

Abstract Type : Poster

Abstract Submission No. : PO-1650

Successful treatment of tumoral calcification of buttock in hemodialysis patient

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Case Study: Subcutaneous calcifications is a complication of chronic kidney disease characterized by calcification of the small arteries and tissue but tumoral calcinosis is very rare. A case of a 26-year-old female was end stage renal disease due to lupus nephritis and underwent hemodialysis treatment for 3 years. She complained of mass on right buttock area. A presumptive diagnosis of subcutaneous calcification led to hospital admission with confirmation by pelvis AP X-ray. He was continued to hemodialysis with low calcium diet, aggressive reduction in phosphorus, diet counseling, use of cinacalcet and sodium thiosulfate. The mass was aggravated and she was operated with excision of lesion of other soft tissue. She was administered intravenous sodium thiosulfate infusion three times per week for three months. The patient's condition improved with resolution of symptoms and radiologic findings.

Pelvic AP radiograph shows tumoral calcinosis on right buttock area



Fig 1. Pelvis AP radiograph shows the tumoral calcinosis (arrows) on right buttock area



Fig 2. Pelvis AP radiograph shows the more aggravated mass of tumoral calcinosis (arrows) on right buttock area



Fig 3. Pelvis AP radiograph shows the resolution of tumoral calcinosis on right buttock area after treatment.