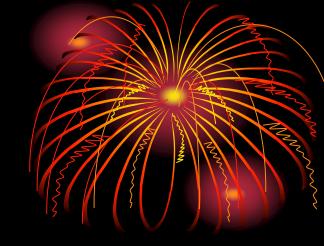
# POLYMYOSITIS DERMATOMYOSITIS

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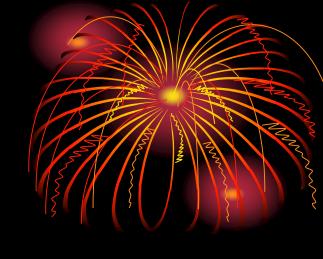
*PM and DM are autoimmune disorders that cause nonsuppurative muscle* 

inflammation

### **Epidemiology**

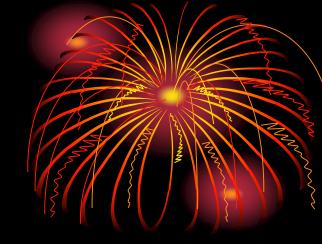
- incidence of : 1 in 100,000
- Age:PM is predominantly a disease of adults. DM affects both children and adults
- Sex:women more often than men

### **Classification**

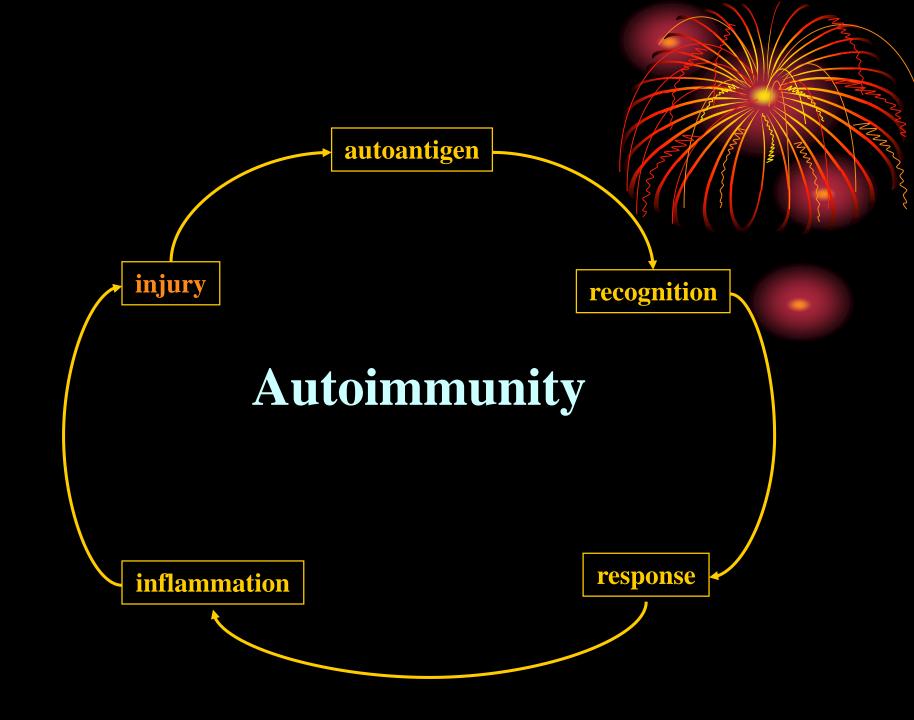


- Adult PM
- Adult DM
- PM/DM associated with malignancy
- Childhood DM
- PM/DM associated with other CTD
- IBM(Inclusion body myositis)

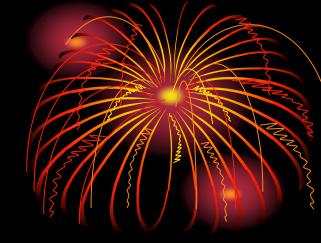




- autoimmune
- B cell-mediated: Autoantibodies
- T cell-mediated myocytotoxicity
- Tissue injury



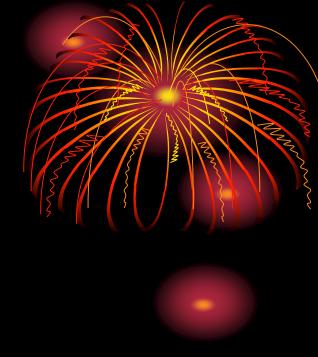
#### <u>Autoantibodies</u>



#### • ANA

- Antisynthetase(anti-Jo-1)
- Anti-SRP
- Anti-Mi-2
- Anti-RNP





## Weakness

Proximal weakness: the most common site of weakness in a myopathic disorder

- Lower extremities
  - difficulty climbing stairs
  - arising from a low chair or toilet,
  - getting up from a squatted position.
  - Abnormal gait(waddling gait)
- Upper extremities are involved,
  - trouble lifting objects over their head
  - brushing their hair.

