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Familial Partial Lipodystrophy: Short Communication

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Short Communication

Familial partial lipodystrophy (FPL) may be a rare genetic disease characterized by selective, progressive loss of body fat (adipose tissue) from various areas of the body. Individuals with FPL often have reduced subcutaneous fat within the arms and legs and therefore the head and trunk regions may or might not have loss of fat. Conversely, affected individuals can also have excess subcutaneous fat accumulation in other areas of the body, especially the neck, face and intra-abdominal regions. Subcutaneous fat is that the fatty or fat layer that lies directly beneath the skin. In most cases, fat loss begins during puberty. FPL are often related to a spread of metabolic abnormalities. The extent of fat loss usually determines the severity of the associated metabolic complications. These complications can include an inability to properly breakdown an easy sugar referred to as glucose (glucose intolerance), elevated levels of triglycerides (fat) within the blood (hypertriglyceridemia), and diabetes. Additional findings can occur in some cases. Six different subtypes of FPL are identified. Each subtype is caused by a mutation during g n 6D(a)4n)-6d)-3(o)7(r)4 t)(i)-19(f)4t9)-6(tatio)-8n)-67 -10.3n)-6s7.6s7.6s5e262(e)4)-4(a)0.3n)-6(4)-29(id)-4n)-6)-6ti)-)-6(c)5-10.2 TDr(4)-)