Nemaline myopathy

Nemaline myopathy is a disorder that primarily affects skeletal muscles, which are muscles that the body uses for movement. People with nemaline myopathy have muscle weakness (myopathy) throughout the body, but it is typically most severe in the muscles of the face; neck; trunk; and other muscles close to the center of the body (proximal muscles), such as those of the upper arms and legs. This weakness can worsen over time. Affected individuals may have feeding and swallowing difficulties, foot deformities, abnormal curvature of the spine (scoliosis), and joint deformities (contractures). Most people with nemaline myopathy are able to walk, although some affected children may begin walking later than usual. As the condition progresses, some people may require wheelchair assistance. In severe cases, the muscles used for breathing are affected and life-threatening breathing difficulties can occur.

Nemaline myopathy is divided into six types. In order of decreasing severity, the types are: severe congenital, Amish, intermediate congenital, typical congenital, childhood-onset, and adult-onset. The types are distinguished by the age when symptoms first appear and the severity of symptoms; however, there is overlap among the various types. The severe congenital type is the most life-threatening. Most individuals with this type do not survive past early childhood due to respiratory failure. The Amish type solely affects the Old Order Amish population of Pennsylvania and is typically fatal in early childhood. The most common type of nemaline myopathy is the typical congenital type, which is characterized by muscle weakness and feeding problems beginning in infancy. Most of these individuals do not have severe breathing problems and can walk unassisted. People with the childhood-onset type usually develop muscle weakness in adolescence. The adult-onset type is the mildest of all the various types. People with this type usually develop muscle weakness between ages 20 and 50.

Frequency

Nemaline myopathy has an estimated incidence of 1 in 50,000 individuals.

Genetic Changes

Mutations in one of many genes can cause nemaline myopathy. These genes provide instructions for producing proteins that play important roles in skeletal muscles. Within skeletal muscle cells, these proteins are found in structures called sarcomeres. Sarcomeres are necessary for muscles to tense (contract). Many of the proteins associated with nemaline myopathy interact within the sarcomere to facilitate muscle contraction. When the skeletal muscle cells of people with nemaline myopathy are stained and viewed under a microscope, these cells usually appear abnormal. These abnormal muscle cells contain rod-like structures called nemaline bodies.
Most cases of nemaline myopathy with a known genetic cause result from mutations in one of two genes, \textit{NEB} or \textit{ACTA1}. \textit{NEB} gene mutations account for about 50 percent of all cases of nemaline myopathy and \textit{ACTA1} gene mutations account for 15 to 25 percent of all cases. When nemaline myopathy is caused by \textit{NEB} gene mutations, signs and symptoms are typically present at birth or beginning in early childhood. When nemaline myopathy is caused by \textit{ACTA1} gene mutations, the condition's severity and age of onset vary widely. Mutations in the other genes associated with nemaline myopathy each account for only a small percentage of cases.

Mutations in any of the genes associated with nemaline myopathy lead to disorganization of the proteins found in the sarcomeres of skeletal muscles. The disorganized proteins cannot interact normally, which disrupts muscle contraction. Inefficient muscle contraction leads to muscle weakness and the other features of nemaline myopathy.

Some individuals with nemaline myopathy do not have an identified mutation. The genetic cause of the disorder is unknown in these individuals.

\textbf{Inheritance Pattern}

Nemaline myopathy is usually inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Less often, this condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. Most cases result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family.

\textbf{Other Names for This Condition}

- myopathies, nemaline
- myopathy, nemaline
- nemaline body disease
- nemaline rod disease
- rod body disease
- rod-body myopathy
- rod myopathy
Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 1
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 2
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 3
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 4
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 5
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 6
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 7
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 8
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 9
- Genetic Testing Registry: Nemaline myopathy 10

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Nemaline Myopathy
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1288

General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests
  https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html
- Drug Therapy
  https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html
- Genetic Counseling
  https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html
• Palliative Care
https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html

• Surgery and Rehabilitation
https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html

Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus
• Health Topic: Muscle Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/muscledisorders.html

• Health Topic: Respiratory Failure
  https://medlineplus.gov/respiratoryfailure.html

• Health Topic: Scoliosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/scoliosis.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Nemaline myopathy
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/12033/nemaline-myopathy

Additional NIH Resources
• National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: Congenital Myopathy Information Page
  https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Congenital-Myopathy-Information-Page

Educational Resources
• Boston Children’s Hospital: Beggs Laboratory

• Disease InfoSearch: Nemaline myopathy
  http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Nemaline+myopathy/9785

• Disease InfoSearch: Nemaline myopathy 1
  http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Nemaline+myopathy+1/5123

• MalaCards: nemaline myopathy
  http://www.malacards.org/card/nemaline_myopathy

• Muscular Dystrophy Canada

• Orphanet: Adult-onset nemaline myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=171442
• Orphanet: Amish nemaline myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=98902
• Orphanet: Childhood-onset nemaline myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=171439
• Orphanet: Intermediate nemaline myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=171433
• Orphanet: Nemaline myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=607
• Orphanet: OBSOLETE: Acquired rod-body myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=207009
• Orphanet: Severe congenital nemaline myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=171430
• Orphanet: Typical nemaline myopathy
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=171436
• The Swedish Information Centre for Rare Diseases
  http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/rarediseases/nemalinemyopathy
• Washington University, St. Louis: Neuromuscular Disease Center
  https://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/syncm.html#rod

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
• Muscular Dystrophy Association
  https://www.mda.org/disease/congenital-myopathies/types/nemaline-myopathy
• Muscular Dystrophy UK
  http://www.musculardystrophyuk.org/
• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/nemaline-myopathy/

GeneReviews
• Nemaline Myopathy
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1288

ClinicalTrials.gov
• ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22nemaline+myopathy%22+OR+%22Myopathies%22+Nemaline%22
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Myopathies,+Nemaline%5BMAJR %5D%29+AND+%28nemaline+myopathy%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla %5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

OMIM

- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 1
  http://omim.org/entry/609284
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 2
  http://omim.org/entry/256030
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 3
  http://omim.org/entry/161800
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 4
  http://omim.org/entry/609285
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 5
  http://omim.org/entry/605355
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 6
  http://omim.org/entry/609273
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 7
  http://omim.org/entry/610687
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 8
  http://omim.org/entry/615348
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 9
  http://omim.org/entry/615731
- NEMALINE MYOPATHY 10
  http://omim.org/entry/616165

MedGen

- Nemaline myopathy
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16917880

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17187373

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19944167
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2856782/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23995272

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11558787

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22172418

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24788569

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:  

Reviewed: December 2015  
Published: May 15, 2018

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications  
U.S. National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health  
Department of Health & Human Services