

How did an albino patient lose 148 lbs of weight? A case report

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Introduction: Obesity is a highly prevalent and yet the most neglected disease. The number of overweight and obese people is estimated to be 2.3 billion and 700 million worldwide respectively, by the year 2015. Obesity is not a social disgrace but an actual disease with a strong genetic component to its etiology. Obesity treatment is a lifelong task. Weight reduction medications should be used in conjunction with diet restriction, exercise and behavioral modifications, when these measures alone have not resulted in adequate weight loss. We hereby present a case of a morbidly obese male patient with oculocutaneous albinism who has lost 148 lbs of weight. The report highlights the genetic link between oculocutaneous albinism and obesity.

Case Presentation: A 28-year-old male with oculocutaneous albinism presented with 361.8 lbs of weight (BMI: 62.1) and a history of difficulty in losing weight. Physical examination revealed hypertension, low intelligence, gynecomastia and infantile testicles. Laboratory investigations showed unregulated hyperlipidemia and hypotestosteronemia. The patient was prescribed Xenical (Orlistat) 120 mg TID. Over the period of five years, he lost 83.8 lbs. After this time, Xenical's effectiveness was significantly reduced. Consequently, the patient was given on Victoza (Liraglutide) on which he lost 64 lbs in three years. Thus, a sum of 147.8 lbs of weight was lost with any side effects of the drugs.

Discussion: Obesity needs to be treated within the healthcare system as any other complex disease. We observed Xenical to be safe and effective in reducing obesity. Substantial literature has emerged to show that in both oculocutaneous albinism and Prader-Willi syndrome (the most common genetic cause of obesity) where the P gene is mutated on Chromosome 15. This suggests the genetic susceptibility of our albino patient for developing morbid obesity.

Conclusion: Obesity develops from the interplay of both genetic and environmental factors. This case clearly illustrates that Xenical and Victoza can be safe and efficient for weight loss in a morbidly obese patient. Furthermore, scientific research in the field of obesity can help develop new strategies towards its prevention and treatment.

Frequency of consumption pattern of beverages among civil servants in Ogun State

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Beverage consumption is commonly found among the elites in the society. This study aimed to determine the frequency of beverage consumption among the civil servants in the state. A cross sectional study was carried out among randomly selected civil servants in Abeokuta Ogun State. Anthropometric measurement was used to determine the nutritional status. The blood pressure was measured using sphygmomanometer. A validated structured questionnaire was used to obtain information on beverage consumption. The result of the anthropometric measurements study showed that 11% of the subjects were obese while 25% were overweight. Only four percent of the subjects had hypertension. The result of the frequency of consumption of beverages showed that there were significant differences between male and female ($p < 0.005$). The study showed that there is strong correlation between beverage consumption and development of chronic non-communicable diseases.