

# Interdisciplinary aspects of primary hyperparathyroidism - symptomatology in a series of 100 cases

A. Jodkowska<sup>1</sup>, K. Tupikowski<sup>2</sup>, J. Szymczak<sup>3</sup>, A. Bohdanowicz-Pawlak<sup>3</sup>,

M. Bolanowski<sup>3</sup>, G. Bednarek-Tupikowska<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department and Clinic of Internal and Occupational Diseases and Hypertension

<sup>2</sup>Department and Clinic of Urology / <sup>3</sup>Department and Clinic of Endocrinology, Diabetology and Isotope Therapy

WROCLAW MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, POLAND

## Background

Primary hyperparathyroidism (PHP) is a common endocrine disorder. Beside renal and skeletal complications, it has a wide variety of nonspecific symptoms from other organs that may mimic other diseases and delay the diagnosis. Nowadays PHP evolves to less-symptomatic.

## Aims

- To assist in early diagnosis of PHP by encouraging interdisciplinary contact between medical professionals.
- To revise symptomatology profile of PHP in a single region of Poland;

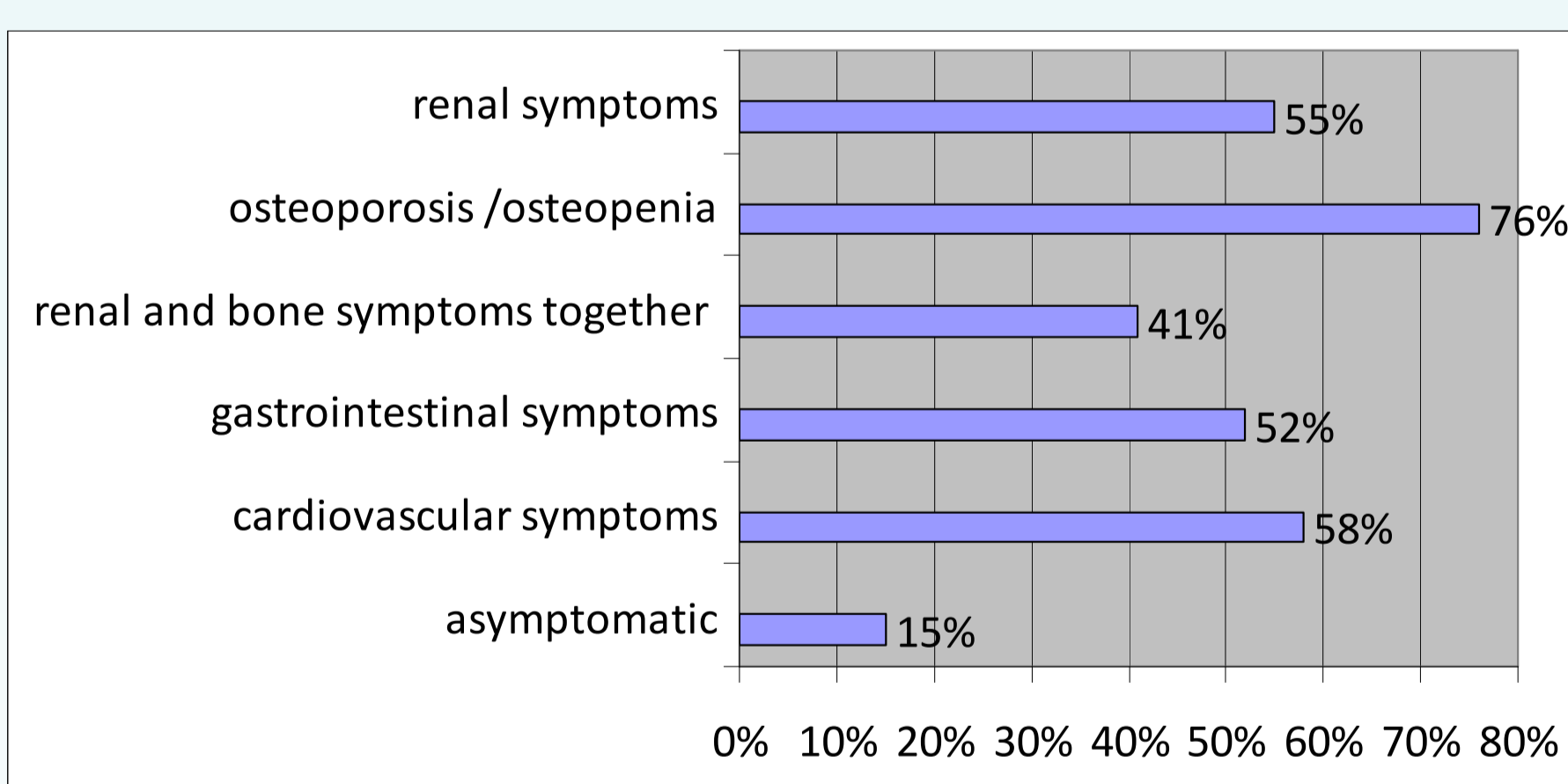
## Methods

We analysed retrospectively hospital data of 100 consecutive patients with PHP diagnosed in our centre: 94 women and 6 men, mean aged 57,1 yrs (SD:13,7yrs).

