A 77-year-old woman was admitted with 1 month of progressive generalized weakness, camptocormia, dysarthria, dysphagia, and transient ectropion (figure 1). These symptoms and signs worsened after exercise. Repetitive nerve stimulation showed a decremental response (−32% for the nasalis and −54% for the deltoid), and serum acetylcholine receptor antibodies were positive, leading to the diagnosis of myasthenia gravis. Subcutaneous injection of 0.25 mg neostigmine improved signs consistently and ectropion disappeared (figure 2). This response was confirmed 1 month later after treatment with 300 mg pyridostigmine daily. Ectropion can be a sign of facial weakness in myasthenia gravis.1

**REFERENCE**

Teaching NeuroImages: Reversible ectropion in myasthenia gravis
G. Solé, F. Perez and X. Ferrer
Neurology 2009;73:e83
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3181bd1355

This information is current as of October 19, 2009

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/73/16/e83.full

References
This article cites 1 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/73/16/e83.full#ref-list-1

Citations
This article has been cited by 1 HighWire-hosted articles:
http://n.neurology.org/content/73/16/e83.full##otherarticles

Subspecialty Collections
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
Clinical neurology examination
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/clinical_neurology_examination
Eyelids
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/eyelids
Myasthenia
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/myasthenia

Permissions & Licensing
Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions

Reprints
Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise