ACR Open Rheumatology

Vol. 4, No. 2, February 2022, pp 110 © 2021 The Authors. *ACR Open Rheumatology* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of American College of Rheumatology. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.

DOI 10.1002/acr2.11371



Clinical Image: Calcinosis cutis universalis in a patient with polymyositis/scleroderma overlap syndrome

The patient, a 32-year-old woman with a known history of polymyositis/scleroderma overlap, presented for a second opinion regarding subcutaneous nodules. On examination, the patient had extensive subcutaneous painful nodules over multiple areas of the body, including bilateral arms, thighs, and hands. There were no open or ulcerative lesions. Workup demonstrated normal creatine kinase, parathyroid hormone, serum calcium, and serum phosphate levels and normal bone mineral density. Electromyography showed no evidence of active myositis. A frontal projection radiograph demonstrated extensive sheetlike soft tissue calcinosis consistent with calcinosis cutis universalis. Calcinosis cutis describes the deposition of insoluble calcium salts in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissue (1). Five subtypes of calcinosis cutis exist on the basis of the etiology: dystrophic, metastatic, idiopathic, iatrogenic, and calciphylaxis. The dystrophic subtype results from tissue trauma or chronic inflammation due to autoimmune connective tissue disorders. Dystrophic calcinosis cutis universalis, as seen in this patient, is a rare presentation. Two types of calcinosis cutis universalis exist: diffuse deposits along myofascial planes and deep intramuscular tumoral deposits, as seen in this patient (4). Although multiple treatment modalities have been trialed, no effective treatment is known (5).

- Reiter N, El-Shabrawi L, Leinweber B, Berghold A, Aberer E. Calcinosis cutis. Part I. Diagnostic pathway. J Am Acad Dermatol 2011;65:1–12.
- Robertson LP, Marshall RW, Hickling P. Treatment of cutaneous calcinosis in limited systemic sclerosis with minocycline. Ann Rheum Dis 2003;62:267–9.
- Walsh JS, Fairley JA. Calcifying disorders of the skin. J Am Acad Dermatol 1995;33:693–706.
- Boulman N, Slobodin G, Rozenbaum M, Rosner I. Calcinosis in rheumatic diseases. Semin Arthritis Rheum 2005;34:805–12.
- Traineau H, Aggarwal R, Monfort JB, Senet P, Oddis CV, Chizzolini C, et al. Treatment of calcinosis cutis in systemic sclerosis and dermatomyositis: a review of the literature. J Am Acad Dermatol 2020;82:317–25.

Katie Carbonell, BA Nicole Droz, MD (D) Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO