

CASE REPORT

Open Access

# Madelung's disease in a non-alcoholic Ethiopian male patient mistaken for obesity: a case report



Yared Zenebe Zewde 

## Abstract

**Background:** Madelung's disease (MD) is a rare disorder of fat storage characterized by the presence of diffuse, symmetrical deposition of subcutaneous fat around the neck, shoulder, arm, trunk and thigh. Although its cause is not fully understood, this benign condition is commonly presented among adult males with Mediterranean origin and history of alcohol abuse. Patients often presents with compression of vital structures, cosmetic disfigurement and associated psychosocial problems and systemic comorbidities. It is often under-recognized by physicians, possibly due to obliviousness of the condition and often misdiagnosed as obesity.

**Case presentation:** We present a 65-year-old non-alcoholic black Ethiopian man, presented with a slowly growing body fat in his trunk and proximal limbs associated by multiple joint and back pain which got worse recently. He denied any history of chronic alcohol use. On examination, huge, bilateral, non-tender, soft, globular masses in his torso, shoulder, arm and thigh with bilateral breast enlargement. On investigation his biochemical profile was normal except hyperuricemia (10.6 mg/dl). Imaging of the cervical and lumbar vertebrae showed excess subcutaneous fat depositions with degenerative disc disease. Biopsy from the mass revealed non-encapsulated lipoma and he was diagnosed with type II MD. We treated his pain with supportive therapy and discharged in stable condition. The patient deferred surgical treatment.

**Conclusions:** Madelung's disease is often reported among white adult males with chronic alcoholism. However, our case reported a black man without the typical risk factor which was misdiagnosed as obesity. Hence, clinicians should be aware of MD and need to consider it in their differential diagnosis when encountered with a patient having progressive centripetal fat deposition with or without a history of alcoholism and systemic comorbidities. As early detection of this disorder helps to avoid diagnostic delays and prevent complications through timely interventions which will in turn improves patient quality of life.

**Keywords:** Madelung's disease, Lipomatosis, Hyperuricemia, Non-alcoholic, Ethiopian

Correspondence: [yared.zenebe@aau.edu.et](mailto:yared.zenebe@aau.edu.et); [yaredzene121@gmail.com](mailto:yaredzene121@gmail.com)  
Department of Neurology, College of Health Sciences, Addis Ababa  
University, P. O. Box: 41690, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



© The Author(s). 2021 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

## Background

Madelung's disease (MD), also known as Launois-Bensaude syndrome, benign multiple symmetrical lipomatosis, and symmetrical adenolipomatosis, is a rare disorder characterized by deposition of non-capsulated fat tissues in typical locations -neck, trunk, and proximal limbs symmetrically. This usually leads to a disfiguring body but huge lipomas around the neck might be fatal from upper airway obstruction and cardiac complications[1].

Although the exact pathogenesis of MD is not clear yet, around 90% of patients with MD had a history of chronic alcohol use. The disease is more common in a middle-aged man of Mediterranean or eastern European descent [2]. Herein, we present a case of 65 years-old Ethiopian male patient, without alcoholism history, presented with a complaint of multiple joint and back pain and progressive fat deposition in his trunk and proximal limb which was misdiagnosed as obesity in the past.

## Case presentation

A 65-year-old right-handed black Ethiopian male referred to the outpatient neurology clinic in Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital with a complaint of diffuse, symmetrical body fat deposition which was started 15 years back as belly fat and slowly grows to involve his anterior chest with bilateral breast enlargement. The mass continued to gradually increase until it attains the current size which now involves his torso, both upper arms and thighs. The mass spares his face and distal limbs. Since the past six months, he experienced deep aching pain in his knees and ankles bilaterally and recently the joint pain got worse with new onset low back pain. For the above complaint he visited a nearby clinic

and his symptoms were attributed to his excess body weight (114 kg) at that time and treated with oral analgesic and advised to control his weight through diet and regular exercise. However, all of his symptoms persisted with worsening of back pain and walking difficulty. Which made him homebound and need another person assistance to stand and walk around the house. Otherwise, he did not have breathing or swallowing difficulty, abdominal pain or distal limb sensory or motor abnormalities. He denied any history of alcohol abuse, tobacco or illicit drug use but occasionally he consumed 1 to 2 beer in social events and holidays. He usually found it difficult to find a cloth that fits him otherwise he was relatively healthy. He lost his truck driving job since the recent worsening of symptoms and become financially dependent on his wife. He was married and a father of three boys. All of his siblings were alive and healthy except his older sister, who was hypertensive. His family history was negative for similar condition.

