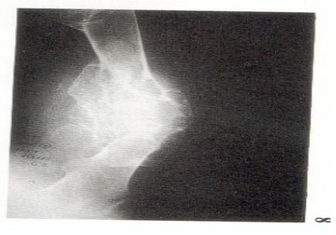
Primary hyperparathyroidism in children and adolescents: About a series of 10 patients

NTRODUCTION

Primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) in children and adolescents is rare. Sporadic forms are more frequent and correspond, usually, with an adenoma (73%). Most rare familial forms (7%) are related to hyperplasia. They may be isolated or integrate with multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN). The PHPT is revealed mostly by chronic bone pain increased by pressure, walking and exercise, arthralgia, growth failure and nonspecific late deformities

OBJECTIVE :Report clinical and paraclinical features of the HTP in children and adolescents



Population, methodology

This is a retrospective study of 10 patients with PHPT identified in 20 years. All underwent clinical examination and paraclinical assessment looking for aetiology of PHPT ((cervical ultrasound ± MIBI scintigraphy), bone repercussion (SKELETAL radiography , BMD), cardiac repercussion (ECG, cardiac Doppler ultrasound) , renal repercussion (ultrasound) and the genetic study of the locus of menin

RESULTS

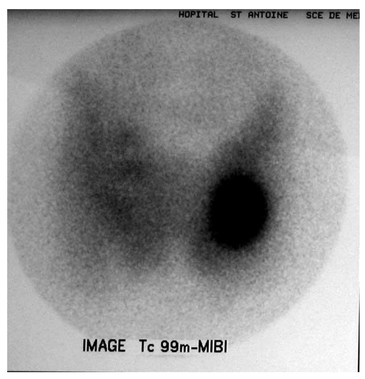
Signs	%
bone pain and muscular fatigability	70
bone deformities	10
pseudomyopathy	10
systematic research in the case of NEM	10

Mean age at diagnosis was 15 ± 0.8 years (10- 17). The sex ratio F / G was 4. The reason for consultation was dominated by bone pain and muscular fatigability (TableI)

Clinical presentation was symptomatic in all cases . It was represented by multiple clinical signs : Anorexia, constipation, abdominal pain, bone pain, short stature(Average height:-2.5 DS / M SEMPE ;-2 / TC), drowsiness, behavioral disorders and memory disorders with reduced performance school and bone deformity . A waddling gait was observed in one case. Biological assessment was characteristic (Table2)

Parametre	Result	Norms
Calcemia average (mg/l)	115 ± 1.5 (100-120)	
PTH average (pg / ml)	80 ± 0.6 (65-120)	

Radiological investigation showed adenoma in 70% and hyperplasia in 30%.
It did not repercussion, There was an exception in cases of osteoporosis.
The search for MEN 1 was positive in 3 cases



CONCLUSION

PHPT is rare in children. Sporadic or familial, or genetic or not , it must be detected before any clinical abnormalities suggestive . Its management must be early to prevent complications

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soumeya fedala
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