# Understanding Myasthenia Gravis

Medical Science · Practice Test · 20 Questions

**1. What is the primary issue in Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Breakdown in communication between nerves and muscles
B) Overproduction of muscle fibers
C) Inflammation of nerve endings
D) Excessive nerve signal transmission

**2. Which of the following is a common symptom of Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Drooping of eyelids (ptosis)
B) Increased muscle strength
C) Rapid muscle growth
D) Enhanced coordination

**3. Myasthenia Gravis can affect any voluntary muscles, but which groups are more commonly affected?**

A) Face, throat, arms, and legs
B) Fingers, toes, and ears
C) Scalp, back, and chest
D) Tongue, lungs, and heart

**4. Myasthenia Gravis is considered what type of condition?**

A) Autoimmune
B) Bacterial infection
C) Viral disease
D) Genetic mutation

**5. In Myasthenia Gravis, the immune system mistakenly attacks what, hindering nerve-muscle communication?**

A) Receptors for acetylcholine
B) Mitochondria in muscle cells
C) Blood vessels supplying muscles
D) The brain's motor cortex

**6. What is a life-threatening complication of Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Myasthenic crisis (breathing muscle weakness)
B) Excessive salivation
C) Sudden onset of fever
D) Permanent loss of sensation

**7. Which gland is believed to play a role in producing antibodies that block acetylcholine in Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Thymus gland
B) Thyroid gland
C) Adrenal gland
D) Pancreas

**8. What is a potential tumor associated with Myasthenia Gravis, usually non-malignant?**

A) Thymoma
B) Carcinoid tumor
C) Melanoma
D) Sarcoma

**9. Symptoms of Myasthenia Gravis often improve with:**

A) Resting the affected muscle
B) Strenuous exercise
C) Exposure to cold
D) Consuming large amounts of sugar

**10. Myasthenia Gravis can occur at any age, but it's more common in younger adults assigned female at birth and older adults assigned male at birth. What are the approximate age ranges mentioned?**

A) Under 40 (female at birth) and over 60 (male at birth)
B) Under 20 (female at birth) and over 80 (male at birth)
C) Under 50 (female at birth) and over 70 (male at birth)
D) Under 30 (female at birth) and over 50 (male at birth)

**11. Difficulty with which of the following is a symptom related to face and throat muscles in Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Speaking, swallowing, and chewing
B) Hearing and smelling
C) Tasting and blinking
D) Rotating the head and looking sideways

**12. What is the term for Myasthenia Gravis where antibodies that block acetylcholine, MuSK, or LRP4 are not detected?**

A) Seronegative myasthenia gravis
B) Congenital myasthenia gravis
C) Juvenile myasthenia gravis
D) Acquired myasthenia gravis

**13. Children born to people with Myasthenia Gravis may rarely have the condition at birth. What is this called?**

A) Neonatal myasthenia gravis
B) Infantile myasthenia gravis
C) Pediatric myasthenia gravis
D) Maternal myasthenia gravis

**14. Which of these is NOT listed as a factor that can make Myasthenia Gravis worse?**

A) Cold weather
B) Fatigue
C) Illness or infection
D) Stress

**15. A personal or family history of what type of conditions may increase the risk of Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Autoimmune conditions
B) Cardiovascular diseases
C) Respiratory illnesses
D) Metabolic disorders

**16. Which of the following is another autoimmune condition that people with Myasthenia Gravis often have?**

A) Thyroid disease
B) Diabetes
C) Asthma
D) Osteoporosis

**17. What is the term for double vision caused by Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Diplopia
B) Ptosis
C) Strabismus
D) Amblyopia

**18. Myasthenia Gravis can lead to difficulty holding up the head due to weakness in which muscles?**

A) Neck muscles
B) Shoulder muscles
C) Back muscles
D) Jaw muscles

**19. What is the goal of treatment for Myasthenia Gravis?**

A) Manage symptoms
B) Prevent the condition
C) Cure the condition
D) Reverse nerve damage

**20. What are the proteins that help fight foreign substances in the body called?**

A) Antibodies
B) Enzymes
C) Hormones
D) Neurotransmitters