

Congenital Generalized Lipodystrophy Of Berardinelli-Seip Type – A Case Report

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Abstract

Congenital generalized lipodystrophy of Berardinelli–Seip type is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by nearly complete absence of adipose tissue and a consequent generalized muscular appearance, which is recognized easily at birth. The condition is associated with various dermatological and systemic manifestations. We report a case of this form of lipodystrophy. The patient had several cutaneous manifestations, including severe acanthosis nigricans, generalized hyperpigmentation, curly scalp hair, prominent subcutaneous veins. He also had hepatomegaly with enlarged abdomen.

Keywords: Congenital generalized lipodystrophy, cutaneous manifestations

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I. Introduction

Congenital generalized lipodystrophy, a rare autosomal recessive disorder originally described by Berardinelli and Seip,[1] has been reported in approximately 250 patients of various ethnic origins. The estimated worldwide prevalence is 1 in 10 million population.[2] The characteristic clinical feature is nearly complete absence of adipose tissue and, consequently, a generalized muscular appearance, which is recognized easily at birth. This is associated with various dermatological, musculoskeletal, visceral, metabolic, reproductive, and cardiac manifestations. The metabolic abnormalities may prove fatal and so necessitate optimal therapeutic and preventive measures.[3] Berardinelli–Seip congenital lipodystrophy (BSCL) must be differentiated from premature aging syndromes as there are several overlapping features, including lipodystrophy. We report a case of BSCL in view of its rarity. The patient had several cutaneous manifestations and systemic manifestation.

II. Case Report

A 11-year-old boy was referred from the Department of Dermatology with complaints of progressive loss of subcutaneous fat and poor weight gain since 2–3 years despite having a voracious appetite. His friends teases him for his facial and body appearance. Family history – he had a 18 year old brother who is a patient of intellectual disability and his father is a potter.

On examination, he had generalized loss of subcutaneous fat, with prominent subcutaneous veins; there was severe acanthosis nigricans involving all flexures, generalized hyperpigmentation, curly scalp hair, a protuberant abdomen with hepatomegaly [Figure 1]. He also had prominent pectoral and thigh muscles and enlarged joints of fingers and toes. His height was 151 cm (below the 90th percentile of the IAP growth chart) and the body mass index (BMI) was 17.98 kg/m². He had no mental retardation. Cardiovascular evaluation was normal. Bone age was 10-11 years (by Grulich and Pyle method).

His hemoglobin was 9.1 gm%. Biochemical parameters showed raised SGOT and SGPT (129 and 99 IU/l, showed respectively), but normal alkaline phosphatase; Hypertriglyceridemia was present (triglyceride 206 mg/dl; normal: 26–123 mg/dl). He had impaired oral glucose tolerance test: the fasting blood sugar was 112 mg/dl (normal: <100 mg/dl) and after 2 hours the blood sugar was 164 mg/dl (normal: <140 mg/dl). Thyroid profile was normal, HIV status was normal. Ultrasound abdomen showed gross hepatomegaly with coarse echotexture, mesenteric lymph node also enlarged. Whole-body fat analysis by DEXA scan showed total body fat of 4.2% (normal: 12-20%) and associated generalized osteopenia. His psychological assessment reveals IQ = 91 (Binet- Kamat intelligence test)

In view of these features he was diagnosed to have congenital lipodystrophy syndrome of the Berardinelli–Seip type.



Figure 1: Boy with generalized loss of subcutaneous fat, severe acanthosis nigricans, curly scalp hair, and protuberant abdomen

III. Discussion

Generalized congenital lipodystrophy or BSCL was first described in 1954 by Berardinelli in a 2-year-old Brazilian boy and later by Seip in three patients.[4] The defect in BSCL is in the 1-acylglycerol-3-phosphate O-acyltransferase-2 (AGPAT2) gene on chromosome 9q34 in the type 1 variant and in the BSCL2 gene on chromosome 11q13 in the type 2 variant. It is a rare disorder. There are approximately 250 cases registered all over the world, with greater frequency reported in some ethnic groups, mainly in Latin Americans and Arabians (individuals of Portuguese and Norwegian ancestry).[5]

In BSCL, fat is virtually absent, not just in the subcutaneous area but all over the body. The genetic alteration results in a defect in the development of metabolically active adipose tissue, with decrease in the size and number of adipocytes. Patients with type 1 disease lose all metabolically active adipose tissue present in most subcutaneous areas, in intraabdominal and intrathoracic regions, and in bone marrow; however, they have well-preserved mechanical adipose tissue over the palms and soles, under the scalp, and in the retroorbital and periarticular regions. In type 2 disease, patients lose both types of adipose tissue.[6] Muscular hypertrophy is present from birth, with increase in formation of muscle glycogen and creatinine. Skeletal maturation occurs quickly during the first 6–8 years of life[7] and there may be enlarged joints of hands and feet.[8] Acanthosis nigricans is present in almost all cases. It is usually symmetric and involves the flexures, palms, and soles. This entity is closely associated with insulin resistance.[9]

BSCL is associated with several metabolic alterations, including severe hyperlipidemia and insulin resistance. Diabetes mellitus occurs generally at around 12 years of age, with development of ketosis resistant diabetes mellitus. Hypermetabolism is an important feature and is associated with increased appetite; there is ingestion of large amounts of calories and profuse sweating. There may be hyperthermia. The endocrine pancreas has an important role in the development of hyperinsulinemia and diabetes.[4]

Cardiac abnormalities in this disorder include ventricular dysfunction and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The cardiomyopathy is correlated with the high plasma insulin levels, which activate the type 1 insulin-like growth factor (IGF1) receptors in the myocardial tissue.[10] Hepatic abnormalities range from abnormal liver function tests to adipose tissue infiltration, hepatomegaly, hepatic steatosis, and cirrhosis. Splenomegaly and phlebomegaly (mostly in the extremities) is a feature.[7] There is also slight increase in the size of the external genitalia – the penis and the clitoris – since childhood.[4] Women may have hirsutism, oligomenorrhea, and polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD).[11]

Three major criteria or two major plus two or more minor criteria make a diagnosis of BSCL likely. Major criteria include lipodystrophy affecting the trunk, limbs, and face; acromegaloid features; hepatomegaly; elevated serum triglycerides; and insulin resistance. Minor criteria include hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, psychomotor retardation, hirsutism, precocious puberty in females, bone cysts, and phlebomegaly.[12]

Our patient presented with generalized loss of subcutaneous fat, prominent pectoral and thigh muscles, severe acanthosis nigricans, generalized hyperpigmentation, prominent subcutaneous veins, osteopenia, protuberant abdomen and hepatomegaly; he had raised transaminases, impaired glucose tolerance test, and hypertriglyceridemia

BSCL should be differentiated from other congenital generalized lipodystrophy syndromes like mandibuloacral dysplasia, Hutchinson–Gilford progeria syndrome, and Werner syndrome (progeria), which are all premature ageing syndromes.

Patients with BSCL should have multidisciplinary follow-up. Metformin is the drug of choice, since it reduces appetite and improves the symptoms of PCOD and hepatic steatosis. Administration of leptin to children without diabetes – but with insulin resistance, hepatic steatosis, and hypertriglyceridemia – for 4

months has been shown to cause reduction in triglyceride levels, increase in sensitivity to insulin, and reduction in liver volume. BSCL patients should consume a low-fat diet, with low saturated trans fats and cholesterol. This should be combined with increase in physical activity.[7]

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