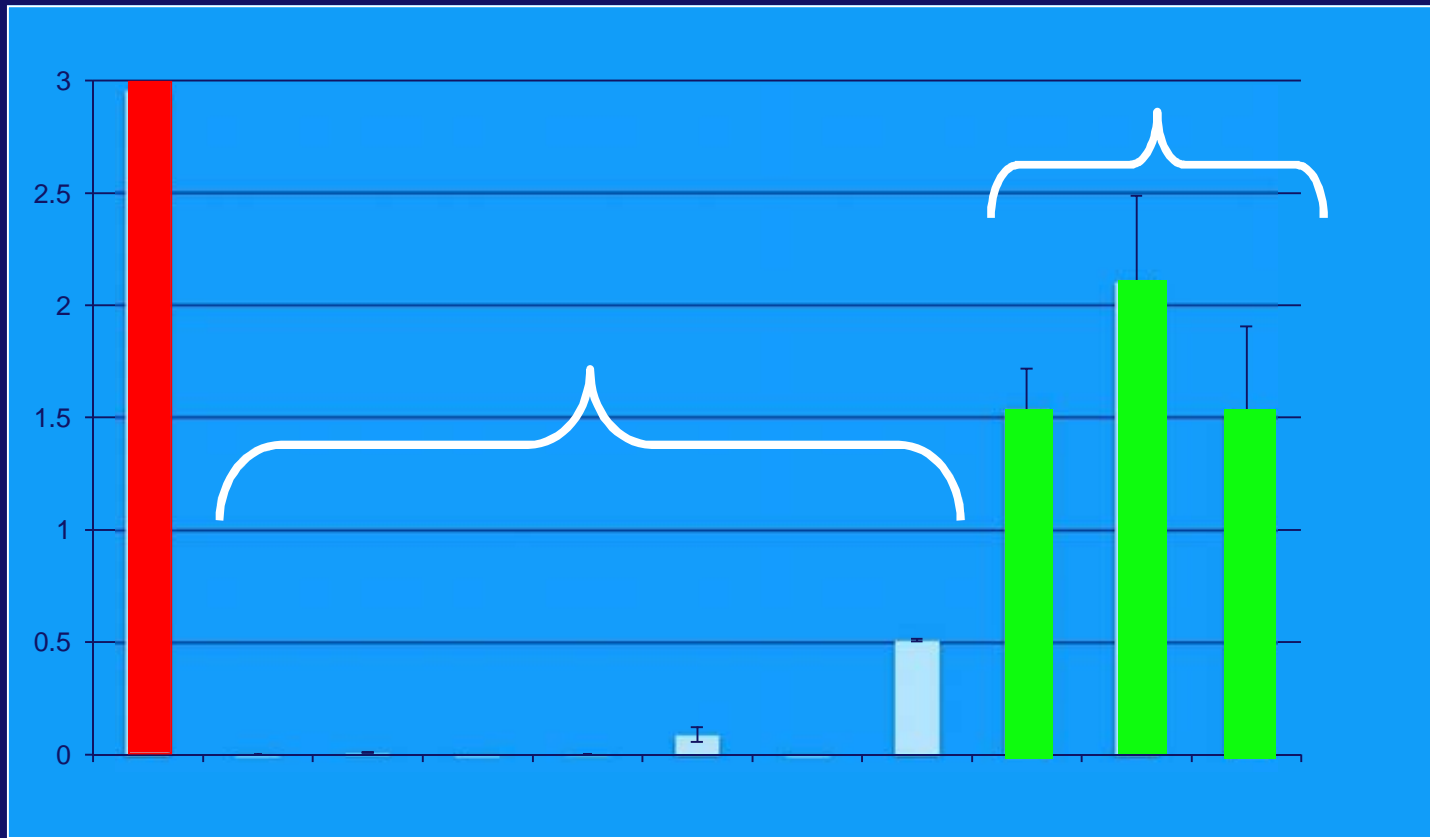
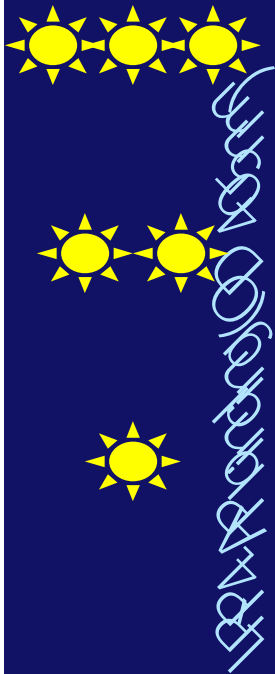


MuSK IgG1-3 does not block MuSK-LRP4 interaction



LMC MuSK IgG4 blocks MuSK-LRP4 interaction

	MuSK MG patients	Controls
Purified IgG4	7	3



MuSK MG patients

Healthy controls



MuSK myasthenia gravis

Unique disease entity

Characteristic clinical presentation

IgG4 antibody mediated

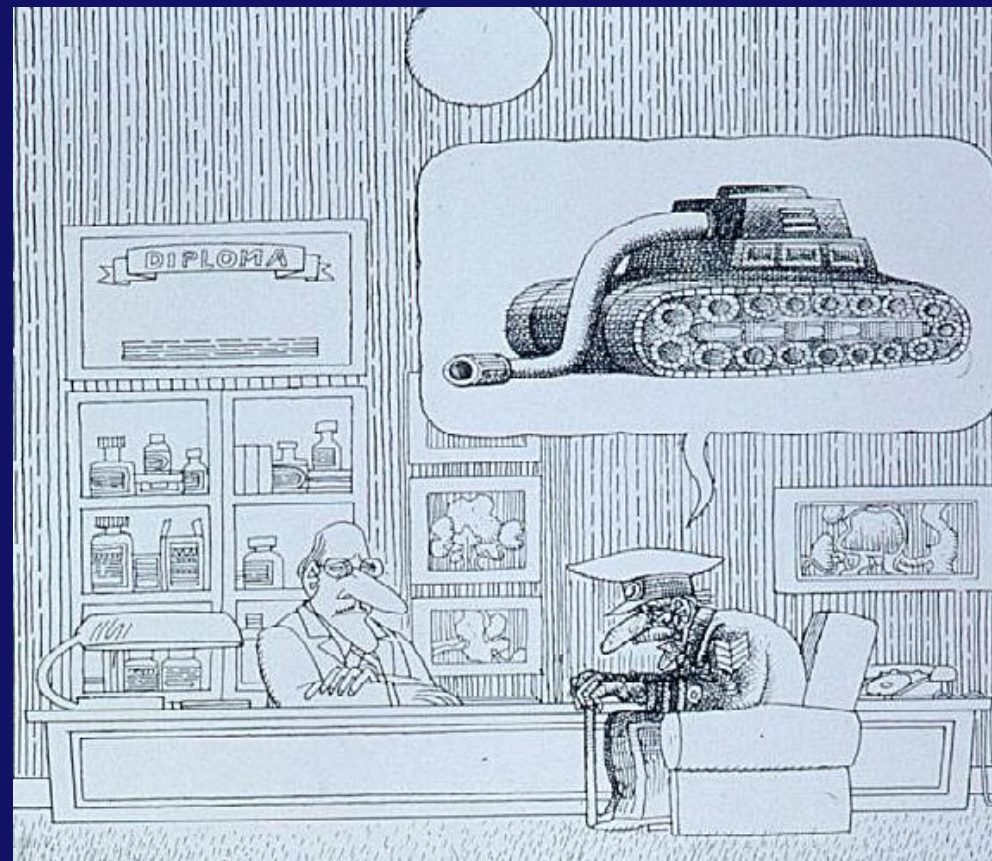
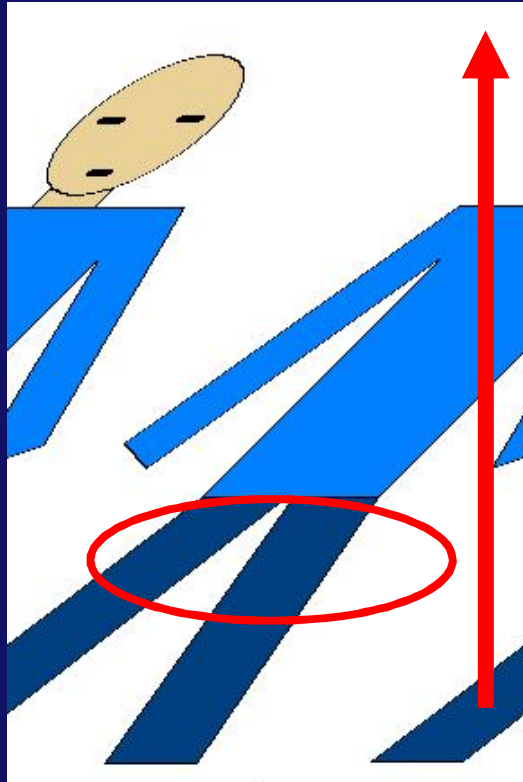


Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome with VGCC antibodies



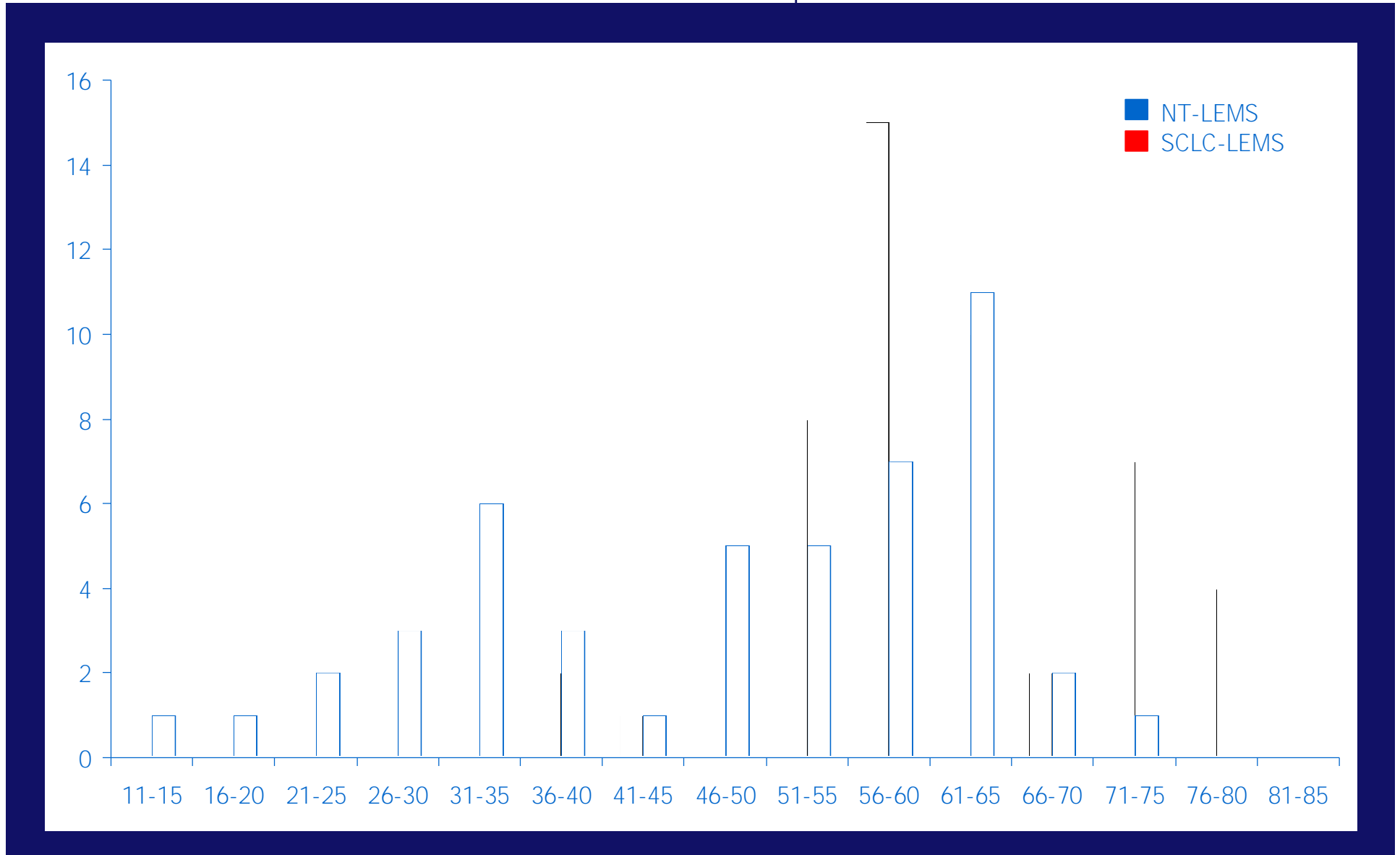
Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome

Weakness and autonomic dysfunction



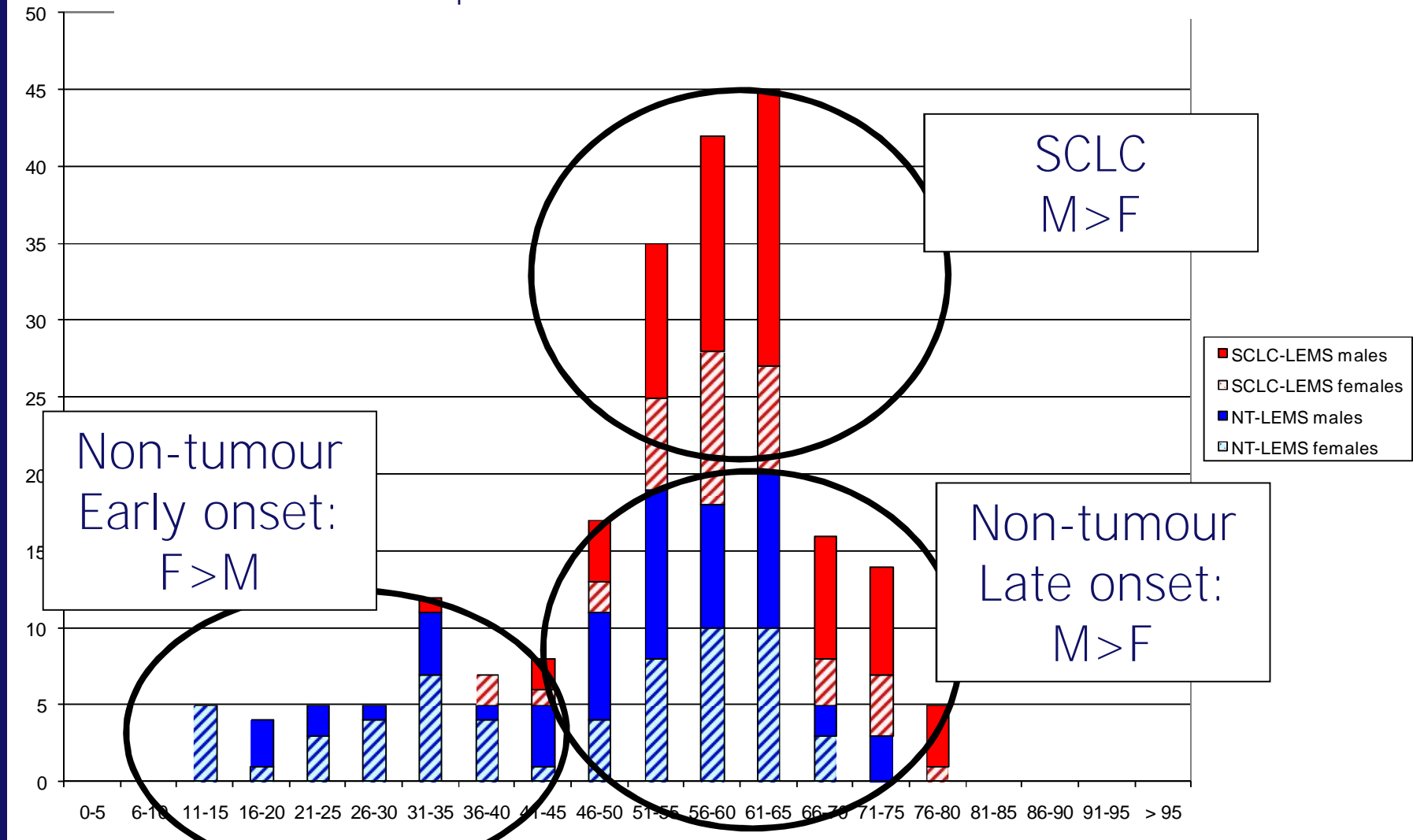
Incidence of non-tumor LEMS and SCLC-LEMS

107 Dutch patients



Age distribution of incidence of LEMS is similar to AChR-MG

220 patients from the Netherlands and UK



Myasthenia gravis

Thymoma
(15%)

A large light blue circle represents Myasthenia gravis. Inside it, a smaller dark blue circle represents Thymoma, which is labeled with '(15%)'.

Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)

Small Cell Lung Cancer
(SCLC) (50%)

A large light blue circle represents Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS). Inside it, a smaller dark blue circle represents Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC), which is labeled with '(50%)'.

