Tumoral calcinosis is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by the progressive deposition of calcified masses in cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, which results in painful ulcerative lesions and severe skin and bone infections and has mild biochemical phenotype in heterozygotes. The biochemical investigations showed that the disorder is autosomal recessive. The diagnosis of the following cases was made on the base of histological findings around the hydroxyapatite deposits, the characteristic X-ray, CAT and MRI findings, the clinical evolution and pathological mass.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CASES**

S.B., a 26-year-old girl, immigrated from Macedonia, was admitted to our hospital for the first time in 1981 with a longstanding history of skin and bone problems. The family history showed no data for tumoral calcinosis. The patient had arthritis and hyperthyroidism. The radiography of the right leg showed the calcifying masses in the soft tissues. The patient had a long course of calcinosis; the mass increased with time and the patient complained about severe pain. The pain is often present at night and the patient is unable to sleep. The treatment was not effective and the patient was referred to our department.

The family history showed no data for tumoral calcinosis. The patient has thalassemia and supraventricular tachycardia, arterial hypertonia and thrombophlebitis of the right leg in the past. The ophthalmological investigation showed amaurosis with corneal nubecula, rupture of iris, complicated cataracta of the left eye, bilateral hypermetropia, divergent strabismus of the left eye. The biochemical investigations showed that the patient was on the base of osteosynthesis and bone metabolism.

**CONCLUSION**

The authors recommend molecular genetic analysis of GALNT3 and FGFR3 gene for exact diagnosis and genetic counseling of patients with FTC.

**LITERATURE**


4. Lyles KW, Burke EJ, Ellis GJ, Lucas DJ, Drezner MK: Genetic transmission of tumoral calcinosis in a family present 20 cm in diameter and weight 2.2 kg is the largest one published so far. The calcium deposits become evident under microscopic study. Slavin, 1993 /22 /.


9. Lyles KW, Burke EJ, Ellis GJ, Lucas DJ, Drezner MK: Genetic transmission of tumoral calcinosis in a family present 20 cm in diameter and weight 2.2 kg is the largest one published so far. The calcium deposits become evident under microscopic study. Slavin, 1993 /22 /.


14. Lyles KW, Burke EJ, Ellis GJ, Lucas DJ, Drezner MK: Genetic transmission of tumoral calcinosis in a family present 20 cm in diameter and weight 2.2 kg is the largest one published so far. The calcium deposits become evident under microscopic study. Slavin, 1993 /22 /.