

Tumoral calcosinosis

Tumoral [calcosinosis](#) is an uncommon condition characterized by the calcification of periarticular [soft tissue](#). In uremic patients the disease is secondary to metabolic disturbances in predisposed patients.

Case reports

2016

Fatehi et al report the case of a 73-year-old woman who presented with a new painful cervical mass while undergoing continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis for long-standing end-stage renal disease (ESRD). A CT scan of the neck showed a lobulated, calcified mass in the left paraspinal soft tissue at C2-3. This mass affected the facet joint and also extended into the neural foramen but did not cause any neurological compromise. Due to the patient's significant medical comorbidities, resection was deferred and the patient was followed in the clinic. Subsequent repeat imaging has shown a significant decrease in the size of the mass. In the context of ESRD, a diagnosis of uremic tumoral calcosinosis (UTC) was made. The authors conducted a search of the PubMed and EMBASE databases and identified 7 previously reported cases of UTC of the cervical spine. They present a summary of these cases and discuss the etiology, diagnosis, and management of the condition. Although the metabolic disturbances seen in patients undergoing dialysis can lead to tumoral calcosinosis, most reported cases involve large joints such as the shoulder or the hip; however, the spine can also be affected and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of patients with uremia as it can mimic aggressive bone-forming neoplasms ¹⁾.

Chang et al describe a 44-year-old uremic female on long-term continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis who developed UTC in the peri-odontoid region with consequent atlantoaxial subluxation and spinal cord compression, featuring severe neck soreness, headache, and hypertension. Surgical removal of the destructive cervical spine lesion, showing typical tumoral calcosinosis on histology, completely resolved the clinical symptoms. To date, the patient maintains uneventful postoperative course with tight control of serum phosphorus, calcium, and secondary hyperparathyroidism by medical treatment. We also review other reported unusual cases of UTC involving the cervical spine and discuss the differential diagnosis of destructive spinal lesions in uremic patients, such as UTC, dialysis-related amyloidosis, and brown tumors ²⁾.

¹⁾

Fatehi M, Ahuja CS, Wang S, Ginsberg HJ. Uremic tumoral calcosinosis in the cervical spine: case report. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2016 Jul;25(1):26-30. doi: 10.3171/2015.12.SPINE151085. Epub 2016 Mar 4. PubMed PMID: 26943247.

²⁾

Chang CC, Sung CC, Hsia CC, Lin SH. Uremic tumoral calcosinosis causing atlantoaxial subluxation and spinal cord compression in a patient on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. *Int Urol Nephrol*. 2013 Oct;45(5):1511-6. doi: 10.1007/s11255-012-0215-z. Epub 2012 Jun 21. PubMed PMID: 22718028.

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=tumoral_calcinosis

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:50**

