

INFLUENCE OF HYPERCALCEMIA AND ELEVATED PARATHYROID HORMONE LEVEL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Introduction: Status of carbohydrate metabolism in patients with primary hyperparathyroidism (PGPT) has been studied extensively in recent years, but the results of studies on the impact of long-term elevated levels of parathyroid hormone and hypercalcemia on the risk of type 2 diabetes continues to be in the discussion.

Objective: to examine the prevalence of type 2 diabetes in patients with manifested and asymptomatic PGPT.

RESULTS:

PREVALENCE OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

136 patients with PGPT:

- **asymptomatic PGPT:**
mean age was 51.5 ± 11.6 years
- **manifested PGPT:**
mean age was 52 ± 10.4 years

Group of patients	patients with asymptomatic PGPT	patients with manifested PGPT
The number of patients	54	82
The number of type 2 diabetes	2	12
%	3,7	14,3

Significant differences was detected in the prevalence of type 2 diabetes in both groups of patients with PGPT ($p < 0,05$).

CONCLUSION:

The results of the study have shown an increasing prevalence of type 2 diabetes in patients with manifested PGPT compared with asymptomatic PGPT. The results may indicate the influence of long-term hypercalcemia and elevated levels of parathyroid hormone in the frequency of manifestation of type 2 diabetes in patients with PGPT.