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	(PMTMCT)	
	1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D <sub>3</sub>	
	. 45	

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	Weidner Santa Cruz	
(Oncogenic osteomalacia)		
(phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor mixed connective tissue variant, PMTMCT)	(phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor mixed connective tissue variant, PMTMCT)	가 <sup>4)</sup> .
	가	45
Prader	1959	
가 <sup>10)</sup> ,	1987	45 17

: 28

Tel: 02) 760-2362, Fax: 02) 762-2718, E-mail: hankim@snu.ac.kr

— : — 가  
 , 15 가  
 . 가  
 (CT) , 9.7×7.3  
 6.5 mg/dl, 2.5 mg/dl 6.6×5.7 cm 가  
 247 IU/L , 14 가

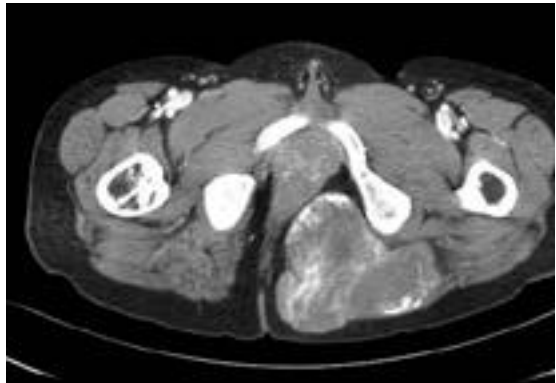
(cystic degeneration)  
 (Fig. 1).  
 (MRI) (ischiorectal  
 fossa) T1WI  
 (calcitriol), D, (Joulie's Solution) , T2WI 가  
 4 mg/dl, 2.8 mg/dl 9.2 가 , T2WI 가  
 6 가 가 가 가  
 가 (Fig.2-A, B, C).

가  
 (thyroid hyperplasia)  
 ,  
 . 5 가  
 (thyroid scan, 99 mTc)

(parathyroid scan, MIBI) 4 가

(CaCO3),  
 (calcitriol), (Joulie's Solution)  
 D

9.2  
 1.44 가  
 mg/dl, 2.8 mg/dl, 가  
 mg/dl 가



**Fig. 1.** CT image shows a large dumbbell shaped, well enhanced soft tissue mass, which was heterogeneous, extending from the retroperitoneum and left ischiorectal fossa to the rectum and the medial aspect of the left buttock

(Fanconi's syn-  
3,5,10,11)

drome) 가

가

100

가

(Fig.3A-H).