Patients were assessed by thyroid ultrasound, Tc99 sestamibi scintigraphy, dual X-ray densitometry and abdominal ultrasound imaging. We evaluated clinical manifestation of PHP: renal, skeletal, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal symptoms and asymptomatic. We also estimated the time passed to final PHP diagnosis.

## Results

The incidence of clinical symptoms in the group.

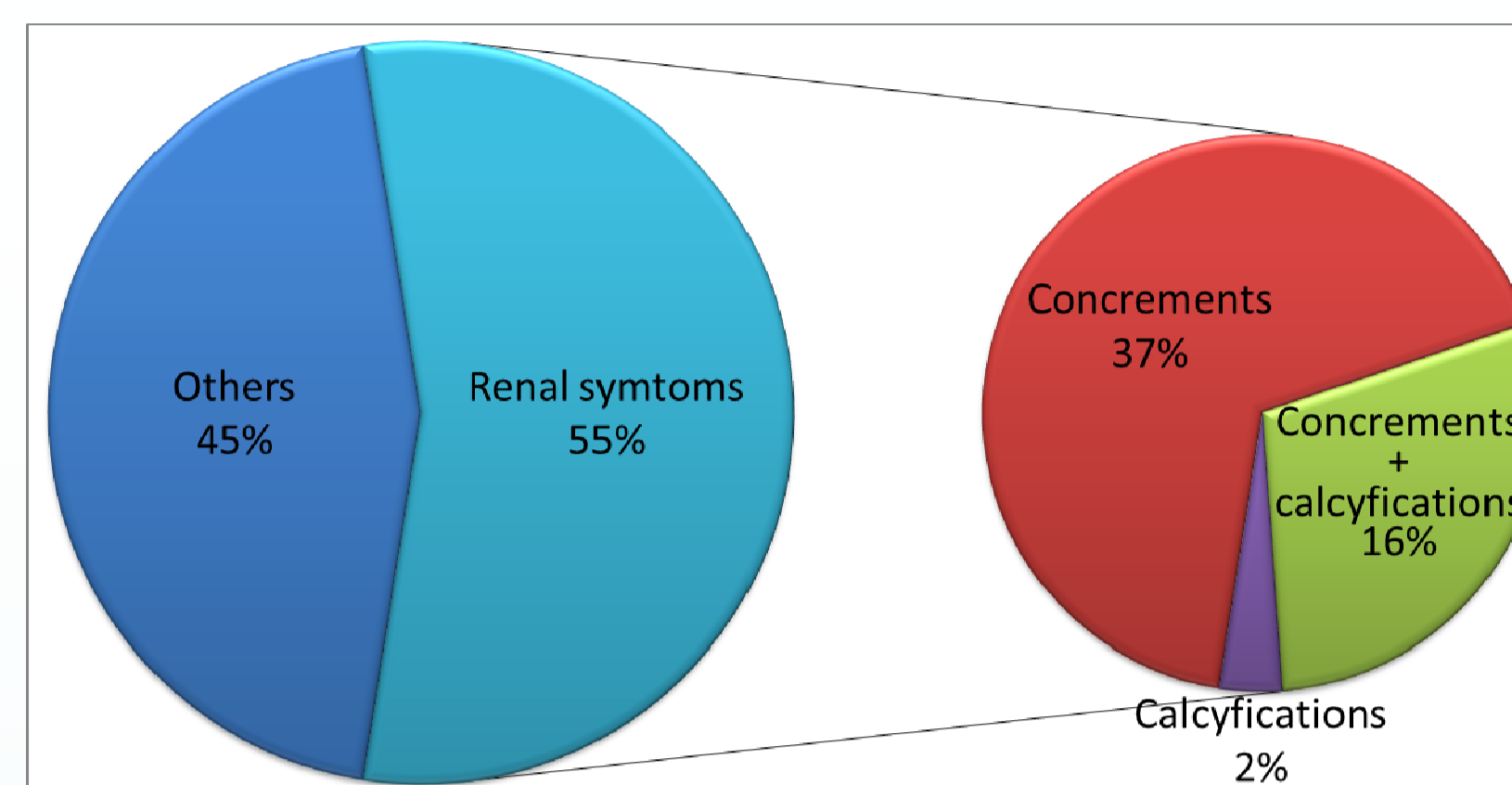


The presence of biochemical PHP conditions.