Predicting SCLC in LEMS

Multivariate analysis

ü Derivation

Leiden cohort

n = 107



ü Validation

Oxford and Nottingham

n = 112



Screening for SCLC in LEMS: DELTA-P score

Dutch - English LEMS Tumour Association - Prediction

Dysarthria, dysphagia, neck weakness 1

Erectile dysfunction (female also 0) 1

Loss of weight (> 5%) 1

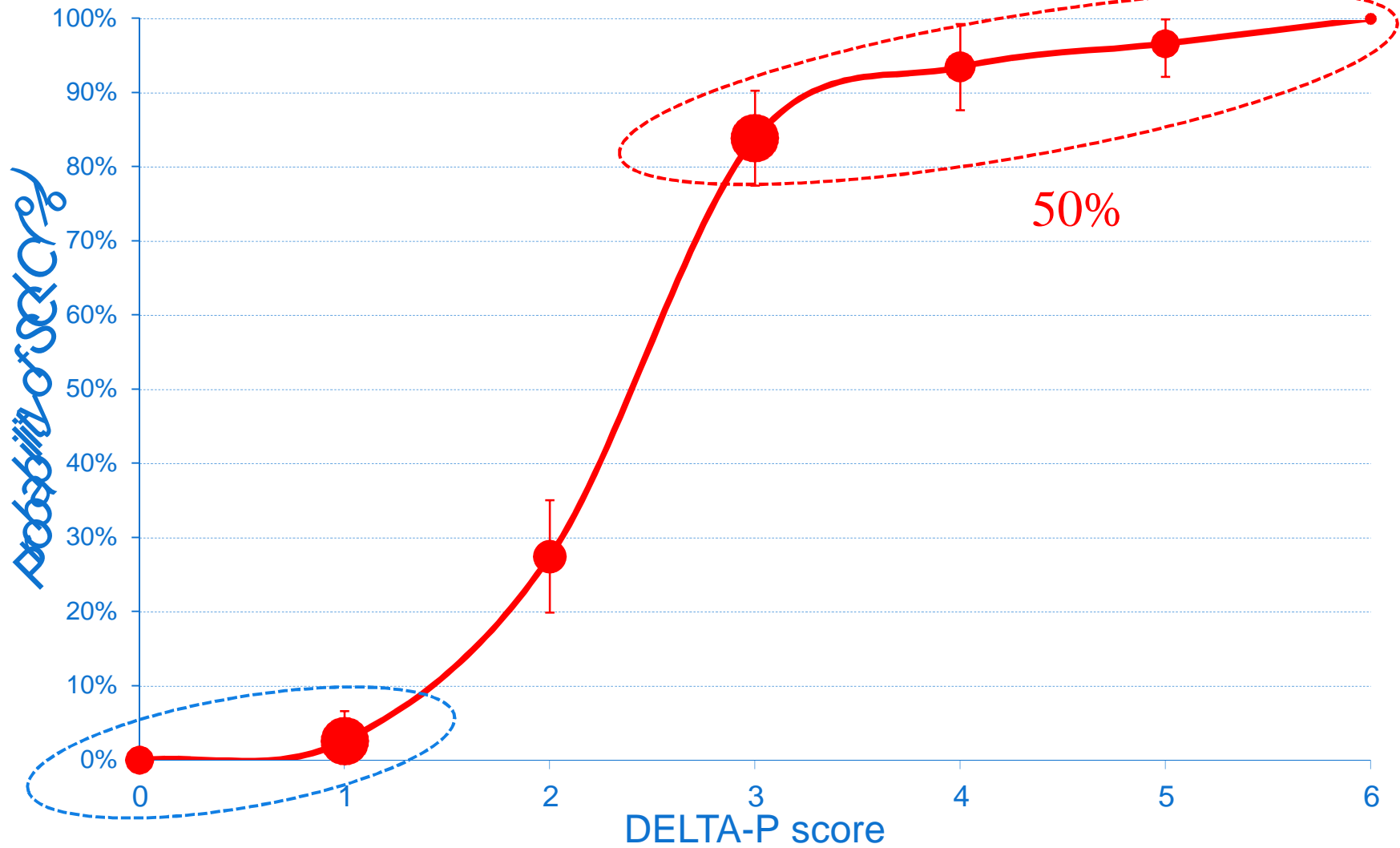
Tobacco use at onset 1

Age at onset (> 50 yr) 1

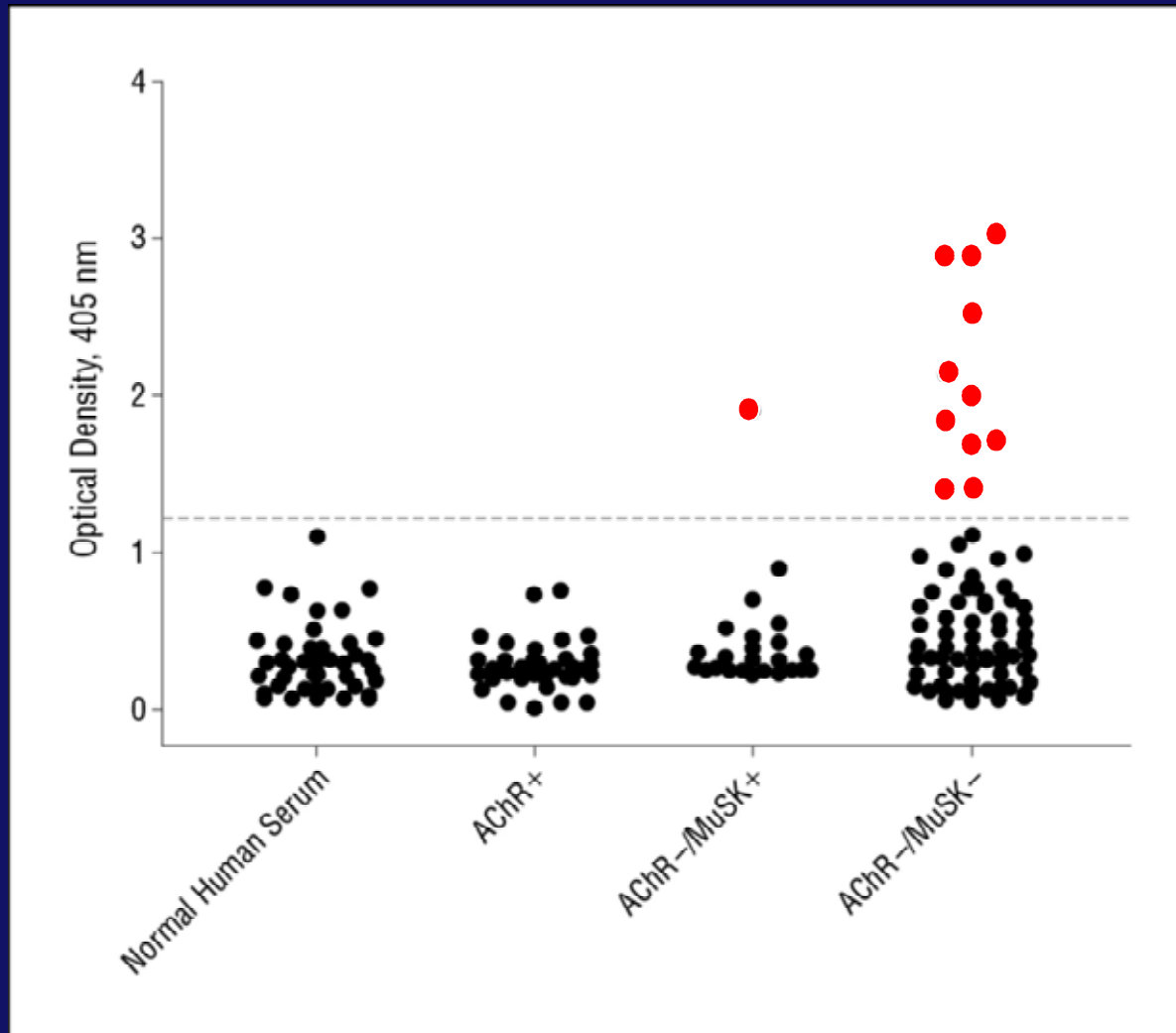
Karnofsky Performance status (< 70) 1

0 - 6

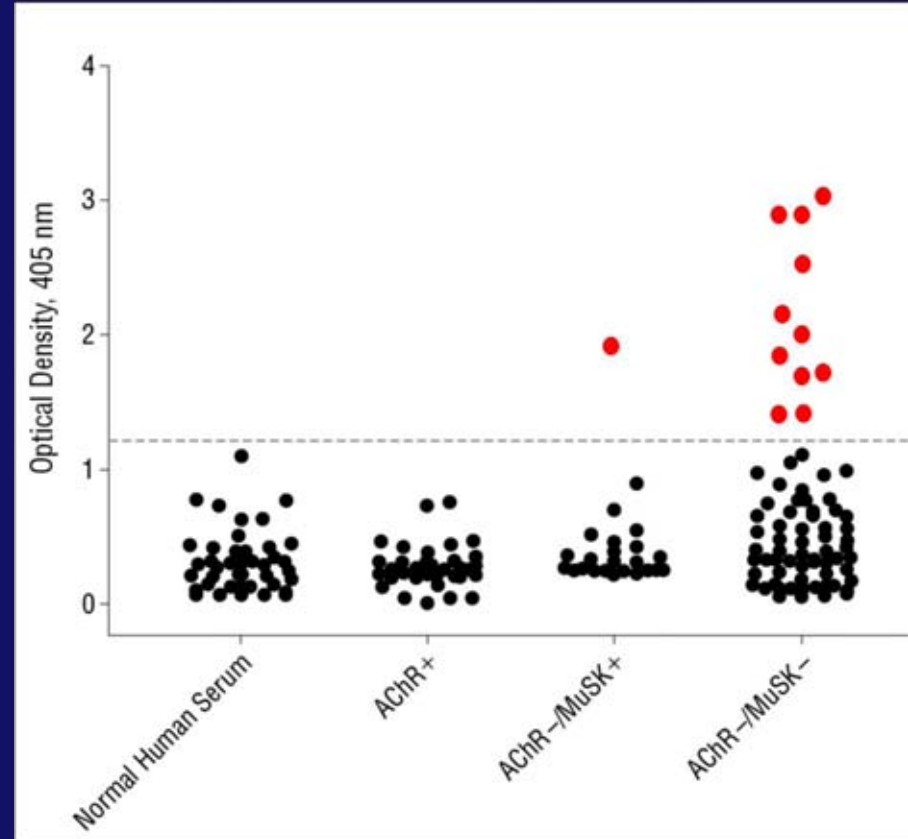
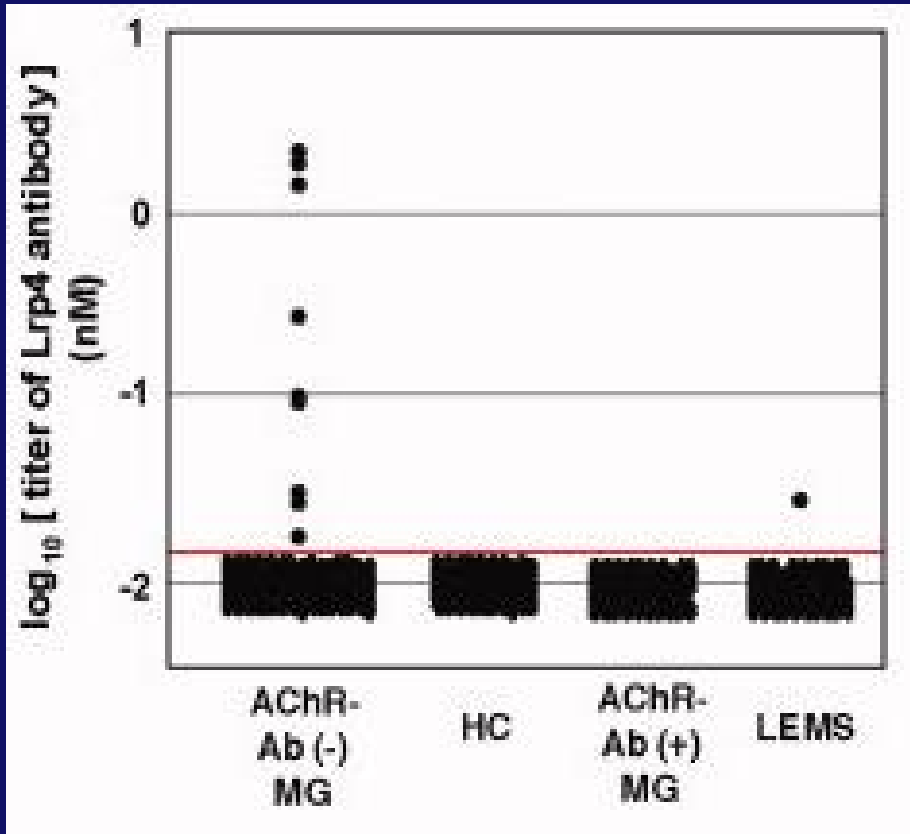
DELTA-P score: prediction



Myasthenia gravis with Lrp4 antibodies



Lrp4 antibodies in myasthenia gravis





Lrp4 antibodies in 2% to 9% of "seronegative" MG

	AChR+
Higuchi, 2011	0/100 None
Pevzner, 2011	
Zhang, 2012	0/61 None



Lrp4 antibodies in 2% to 9% of "seronegative" MG

	AChR+	AChR-		
		MuSK+	MuSK-	VGCC+
Higuchi, 2011	0/100 None	3/28 11%	6/272 2%	1/101 1%
Pevzner, 2011		1/1	7/13	
Zhang, 2012	0/61 None	1/39 3%	11/120 9%	

Clinical features Lrp4-MG



- age at onset 17 to 79 years (mean 47 years)
- 80% female
- ocular symptoms in 50%
- bulbar, neck, limb weakness in 70-80%
- respiratory problems in 29%



MuSK MG-like?

Are there other antibodies?

