

# Muscular dystrophy and its diagnosis and treatment

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## DESCRIPTION

The Muscular Dystrophies (MD), a set of received genetic conditions that moderately cause the muscles to weaken, leads to a growing level of disability. MD is a progressive condition, which means it gets bad over time. It often begins by affecting a particular set of muscles, before influencing the muscles more widely. Some types of MD finally influence the heart or the muscles used for breathing, at which point the state converts life-threatening. There's no cure for MD, but treatment can help to control many of the symptoms.

## Causes

MD is affected by changes in the genes responsible for the structure and functioning of a person's muscles. The mutations affect changes in the muscle fibers that obstruct with the muscles' capacity to function. Over time, this affects increasing disability. The mutations are often influenced from a person's parents. If you have a family history of MD, your GP may mention you for genetic testing and counseling to evaluate your danger of emerging the condition or having a kid with MD and to discuss the options accessible to you.

## Types

There are many dissimilar kinds of MD, each with somewhat different signs. Not all types because severe disability and many don't affect life expectancy. Some of the more common kinds of MD contain: Duchenne MD one of the most common and severe forms, it usually affects boys in early childhood; people with the condition will commonly only live into their 20s or 30s, myotonic dystrophy a type of MD that can grow at any age; life expectancy isn't always caused, but people with a severe form of myotonic dystrophy may have shortened lives, facioscapulohumeral MD a kind of MD that can grow in childhood or adulthood; it progresses slowly and isn't commonly life-threatening, Becker MD closely associated to Duchenne MD,

but it develops later in childhood and is less severe; life expectancy isn't commonly caused as much, limb-girdle MD a group of conditions that commonly grow in late childhood or early adulthood; some variations can progress quickly and be life-threatening, whereas others grow slowly, oculopharyngeal MD a type of MD that doesn't usually grow until a person is between 50 and 60 years old, and doesn't tend to cause life expectancy, Emery-Dreifuss MD a kind of MD that grows in childhood or early adulthood; most people with this condition will live until at least mid-age.

## Diagnosis

Many different procedures can be used to diagnose the many kinds of MD. The age at which the condition is identified will vary depending on when indications first start to appear. Diagnosis will involve some or all of the following stages: investigating any indications, debating any family history of MD, physical examination, blood tests, electrical tests on the nerves and muscles, a muscle biopsy.

## Treatment

There's no treatment for MD, but a series of cures can help with the physical disabilities and problems that may grow. These can include: mobility assistance including workout, physiotherapy and physical aids, support groups to deal with the practical and emotional impact of MD, operation to correct postural deformities, such as scoliosis, drug such as steroids to improve muscle strength, or ACE inhibitors and beta blockers to treat heart difficulties

This new study is looking into ways of repairing the genetic mutations and injured muscles related to MD. MD can cause you emotionally, as well as physically. Support groups and associations may help you understand and come to terms with your condition. They can also afford valuable advice and support for those who care for people with MD. There are several national charities that offer support for people caused by MD.

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