INTRODUCTION
The Nonsecretory Multiple Myeloma is a rare variant (1-5%) of the classical form of multiple myeloma (MM). Although clinically similar to MM, nonsecretory multiple myeloma is not associated with a monoclonal gammopathy in serum or urine, making it difficult diagnosis this entity.

CASE DESCRIPTION

80 year-old-man, previously healthy

March 2012
✓ Adynamia
✓ Asthenia
✓ Weight loss (8Kg)

Admitted in our hospital
✓ Low back pain
✓ Decrease strength in lower limbs
✓ Worsening renal function (creatinine 3.8 mg/dl)
✓ Hypercalcemia (11 mmol/L)

September 2012
✓ Acute renal failure
✓ Low back pain
✓ Disorientation

On examination
without anomalies, except urinary retention requiring catheterization.

Electrophoresis of proteins

Thoracic-abdominal-pelvic computed tomography (CT) revealed multiple osteolytic metastases, associated to a mass of soft tissue, in pelvis bones and in several vertebral bodies.

Two CT guided biopsies directed to D12 - both Inconclusive

The histological result of the biopsy was plasmacytoma/multiple myeloma with restriction of kappa light chains.

Admitted in our hospital

June 2012

Electrophoresis of proteins

A NEW THORACIC-ABDOMINAL-PELVIC CT progression of lytic lesions, affecting all bone parts and increasing bone mass on D12, conditioning extensive lysis of the vertebral bodies.

Open air Biopsy

All three hematopoietic lineages reduced in number due to plasmacytic infiltration.

Oncology Service
Started Dexametasone in high doses

February 2013

DISCUSSION
The nonsecretory multiple myeloma is an uncommon entity, with clinical presentation similar to MM, which diagnosis requires histological evidence of plasmocytic infiltration. Limitations inherent to biopsy may delay correct treatment. However, whenever we are faced with an elderly with bone pain, acute renal failure and anemia of unknown etiology, one need to persist in the diagnosis of MM, not forgetting this rare entity that is nonsecretory multiple myeloma.