

Make itself like hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and the

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Make sure to get checked regularly for muscular diseases! The first symptom of having one could be sudden death. It's common for muscular diseases, like cardiomyopathy and myasthenia gravis, to have no symptoms when the disease first starts in the body until the disease worsens. In ALS, it causes the brain and spinal cord motor neurons to die out. Additionally, diseases like Myotonia Congenita and Muscular Dystrophy have multiple forms of the same disease. Yes, it is true.

If the body contracts cardiomyopathy, the heart might fail before any symptoms show. Although it can occur at any age, cardiomyopathy affects mainly young people. Many things can cause this, including pregnancy, toxins, eating disorders, and much more.

Furthermore, cardiomyopathy has different forms of itself like hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and the most common form, congestive cardiomyopathy. The walls of the heart will thicken unusually with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. If the walls thicken too much, the flow of blood is blocked and the heart can get leaky when the walls of the heart push on the heart valve. The heart already won't get much blood because the thick walls doesn't let the heart stretch as needed. This happens because growth is abnormal in the heart muscle cells. In an attempt to work normally, the heart stretches more than it should which causes forceful contractions and leads to the heart weakening. Then, to pump blood at the body's need, it is forced to work harder and faster. Vein, leg, and lung blood gets backed up after the heart cannot keep up with working harder.

This is what causes congestive cardiomyopathy. People who already have a damaged heart could also get congestive cardiomyopathy. The disease develops gradually, and many people don't experience symptoms with early congestive cardiomyopathy. This disease causes lung tissue to get congested with fluid. And it can cause chest or abdominal pains, extreme tiredness, dizziness, and/or swelling of the legs and/or ankles. All of these symptoms are of advanced congestive cardiomyopathy that occur in only some people.

It is sadly common for this disease to end with sudden cardiac death. All because there were little to no symptoms like in myasthenia gravis.

Myasthenia gravis is when tissue destruction is caused by the autoimmune disease. This makes the body attack and hurt the body's own healthy cells. If the muscles affected are relaxed enough, no symptoms will occur. If there are any first symptoms, it's usually eye muscle weakness (especially when not looking straight ahead), difficulting in raising eyelids, and/or difficulting in chewing and swallowing.

Labour induced activities make symptoms worse. Genes, infections, and abnormal immune system development are possible factors to the disease. Weakness in muscle happens because of inability to receive acetylcholine. The weakness can worsen in the heat, with an infection, and/or stress.

Myasthenia gravis mainly affects women between ages twenty and forty, but any age and/or sex can be afflicted. It also affects the ability to move, walk, speak clearly, swallow, breathing, and/or any of the voluntary muscles. This is similar to ALS affecting the voluntary muscles as well.

ALS is a fatal progressive disease to the motor neurons in the brain and spinal cord. This lead to the voluntary muscles inability to function properly. It also affects the nervous system by breaking down tissue. Symptoms include spasms, unusual reflexes, twitching, more pronounced weakness on one side than the other, and/or muscle bulkiness loss. Over time, patients lose the movement of any voluntary muscles in the body. It normally affects men between ages forty and seventy. ALS is sadly fatal for fifty percent within three years, and eighty percent within five years.

In comparison, Myotonia Congenita only happens in the skeletal muscles, not all voluntary muscles. Myotonia Congenita is a multi-form skeletal muscle disease. The main two forms of this disease are Thomsen Disease and Becker Type. This disease, like most muscular diseases, is mostly genetic but could be spontaneous. One of the symptoms of the disease is relaxation of muscle(s) after contraction is difficult. Other symptoms include stiffness, crampings, and amplification of muscles. This can cause an appearance of a bulkier body. After holding something for a long time it is difficult to release grip, and some are unable to move if put under pressure or stress.

Symptoms and severity are different between Thomsen Disease and Becker Type. In Thomsen Disease, between the ages of two and three, the first signs of Thomsen Disease will occur. Thomsen Disease averagely affects women worse than men. Symptoms can vary between families, and it can include muscles in the face, trunk, eyes spasm, which can cause double vision or crossed eyes. Chewing, swallowing, and/or speaking after a long time of silence is challenging. During menstrual cycle or pregnancy, women say

symptoms are more severe, also in colder weather. Hand, leg, tongue, and eyelid muscles are altered in Thomsen Disease. In Becker Type, between ages 4 and 18, symptoms can appear.

These symptoms are harsher than Thomsen Disease. As you age, muscle stiffness worsens. From the legs up is how it progresses. Arms, face, throat, and trunk are most commonly affected. Weakness and pain in muscles is average. Although, there is no aggravation in symptoms when it's cold, unlike the Thomsen Disease. Muscular Dystrophy is also a disease with multiple forms. Muscular Dystrophy is a disease that has many different forms like Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Becker Muscular Dystrophy, Myotonic Muscular Dystrophy, and so much more.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy is the most common type. This form only affects boys and many don't survive beyond teens or early adulthood due to a weak heart and/or lungs. Symptoms start between ages of two and six. This includes difficulty moving, due to fat replacing muscle the calf muscles may seem bigger, walking on toes, shoulders are pushed back, and/or inability to lift arms from weak shoulders. The weakness of lungs causes the incapability to cough which is the leading cause of death in boys or men with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Becker Muscular Dystrophy is similar to Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy as it only affects boys, causes fat to replace muscle, breathing issues, and walking on toes. However, Becker Muscular Dystrophy has its own uniqueness.

These individual symptoms include waddling, falling frequently, and/or issues getting up. Surpassing all of this, many people who has it live normal active lives, but some get cardiomyopathy from a weak heart, or have terrible breathing problems and die. Myotonic Muscular Dystrophy, or more commonly known as Steinert's disease is unlike Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and Becker Muscular Dystrophy. This cause symptoms such as involuntarily clenched jaw or hand, difficulting in letting things go, inability to relax eye muscles after sneezing, cramps, birthing difficulties, food getting stuck in throat, feet flopping down, tripping, just falling, and/or eyelids droop. Steinert's disease can cause heart problems, muscle weakness first in face, neck, feet, and hands, long and thin appearance, difficulty breathing, swallowing, speaking, and hearing, and a type of diabetes, cataracts, or cloudy eyes. It is much more devastating as the muscles can't relax and are weakened, as seen in many other kinds of muscular disease.

This is why you should get checked for muscular disease. Cardiomyopathy causes veins and other things to get backed up, it also causes heart failure with no warning. Myasthenia gravis makes the body attack its own healthy cells. ALS slowly kills the motor neurons, and is fatal for eighty-percent.

Myotonia Congenita and Muscular Dystrophy makes the limbs give out gradually. Overall, muscular diseases need more attention.