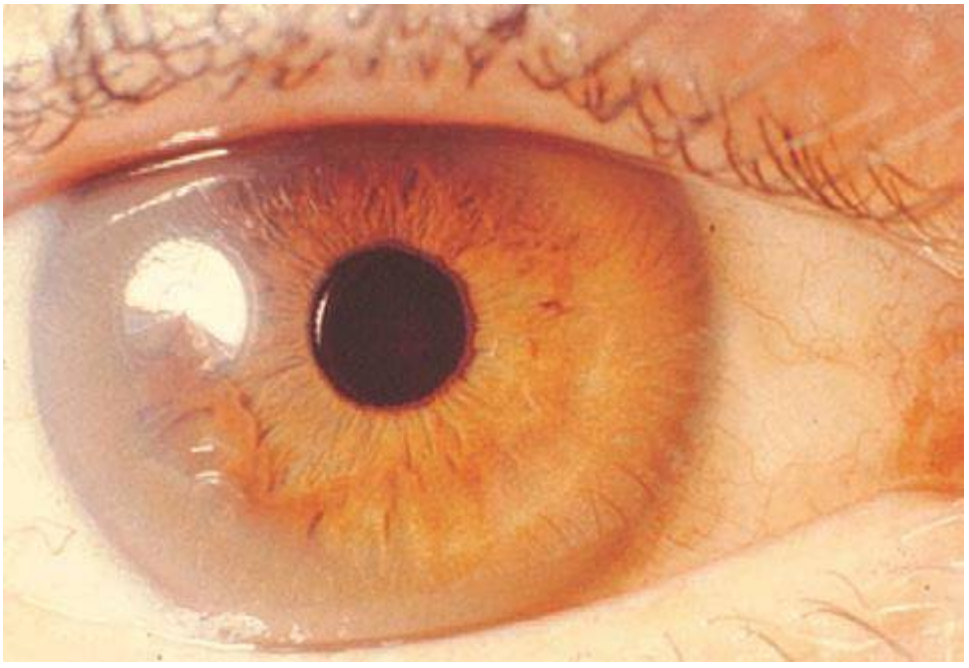

FIGURE 436e-26 **Kayser-Fleischer ring.** This manifestation develops in Wilson's disease from copper deposition in Descemet's membrane, which produces brownish discoloration of the peripheral cornea. It should not be confused with the yellow-white lipid ring of arcus senilis, which is common in the elderly and occasionally signifies hyperlipidemia, especially when it appears at a young age. *(Courtesy of Jonathan C. Horton, MD, PhD; with permission.)* **See Chap. 429.**

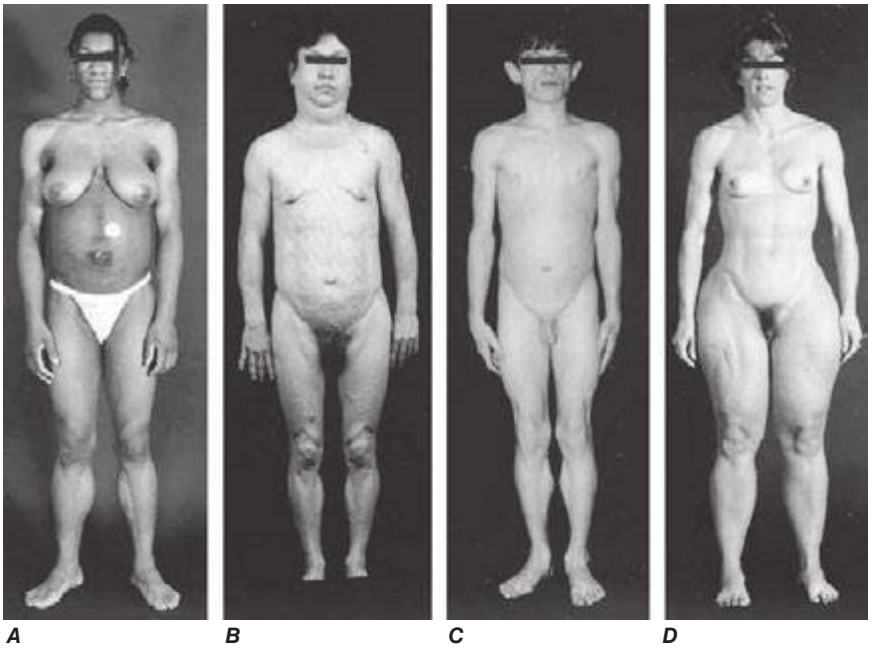

FIGURE 436e-27 **Anterior view of patients with different forms of lipodystrophy. *A.*** Congenital generalized lipodystrophy: a 16-year-old girl with generalized loss of fat, acromegaloid features, severe acanthosis nigricans affecting the axillae and abdomen, and umbilical hernia. *(From A Garg et al: J Clin Endocrinol Metab 84:3390, 1999; with permission.)* ***B.*** Familial partial lipodystrophy, Dunnigan variety: a 43-year-old woman with marked loss of subcutaneous fat from both the limbs and the trunk and excess fat deposition in the face, chin, supraclavicular area, and labia majora. *(From JM Peters et al: Nat Genet 18;292, 1998; with permission.)* ***C.*** Acquired generalized lipodystrophy: a 10-year-old boy who developed generalized loss of fat that also affected the palms and soles after panniculitis at the age of 3 months. ***D.*** Acquired partial lipodystrophy: a 30-year-old woman with onset of lipodystrophy at age 14 years. Note loss of fat from the face, neck, upper limbs, trunk, and anterior thighs. There is accumulation of excess fat in the hips and other regions of the lower limbs.