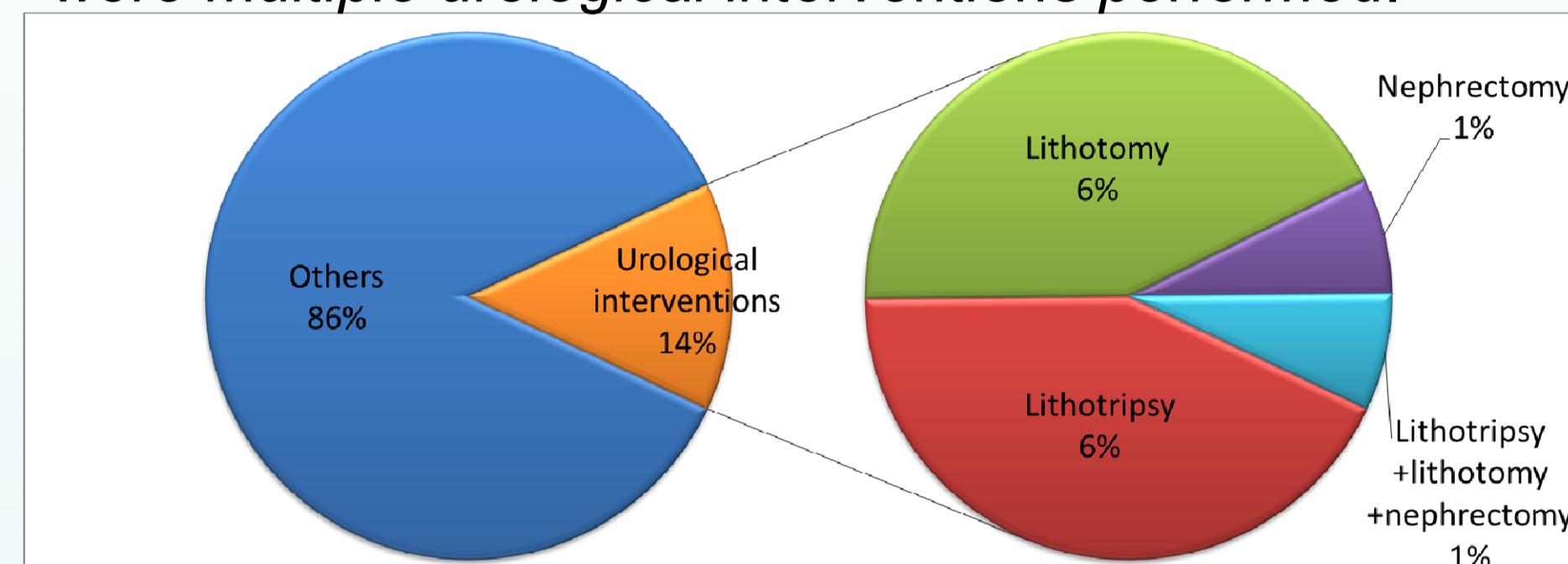
	Serum Ca [mmol/l]	Serum Phos. [mmol/l]	Urine Ca [mEq/24h]	PTH [pg/ml]
Value	2.87 (SD 0.36)	0.81 (SD 0.23)	15.97 (SD 7.89)	324 (SD 425)
Normal value	2.1 - 2.6	0.8 - 1.6	5 - 15	11 - 67
Biochemical symptoms	85% ↑	54% ↓	49% ↑	100% ↑

24% of patients presented simultaneously: hypercalcemia, hypercalciuria and hypophosphatemia. In 4.2% hypercalciuria hasn't been accompanied by hypercalcemia.