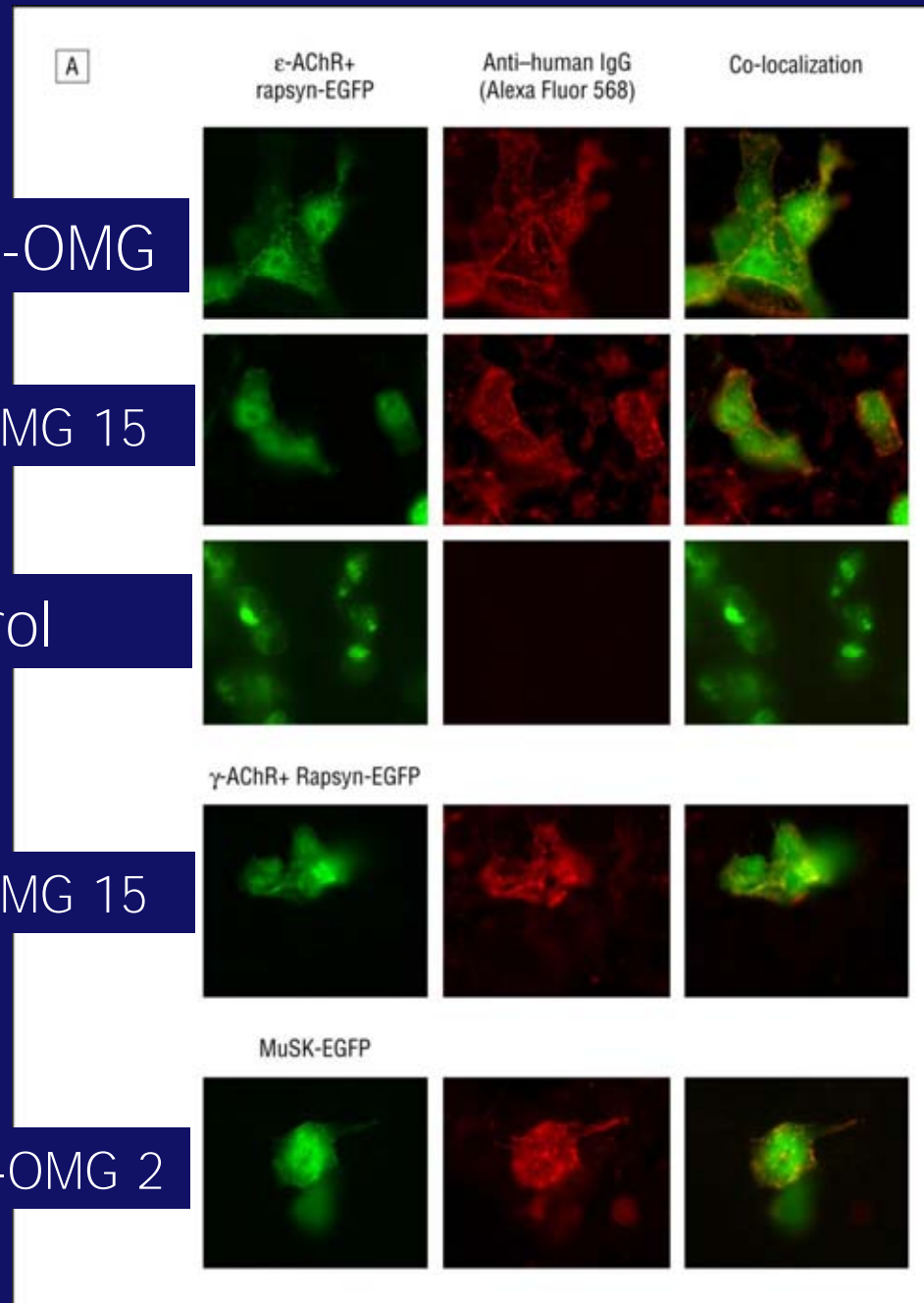
AChR-OMG

Seronegative-OMG 15

Control

Seronegative-OMG 15

Seronegative-OMG 2



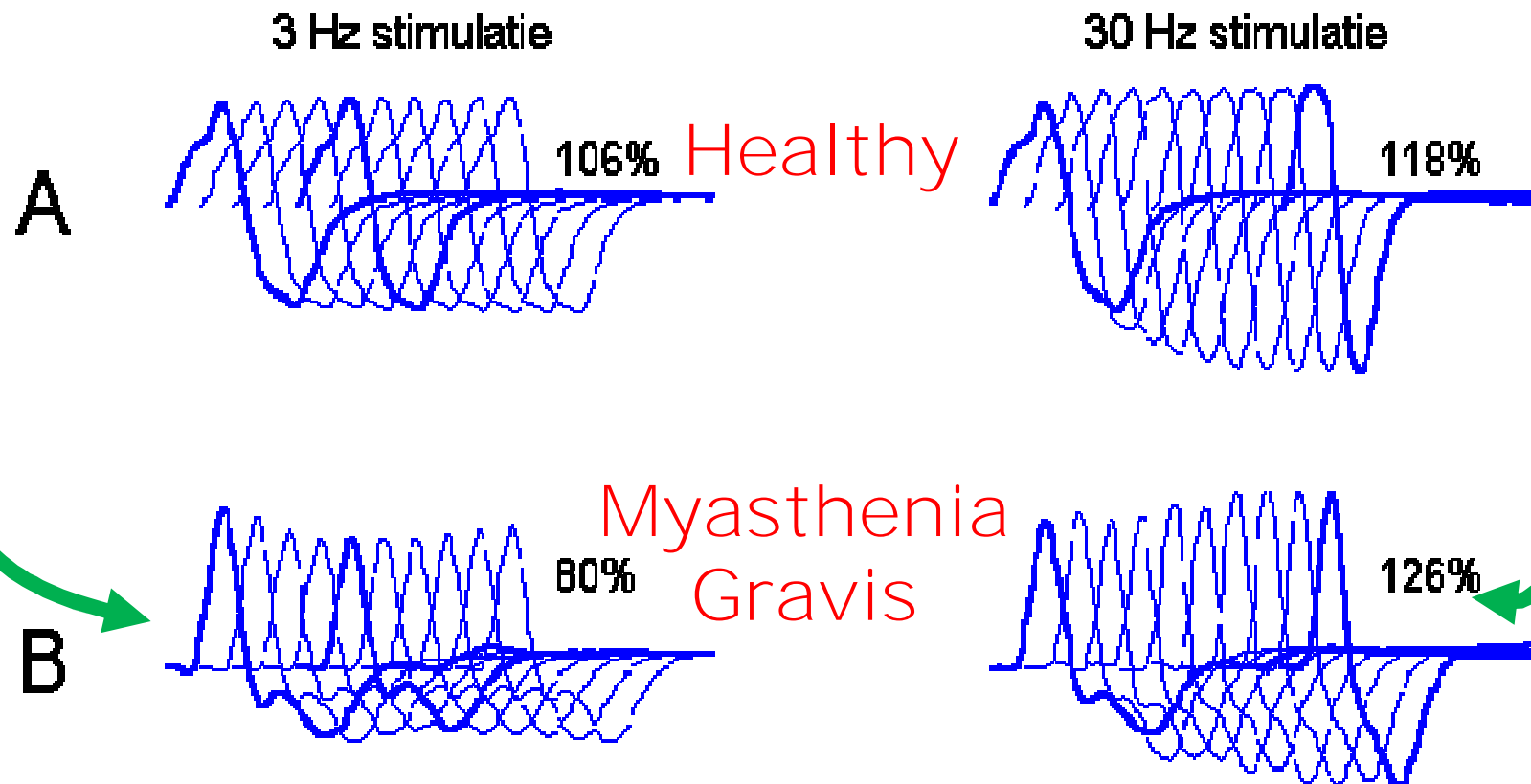
50% of seronegative ocular MG patients has IgG1 clustered AChR or MUSK antibodies

Electromyogram: Repetitive stimulation

Myasthenia gravis with AChR or MuSK antibodies:

Abnormal decrement at low frequency (more than 10%)

No abnormal increment at high frequency (less than 30%)



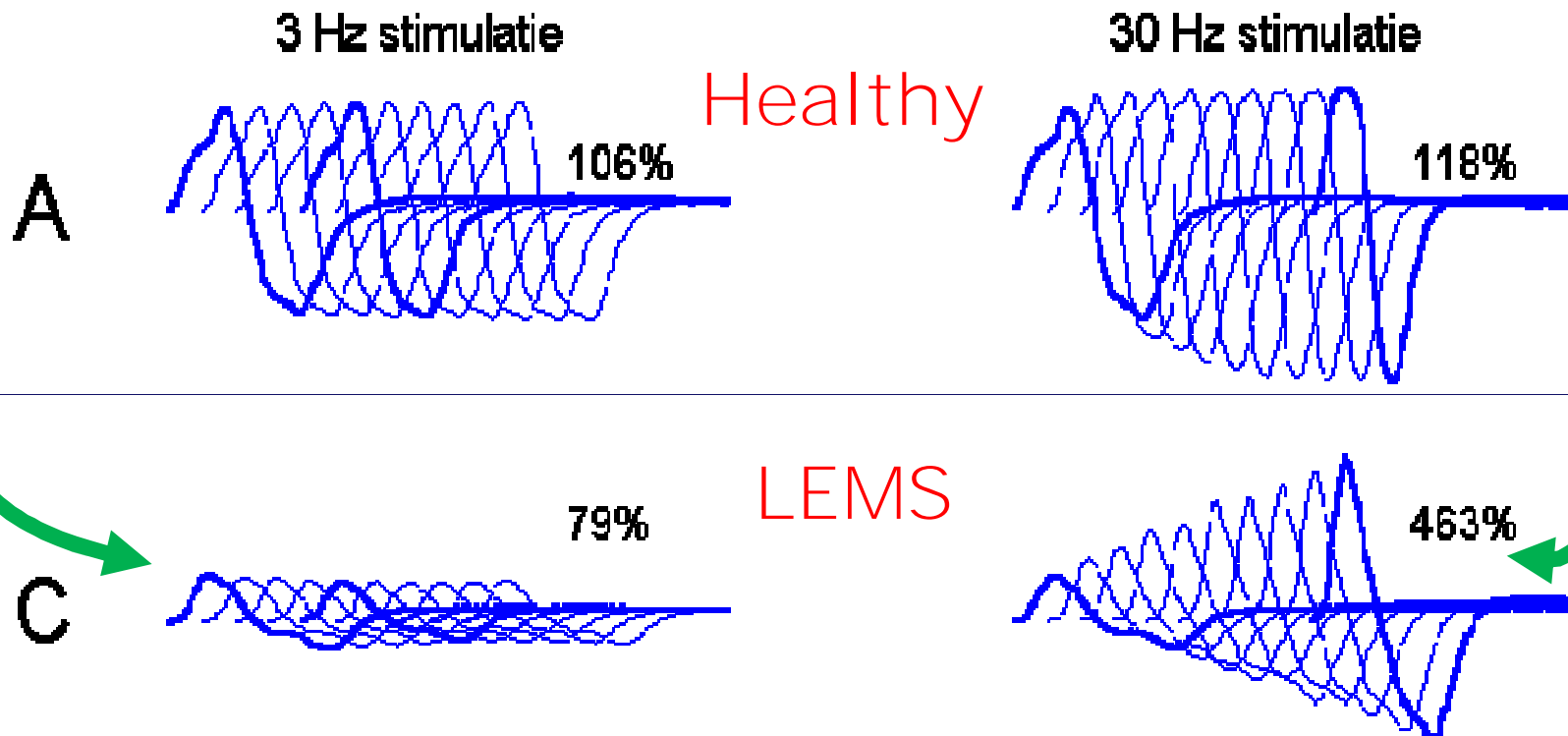
Electromyogram: Repetitive stimulation

LEMS with calcium channel antibodies:

