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Abstract

Hyperparathyroidism is a disease produced by excessive parathyroid hormone. Affects the bones metabolism developing lytic lesions known as brown tumors.

Keywords

Hyperparathyroidism • Brown tumor • Hypercalcemia

Bone disease in hyperparathyroidism is characterized by bone resorption, osteopenia and brown tumors [1, 2]. Classically called osteitis fibrosa cystica, it can present itself as bone pain, deformities and fractures. Laboratory tests show elevated levels of serum parathyroid hormone and hypercalcemia. In severe forms of the disease renal compromise can be a great danger with high elevations of serum calcium and medical complications. In the long bone imaging shows lucent bone tumors (brown tumors) and in the pelvis the

images could resembled an aneurysmal bone cyst, giant cell tumor, myeloma or metastatic carcinoma [3]. Other findings are subperiostic reabsorption of medial and distal phalanges. Primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism results in elevated levels of serum parathyroid hormone, a finding that helps differentiate this disease process from malignant hypercalcemia.

References

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