

Clinical Images**LIPOMA DISSEMINATUM****Sathya N. Dornala^{1*}, Jamuna Kurup², Snehalatha SN Dornala³**¹Panchakarma Specialist, ²Medical Officer; SVN Ayurvedic Panchakarma Hospital, Dilshad Garden, New Delhi, India.³Asst. Professor, Dept. of Kaumarabhritya, VYDS Ayurved Mahavidyalay, Khurja, UP, India.

Fig 1 : Photographs showing the large size of Lipomas on the Left side of the waist and Right gluteal area and small sized various lipomas on the back and abdomen

A 46-year-old man of medium built was presented with a history of multiple subcutaneous nodules of varying sizes mainly on the back that began to appear since 5 years. It was also found that he is suffering from asymptomatic Hepatitis B since 3 years and was advised to take Liv.52 HB by a local physician. There is no familial history of similar condition. Physical examination revealed that nodules are painless, mobile, soft to touch, with a maximum diameter of 30 cm, most of which were located on the back and an uncommon distribution of lipomas all over the body. Patient's lipid profile was normal. The case was diagnosed by the modern physicians and advised surgical excision of the lipoma. But the patient was uninterested to undergo the surgical excision. He reported at the OPD of Swami Vivekanand Ayurvedic Panchakarma hospital, Dilshad Garden, New Delhi in the month of Sept 2014.

A lipoma is a benign form of soft tissue tumor composed of adipose tissue (body fat).^[1] It is a growth of fat cells in a thin, fibrous capsule usually found just below the skin; most often on the torso,

neck, upper thighs, upper arms, and armpits, but they can occur anywhere in the body. Although they are benign and may not be frequently associated with life threatening risk, they often cause disfigurement to the individual.

Lipomas are frequently diagnosed benign tumors which are composed of mesenchymal preadipocytes. Lipomas may contain different mesenchymal tissues and are classified as ossifying lipomas, myelolipomas, myxolipomas, chondrolipomas, angioliipomas, and fibrolipomas. Various factors including genetic, traumatic, and metabolic have been linked for causing lipomas.^[2-4]

Considering condition as *Medodushti janya vikara*; Patient was advised *Arogyavardhini ras* two tablets twice daily before food and *Punarnavadi guggulu* two tablets twice daily after food with necessary dietary and lifestyle modification. He is still under our observation and is responding to the same medicines.

Similar kinds of cases were also reported from different parts of the world and were published in indexed and impact journals.^{[5][6]}



Fig 2: Changes observed in the size of the lipomas during the 2 months course of treatment

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