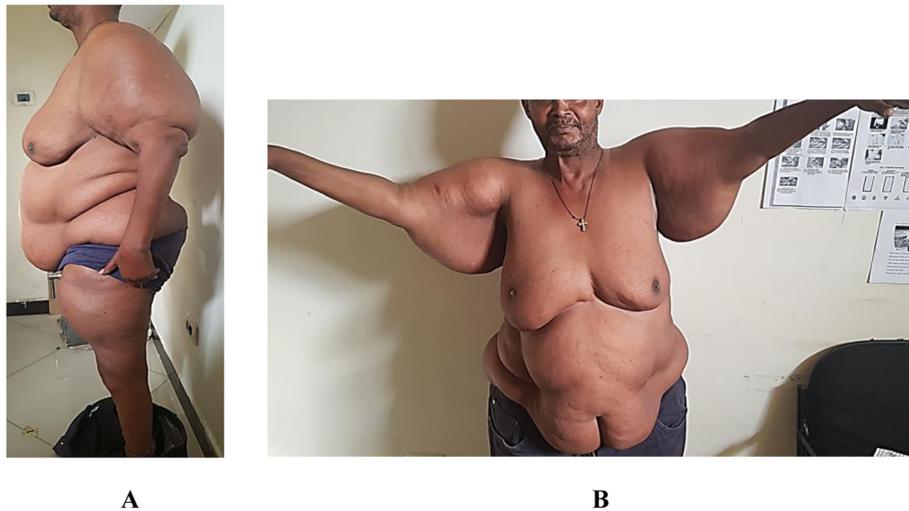
On physical examination, his body mass index was  $39.6 \text{ kg/m}^2$  (weight – 113 kg, height – 1.69 m) otherwise vital signs were normal. There was diffuse bilateral symmetrical, non-tender, soft swelling of his trunk, shoulder, upper arms and thighs with bilateral breast enlargements. [Figure 1(A)]. Also, he had thick and redundant skin folds with huge lipomas in his back torso sparing the neck [Fig. 1(B)], and disproportional enlargement of both arms and thighs as compared to a normal appearing forearm and shine [Fig. 2(A) & (B)]. On neurologic exam, straight leg raise test was difficult to perform because of the central mass. He had mild lumbar vertebrae tenderness. The motor and sensory exams were normal. No joint swelling, tenderness, or crepitation detected. The rest of his examination was non-revealing. Table 1



**A**

**B**

**Fig. 1** **A** Anterior view - Bilateral symmetrical breast enlargement with central fat deposition. **B** Posterior view - thick skin folds with huge fat deposits in posterior neck & back



**Fig. 2** **A** Lateral view- Disproportional fat deposit in proximal arm, thigh and waist region with normal appearing forearm and shin. **B** Anterior view – Huge subcutaneous fat suspended out from an outstretched arm

summarized the baseline laboratory findings where most of the results were in the normal range except hyperuricemia (10.6 mg/dl). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

**Table 1** Summary of the laboratory findings for our MD patient with lab reference value

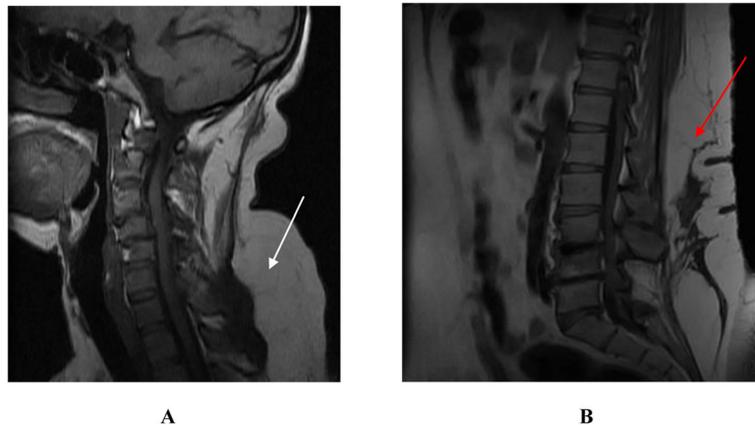
Laboratory test	Result	Normal reference value
<b>Fasting blood sugar</b>	92	<100 mg/dl
<b>Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C%)</b>	4.8	4 - 5.6 %
<b>Lipid panel</b>		
Total cholesterol	139	<200 mg/dl
Triglyceride	121	<150 mg/dl
LDL- Cholesterol	77	<130 mg/dl
HDL- Cholesterol	42	40-60 mg/dl
<b>Liver function test</b>		
Alanine Aminotransferase/ALT	17	0-40 IU/L
Aspartate Aminotransferase/AST	15	0-40 IU/L
Alkaline Phosphatase	206	65-270 IU/L
Total Bilirubin	0.7	0-1.0 mg/dl
Direct Bilirubin	0.15	0-0.2 mg/dl
<b>Thyroid function test</b>		
Free T3	2.32	2.1 – 4.4 pg/ml
Free T4	1.29	0.8 – 2.7 ng/dl
Thyroid stimulating hormone	1.52	0.25 – 5 micU/ml
<b>Renal function test</b>		
Blood urea nitrogen (BUN)	16	15 – 50 mg/dl
Creatin	0.91	0.6-1.2 mg/dl
<b>Uric acid</b>	10.6	3.5 – 7.2 mg/dl
<b>Rheumatoid factor</b>	Negative	
<b>HIV serology</b>	Negative	

