INTRODUCTION

Hypercalcaemia is an uncommon electrolyte disorder in children. It could be discovered incidentally based on routine blood chemistry results.

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biochemistry</th>
<th>Normal values</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (mmol/L)</td>
<td>3.54↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate (mmol/L)</td>
<td>0.92↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline phosphatase (U/L)</td>
<td>982↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca/Cr urine</td>
<td>&lt; 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iPTH ng/L</td>
<td>640↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin 25-OH D (nmol/L)</td>
<td>73.8↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORY

Main complaints
Obesity
- His weight had been gradually increasing over the previous two years, up to BMI of 31.5 kg/m²

Gait
- The pain in his legs started a year ago, but worsened progressively and in the months prior to admission, the patient could not walk without the aid of crutches

Depression
- He was on antidepressant therapy due to adjustment disorder

History
- BW 4000g, BL 56cm
- Formula fed, cow milk introduced at 3 months
- Development normal
- Nutrition: juice, junk food
- No physical activity

Family history
Mother:
- Severe obesity, 140 kg, 178 cm, BMI 44.2 kg/m²
- Type 2 Diabetes, Hypertension

Clinical examination
- A 14-year-old adolescent, Height 167.4 cm (-0.45 SDS), Weight 91.5 kg (+2.18 SDS), BMI 32.7 kg/m² (+2.57 SDS)

INVESTIGATIONS

- Familial hyperparathyroidism ruled out
- Neck ultrasound did not show any abnormalities
- Technetium-99m sestamibi scintigraphy:
  Right-sided parathyroid adenoma

THERAPY

- Minimally invasive parathyroidectomy
- A decrease in PTH levels (from 640.7 to 6.55 pg/mL)
- Seven days after surgery, biochemical test results indicated hungry bone syndrome (serum calcium level 1.9 mmol/L, serum phosphate level 1.0 mmol/L).

FOLLOW UP

- After 4 weeks calcium supplementation therapy and antidepressants were stopped.
- One year after surgery, he walks normally, no signs of depression and calcium levels are normal. The remaining problem is his struggle to lose weight, his BMI is 34.8 kg/m².

CONCLUSIONS

Hyperparathyroidism is rare in children, but we have to consider measurement of calcium in a child with pain in legs and mood changes.