

# 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:** : studying classic cardiovascular disease in patients with manifested forms of PHPT in comparison with patients with mild PHPT.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

136 patients with PHPT:

cardiovascular disease:

- arrhythmias,
- hypertension,
- coronary disease

▪ indicators of calcium-phosphorus metabolism (PTH, Ca, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, P)

▪ bone markers (alkaline phosphatase, osteocalcin,  $\beta$ -CTX),

▪ BMD (Dual-Energy X-ray Absorptiometry)  
Zone: L<sub>I</sub>-L<sub>IV</sub>, neck, upperneck, trochanter, totalhip.

## RESULTS:

Results	Mild PHPT	manifested PHPT
Number of patients	54(39,7%)	82 (60,3%)
mean age, years	51.5 $\pm$ 11.6	52 $\pm$ 10.4
Cardiovascular disease	19 (35.1%)	38 (45.2%)

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.

