

Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America (MGFA) clinical classification of MG	
Class (I-V)	Clinical features
Class I	Any ocular muscle weakness. May have weak eye closure. All other muscle strength is normal.
Class II	<i>Mild</i> weakness affecting non-ocular muscles May also have any ocular weakness
IIa	Predominantly affecting limb or axial muscles or both May also have oropharyngeal muscle weakness (less than limb/axial)
	vs
IIb	Predominantly affecting oropharyngeal or respiratory muscles or both May also have limb or axial or both muscle involvement (less or equal to oropharyngeal/respiratory)
Class III	<i>Moderate</i> weakness affecting non-ocular muscles May also have any ocular weakness
IIIa	Predominantly affecting limb or axial muscles or both May also have oropharyngeal muscle weakness (less than limb/axial)
	vs
IIIb	Predominantly affecting oropharyngeal or respiratory muscles or both May also have limb or axial or both muscle involvement (less or equal to oropharyngeal/respiratory)
Class IV	<i>Severe</i> weakness affecting non-ocular muscles May also have any ocular weakness
IVa	Predominantly affecting limb or axial muscles or both May also have oropharyngeal muscle weakness (less than limb/axial)
	vs
IVb*	Predominantly affecting oropharyngeal or respiratory muscles or both May also have limb or axial or both muscle involvement (less or equal to oropharyngeal/respiratory)
Class V	Defined by intubation with or without mechanical ventilation (except when this is employed during routine post-op management)

Note: use of a feeding tube without intubation places a patient in class IVb

Table 3. MGFA Clinical Classification, which divides MG presentations into different classes by clinical features with increasing severity of diseases. The classes may correlate with prognosis or therapy response (adapted from Jaretzski).