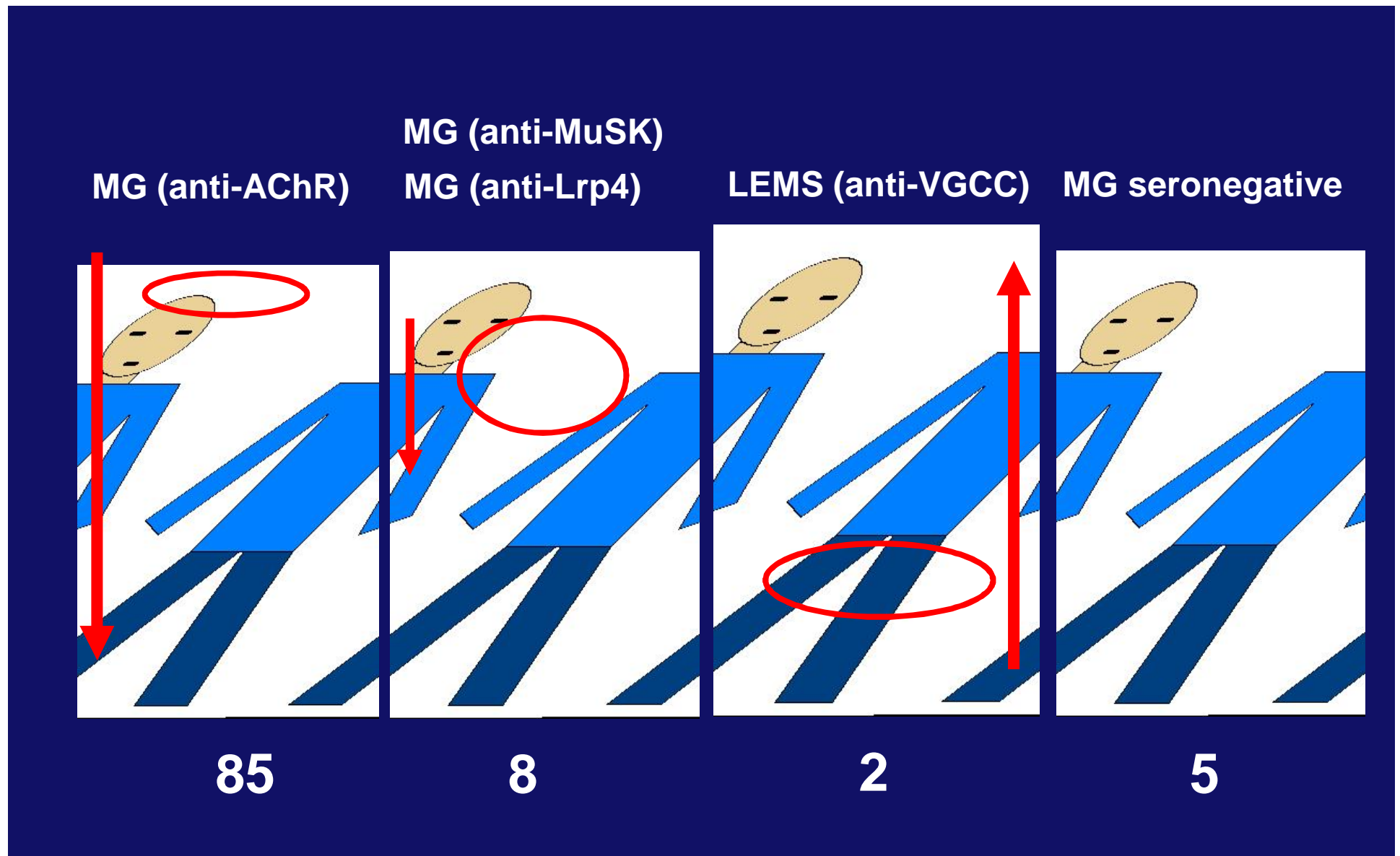
Too small start-amplitude of CMAP

Abnormal decrement at low frequency (more than 10%)



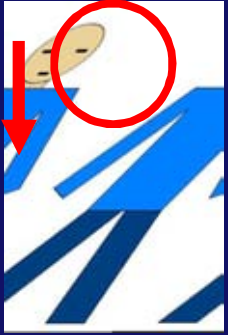
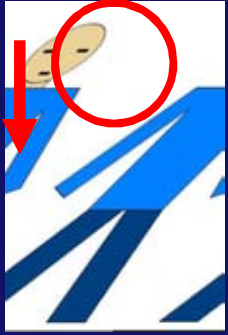

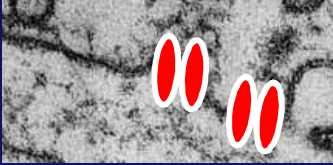
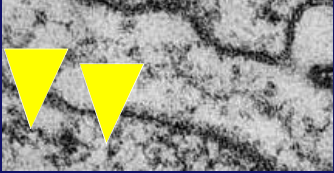
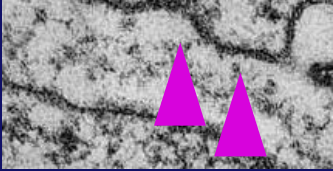
Abnormal increment at high frequency (more than 100%)



Clinics: 100 patients with myasthenia




Four myasthenic syndromes

	AChR MG	LEMS	MuSK MG	Lrp4 MG
Clinic				
Antigen				
Incidence	Young female, Old male	Young female, Old male	Young female	More female, all ages?
HLA	B8-DR3	B8-DR3	DR14-DQ5	?

Four myasthenic syndromes

	AChR MG	LEMS	MuSK MG	Lrp4 MG
Clinic				
Antigen				
Incidence	Young female, Old male	Young female, Old male	Young female	More female, all ages?
HLA	B8-DR3	B8-DR3	DR14-DQ5	?
Antibodies	IgG1	IgG1	IgG4	IgG1

