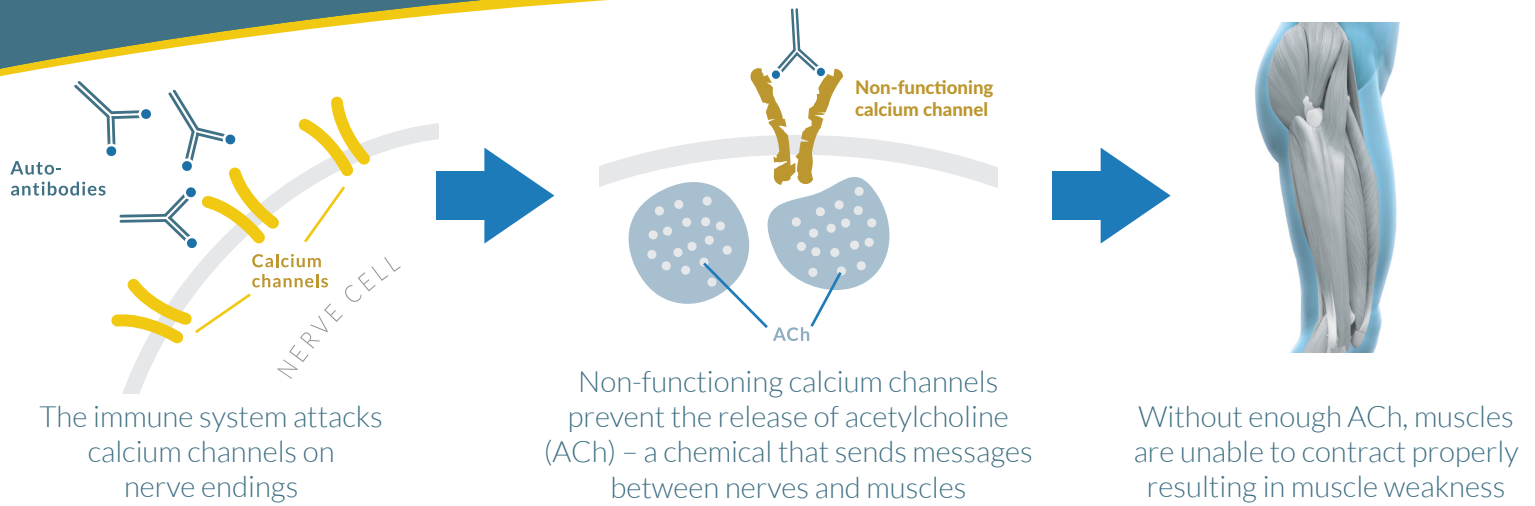


Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)

is a rare autoimmune disorder that causes progressive, debilitating muscle weakness, particularly in the legs.¹



LEMS is caused by an immune system attack at the neuromuscular junction – the connection between nerve and muscle cells²

Who gets LEMS?

LEMS is rare...

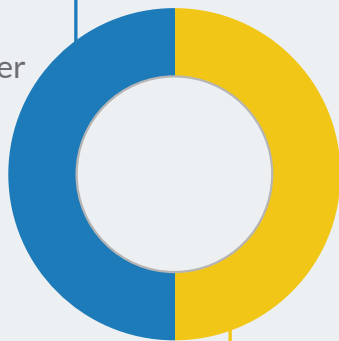
About **3,000** people in the U.S. have LEMS³

There are **two** types LEMS:

Autoimmune

50%

- Unknown cause
- Usually 40 years or older
- Can occur at any age



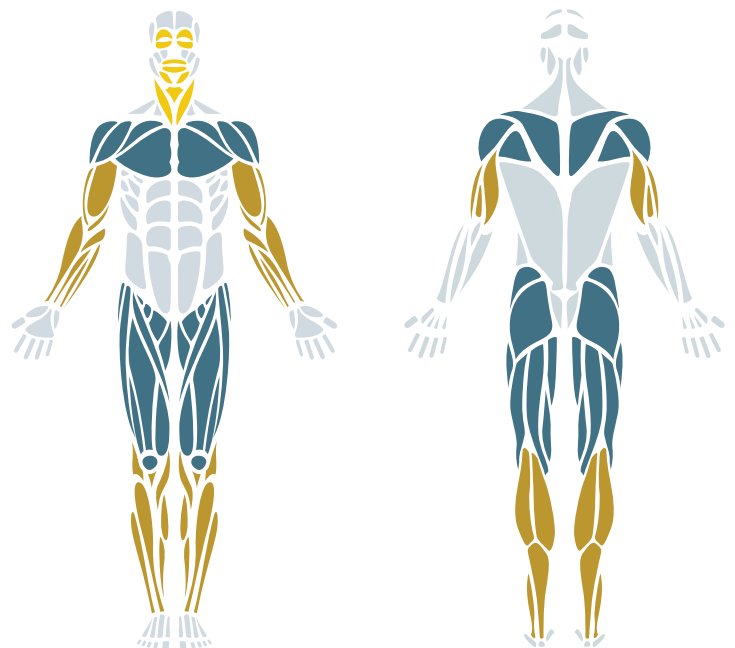
Paraneoplastic

50%

- Linked to cancer, usually small-cell lung cancer
- Typically have a history of smoking
- Generally 50 years or older

LEMS Symptoms^{1,4}

Progressive muscle weakness is the main symptom and most commonly affects the legs and hips.



■ Most affected ■ Sometimes affected ■ Least affected

Other symptoms include:

- Constipation
- Difficulty swallowing
- Dry mouth
- Fatigue
- Impotence
- Slurred speech
- Tingling sensations
- Trouble with vision
- Weakness in the eye and neck muscles

Living with LEMS⁴

LEMS impacts the ability to do simple, everyday activities:



People with LEMS say it feels like ...

“having a lead apron on”
“walking through water”
“being glued to a chair”

Diagnosis¹

LEMS is diagnosed through:

- A physical exam, including evaluation of reflexes
- Bloodwork to test for certain antibodies
- Electrodiagnostic tests to assess the health of muscles and the nerve cells that control them

LEMS may be misdiagnosed. It can be mistaken for other diseases such as fibromyalgia, lupus, myasthenia gravis (MG), and multiple sclerosis.^{1,4}

It is also important for people with LEMS to get tested for cancer.

References

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3. Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. Orphanet. https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=GB&Expert=43393. November, 2013. Accessed February 19, 2019.
4. Harms L, Sieb JP, Williams AE, et al. Long-term disease history, clinical symptoms, health status, and healthcare utilization in patients suffering from Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome: results of a patient interview survey in Germany. *J Med Econ.* 2012;15(3):521-530.