

# An unusual case of Milroy disease

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The interesting case of an infant who presented with congenital lymphoedema with features of Milroy disease is presented. The infant's clinical findings were marked and somewhat atypical. Lymphoscintigraphy demonstrated features consistent with the diagnosis.

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A 6-month-old female infant was brought to Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa, in August 2012 by her parents, who came from a rural village in Lesotho. According to her mother, the baby had been born with a 'swollen' body.

Her face, upper limbs and right leg were most affected. Although the swelling had decreased over time, it persisted in the upper limbs and right leg. The infant was growing well and had not had any episodes of acute illness, and her milestones were appropriate for her age.

Her mother was a primigravida and had had 2 previous miscarriages at 1 month and 3 months, respectively. She reported no prenatal problems and had given birth vaginally at a rural clinic. The baby was born at term with a weight recorded as 3 060 g, and her mother reported no postnatal complications.

Neither of the parents had any illnesses, and there was no history of other family members with a similar condition to that of the child. There was no history of travel to areas endemic for conditions causing lymphoedema.

The baby was active, mobile and curious. Her anthropometry was appropriate for her age and she appeared well with no

dysmorphic features. She had mild peri-orbital oedema and striking, non-pitting brawny oedema of the upper limbs and right leg (Fig. 1). The oedema was marked at the palm and dorsum of the hands and foot with sparing of the distal digits (Fig. 2). The oedema of the arms tapered above the level of the biceps. The oedema of the limbs was non-tender but firm. There was no evidence of lymphadenopathy, ascites or cardiac failure. She had no other dermatological stigmata and had full movement of all her limbs with good power.

The primary diagnosis was congenital lymphoedema, consistent with features of Milroy disease. This diagnosis was confirmed on lymphoscintigraphy, which showed a patent peripheral left lower limb lymphatic system and a lack of tracer migration in the right lower limb and both upper limbs (Fig. 3).

## Discussion

Other differential diagnoses include lymphoedema-distichiasis syndrome, Meige disease, hypotrichosis-lymphoedema-telangiectasia syndrome, Turner syndrome, Noonan syndrome, and lymphoedema with yellow nails/yellow nail syndrome.<sup>[1]</sup>



Fig. 1. Infant with lymphoedema of both upper limbs and right lower limb (reproduced with permission from the parents).



Fig. 2. Right foot, showing typical dorsal oedema (reproduced with permission from the parents).

Milroy disease is a congenital form of primary lymphoedema. It is an autosomal dominant condition inherited with variable expression and

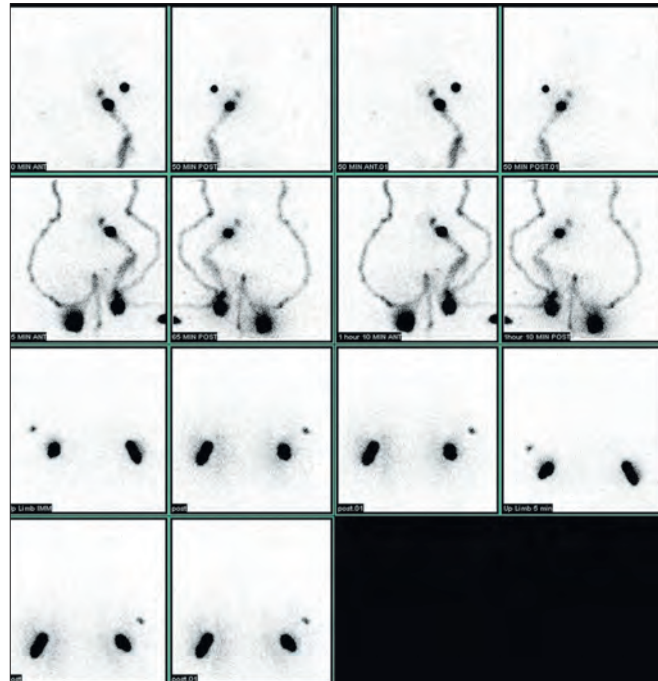


Fig. 3. Lymphoscintigraphy findings in lower and upper limbs, showing a lack of tracer migration in both upper limbs.

reduced penetrance. It is commonly (75% of cases) associated with the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3 mutation, which causes abnormal phosphorylation of a tyrosine kinase reception specific for lymphatic vessels.<sup>[2,3]</sup> This causes lymphatic dysfunction leading to lymphoedema.<sup>[4]</sup>

Milroy disease is more common in females than in males. Patients present with firm oedema and the right leg is classically the main limb involved, usually below the level of the knee. The main morbidity is associated with recurrent bouts of cellulitis and lymphangitis. Management is mainly supportive, and no surgical method has achieved lasting success.

This case is unusual, as the infant presented with involvement of three limbs: the right leg above the level of the knee and both arms to the level of the biceps. There was no family history of this condition, and it can therefore be assumed that it is either a sporadic mutation phenomenon or a case of reduced penetrance in a parent.

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