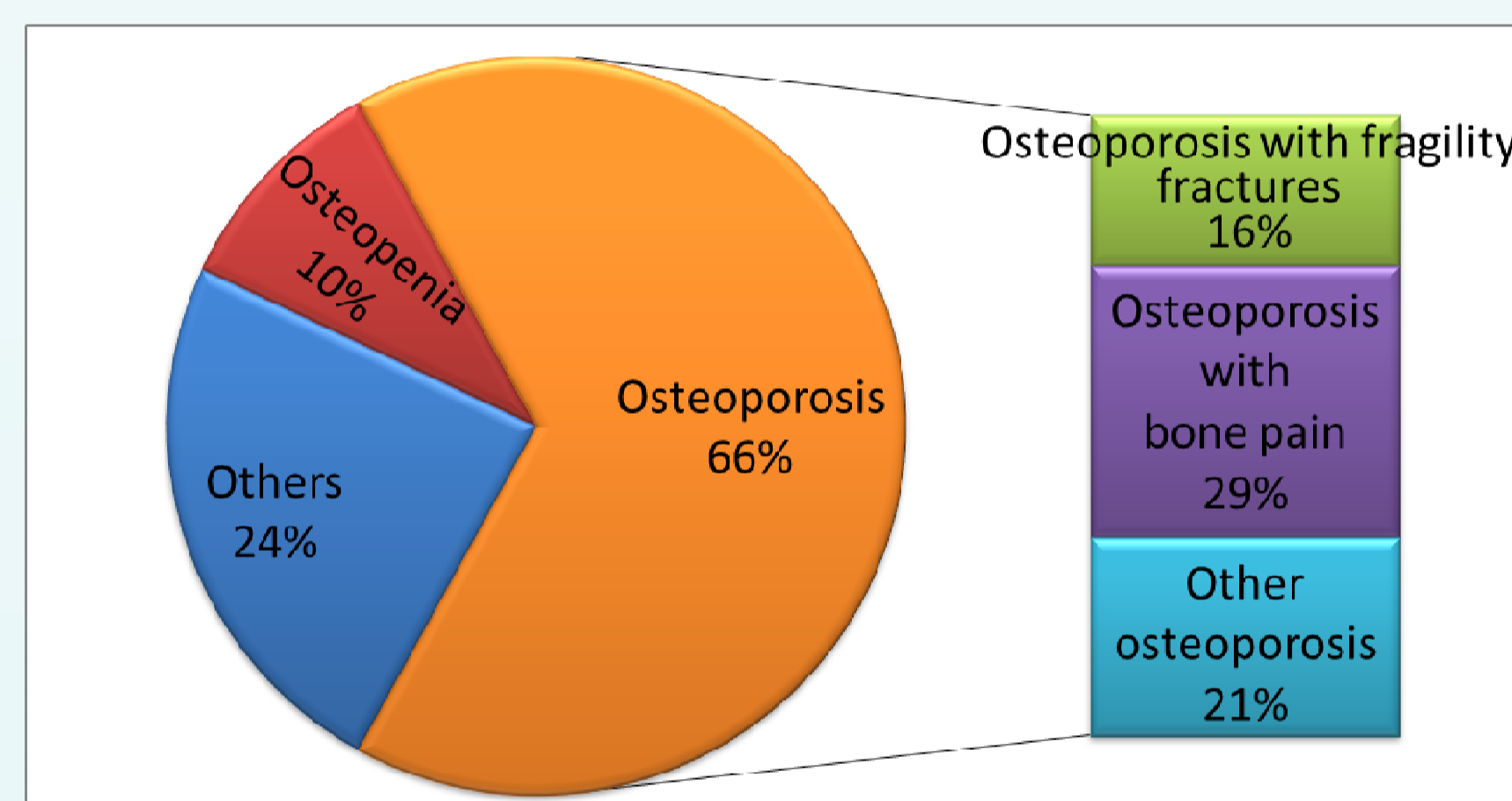
## Renal



During the time of renal symptomatic disease there were multiple urological interventions performed.