 pyridostigmine; 3,4-diaminopyridine

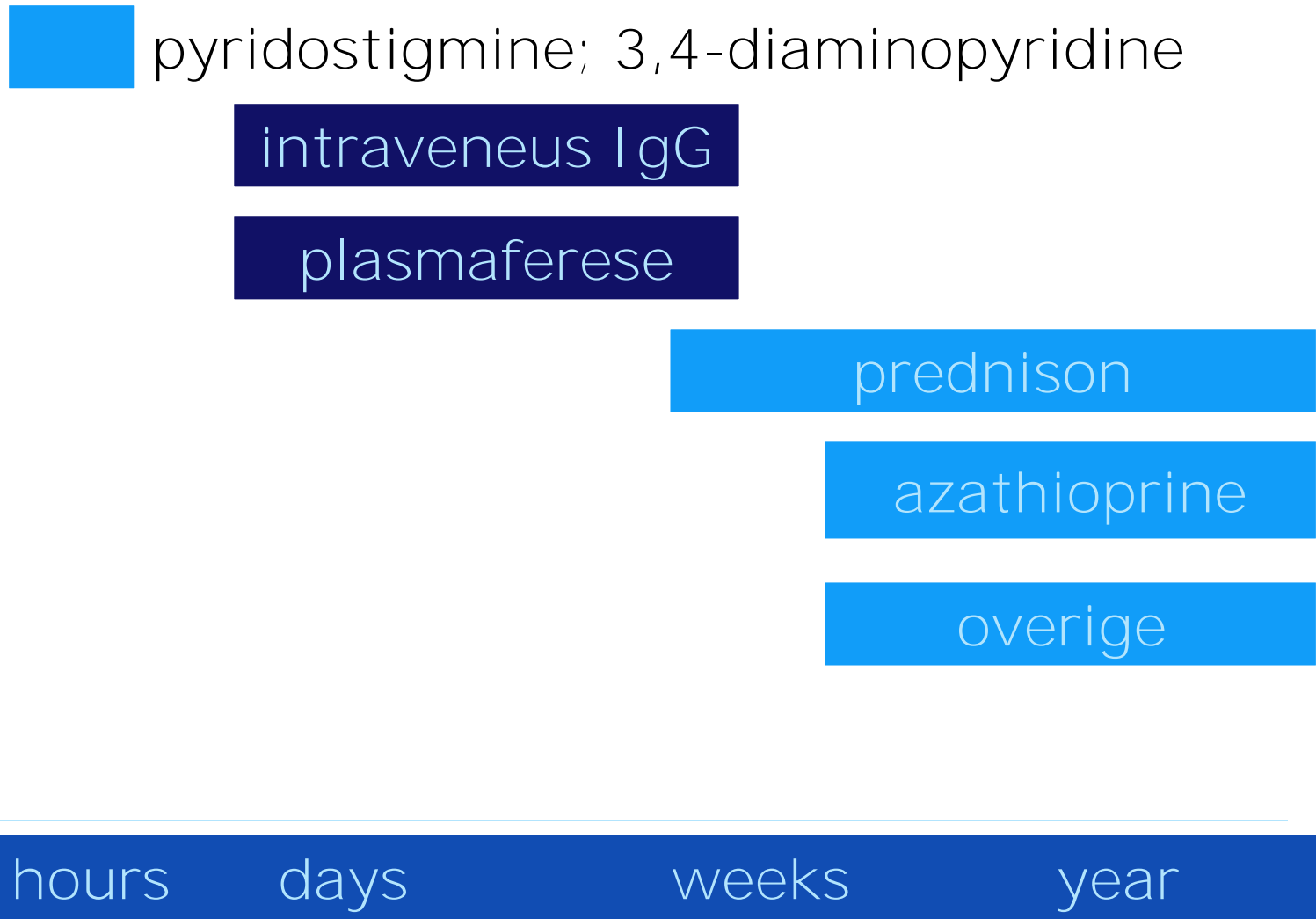
hours

days

weeks

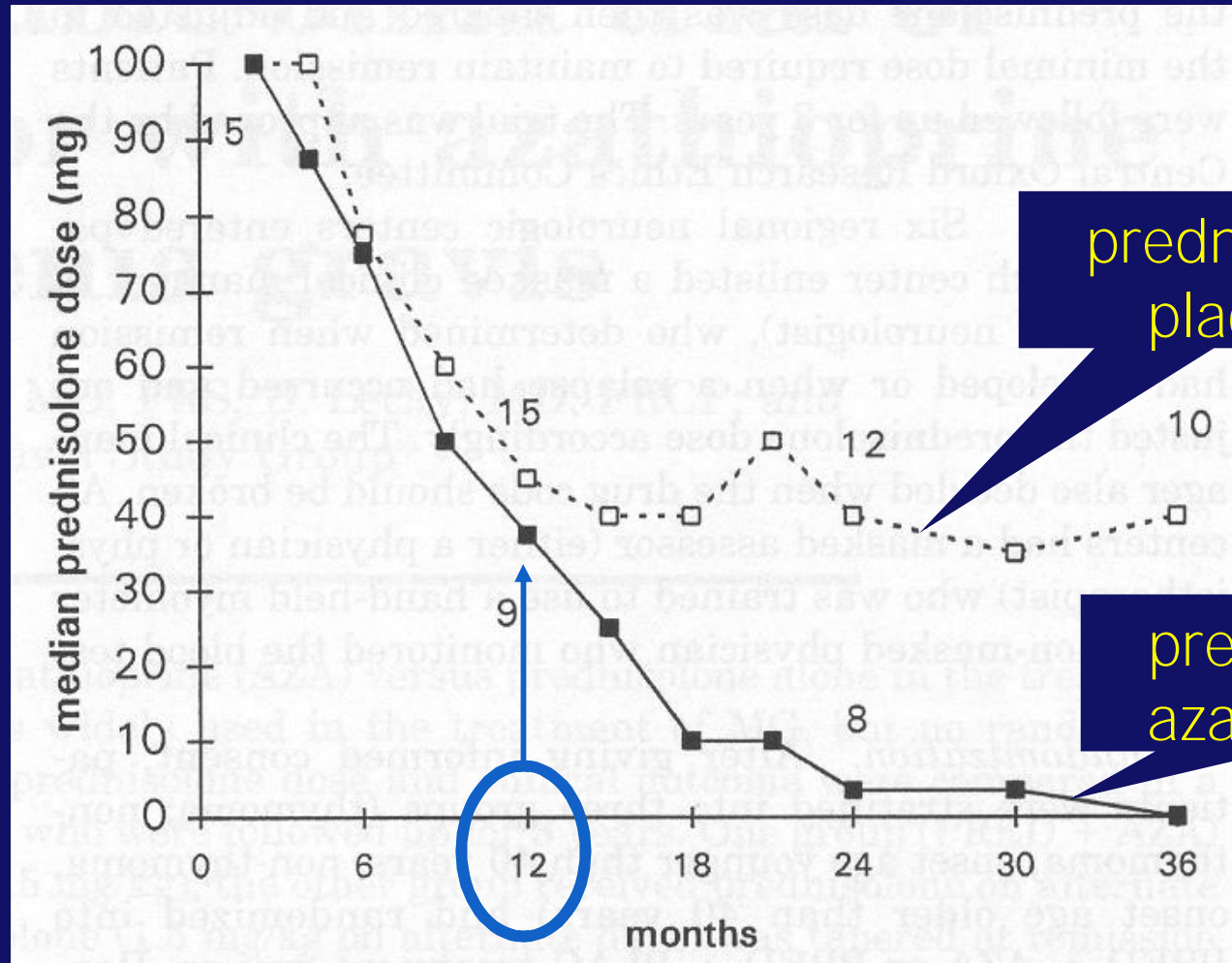
year

Therapy



Prednison en Azathioprine

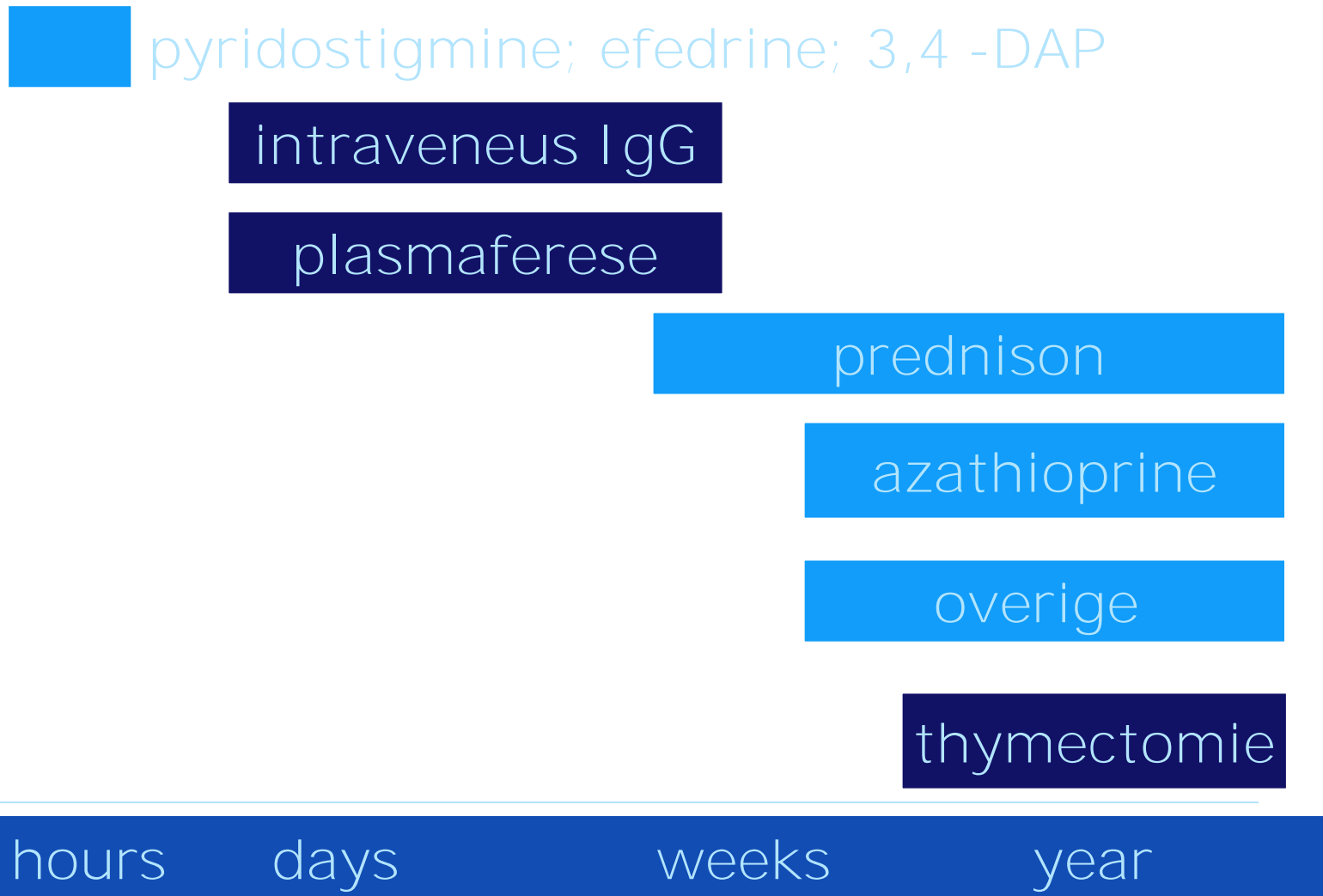
(Palace, Newsom-Davis; Neurology, 1998)



prednison +
placebo

prednison +
azathioprine

Therapie



Thymectomy in AChR Myasthenia Gravis

2006-2015

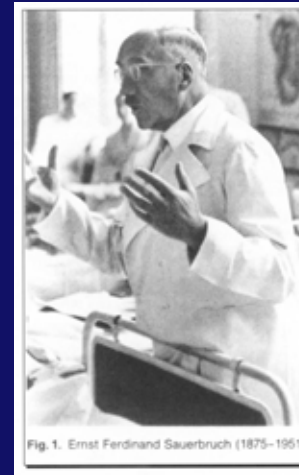
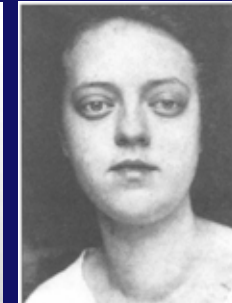


Fig. 1. Ernst Ferdinand Sauerbruch (1875-1951)

1911 Sauerbruch



Sauerbruch's patient before the operation



Same patient post-operatively

Thymectomy Trial in Non-Thymomatous Myasthenia Gravis Patients Receiving Prednisone Therapy

