Chronic Bilateral Ophthalmoplegia

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- Muller Muscle-Conjunctival Resection With Tarsectomy in Chronic Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia
- Ophthalmoplegia as a Rare Initial Presentation of Cryptococcal Meningitis: A Case Report and Literature Review
- Chronic Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia: A Case Report
- Ptosis in human immunodeficiency virus-infected patients under long-term antiretroviral treatment
- Traumatic bilateral internuclear ophthalmoplegia with plus syndrome
- Pearls & Oy-sters: INO Plus From Downward Herniation-A Cautionary Tale Regarding Neuro-Ophthalmologic Signatures of Brainstem Compression
- Oculomasticatory rhythmic movements, insomnia and stroke-like episodes in a patient with POLG mutation

Chronic Bilateral Ophthalmoplegia is a condition characterized by progressive weakness or paralysis of the eye muscles, leading to limited eye movement. Ganglioside GM1 antibodies are associated with certain neurological disorders, including Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and Miller-Fisher syndrome, both of which can have ophthalmoplegia as a symptom.

Immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies are part of the immune system and can sometimes target the body's tissues, leading to autoimmune disorders. In the context of CBO and ganglioside GM1 antibodies, it suggests an autoimmune mechanism contributing to eye muscle weakness.

Here's a breakdown:

Ganglioside GM1: Gangliosides are a type of glycosphingolipid found in the nervous system. GM1 is a specific subtype. Antibodies against GM1 have been implicated in certain autoimmune neuropathies, including those affecting the peripheral nerves.

Immunoglobulin G (IgG): IgG is a type of antibody that plays a crucial role in the immune system's response. In some autoimmune disorders, the immune system produces antibodies (such as IgG) that mistakenly attack the body's tissues.

Chronic Bilateral Ophthalmoplegia (CBO): This refers to a long-term condition where there is weakness or paralysis of the muscles responsible for eye movement in both eyes.

The presence of GM1 antibodies in the context of CBO may suggest an autoimmune-mediated neuropathy affecting the nerves that control eye movement. However, it's important to note that CBO is a complex condition, and various factors can contribute to its development.

Cheung J, Alryalat SA, Al Deyabat O, Lee AG. Ganglioside (GM1) Immunoglobulin G Antibody Chronic Bilateral Ophthalmoplegia. J Neuroophthalmol. 2024 Feb 14. doi: 10.1097/WNO.0000000000002111. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38354054.