Case Report

Four Generations of Rare Familial Lymphedema (Milroy Disease)

Sankalp Gokhale\textsuperscript{a} Sanjay Gokhale\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Neurology, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, N.C., USA; \textsuperscript{b}Department of Pediatrics and Family Practice, Rajhans Hospital, Saphale, India

Key Words
Lymphedema · Familial condition · Milroy disease

Abstract

Objective: To report a rare case of familial lymphedema (Milroy disease) affecting 4 generations of individuals. Clinical Presentation and Intervention: A 28-year-old woman presented with bilateral pedal edema which she had since birth. A detailed evaluation including blood counts, metabolic panel and imaging studies ruled out secondary causes of lymphedema. The family history revealed many affected individuals up to 4 generations. She was reassured about the potential benign yet familial nature of this condition. She was advised to wear compression stockings and to avoid scratches or skin breakdowns in the lower extremities to prevent cellulitis. Conclusion: This case showed the occurrence of asymptomatic progressive lymphedema in 4 generations of individuals.

Introduction

Lymphedema is a form of chronic tissue swelling due to impaired lymphatic drainage, often presenting as pedal swelling. There are congenital forms of lymphedema, which are uncommon \cite{1}. We report a case of Milroy disease, a rare cause of congenital lymphedema. It is a familial condition with a strong genetic predisposition. This is the first reported case with 4 generations of family members being affected.
She underwent detailed investigations to evaluate for the possible etiology of pedal swelling. A complete blood cell count, including a differential count, and basic metabolic profile, including renal function, was normal. Liver function tests including serum albumin and inflammatory markers such as sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein were unremarkable. An ultrasound of the lower extremities including Doppler did not show evidence of venous obstruction. Chest X-ray and an ultrasound of the abdomen and pelvis were normal. The patient underwent a radionuclide study (lymphoscintigraphy) to evaluate lymphatic drainage in the lower extremities. There was evidence of decreased uptake of radioactive tracer in proximal lymph nodes (inguinal nodes), suggesting impaired lymphatic drainage in the lower extremities (fig. 2). Genetic counseling and specialized testing were discussed. Genetic testing was not possible due to lack of availability and financial resources.

After reviewing her family history, she mentioned that a few of her family members had similar symptoms. None of them had any other associated symptom other than asymptomatic bilateral pedal edema. A detailed family pedigree was charted, as far as the 4th generation (fig. 1b). Available medical records were reviewed for the majority of the family members affected. This information is summarized in table 1.

Based on the clinical presentation, the strongly positive family history and the lymphoscintigraphy study, a diagnosis of familial congenital primary lymphedema (Milroy disease) was made.

This is a very rare condition with less than 200 cases reported in the literature so far. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of 4 generations of family members with Milroy disease.

**Discussion**

This was a case of the occurrence of lymphedema in multiple family members as shown in table 1. By early adulthood, almost all the family members had lymphede-
ma up to the shin or calves. However, there are a few interesting observations. There is some variability in phenotypic expression. Two of the 6 family members had asymmetric onset of edema. In due course of progression, the swelling was more or less bilateral and symmetric in these subjects. Also, there is variability in the degree and severity of lymphedema, as noted in table 1 (subject 6 had a milder form of phenotypic expression whereas proband and subject 5 had a moderate-to-severe form of phenotypic expression). The minimal-to-no uptake of radioactive tracer in proximal lymph nodes in proband indicates ‘functional’ failure of lymphatic channels in the lower extremities similar to observations made by Raffa et al. [1].

Of a family of individuals with congenital lymphedema (Milroy disease), a similar observation was made by Michelini et al. [2], where genetic testing revealed a wide spectrum of involved genes in pathophysiology (unlike our case where genetic testing was not done). Few of the implicated mutations were in the fms-related tyrosine kinase 4 (FLT4) gene and forkhead box C2 (FOXC2) gene [2]. There is increasing evidence to support the role of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3 (VEGF-3) as an important genetic mutation, in addition to those described above [3]. The primary defect is thought to be the altered microarchitecture and function of small lymphatics causing impaired absorption of lymphatic fluid, accumulation in interstitial space and, thus, swelling [4, 5].

As discussed previously, it is of paramount importance to exclude other causes of secondary lymphedema before making the diagnosis of primary lymphedema. The important secondary causes include infections (filariaisis), obstruction from a proximal mass such as intraabdominal tumor or postradiation lymphatic obstruction seen in patients undergoing radiation therapy for treatment of cancers. Primary lymphedema presenting at birth is Milroy disease, unlike Meigs syndrome and lymphedema tarda which present at a later age [6, 7].

Connell et al. [8] have recently proposed a comprehensive classification of primary lymphedema. The authors have stressed the importance of thorough clinical evaluation and identifying meticulous phenotypic patterns to guide molecular testing in subjects with primary lymphedema [8].

Milroy disease constitutes less than 10% of primary lymphedema cases, with less than 200 cases reported in the literature [7]. There is a genetic predisposition as discussed previously. Examination of patients with Milroy disease by lymphoscintigraphy has demonstrated a high rate of functional failure of the lymphatic system rather than absent lymphatic system as thought before. As mentioned earlier, almost all the subjects are affected at birth,
with strong family history. The other associated symp-
toms are large caliber leg veins, papillomatosis, toenail
abnormalities, and hydrocele in men [4, 6]. The main
consequences of lymphatic failure are swelling, recurrent
infection such as cellulitis and, very rarely, a malignant
transformation to lymphangiosarcoma [9].

Conclusion

This case showed the occurrence of asymptomatic
progressive lymphedema in 4 generations of individuals.
Further, our case underlines the importance of a detailed
family history as part of the evaluation of any patient.

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