Maffucci syndrome is a rare disease first reported in 1881 and is characterized by multiple enchondromatosis and cavernous hemangiomas of the dermis, subcutis, or internal organs at birth or in early childhood. Enchondromas in the metaphyseal regions of long bones may also result in deformity and limb asymmetry, as well as pathological fractures. Maffucci syndrome should be differentiated from Ollier disease, which is characterized by enchondromatosis alone. Both diseases are associated with somatic mutations of isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 or 2. Close followup of the patient is necessary because of the increasing risk of malignancies, including pancreatic adenocarcinoma, brain glioma, and chondrosarcoma. No medical care is needed if a patient is asymptomatic, and surgical intervention should be considered when treating fractures or associated neoplasms.

REFERENCES
1. Bovee JV, Alman BA. Enchondromatosis: Ollier disease and


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**Figure 2.** A. Radiograph revealed increasing soft tissue that were hemangiomas with phleboliths (arrowhead) inside over right hand. Arrows indicate enchondromas with radiolucency and destruction of the cortex. B. Ultrasonography showed these hemangiomas with small calcified spots (arrow) or with surrounding anarchic lesions (arrowhead).