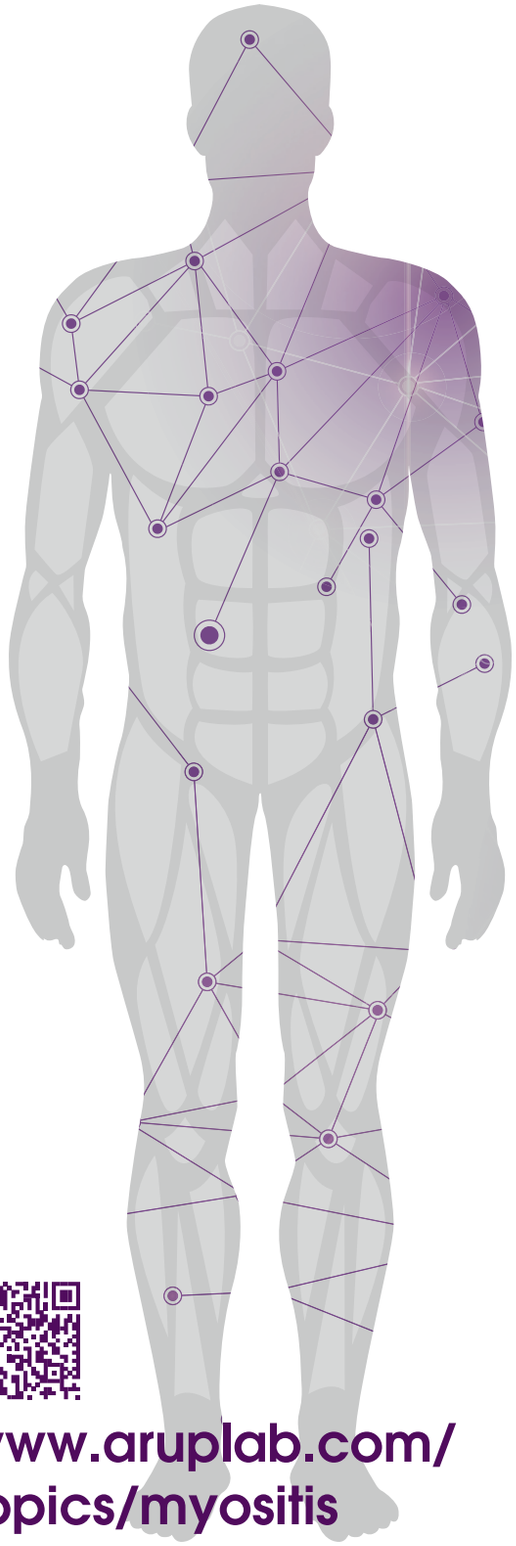


www.aruplab.com/topics/myositis

Reference

1. ARUP Consult: Inflammatory Myopathies. https://arupconsult.com/content/inflammatory-myopathies?tab=tab_item-6&_ga=2.51492713.1737189926.1525790725-1598986366.1502813312 (accessed on May 10, 2018)

ARUP LABORATORIES

www.aruplab.com

ARUP LABORATORIES
500 Chipeta Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1221
Phone: (800) 522-2787
Fax: (801) 583-2712

keyword: LIPOFIT

A nonprofit enterprise of the University of Utah and its Department of Pathology

© 2018 ARUP Laboratories

BD-CS-066, Rev 0, May 2018

Inflammatory Myopathies

testing at ARUP Laboratories

ARUP LABORATORIES

Myositis may be idiopathic or caused by conditions such as microbial infections, drugs, or injury leading to inflammation and damage in the muscles.

Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIM) are a rare and heterogeneous group of autoimmune diseases characterized by acute, subacute, or chronic muscle weakness. IIM may broadly be categorized into dermatomyositis (DM), polymyositis (PM), inclusion body myositis (IBM), necrotizing autoimmune myopathy (NAM), and overlap syndromes.

Frequency

Myositis is listed as a rare disease by the Office of Rare Diseases (ORD) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This means that myositis, or a subtype of myositis, affects less than 200,000 people in the U.S. population. Polymyositis and dermatomyositis are about twice as common in women and inclusion body myositis is more common in men.

Disease Presentation

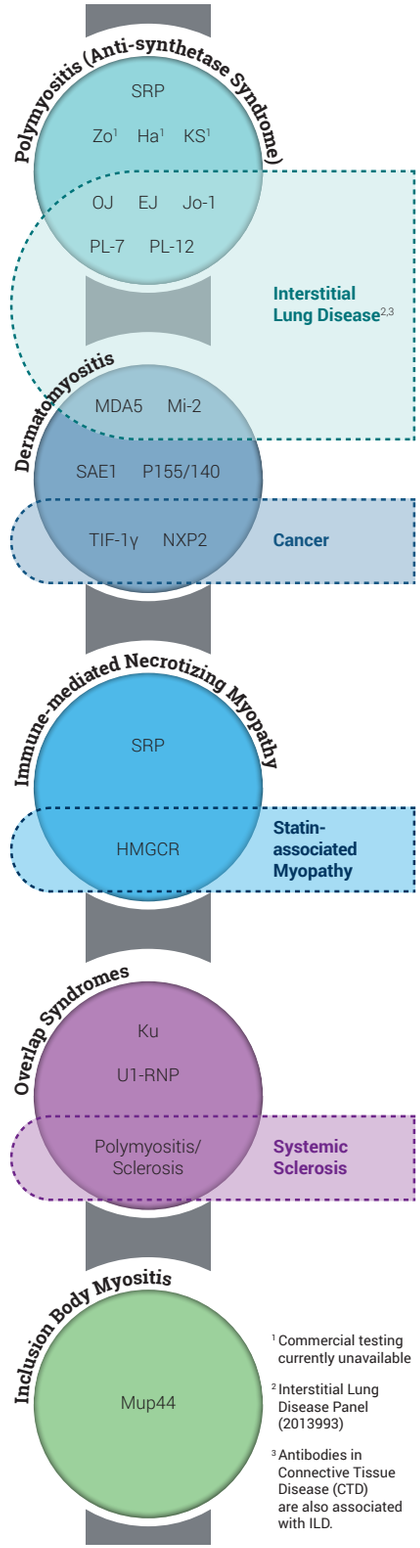
In general, patients with myositis may present with one or more of these symptoms at disease onset:

- Difficulty standing up from a seated position
- Difficulty lifting the arms
- Fatigue after standing or walking a long time
- Trouble swallowing or breathing
- Muscle pain that does not subside within a few weeks
- A red or purple colored rash on the eyelids, elbows, knees and knuckles

Laboratory Testing at ARUP

The presence of specific autoantibodies may have some relevance in stratifying patients based on risk for certain organ involvement, as well as predicting cancer or response to treatment. In this regard, if present, autoantibodies may be useful in long-term management of patients with myositis.

test name and code
Myositis Extended Panel (2013961) **Antibodies tested:** Mi-2, PL-7, PL12, P155/140, EJ, Ku, OJ, PM/Scl, SRP, U2RNP, U1RNP, Ro52, Ro60, Jo-1, U3 Fib, SAE1, NXP2, MDA5, TIF1-gamma
Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis Panel (2013992) **Antibodies tested:** PL-7, PL12, EJ, OJ, SRP, Jo-1, Mi-2, P155/140, SAE1, MDA5, NXP2, TIF1-gamma
Polymyositis Panel (2013990) **Antibodies tested:** PL-7, PL12, EJ, OJ, SRP, Jo-1
Dermatomyositis Panel (2013991) **Antibodies tested:** Mi-2, P155/140, SAE1, MDA5, NXP2, TIF1-gamma
Interstitial Lung Disease Panel (2013993) **Antibodies tested:** Ro52, Ro60, Jo-1, PL-7, PL12, EJ, Ku, SRP, OJ, PM/Scl-100, MDA5, CCP, Scl-70, RA, ANA, NXP-2



[1] Commercial testing currently unavailable

[2] Interstitial Lung Disease Panel (2013993)

[3] Antibodies in Connective Tissue Disease (CTD) are also associated with ILD.