

Pathology of the parathyroid glands

Two major problems

- hyperplasia
- neoplasms – adenoma and carcinoma

Hyperparathyreoidism

Primary

- overproduction of parathormon due to the intrinsic abnormality of one or more glands
- increased level of serum calcium
- decreased phosphates
- hypercalciuria common

Causes

Adenoma 85%

Carcinoma 1%

Primary hyperplasia 14%

sporadic

MEN 1 – very common, first manifestation

MEN 2 – in 20 % - 30 %, mild and often asymptomatic

familial isolated hyperparthyreoidism

familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia

familial hyperkalciuric hypercalcemia

Rarely - *ectopic production of parathormon* – clear cell renal carcinoma

Hyperparathyreoidism

Secondary

- compensatory hyperplasia of the glands due to decreased serum calcium
- rarely due to tissue resistancy to parathormon
reaches usually normocalcemia

Causes

chronic renal failure – *most commonly*

malabsorption

vitamine D defficiency

renal tubular acidosis

Hyperparathyreoidism

Tertiary

- autonomic hyperfunction of the parathyroid glands overlying secondary hyperparathyreoidism

Causes are same as in secondary hyperparathyreoidism

chronic renal failure – *most common*

malabsorption

vitamine D defficiency

renal tubular acidosis

Hyperparathyroidism

Sequellae

- metastatic calcifications
 - lungs
 - nephrocalcinosis
 - chondrocalcinosis
 - arterial calcifications
- brown tumors of bones (von Recklinghausen's disease)
- peptic ulcers
- clinically
 - fatigue
 - weakness
 - behavioral changes

Main syndromes associated with hyperparathyroidism (HRPT)

MEN1	MEN2	Syndrom HRPT and neoplasms of jaws
Thyroid gland follicular adenoma	medullar carcinoma	<i>none</i>
Adrenals nodules without hyperfunct hyperfunctional adenomas	pheochromocytoma <i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Pancreas islet cell neoplasms	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Adenohypophysis adenomas	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
other bronchial, thymic carcinoids	lichen amyloidosis	fibroosseal lesion of jaws Kidneys-cysts, hamartomas, ca
autosom. dom. germ line mutation	autosom. dom. germ line mutation	autosom. dom. germ line mutation
gene <i>MEN-1</i> / 11q13	gene <i>RET</i> / 10q11	gene <i>HRPT-2</i> / 1q25-31