Primary hyperparathyroidism in pregnancy

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Case 1

Pregnancy trimester	13th	21th	25th
Ca total	11,0	11,67	8,9
(8,80 - 10,20 mg/dl)			
Ca ionized		5,8	4,7
(4,2 - 5,2 mg/dl)			
Phosphorus serum		3,42	
(2,70 - 4,50 mg/dl)			
PTH		74,37	18,87
(15,00 -65,00 pg/ml)			
Urine collection Ca		571	
(100,0 - 320,0 mg/24h)			
Urine collection phosphorus		1,0	
(0,4 - 1,3 g/24h)			

Table 1. Results of the first patient

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Figure 1. Left	side parathyroid	adenoma. Necl	k ultrasound

Patient: 29-years-old women in 21th week of her second pregnancy

Symptoms: Weakness, abdominal pains, vertigo Final diagnosis: Primary hyperparathyroidism

Treatment: Operation in 24th gestation week due to biochemical deterioration

Outcome: Birth of a healthy baby girl in 40th gestation week (Apgar 10 in first and third minute). Frozen section pathology and intraoperative PTH assay confirmed diagnosis of parathyroid adenoma

and curative procedure

Case 2

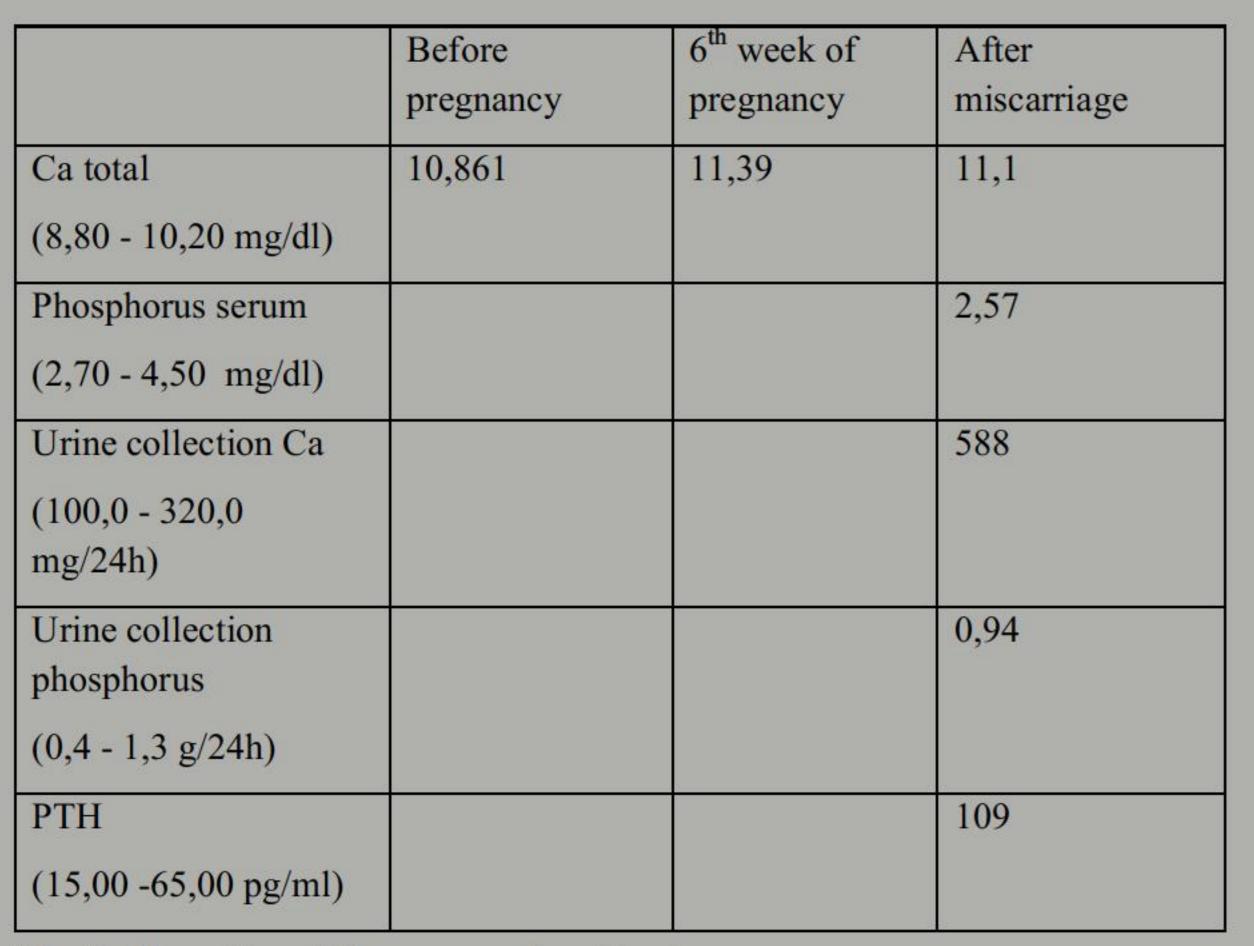


Table 2. Results of the second patient.

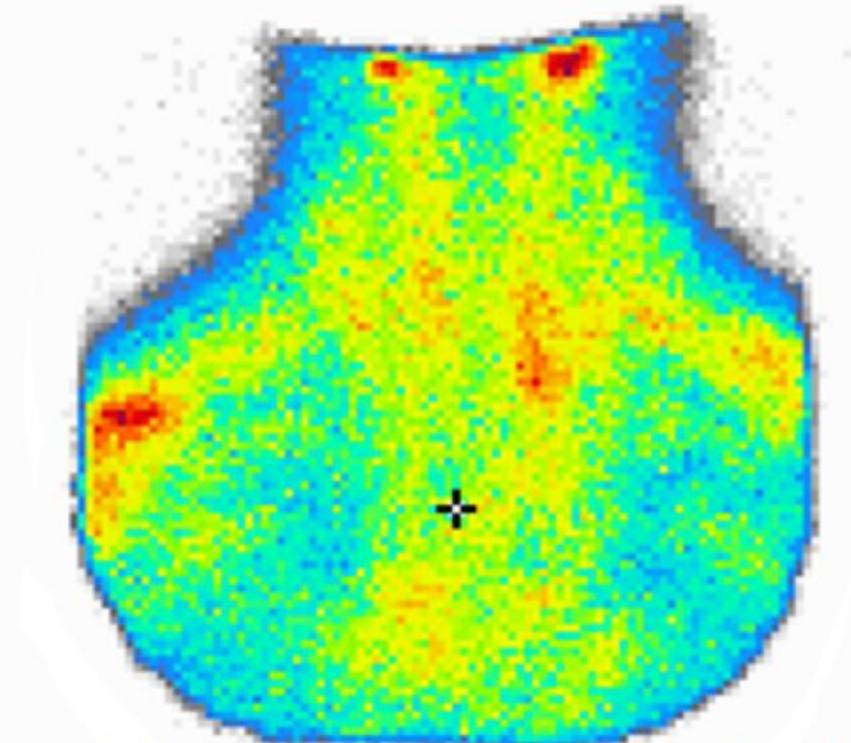


Figure 2. Parathyroid adenoma. Sestamibi scintigraphy of the neck.

Patient: 28-years-old women with hypercalcemia and history of pregnancy loss in 9th gestation

week

Symptoms: None

Diagnosis: Primary hyperparathyroidism

Treatment: Operation

Outcome: Frozen section pathology and intraoperative PTH assay confirmed diagnosis of

parathyroid adenoma and curative procedure

Issues

- physiological changes in women's body during pregnancy hamper diagnostics of calcium-phosphorus balance
- symptoms are unspecific and could be mistaken as complaints naturally present during pregnancy
- **→** limited diagnostic procedures: computed tomography and sestmibi scintigraphy are contraindicated in pregnancy
- high rate of both maternal and fetal complications
- conservative or operative treatment: no equivocal guidelines







