

# Familial hypercalcemic hypocalciuria in a woman with Grave's disease: a case report of mistaken identity

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## CASE:

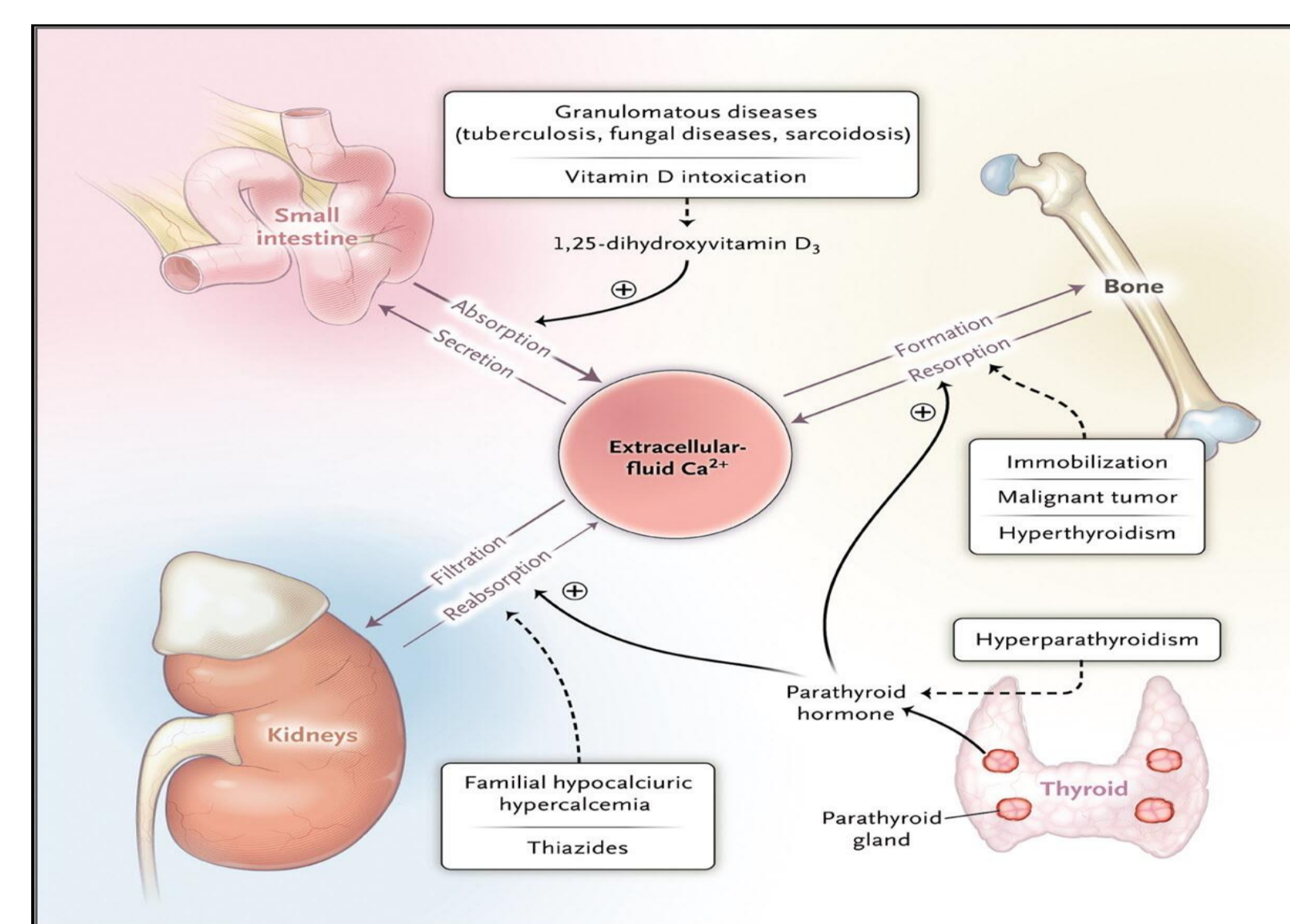
58 years old woman with a 10 years history of Graves disease and mild hypercalcemia

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2014	
Ca	11,14	10,26	9,8	10,4	11,1	mg/dl (8,4-10,2)
TSH	0,001	0,03	0,32	0,6	0,38	uUI/ml (0,4-4,2)
ft4	58,6	21,92	24,6	20,91	22,36	pmol/l (12-22)

After surgery:

	PTH	Ca	P
1 <sup>st</sup> day	78	10,6	3,5
3 <sup>rd</sup> day	51	10,61	3,58
1 week	56	10,42	3,6

September 2014 the patient underwent total thyroidectomy



WE EXCLUDED OTHER CAUSES OF HYPERCALCEMIA

FHH suspicion although:  
NO family history

Calciuria = 3mg/24h  
Ca/ creatinine clearance= 0,002

6 weeks later under 100ug LT4/day:  
Ca = 10,8 mg/dl (8,4-10,2)  
P= 4,2 mg/dl (2,7-4,5)  
PTH = 41 pg/ml (15-65)  
Normal renal function

## CURIOSITY:

Low bone mineral density:  
-Spine Ts= -2,8  
-Radius Ts= -3,4 , although FHH is not associated with low BMD.  
-We think it is due to the long evolution of Graves disease

PREVALENCE IN FAMILY;  
-NO brothers/ sisters  
-Both parents dead  
--I son we got him tested;  
-Ca (seric)= 10,34mg/dl  
--Ca (urine)= 12mg/24h  
--PTH = 32pg/ml  
-Ca/creatinine clearance= 0.002

CONFIRMED  
FHH

**CONCLUSION** : we describe the case of FHH in a woman with Grave's disease in witch hypercalcemia was initially attributed to hyperthyroidism.

## REFERENCE:

1. <http://blogs.nejm.org/now/index.php/hypercalcemia-in-children/2011/02/1>
2. *Endocr Pract.* 2013 Jul-Aug; **Differentiating familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia from primary hyperparathyroidism.** Shinnall MC Jr<sup>1</sup>, Dahir KM, Broome JT.