N=150

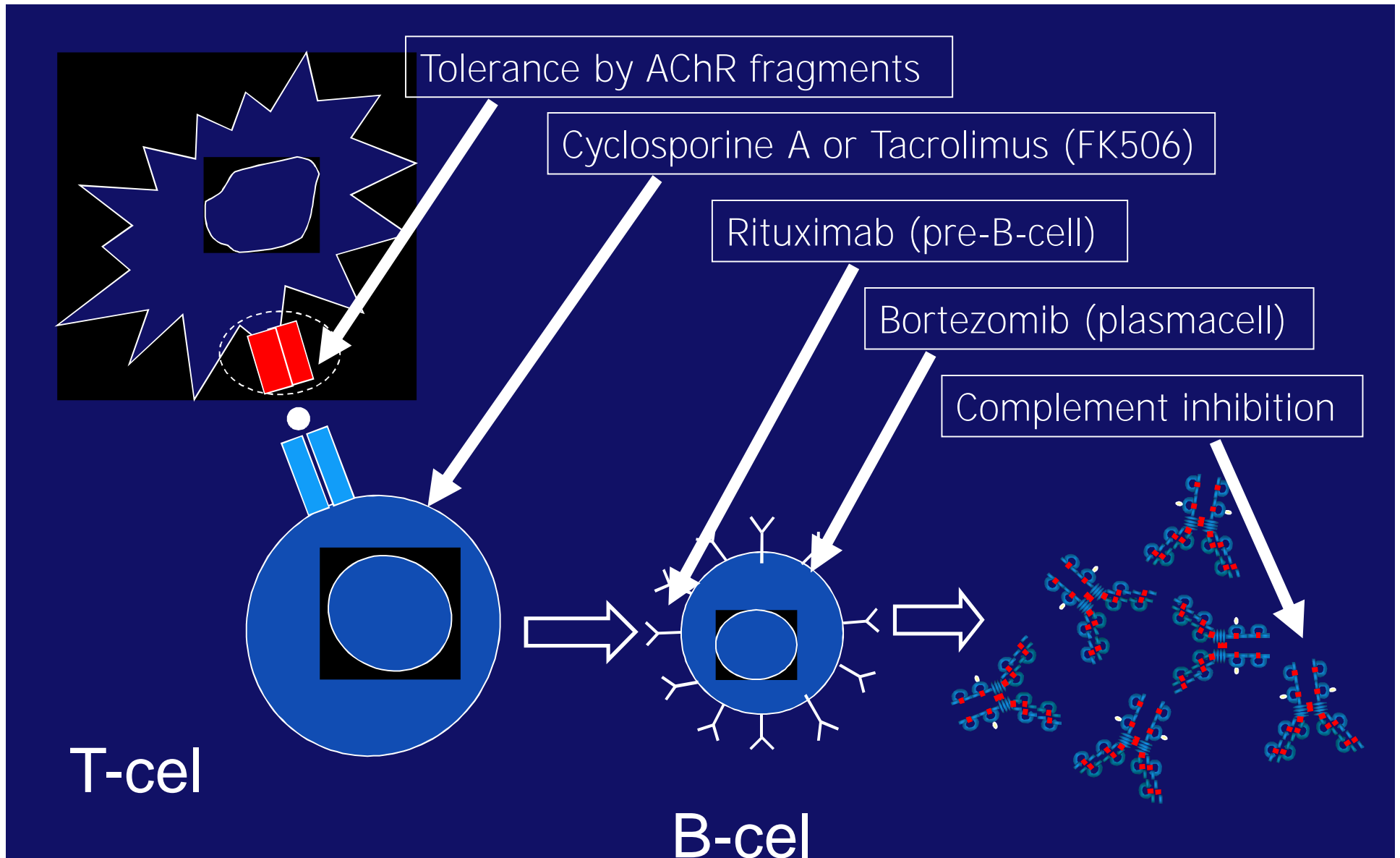
Adults 18 to 65 years

Prednisone versus Prednisone + Thymectomy

Primary Outcome:

- Area under Quantitative Myasthenia Gravis Weakness Score over 3 years
- Total prednisone over 3 years

Targeting T-cells and (pre)-B-cells



LUMC- Neurology

S Lipka
R de Meel
E Niks
J Plomp
JG van Dijk
J Verschuuren

**LUMC-
Immunohematology**

B Roep
A vd Slik
B Koeleman

**University Medical
Center Maastricht**

M Losen
M De Baets

**University Medical
Center Groningen**

J Kuks

**Erasmus MC
Rotterdam**

M Titulaer
P Sillevis Smit

**LUMC- Human
Genetics**

M Huijbers
K Straasheym
R Klooster
S van der Maarel

**Oxford
John Radcliffe
Hospital**

N Willcox
B Lang
A Vincent

New York University, Skirball Institute

S Burden
W Zhang



The End



CT-thorax

N Abn

FDG-PET

N Abn

negative 1st screen

Make diagnosis,
bronchoscopy

SCLC-LEMS

DELTA – P score

0 - 1

CT-thorax / FDG-PET
after 6 months

N

NT-LEMS

2

CT-thorax / FDG-PET
after 6 months
repeat up till 2 yr

N

NT-LEMS

3 - 6

CT-thorax / FDG-PET
after 3 months

N

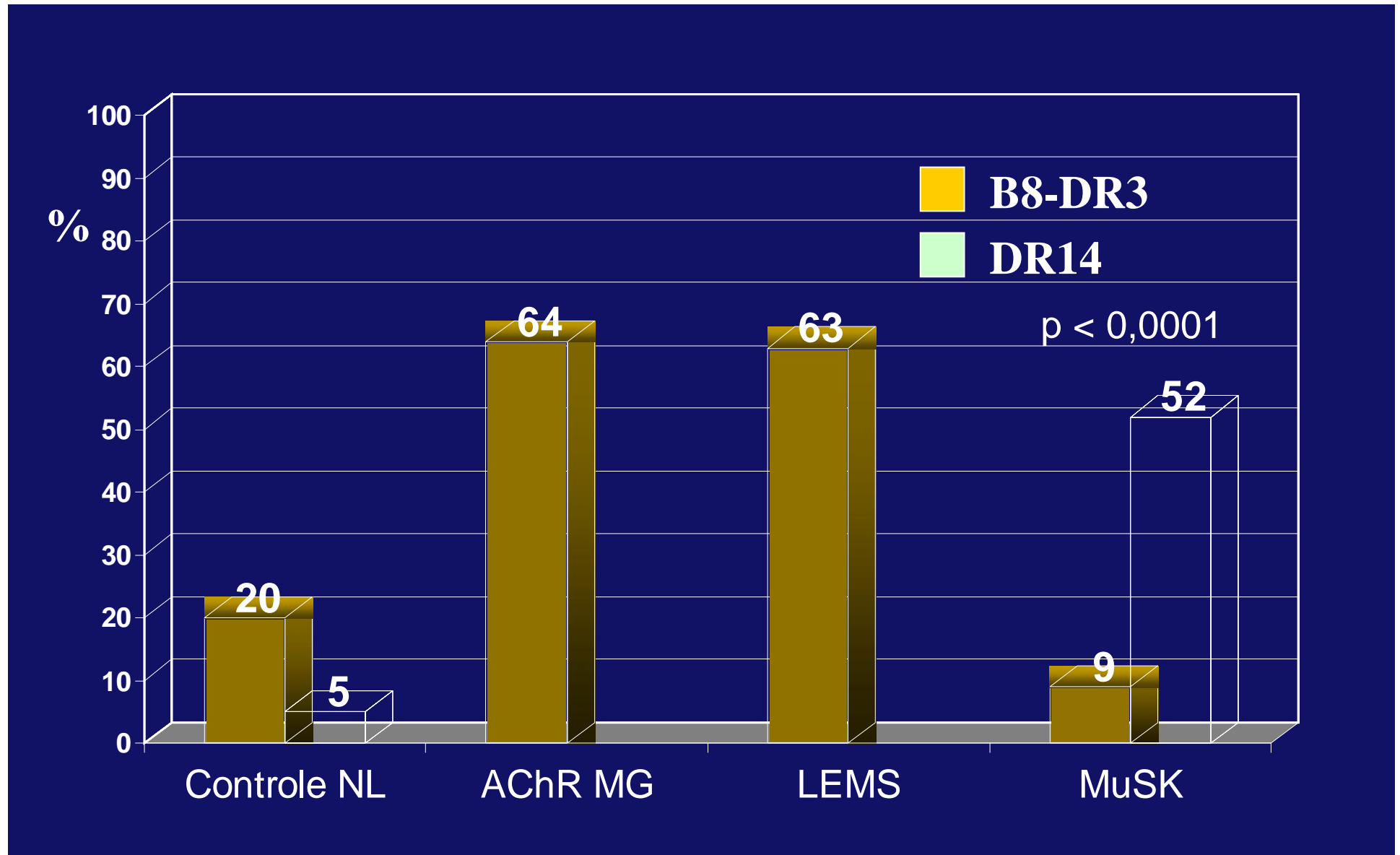
Abn

Make diagnosis,
bronchoscopy

SCLC-LEMS

Abn

Myasthenie en HLA



HLA association of LEMS is similar to AChR-MG

77 NT-LEMS and 48 SCLC-LEMS

