

Investigating the bone metabolic parameters and serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels in male patients with asymptomatic hyperuricemia

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years the clinical relevance of serum uric acid level has changed. The elevated serum uric acid level not only impairs the joints and the kidney function but it is also linked with an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases.

The aim of our study was to examine how bones are affected (change of bone mineral density, bone metabolism parameters, serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels and frequency of fractures) by elevated serum uric acid level.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We investigated a total of **136 patients** divided into two groups according to serum uric acid level: **68 male patients with** (age: 54.9±1.6 years) and **68 male patients without** (age: 55.2 ±1,9 years) **hyperuricemia**. In all cases hyperuricemia (se level >416 umol/l) was **asymptomatic**. **Bone mineral density (BMD)** was measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA), for bone markers such as: **parathyroid hormone (PTH), β-CrossLaps, 25-(OH) vitamin D3** and **osteocalcin (OC)** electrochemiluminescence immunoassay were used and **routine labor parameters** were measured. **Medical history** including prevalence of bone fractures was also recorded. Statistical analysis was performed by ANOVA, with post-hoc Bonferroni correction. (Statistica software 9.0)

	Se Ca	Se P	Se Mg	Se alk. phos	Se creat	PTH	25OH D3vit	Osteocalcin	TSH	Beta-Crosslaps	Se uric acid	Se blood sugar	Se prot.
Hyperuric.	2.41 ±0.07	1.23 ±0.12	0.82 ±0.1	229.4 ±69	89.69 ±21.2	63.91 ±16.7 *	48.4 ±15.1 *	34.59 ±6.33 *	1.2 ±0.61	473.18 ±106.54 *	456.4 ±16.30 *	4.97 ±0.48	74.88 ±0.73
NO Hyperuric.	2.44 ±0.09	1.08 ±0.14	0.858 ±0.2	209.5 ±73	79.18 ±18.7	38.43 ±11.65 *	55.86 ±16.7 *	29.46 ±5.67 *	1.8 ±0.78	352.58 ±110.4 *	299.51 ±14.0 *	4.88 ±0.69	75.19 ±0.61
Norm Range	2.25-2.61 mmol/l	0.85-1.45 mmol/l	0.7-1.3 mmol/l	90-290 IU/l	44-108 μmol/l	10-65 pg/ml	Above 75 nmol/l	12-41 ng/ml	0.49-4.87 mIU/l	25-573 pg/ml	<416 umol/l	3.5-6.1 mmol/l	60-80 g/l

* <0.05

Patients	Age (yrs)±SD	Weight (kg) ±SD	Height (m) ±SD	BMI (kg/m ²) ±SD (n:18.5-24.9Kg/m2)
Hyperuric. n=68	54.9±1.6	84.18±7.51	1.76±0.074 *	27.05±2.20 *
NO Hyperuric. n=68	55.2 ±1.9	85.92±6.4	1.82±0.056 *	25.83±2.56 *

	L2-4 Zsc ±SD	L2-4 Tsc ±SD	Lumbar Zsc ±SD	Femoral Tsc ±SD	Fractures
Hyperuric. n=68	-1.11±0.15 *	-2.53±0.20 *	-1.07±0.11 *	-2.45 ±0.16 *	17~ 25%
NO Hyperuric. n=68	-0.48±0.15 *	-1.91±0.20 *	-0.61±0.1 *	-1.98 ±0.15 *	7 ~10%

* <0.05

RESULTS

In patients with asymptomatic hyperuricemia lumbar spine (L2-4) BMD (T-score: -2.53±0.20 vs -1.91±0.20, p<0.05) and left femoral neck BMD (T-sc: -2.45 ± 0.16 vs -1.98 ±0.15, p<0.05) were lower than in patients without hyperuricemia. Serum 25-(OH) vitamin D3 levels were also lower in the hyperuricemic group (48.4 nmol/l ±15.1 vs 55.86 nmol/l ±16.7, p<0.05). Bone fracture had occurred in 17 of 68 hyperuricemic patients, while in the non-hyperuricemic group only 7 fractures were recorded.

CONCLUSIONS

The in-time recognition and treatment of elevated serum uric acid level could positively influence the bone metabolism and be part of fracture prevention.

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