



PREVALENCE AND ETIOLOGY OF HYPOCALCEMIA IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS - DATA FROM A TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL

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Affiliations

INTRODUCTION

- Calcium is essential for intracellular signalling for secretion of hormones, muscle contraction and coagulation cascade.
- This study is to find the prevalence, etiology of hypocalcaemia in hospitalised patients in a tertiary care centre.
- Hypocalcaemia may result from the :
 - Inadequate parathyroid hormone production, its resistance,
 - Vitamin D deficiency or resistance,
 - Abnormal magnesium metabolism or
 - Even chronic kidney disease
- **AIM**
To study the prevalence and etiology of hypocalcaemia amongst hospitalised adults in a tertiary care, teaching hospital.
- **METHODS:**
- Retrospective study.
- Data obtained from the Medical Records in patients diagnosed to have Hypocalcaemia (Serum Calcium <8.8) between the years 2022-23.
- All of their Serum Calcium, Corrected Calcium, TSH, Serum Creatinine, Alkaline Phosphatase, Serum Phosphorous, intact Parathyroid Hormone(iPTH), Vitamin D, Serum Magnesium, Potassium were analysed
- Only one-third of the patients presented to the hospital with symptoms of hypocalcaemia like seizures and tetany, while for the others, hypocalcaemia was found in evaluation of their disease process.

- In the patients that presented to the hospital with seizures, 43% were found to have other electrolyte abnormalities, but in the others, the cause was found to be hypocalcaemia.
- Most patients were
 - Males,
 - > 50yrs.
 - More often associated with *Hypomagnesemia*

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