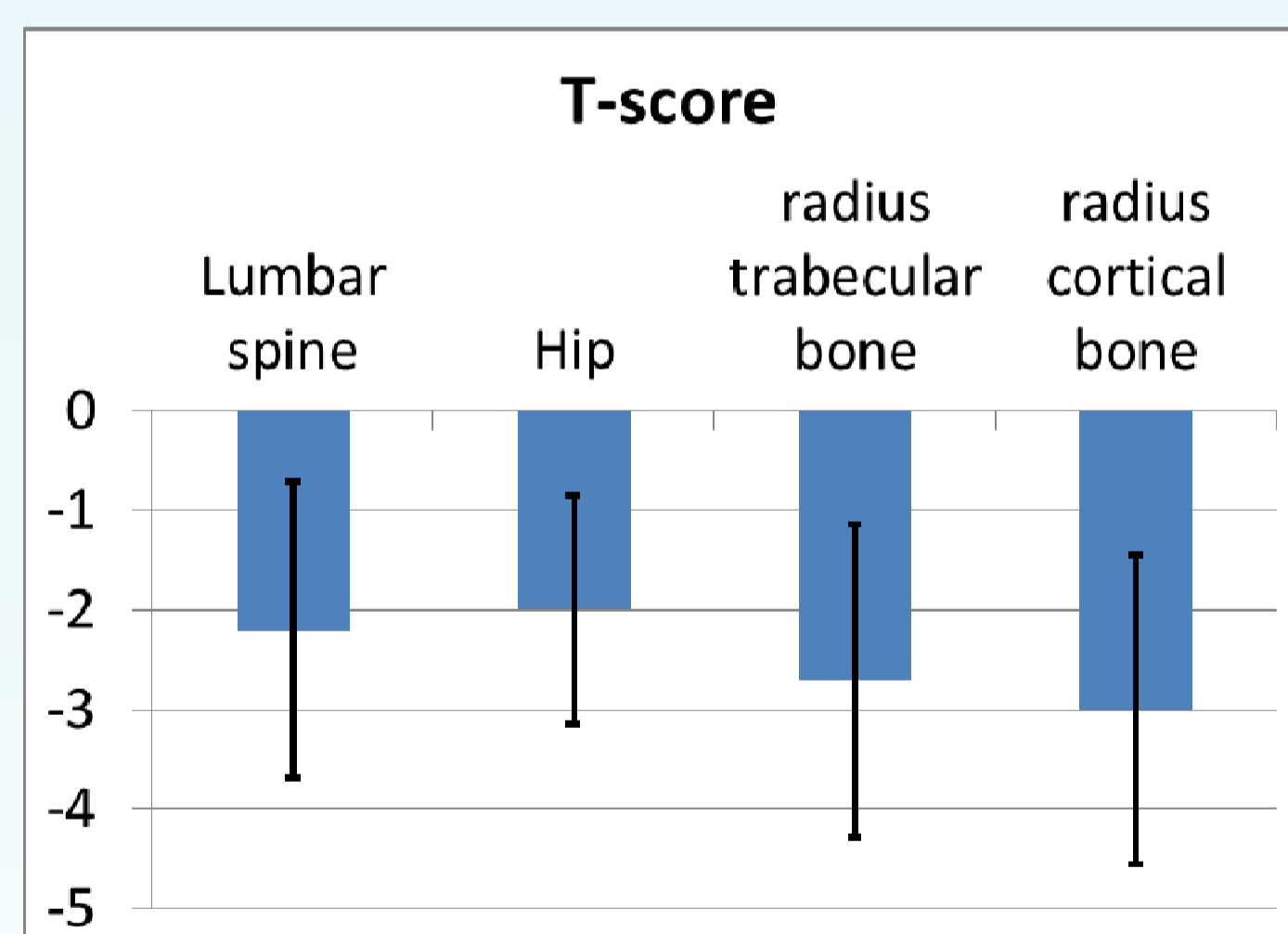


## Bone

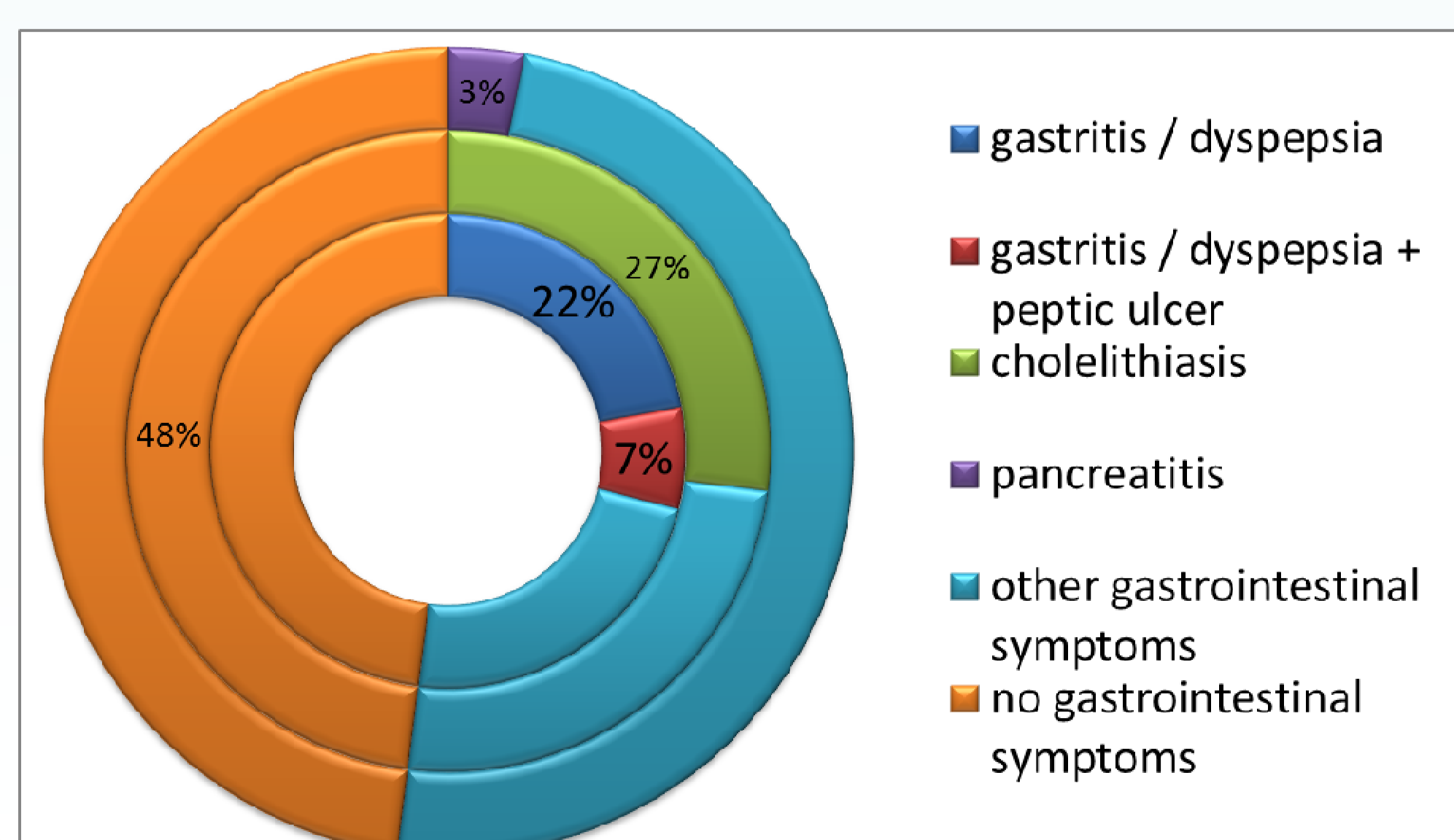


The most frequent fracture localization was the spine and upper limb.

Brown tumors were identified in 10(10%) cases. Mainly in maxillofacial localization, multiple localization concerned 3 cases. Only 6 of them were osteoporotic.

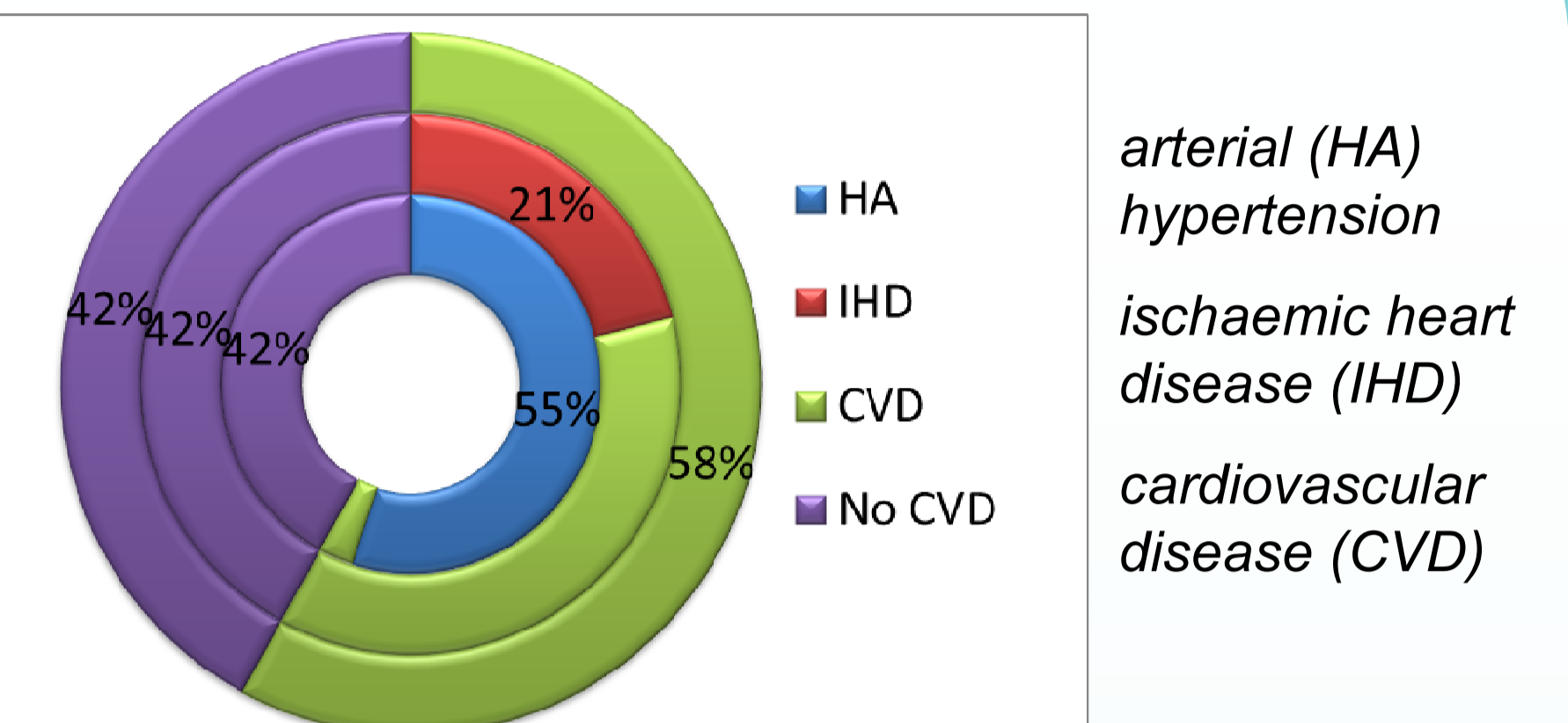


## Gastrointestinal



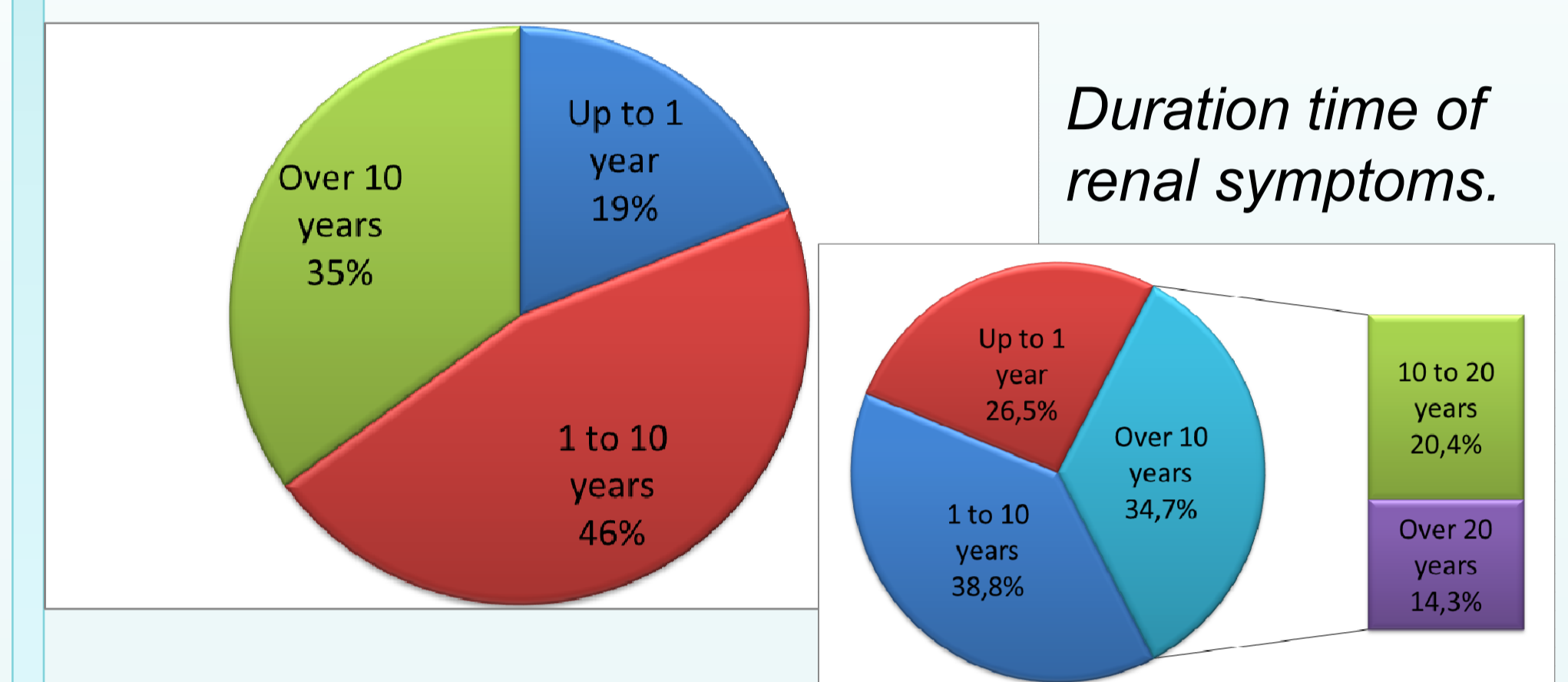
7 of 29 gastritis had documented peptic ulcerous disease.

