

Number of Cells in Parathyroid Tissue in Primary Hyperparathyroidism Cases and its Relationship with Serum Calcium Value

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The relationship between the number of cells and serum calcium value in primary hyperparathyroidism cases is unknown.

METHODS

Ninety patients (71 females, 17 males, age range; 27 years - 73 years, average age; 46) who underwent single gland excision with the diagnosis of primary hyperparathyroidism were studied prospectively. The patients were divided into two groups as serum calcium (Ca) level between 10.6 mg/dl - 12 mg/dl and serum Ca level ≥ 12 mg/dl. Mean cell number and mean volume of the gland, blood levels of parathormone (PTH), Ca, phosphorus (P) and histopatologic evaluation were evaluated between the two groups.

RESULTS

The mean cell number per cm^3 is 22.9 million in all glands. Serum Ca was between 10.6 mg/dl - 12 mg/dl in 82 (91.1%) cases and ≥ 12 mg/dl in 8 (8.9%) cases. Mean cell number of the gland, mean volume of the gland, blood levels of PTH, Ca and P were statistically significant between the two groups ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.05$ respectively). Non-cystic hyperplasia was detected in 78 (86.6%) cases, and cystic hyperplasia in 12 (13.4%) cases. Mean number of cells was

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27.7 million in non-cystic cases and 20.1 million in cystic cases ($p < 0.05$). All cases with cystic hyperplasia were included in the group in which serum Ca was between 10.6 mg/dl - 12mg/dl.

CONCLUSION

Number of cells in the gland is directly proportional to the gland volume, serum PTH, serum calcium level, and the presence of non-cystic adenomatous hyperplasia. Number of cells in the gland changes inversely with the serum phosphorus level and the presence of cystic adenomatous hyperplasia.

KEYWORDS

Primary hyperparathyroidism; Serum calcium; Parathormone; Phosphorus; Number of cells

INTRODUCTION

Hyperparathyroidism is a serious clinical condition that causes various resorptive bone diseases, atherosclerosis, renal calculosis, renal failure, and various destructive and functional gastrointestinal diseases [1]. Ninety-five percent of hyperparathyroidism cases are primary hyperparathyroidism. In 90% - 95% of primary hyperparathyroidism cases, the disease is in one gland, while the other glands are healthy. From a histopathological point of view, almost all of the cases are adenomatous hyperplasia and the cancer frequency is less than 1% [1-3]. As is well known, hyperplasia means an increase in the number of cells in a tissue. There is no information in the literature about the number of chief cells in primary hyperparathyroidism cases. The relationship between this number and demographic data such as the patient's age, gender, gland diameter, histopathological diagnosis of the gland as well as serum PTH, calcium and phosphorus values were not revealed before. In this study, cell count was performed in the parathyroid tissue excised from patients with primary hyperparathyroidism, the relationship between chief cells number and the demographic data of the patient and the tissue were evaluated.

METHODS

A prospective, multi-center clinical study was planned, and the approval of the local ethics committee was obtained.

All patients were verbally informed about the study and their written consents with wet signature were obtained. Ninety patients (71 women, 17 men, age range; 27 years - 73 years, mean age; 46) who underwent parathyroidectomy with the diagnosis of primary hyperparathyroidism between April, 2018 and April, 2020 in four different centers (Yeditepe University, Health Sciences University Istanbul Hospital, Health Sciences University Umraniye Hospital, and Acıbadem Maslak Hospital) were included in the study. Inclusion criteria for the study; being over the age of 18, having normal serum vitamin D level, serum calcium level being 10.6 mg/dl and above, having a single gland disease in the parathyroid, and not having a secondary or tertiary cause that may cause hyperparathyroidism. Exclusion criteria; being under the age of 18, low serum vitamin D level, serum calcium level below 10.6 mg/dl even if serum parathyroid hormone (PTH) level is high, presence of disease in more than one gland in the parathyroid, a secondary or tertiary cause that may cause hyperparathyroidism. The relationship between age, gender, serum PTH, calcium, phosphorus values, mean cell number of whole gland, mean cell number per cm^3 , mean volume of the gland and histopathological diagnosis of the gland were evaluated.

