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Low dose *d*-amphetamine induced regression of liver fat deposits in Dercum disease

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## Clinical Significance

- *D*-amphetamine anecdotally improves the painful fat/lymphatic disorder, Dercum's disease.
- Two patients with Dercum's disease were treated with *d*-amphetamine to improve lymphatic function through the sympathetic nervous system.
- Both patients lost weight, and fatty liver in a man and liver lipomas in a woman resolved in less than a year on  $\leq 20$  mg of *D*-amphetamine daily.
- Low dose *d*-amphetamine may improve fatty liver and Dercum's disease.

## Abstract:

**Background/Aim:** Dercum disease is a rare disorder of painful subcutaneous adipose tissue masses typically presenting as a constellation of signs and symptoms affecting most organs including slow lymphatic flow and fatty liver.

**Method:** The University of Arizona Institutional Review Board considered this report exempt after patient consent. Multislice, multisequence magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the abdomen and pelvis was performed before and after *d*-amphetamine, with and without intravenous gadolinium.

**Results:** Initial MRI demonstrated hepatic steatosis in Case 1; Case 2 had two-subcentimeter lipid foci within the liver. Initiation of 10-20 mg *d*-amphetamine decreased liver lipid deposition from 16% to 4% in Case 1 and resolved fat deposits in Case 2 after ~one year.

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