## Cardiovascular

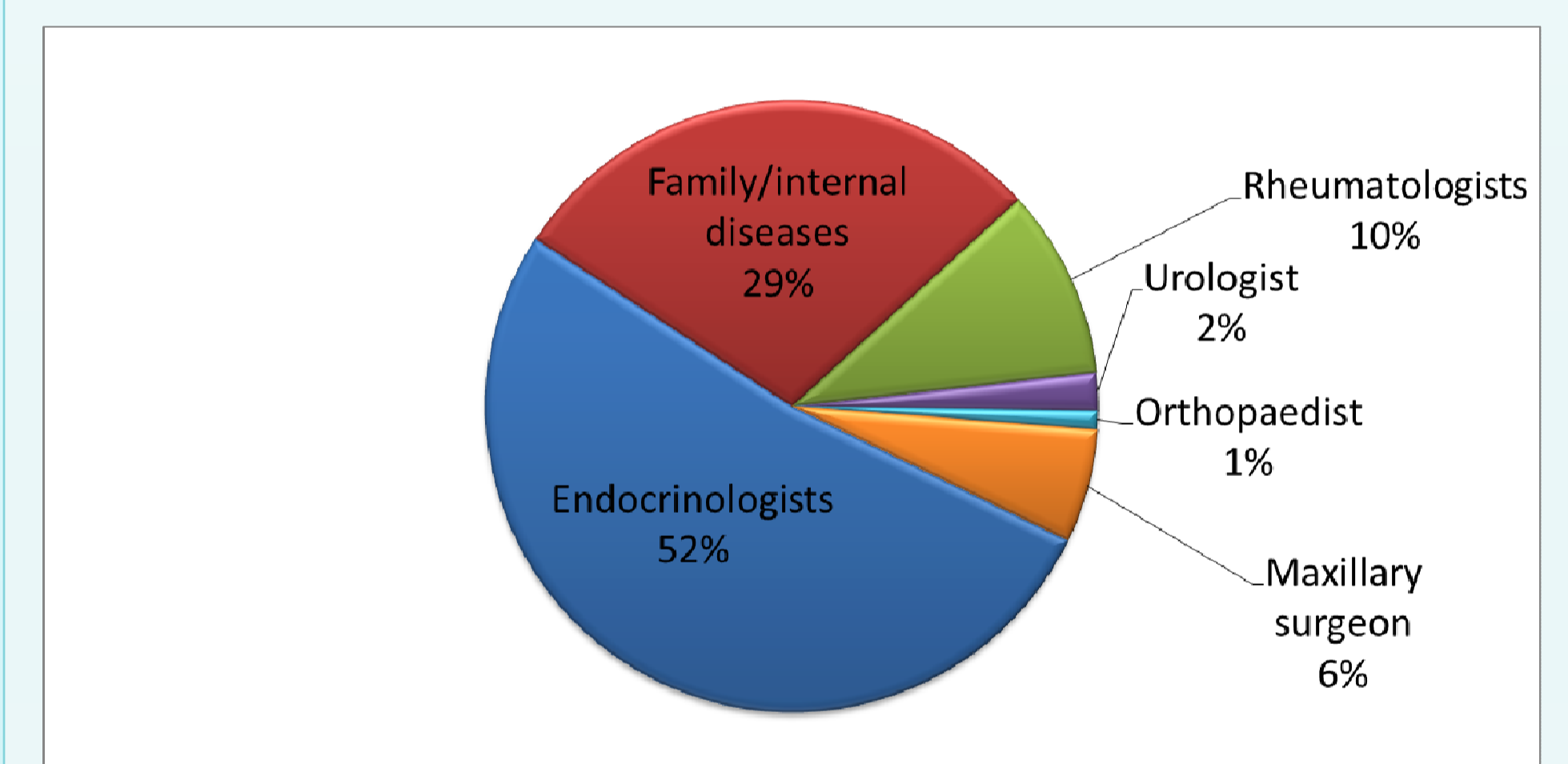


## The way to diagnosis

The time passed from the first onset of the disease symptoms to final PHP diagnosis.



Who takes PHP diagnostic into account?



## Conclusions

PHP is still diagnosed too late.

Promotion of multidisciplinary cooperation between medical professionals on the diagnostic level brings crucial hope to avoid late complications of long lasting unrecognized PHP.

There might be beneficial Ca-Phos balance screening in patients > 50, especially with recurrent nephrolithiasis and osteoporosis.

Popularization of densitometry helps earlier PHP diagnosis and treatment.

Nowadays the presentation of PHP is less symptomatic. Hence, the attention has been diverted to the generally nonspecific features.