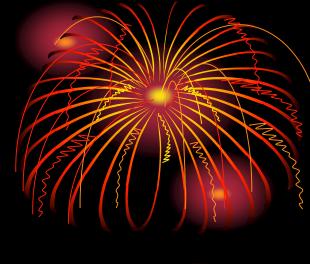






• Heliotrop rash

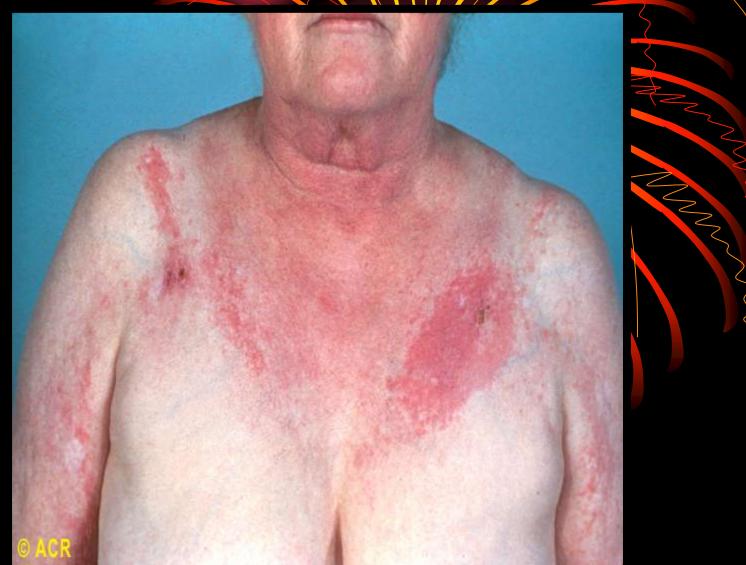


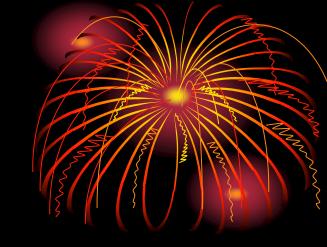


## Dermatomyositis: heliotrope rash



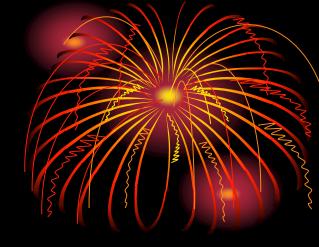
### Dermatomyositis: rash, chest











#### • Gottron's papules



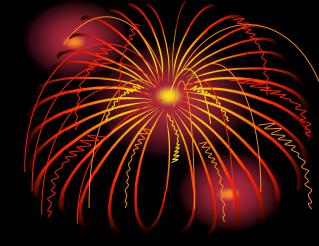
• Shawl-sign rash



• Mechanic's hands



Accession of the second s



#### Subcutaneos calcification



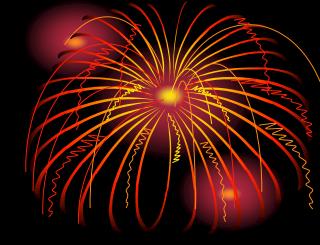
### Extramuscular Manifestations

- Systemic symptoms
- Arthritis
- gastrointestinal. Dysphagia
- Cardiac
- Pulmonary dysfunction
- Malignancies:15%

