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Commentary

Myopathy Associated with Pseudohypertrophic Thyroid Dysfunction

Ojhar Rather*

Departments of Neurology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, USA

DESCRIPTION

The genetic disorder Pseudohypertrophic Myopathy, often known as Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, is caused by a mutation in the dystrophin gene. The dystrophin gene codes for a protein called dystrophin, which is necessary for maintaining muscular muscle tone and function. Muscles become weak and injured over time if dystrophin is not present. Pseudohypertrophic Myopathy is characterized by progressive muscle weakening and wasting (atrophy), mainly inside the hip, lumbar, quadriceps, and arm muscles. Leg muscles can swell (pseudohypertrophy) as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat and connective tissue.

However, the most frequent type, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, mainly affects young males. Individuals who have a family history of muscular dystrophy are more likely to get it or pass it on to their offspring. Some genes are responsible for the production of proteins that protect muscle fibers. When one of these genes fails, muscular dystrophy develops. Each type of muscular dystrophy is caused by a specific gene variant. The majority of genetic mutations are passed down through families.

Pseudohypertrophic Myopathy has no cure, although treatment can help manage symptoms and improve quality of life. Physical therapy, medicines to alleviate symptoms, and orthopedic surgery may all be used in treatment. Certain kinds of the condition can be treated, which can assist extend a person's mobility and improve heart and lung muscle strength. New therapy trials are now underway. A neurosurgeon with experience in neuromuscular diseases, a physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist, and physical and occupational therapists should be on their care team. Some persons may additionally require the services of a lung expert (pulmonologist), a heart specialist (cardiologist), an endocrinal specialist (endocrinologist), an orthopedic surgeon, as well as other physicians.

Medication, physical and occupational therapy, surgeries, and other operations are all alternatives for treatment. Regular assessments of mobility, eating, breathing, and arm function enable the medical team to adjust therapy as the disease progresses. It is crucial to note that Pseudohypertrophic Myopathy can have a substantial influence on an individual's standard of living. Walking, climbing stairs, and lifting objects can become difficult due to the gradual muscle weakening and atrophy. Calf muscle pseudohypertrophy might also make it difficult to find shoes that fit properly. Individuals suffering from Pseudohypertrophic Myopathy should collaborate closely with their healthcare team to design a treatment strategy that is tailored to their specific needs. Treatment may involve occupational therapy in order to preserve muscular endurance and mobility, medicines to control symptoms including pain and stiffness, and orthopedic surgery to address congenital anomalies.

Pseudohypertrophic Myopathy is a hereditary condition that causes gradual muscular weakening and atrophy. While there is no cure for this ailment, medication can help manage symptoms and improve quality of life. Individuals with Pseudohypertrophic Myopathy should collaborate closely with their medical team to design a treatment plan that matches their specific needs. Muscular dystrophy can be hard to identify and feel more at ease discussing the thoughts with a friend or family member, or may choose to meet with a structured support network.

Correspondence to: Ojhar Rather, Departments of Neurology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, USA, E-mail: ratherojhar14770@gmail.com

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