The patients were divided into two groups. Those with serum calcium between 10.6 mg/dl - 12 mg/dl (high serum calcium group) and those with serum calcium level ≥ 12 mg/dl (very high serum calcium group). Standard open

surgical technique was used with Kocher incision for all patients, and the surrounding tissue on the excised pathological parathyroid tissue were cleaned with careful dissection on the operating table. Then the tissue was divided into two equal parts. Half of the tissue was placed in formaldehyde suspension for histopathological examination and sent to the pathology laboratory. The other half of the tissue was placed in tubes containing sterile PBS. These tubes were placed in a thermostatic container containing dry ice and transferred to Yeditepe University Parathyroid Research Laboratory. The tissue was transferred to the cell culture cabinet there. A piece of 1 cm³ of tissue was excised under sterile conditions by measuring it with a ruler. This piece was cut into small pieces with a scalpel (mechanical crushing). It was then passed through a 10 micrometer diameter filter. It was centrifuged at 2500 rpm for 5 minutes. After the supernatant was discarded, the pellet was suspended in 1 ml PBS, and cell count was made by a flow cytometry device.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive parameters are presented as mean, standard deviation and percentages. Statistical analysis was performed with IBM SPSS 19, one-way ANOVA test was used for evaluation of the statistical significance between more than two subgroup analysis and a Repeated ANOVA test was used for the specifically significant difference in time within the group. Tukey HSD and Bonferroni test were used for multiple comparisons. p <0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

RESULT

Serum calcium level was between 10.6 mg/dl - 12 mg/dl in 82 (91.1%) of the patients, and serum calcium level was ≥12 mg/dl in 8(8.9%). Mean age, female/male rate, mean cell number per cm³ parameters were not statistically different between the two groups (p >0.05). Mean cell number of the gland, mean volume of the gland, blood levels of PTH, Ca and P were statistically significant between the two groups (p <0.001, p <0.001, p <0.001, p <0.001, p <0.05 respectively, Table 1)).

	All Cases (n = 90)	Ca between 10.6 mg/dl - 12mg/dl Cases (n = 82)	Ca ≥12 mg/dl Cases (n = 8)	P
Mean Age	46	47.5	44.5	p >0.05
Female/Male Rate	4.17	4.46	3	p >0.05
Mean Cell Number per cm ³	22.9	22.3	23.2	p >0.05
Mean Cell Number of the Gland	34.9 million (range 10-220)	32.7 million (range 10-69)	125.8 million (range 77-220)	p <0.001
Mean Volume of the Gland (cm ³)	1.52 (range 0.5-6.4)	1.46 (range 0.5-4.4)	5.40 (range 2.7-6.4)	p <0.001
Mean serum PTH (pg/ml)	135.6 (range 102-255)	132.0 (range 102-180)	228.7 (range 210-255)	p <0.001
Mean serum Ca (mg/dl)	11.2 (range 10.6-13.5)	11.0 (range 10.6-11.7)	12.5 (range 12-13.5)	p <0.001
Mean serum P (mg/dl)	2.7 (range 2.0-3.5)	2.7 (range 2.2-3.5)	2.1 (range 2-2.3)	p <0.05

Table 1: Demographic and numeric results of the cases.

Histopathological examination; Adenomatous hyperplasia without cystic areas was detected in 78(86.6%) cases, and adenomatous hyperplasia with cystic areas in 12(13.4%) cases. Malignancy or suspected malignancy was not detected in any of the cases. While the mean number of cells was 27.7 million in 78 cases without cystic areas and only with adenomatous hyperplasia, the average cell

number in 12 cases with cystic hyperplasia was 20.1 million (p <0.05). All cases with cystic hyperplasia were included in the group in which serum calcium level was between 10.6 mg/dl - 12 mg/dl.

DISCUSSION

An important parameter in assessing the functional capacity of an organ is its volume. The most concrete

example of this is the liver. In patients who are planned to have liver resection for any reason, the maximum amount of liver volume that can be resected is calculated with volumetric examination [4,5]. The volume of the small intestine remaining after small bowel resections is of vital importance. As the volume decreases, fluid electrolyte imbalance and the risk of mortality due to nutritional deficiency increase [6]. It is known that lung-related infections are common in people with small spleen volume for various reasons (partial resection due to trauma, congenital hypoplasia, etc.) [7]. The remaining gastric volume in patients who underwent sleeve gastrectomy due to obesity is related to the amount and speed of weight loss [8].

As the size of the organ decreases, the sensitivity of volumetric evaluation decreases [9]. In the evaluation of functional capacities of small-sized organs such as pituitary, ovary and parathyroid, cell number may be more sensitive data than volume. Knowing the total number of cells in an organ such as the pituitary gland may not provide useful data because the pituitary is composed of cell groups that secrete different hormones in different functional subunits (anterior pituitary and posterior pituitary) [10]. Another example are the ovaries. Since the ovaries act as a reservoir for the ovum, the cell number of the reservoir itself is not of primary importance. The number of ovum's in the ovaries is determinant in evaluating the fertility capacity of a mammalian female and in the diagnosis of female type infertility [11].

The parathyroid can be regarded as a model organ in which the number of cells can be valuable in functional evaluation because it is the smallest organ in the human body with an average diameter of 5 mm, consists of a single functional unit (chief cells) and secretes only one hormone (PTH). However, unfortunately, no studies have been conducted on this subject.

Congenital hypoparathyroidism is a very rare occurrence and constitutes approximately 5% of all hypoparathyroidism. In these individuals, congenital parathyroid glands are either absent or the number of cells are too low to provide normocalcemia [12]. It is not known how many parathyroid cells are required to prevent this occurrence. On the other hand, it is not known how many total parathyroid cells are in a healthy person or how many parathyroid cells are in one parathyroid gland.

Knowing the parathyroid cell count has many clinical benefits. It is important that parathyroid tissues are not damaged and protected during thyroid surgery. There is an aphorism that leaving only one healthy parathyroid tissue behind in thyroid and parathyroid surgery is sufficient to prevent hypoparathyroidism, but there is no clinical research on this subject. As a matter of fact, it is impossible to conduct such a study due to ethical reasons [13-15].

Parathyroid allotransplantation is an effective treatment method in the treatment of permanent hypoparathyroidism and has been used more frequently in recent years. However, for these transplants it is not known how many parathyroid cells should be transplanted to the patient. In some sources in the literature, 50 million cells are preferred, but this number is empirical and is not based on any clinical data [16,17].

In the literature, there is no data on the number of cells in healthy parathyroid tissue, as well as on cell numbers in primary, secondary, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism cases. Our aim in this study was to reveal the cell number and related parameters in cases with primary hyperparathyroidism.

The main parameter determining the complications in cases of primary hyperparathyroidism is serum calcium level. Therefore, we divided our primary hyperparathyroidism patients into two groups as high

serum calcium level (10.6 mg/dl - 12 mg/dl) and very high serum calcium level (≥ 12 mg/dl). The elevation of serum calcium levels is not related to the age, gender and mean cell number per cm per gland of the patient. However, as the serum calcium level increases, the gland volume and blood levels of PTH increase and the serum phosphorus value decreases.

In radiological imaging, it can be predicted that as the diameter of the diseased parathyroid tissue increases, the serum calcium level and thus the risk of complications will increase. An exception is the presence of cystic

hyperplasia in the gland. In this case, serum calcium level may be relatively low.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

In cases with primary hyperparathyroidism, the mean cell number per cm^3 is 22.9 million, and this value is not related to age and sex. As the gland volume increases, the number of cells it contains increases and as a result, serum PTH and calcium increase and phosphorus decreases. The number of cells in the gland is directly proportional to non-cystic adenomatous hyperplasia and inversely proportional to cystic adenomatous hyperplasia.

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