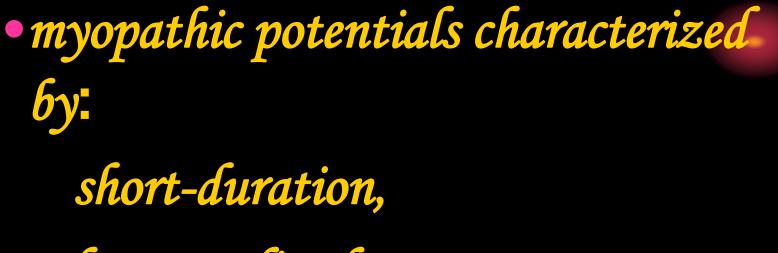


### Lab.test

- CBC , ESR
- Muscle enzyme:CPK,Aldolase,
  SGOT,LDH,SGPT
- Autoantibodies







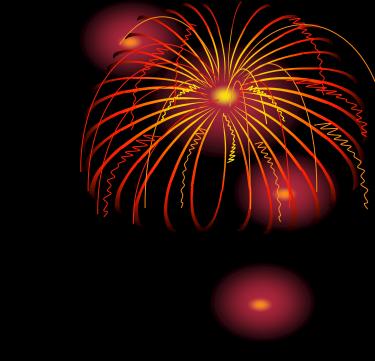
low-amplitude

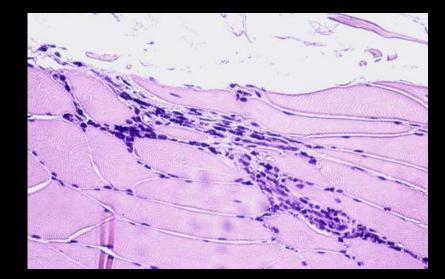
polyphasic units



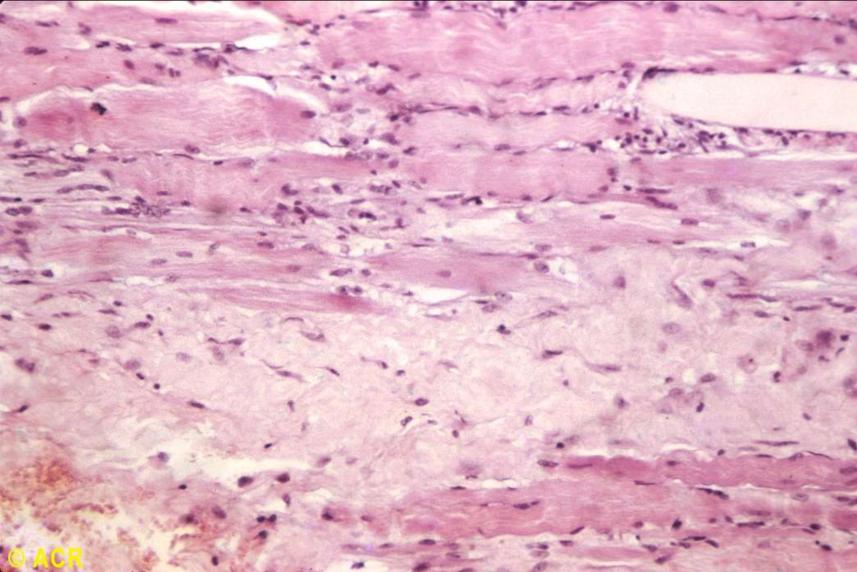
## Pathology

- endomysial inflammation
- muscle fibers undergo necrosis, degeneration, and phagocytosis



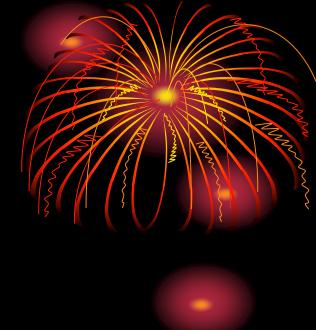






## Diagnosis

- Muscle weakness
- Rash
- Muscle enzyme
- EMG
- Histology



#### DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

 Neuromuscular diseases Muscular dystrophies Neuromuscular junction Di. Endocrine disorders Hypothyroidism Hyperthyroidism Acromegaly Cushing's di.

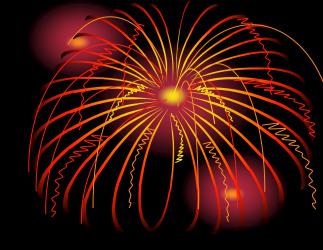
### DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNO

 Drugs and toxins Metabolic disorders storage di. Nutrional di. **Electrolyte disorders**  Miscellaneous Other rheumatic disorders Malignancy Organ failure

#### CLINICAL FEATURES OF INCLUSION BODY MYOSITIS

- Insidious yet progressive proximal and distal muscle atrophy and weakness
- 2. Affects predominantly elderly male population
- Rare or no association with malignancy or other connective tissue diseases
- Creatine kinase normal or only minimally elevated (usually <5-6 times normal)</li>
- Mixed myopathic and neuropathic electromyographic features
- Resistance to corticosteroids and immunosuppressive drugs

### Treatment



- Corticosteroids
- Immunosuppresive agents