of the cervical [Fig. 3(A)] and lumbar [Fig. 3(B)] vertebrae showed diffuse subcutaneous fat deposits in the posterior neck and lower back with multilevel degenerative disc prolapse and osteophytic changes. Biopsy from the mass revealed non-capsulated sheets of mature adipocytes with modest fibrous infiltration which is consistent with the pathologic features of benign lipomatosis.

The patient was diagnosed with type II Madelung's disease and lumbar degenerative disc disease with and hyperuricemia. We started with on parenteral nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (Diclofenac) and physical therapy. A week after starting the supportive therapy his symptoms subsided and discharged home with oral analgesics. Advised on lifestyle and dietary modifications to control the hyperuricemia including abstinence from alcohol, avoiding high glycemic foods and sugary drinks that will limit his total daily calorie intake between 800 and 1000 calories, adherence to low purine diets such as nuts, whole grains, vegetables and fruits rich in vitamin C and engaging in regularly physical activity with at least 30 min of brisk walking for 3–5 days per week. The patient refused surgical treatment. One month in his follow up, he lost 2 kg with good functional recovery but lipomatosis remained unchanged. He was kept on regular follow-up in the endocrine, rheumatology and neurology outpatient clinics.

### Discussion and conclusions

Madelung's disease (MD) was first described by Benjamin Brodie in 1846 in London hospital and subsequently named by Otto Madelung in 1888 [3]. Later in 1898, Launois and Bensaude, characterized the distinct features of the disease and termed benign symmetrical lipomatosis/ Launois-Bensaude syndrome [4].



**Fig. 3** Sagittal T1-Weighted MRI of the cervical (A) and lumbar (B) spine shows huge subcutaneous fat depositions in the posterior neck (white arrow) and the lower back (red arrow) with multilevel degenerative disc disease

MD is a rare disorder with an incidence of 1 in 25,000 and often identified in people of European or Mediterranean descent. The disease is more common among middle-aged white man between the age of 30 and 60 years with a male-to-female ratio of 15:1 to 30:1 [5]. There were very few reports of MD among Asian and African American population possibly due to misdiagnosis as a case of obesity like our patient.

Although the cause of MD is not clear yet but it was hypothesized that alcohol induced dysfunction of beta-adrenergic receptors in adipose tissue of alcoholic patients may promote subcutaneous fat accumulation, while the hereditary form is associated with mitochondrial DNA mutation and abnormal lipogenesis [2, 6].

Based on clinical presentation, there were two types of MD. Type I presents with tumor-like masses around the neck and back, giving the patient a “buffalo hump” and type II MD resulting in “pseudo-athletic appearance” with diffuse fat deposition over the trunk and proximal part of limbs [7]. Our case was diagnosed with type II MD based on the areas involved.

Systemic comorbidities such as epilepsy, diabetes, Cushing’s disease, primary hypothyroidism, macrocytic anemia, peripheral neuropathy, and some malignancies have been associated with MD [8]. Despite extensive workup none of these conditions identified in our patient.

Diagnosis is mainly clinical however, imaging studies (CT, MRI and ultrasonography) can be helpful to assess its extension when surgical excision is planned. Biopsy may help to confirm the diagnosis and exclude its mimickers such as angioliipoma, neurofibroma, lipodystrophy, and liposarcoma [2, 8].

There is no definite treatment for MD but nonsurgical and surgical options were used in the real world with variable success rate. A recent systematic review of 52 published articles on MD treatment showed that 91.5 % of

the patients were treated surgically with lipectomy or liposuction or in combination. Lipectomy was the commonest procedure (89.6 %) preferred for severe cases having multiple mass and airway compression. It has an advantage of better clinical outcome with 5 % recurrence. In contrary, liposuction is a simple, less invasive procedures with better cosmetic outcomes in less severe, diffuse lipomas, however this was canceled out by high recurrence rate [9]. Non-surgical options such as abstinence for those with alcohol history, weight control, and drug therapy with Beta-adrenergic agonists and fibrates can be used [2, 6, 7].

