



PERSPECTIVE



A Brief Note on Muscle Biopsy

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Description

Muscular biopsy is a diagnostic method for illnesses involving muscle tissue. Your doctor will take tissue and cells from a certain muscle and examine them under a microscope. Only a little amount of tissue from the specified muscle will be removed by your provider. Your biopsy muscle is determined by the location of your symptoms, which may include pain or weakening. The biceps (upper arm muscle), deltoid (shoulder muscle), and quadriceps (leg muscle) are the most commonly sampled muscles (thigh muscle).

A muscle biopsy may be required to check for abnormalities in your musculoskeletal system. Muscle weakness or pain can be caused by a variety of diseases. Problems with your neural system, connective tissue, circulatory system, or musculoskeletal system may be the cause of these symptoms. The source of the disease is determined through a muscle biopsy. This ensures that the patient receives the finest treatment possible. A muscle biopsy may be used by your doctor to diagnose neuromuscular disorders, muscle infections, and other abnormalities in your muscle tissue.

Muscle biopsy can be used to diagnose the following conditions:

Muscular Dystrophy (MD)

Muscular dystrophy is a disease that affects the skeletal muscles as well as other organ systems. When muscles break down, fatty deposits gradually replace them. Muscular dystrophy comes in a variety of forms.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD): Duchenne muscular dystrophy is a muscular dystrophy that affects boys (DMD). Muscular dystrophy is its most frequent form. Males are frequently the only ones who are affected with DMD.

Becker muscular dystrophy: Becker muscular dystro-

phy is a type of muscular dystrophy. Symptoms are similar to those of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD), except they are usually milder and appear later in life.

Trichinosis: An infection brought on by a parasite found in raw meat. Muscle discomfort is one of the possible symptoms.

Toxoplasmosis: Infection induced by a parasite that invades tissue and causes harm to the central nervous system, particularly in babies.

Myasthenia Gravis (MG): Myasthenia gravis is a kind of myasthenia. In this complicated autoimmune disease, antibodies damage neuromuscular synapses. This disrupts the nerves that communicate with the muscles. MG affects your body's voluntary muscles, including your eyes, mouth, throat, and limbs.

Polymyositis: A skeletal muscle illness that lasts a long time.

Dermatomyositis: A collagen condition that causes inflammation in the skin, muscles, and subcutaneous tissue, leading to muscle weakness.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS): Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is a kind of amyotrophic laterals. ALS, often known as Lou Gehrig disease, is a neurodegenerative disease that destroys the nerves that control voluntary muscle movement, eventually paralyzing the patient.

Friedreich's ataxia: A balance and coordination problem caused by an inherited genetic disease. A muscle biopsy may be recommended for other reasons by your healthcare professional. Complications can occur with any surgical operation.

- Bruising and pain at the biopsy site are two possible consequences.
- Bleeding from the biopsy site for an extended period of time

- Bacterial infection at the biopsy site

Depending on your medical condition, there may be additional dangers. Make sure to discuss any concerns you have with your healthcare provider prior to the treatment. It's critical to keep the biopsy area clean and dry until you go home. Bathing instructions will be given to you by your healthcare practitioner. If you have stitches, they will be removed during a follow-up office visit by your doctor. If you keep the adhesive strips dry, they should fall off on their own after a few days. After your muscle biopsy, the biopsy site may be uncomfortable or sore for 2 to 3 days. Aspirin and other pain relievers can raise your risk of bleeding.

If you experience a fever, redness, edoema, bleeding, or any discharge from the biopsy site, tell your doctor.

- Increased discomfort in the area of the biopsy

Unless your healthcare provider advises otherwise, you may resume your normal diet and activities. Your healthcare practitioner may ask you to limit your activities for 24 hours after the procedure and prevent overusing the biopsied muscle. Depending on your specific condition, your physician may offer you additional advice after the surgery.