CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM

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Introduction: Patients with primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) have an increased cardiovascular risk. However, the data on the relationship severity of PHPT clinical forms and prevalence of cardiovascular disorders are controversial.

Objective: To studying classic cardiovascular disease in patients with manifested forms of PHPT in comparison with patients with mild PHPT.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:
136 patients with PGPT:
- cardiovascular disease: rhythmias, hypertension, coronary disease
- indicators of calcium-phosphorus metabolism (PTH, Ca, Ca2+, P)
- bone markers (alkaline phosphatase, osteocalcin, β-CTX),
- BMD (Dual-Energy X-ray Absorptiometry) Zone: L₁-L₄, neck, upperneck, trochanter, totalhip.

RESULTS:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Mild PHPT</th>
<th>manifested PHPT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients</td>
<td>54(39.7%)</td>
<td>82 (60.3%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mean age, years</td>
<td>51.5 ±11.6</td>
<td>52 ± 10.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>19 (35.1%)</td>
<td>38 (45.2%)</td>
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A strong statistically significant correlation between the severity of clinical manifestations PHPT and incidence of cardiovascular disease in patients with PHPT (R = 0.81, p <0.05).

CONCLUSION:
These results suggest the high incidence of cardiovascular disease in patients with manifested PHPT and the low diagnostic rate of mild forms of PHPT.