New techniques such as ultrasound-assisted liposuction (UAL) [10], tunneling technique [11] and power assisted liposuction [12] emerging as a safe and effective therapeutic option. Although most cases of Madelung’s disease have benign prognosis, a rare case of malignant transformation was reported in the literature [13], which necessitates early identification.

In conclusion, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of Madelung’s disease reported from Ethiopia and possibly in Africa. Clinicians need to consider MD in their differential diagnosis when encountered with a patient with a slowly growing body fat with a centripetal distribution that can be complicated by metabolic and neurologic conditions. As early diagnosis and timely intervention might prevent serious complications and improves patient quality of life.

#### Abbreviations

CT: Computed tomography; HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus; Kg: Kilogram; MD: Madelung’s disease; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; NSAID: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; UAL: Ultrasound-assisted liposuction

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the patient and the Department of Neurology, College of Health Sciences, Addis Ababa University for their support and collaboration.

**Author's contributions**

YZZ evaluated, diagnosed and managed the patient. He was also involved in the data interpretation, preparation of the manuscript and collecting the pictures. YZZ read and approved the manuscript for publication.

**Funding**

No funding was received from any individual or organization.

**Availability of data and materials**

All data generated during this report are included in this manuscript.

**Declarations****Ethics approval and consent to participate**

Authors' institution does not require ethical approval for publication of a case report.

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient.

**Consent for publication**

The patient gave a written informed consent for participation in this case report and publication of his clinical details and images. The signed consent form is available on request.

**Competing interests**

The author declares that he has no competing interests.

Received: 15 March 2021 Accepted: 21 June 2021

Published online: 03 July 2021

**References**

- Meningaud JP, Pitak-Arnop P, Bertrand JC. Multiple symmetric lipomatosis: case report and review of the literature. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg.* 2007;65(7):1365-9.
- González-García R, Rodríguez-Campo FJ, Sastre-Pérez J, Muñoz-Guerra MF. Benign symmetric lipomatosis (Madelung's disease): case reports and current management. *Aesthetic Plast Surg.* 2004;28(2):108-12.
- Lee MS, Lee MH, Hur KB. Multiple symmetric lipomatosis. *J Korean Med Sci.* 1988;3(4):163-7.
- Zuber M, Pittasch D. Benign symmetric lipomatosis (Launois-Bensaude syndrome). A rare cause of muscular weakness. *Eur J Med Res.* 2006;11(4):174-7.
- Cobos Salinas M, Sanchez-De la Torre L. Y. Madelung's Disease with polyneuropathy in a non-alcoholic Mexican-American male. *Med Case Rep Rev.* 2019;2(1). Available from: <https://www.oatext.com/madelungs-disease-with-polyneuropathy-in-a-non-alcoholic-mexican-american-male.php>. [cited 14 Mar 2021]
- Zhang WJ, Jiang H, Zhang JL, Zhang YF, Yi J, Liao JC, Zhao YZ. Surgical treatment of multiple symmetric lipomatosis (Madelung's disease): a single-center experience. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg.* 2011;69(9):2448-51.
- Suresh Chandran CJ, Godge YR, Oak PJ, Ravat SH. Madelung's disease with myopathy. *Ann Indian Acad Neurol.* 2009;12(2):131-2.
- Ray S, Chakraborty PP, Pramanik S, Chowdhury S. Bilateral breast enlargement in a chronic alcoholic: do not miss Madelung's disease. *BMJ Case Rep.* 2016;2016:bcr2016215082.
- Chen CY, Fang QQ, Wang XF, Zhang MX, Zhao WY, Shi BH, Wu LH, Zhang LY, Tan WQ. Madelung's disease: lipectomy or liposuction? *Biomed Res Int.* 2018;2018:3975974. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/3975974> PMID: 29682541; PMCID: PMC5840946.
- Bassetto F, Scarpa C, De Stefano F, Busetto L. Surgical treatment of multiple symmetric lipomatosis with ultrasound assisted liposuction. *Ann Plast Surg.* 2014;73(5):559-62.
- Shiffman MA, Di Giuseppe A. *Liposuction*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer; 2006.
- Tremp M, Wettstein R, Tchang LA, Schaefer DJ, Rieger UM, Kalbermatten DF. Power-assisted liposuction (PAL) of multiple symmetric lipomatosis (MSL) - a longitudinal study. *Surg Obesity Relat Dis.* 2015;11(1):155-60.
- Borriello M, Lucidi A, Carbone A, Iannone V, Ferrandina G. Malignant transformation of Madelung's disease in a patient with a coincidental diagnosis of breast cancer: a case report. *Diagn Pathol.* 2012;7(1):16.

**Publisher's Note**

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

**Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:**

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

**At BMC, research is always in progress.**

Learn more [biomedcentral.com/submissions](https://biomedcentral.com/submissions)

