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HYPERCALCAEMIA AND CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

Primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) represents disease that is often seen in elderly people and is associated with increased morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease. With PHPT are associated numerous cardiovascular disturbances as hypertension, accelerated coronary arteriosclerosis, arrhythmias, changes in the myocardial structure and left ventricular hypertrophy. Existence of the left ventricular hypertrophy in normotensive patients with PHPT indices on increased afterload of the left ventricle that is independent from brachial systolic blood pressure. On the other side, some authors pointed that there is no or that could be just minimal association of the mild hypercalcaemia with the myocardial function and generally cardiovascular system. Mild hypercalcaemia or PTH increase could influence on myocardial transduction acting on the autonomous impulses to the myocardium or more exactly on myocardial responsiveness on sympathic and parasympathic stimulation. It is shown that in patients with mild PHPT exists difference in conventional and dynamic QT interval. In respect to the arterial blood pressure status, patients with PHPT have significantly increase of the central aortic pressure curve and the pressure increase index.

Key words: primary hyperparathyroidism; cardiovascular system; hypertension; arteriosclerosis; arrhythmias; left ventricular hypertrophy; endothel.