

Abstract

Hypercalcaemia primarily caused by benign tumours of parathyroid glands and less commonly by other secondary causes leads to excessive secretion of parathyroid hormones (PTH). PTH regulates calcium homeostasis by calcium absorption from intestinal tract, renal calcium reabsorption and bone remodelling. Elevated PTH levels will interrupt the calcium homeostasis and lead to hypercalcaemia. Patients with hypercalcaemia can present with a wide range of symptoms such as polyuria, polydipsia, gritty eyes, bone pain, fractures, renal calculi, neuromuscular disturbances and gastrointestinal discomfort. It affects the quality of life of affected patients. Early diagnosis and treatment will prevent serious complications. Here we are reporting a 65 years old postmenopausal woman presented with recurrent urinary tract infections, constipation, polyuria and polydipsia found to have renal stones and hypercalcaemia due to primary hyperparathyroidism treated with surgical excision. The case was written to emphasize the unusual presentation of primary hyperparathyroidism in elderly.