Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenation deficiency (MADD), or commonly referred to as glutaric academia type 2 (GA2), is a genetic metabolic disorder affecting amino acid, fatty acid, and choline mechanisms. It is passed on in an autosomal-recessive manner. While most cases present themselves at birth or at an early age, it is also quite possible to get a diagnosis well into adulthood. For these late-onset patients, the road to diagnosis is often long, painful, and frustrating. In addition, due to late diagnosis they can also suffer from long-lasting effects of their worsening symptoms. The goal of this work is to determine clinical patterns by utilizing the already existing clinical data for patients who are diagnosed very late after the onset of their symptoms. We take a graphical approach and present a new way to look at data with the hope that, in the future, this might help in pattern recognition and facilitate early diagnosis. Data related to age at the onset of symptoms, age at diagnosis, gender, and various common symptoms are studied. (Received September 22, 2015)