

## NUR-641 E Week 7 Discussion

### Topic 7 DQ 1

Aug 29-31, 2024

Choose a medical condition from the neurological, musculoskeletal, or integumentary system and explain the pathophysiological changes that may occur. What patient education would need to be included relating to this disorder? Make sure that you select a different medical condition than your peers. Include the name of the medical condition (bolded) above your answer so that the medical condition can easily be identified. Cite your references in APA style.

#### **Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathy “myositis”**

“Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIMs) constitute a heterogeneous group of systemic autoimmune disorders that cause inflammation of skeletal muscles. Inflammation often results in muscle weakness, and may involve skin, joints, lungs, and heart” (“Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies,” 2024). There are different types of myositis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, inclusion body myositis (IBM), and sporadic inclusion body myositis (sIBM), antisynthetase syndrome (ASyS), necrotizing autoimmune myopathy (NAM) or immune-mediated necrotizing myopathy (IMNM) (“Myositis,” 2023).

#### **Pathophysiological Changes**

When patients are evaluated, they typically reveal muscle weakness with manual manipulation of the proximal limbs (Banasik, 2022). “Facial and ocular muscle weakness seldom occurs, distinguishing myositis from myasthenia gravis, although esophageal dysmotility can be seen” (Banasik, 2022). Presentation of muscle weakness can be subacute or chronic. In severe cases of idiopathic inflammatory myopathy, it can lead to generalized weakness, dysphagia, respiratory failure, and cardiac involvement (“Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies,” 2024). Diagnosis is typically made after reviewing history and physical, laboratory workup, myositis-associated autoantibodies, electromyography, magnetic resonance imaging and biopsy of muscles (“Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies,” 2024).

#### **Patient Education**

There is no cure for myositis, only symptom management. This includes not only medications but also physical therapy. Flare ups can happen and are displayed differently depending on the types of myositis that patients have. If myositis goes untreated, permanent muscle loss and damage to organs can occur (“Myositis,” 2023). 15%-20% of patients with diagnosed myositis have cancer, so screening patients for cancers should occur when a patient is diagnosed with myositis (“Myositis,” 2023).

#### References