

Evaluating the need for targeted treatments in gMG

Targeted treatments may be an option to help patients with generalized myasthenia gravis (gMG) reach their treatment goals.¹⁻³



Inspired by **patients.**
Driven by **science.**

Probing questions may uncover unmet needs

Your patients may say they are satisfied with their current treatment, but asking the following questions may help reveal unmet treatment goals.



Lasting Symptoms

Are your patient's symptoms persistent despite current treatment?



Quality of Life

Is your patient still experiencing a significant impact on their daily life?



Previous Treatments

Has your patient gone through multiple treatments without adequate improvement?

Even on conventional treatments, your patients living with gMG may still experience moderate-to-severe symptoms^{1,2*}

UP TO **50%**

of gMG patients experience moderate-to-severe symptoms that limit their activities of daily living despite treatment with conventional therapies^{1,3-5}

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In a survey of 456 patients with MG, including 367 patients with gMG, **patients still averaged 5 symptoms** despite being on treatment for 43 months (n=367)^{5†}

17%

of patients with gMG were hospitalized at least once over the course of a year (n=311)⁶

Limitations of some conventional treatments may include^{3,4,7}

- Slow therapeutic onset
- Inadequate symptom control
- Unmet need for patients with anti-MuSK Ab+ gMG

*Based on a US-based analysis of 1140 registrants of the Myasthenia Gravis Patient Registry (MGR), at least 18 years of age with self-reported MG from July 1, 2013, to June 30, 2017.

†Data are sourced from the Adelphi Real World Disease Specific Programmes™, a validated point-in-time survey of MG-treating physicians in the US and their patients between March and July 2020. At the time of survey completion, 80.8% (n=367) of patients had gMG (MGFA Class II-V).⁶

Measuring gMG symptoms

The Myasthenia Gravis Activities of Daily Living (MG-ADL) scale is used to measure gMG symptoms.⁸

It assesses the impact of gMG on daily activities on a scale from 0 to 24. Lower scores mean less impairment in the patient.⁸



Minimal Symptom Expression (MSE)

MSE is defined as an MG-ADL score of **0 or 1** and is a useful tool to measure treatment effectiveness.⁸



In recent years MSE has become a treatment goal for patients with gMG.¹⁰

Targeted therapies as a treatment option

Targeted treatments represent an advancement in gMG treatment, giving more options.^{6,11}



Targeted treatments are also now being used as a standard of care across various autoimmune diseases.¹²

FcRn- and C5-targeted therapies are currently being used for the treatment of gMG.

Potential benefits of targeted treatments include^{3,7,13}:



Rapid symptom improvement



Personalized treatment management



Flexible administration

MuSK Ab+=muscle-specific tyrosine kinase antibody positive;
FcRn=neonatal fragment crystallizable receptor;
C5=complement component 5.

UCB is committed to
providing a unique portfolio
of targeted treatments
for patients with gMG.

To learn more, visit
[UCBforGMG.com/HCP](https://www.ucbforGMG.com/HCP)

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