1.2:1

30

가

가

1

가

30

50

가

mg/dl,

2.5 mg/dl

9.4

(bone pain),

3

2.2 mg/dl,

9.7 mg/dl,

75 IU/L

Prader

1959

<sup>10)</sup>,

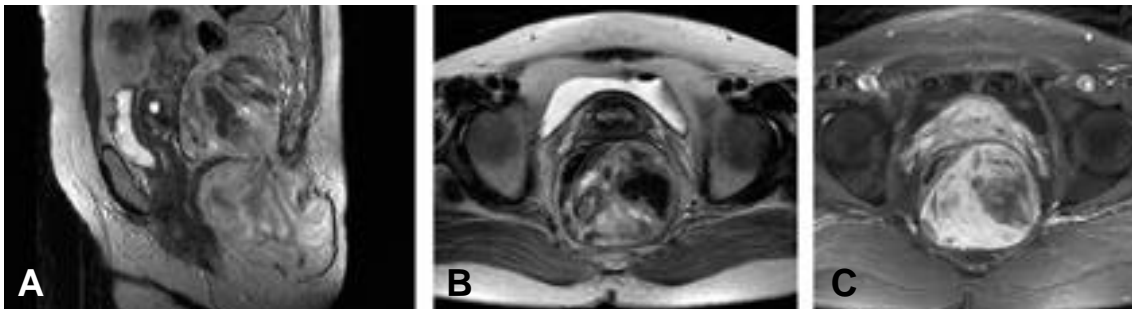
D

, Mayo Clinic (Siegel et al, unpublished data), 1965 2001 19

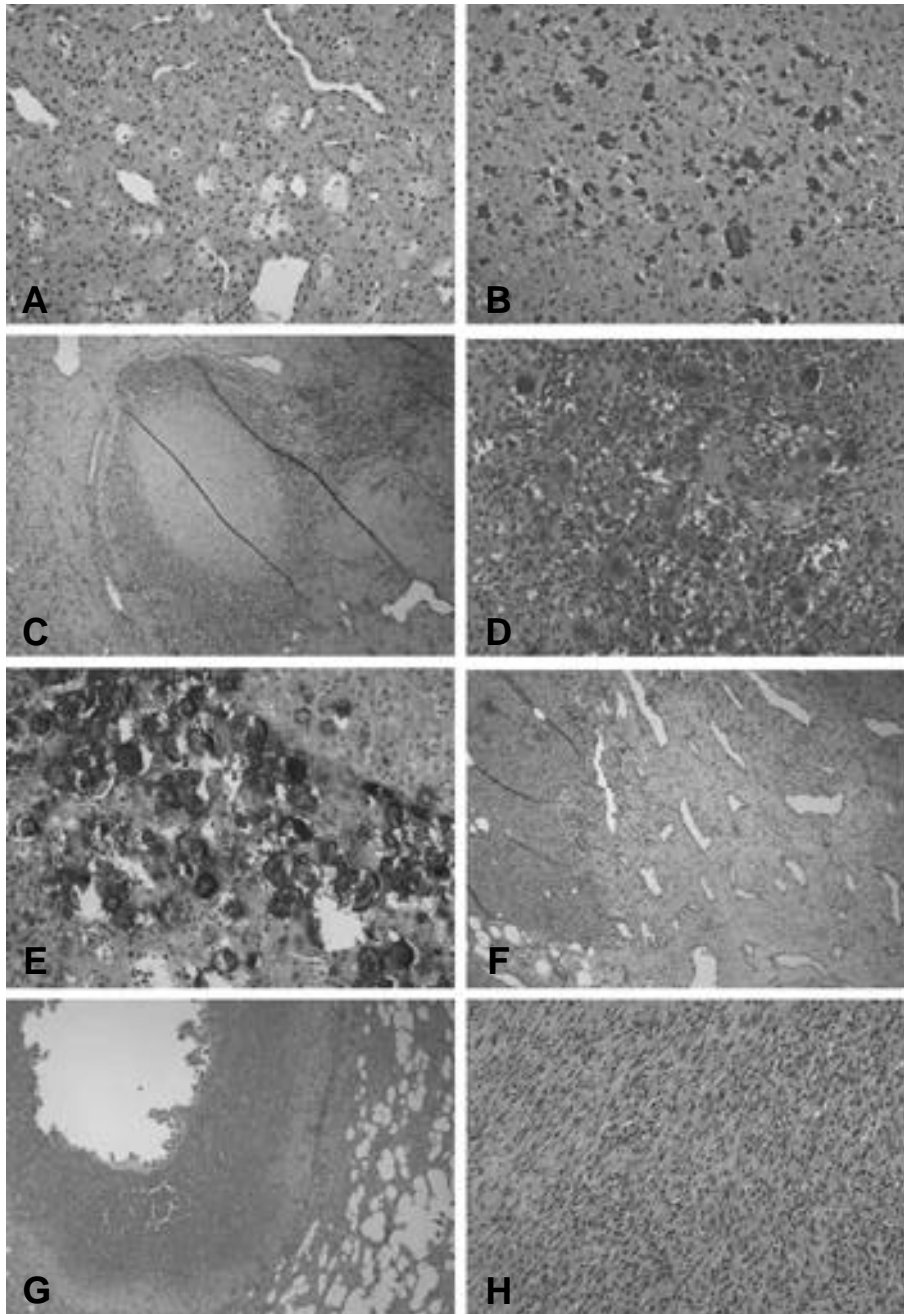
(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D<sup>3</sup>)  
6,8,12)

(Rickets) 가

(Heman-



**Fig. 2.** (A) Sagittal T2WI MR image shows a large dumbbell shape soft tissue mass from retroperitoneum to rectum and left side buttock. (B) Axial T2WI MR image shows hemorrhagic component with tumor and a mixture appearance of bright high signal and intermediate signal. (C) Axial enhancement MR image shows a generally well enhanced tumor abutting rectum and uterus without local infiltration.



**Fig. 3.** The microscopic findings (HE stain). **(A)** The tumor is fundamentally composed of small, bland, spindled cells that produce a distinctive smudgy eosinophilic matrix, with a well-developed capillary network ( $\times 100$ ). **(B)** Matrix calcifies in a grungy pattern (unique feature of PMTCMT) ( $\times 100$ ). **(C)** The matrix may show chondroid pattern ( $\times 40$ ). **(D)** Calcified matrix often provokes an osteoclast-rich reaction ( $\times 100$ ). **(E)** The matrix with patchy, basophilic calcification ( $\times 100$ ). **(F)** Some areas mimic hemangiopericytoma or solitary fibrous tumor ( $\times 40$ ). **(G)** It contains a number of small capillaries. In some cases, the vessels may be of thicker caliber ( $\times 40$ ). **(H)** It also shows prominent fibrohistiocytic reaction ( $\times 100$ ).



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## Abstract

### Osteomalacia and Hypophosphatemia Caused by Phosphaturic Mesenchymal Tumor Mixed Connective Tissue Variant (PMTMCT) -A Case Report-

**Jae-Yun Jeong, M.D., June Hyuk Kim, M.D., Sang Hoon Lee, M.D., Han-Soo Kim, M.D.**

*Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine Seoul, Korea*

The phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor mixed connective tissue variant (PMTMCT) is an extremely rare disease, and is frequently associated with oncogenic osteomalacia showing an paraneoplastic syndrome, which is characterized by phosphaturia, hypophosphatemia, normocalcemia and decreased levels of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 associated with a tumor. We experienced a 45-year-old female who had a soft tissue tumor on her right buttock causing oncogenic osteomalacia, which was satisfactorily treated by surgical excision of the mass.

**Key Words:** Oncogenic osteomalacia, Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor mixed connective tissue variant, Phosphaturia, Hypophosphatemia, Normocalcemia

#### Address reprint requests to

Han-Soo Kim, M.D.  
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine  
#28 Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea  
TEL: 82-2-760-2362, Fax: 82-2-762-2718, E-mail: hankim@snu.ac.kr