

低,骨钙释放入血。而 CVIAPH 即已存在 PTH 分泌过多,早期识别 CVIAPH 并积极干预可能大幅度降低尿路结石、转移性血管钙化等全身钙质沉着带来的多器官病变。对有肌肉骨关节痛、骨量下降、骨质疏松、骨折、尿路结石、胃肠道疾病、反复胰腺炎、顽固性口腔溃疡、记忆力和情绪改变等症状表现的人群,更应加强筛查与防治^[4-6]。

4 小 结

PHPT 被认为是转移性血管钙化和全身钙质沉着的主要原因之一,可导致多器官功能障碍及病变(如皮肤钙质沉着、心脑血管钙化、胰腺炎、胃黏膜钙质沉着、尿路结石、胆囊结石、乳腺钙化等病变),是威胁患者生存及生活质量的重要因素。手术是有症状或有并发症的 PHPT 患者的首选治疗方式。同时,PHPT 术后的管理也至关重要。目前部分 PHPT,尤其是 NCPHPT 的患者并非原发,可能是长期 CVI 所致相对低血钙而引起的甲状旁腺功能增强,刺激甲状旁腺增生分泌过多的 PTH 以代偿性调节钙磷平衡,在初期时处于可逆阶段。若能早期识别并积极补充钙和 VitD 可获得治愈而无需手术治疗,也可避免继发全身钙质沉着导致的多器官病变。基于此,将钙镁磷、25-羟 VitD 及 PTH 等骨代谢指标纳入常规体检项目,加强 CVIAPH 和 CVIASHPT 筛查和防治对预防 HPT 继发转移性血管钙化和全身钙质沉着有重要的临床意义。

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