

RESULTS

A total of 130 patients (86% females) were on active bisphosphonate treatment. Of these, 48 (36.9%) patients were from 70-79 years of age. Majority of the treatment was initiated by orthopaedic surgeons (63.8%) and endocrinologists (15.4%). Fragility fracture was the most common indication for bisphosphonate therapy in 56.9%. The most prevalent risk factors for osteoporosis were postmenopausal (80.7%), followed by prolonged steroid use (18.5%) and other endocrine disorders (11.5%). Only 35.3% (n=48) had bone mineral densitometry done prior to initiation of treatment. Less than 10% of patients had documented fracture risk assessment with FRAX. About 40% of patients had no baseline renal function prior to initiation of treatment. Referral for dental screening was not documented in 48.5% of patients. There was also a lack of counselling and documentation prior to the initiation of treatment. Majority of patients (86.9%) received vitamin D and calcium supplementation with bisphosphonate therapy.

CONCLUSION

A standardized osteoporosis pre-treatment checklist is required to ensure good and safe practice of treatment. Awareness and appropriate counselling among patients with osteoporosis on bisphosphonate treatment needs to be improved.

EP_A106**CASE REPORTS OF PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN PREGNANCY**

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Primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) during pregnancy is uncommon. Early detection is crucial due to its association with increased maternal and foetal morbidity and mortality. Diagnosis is challenging and requires high clinical suspicion due to nonspecific presentation and the overlap of symptoms of hypercalcemia with those of pregnancy. Furthermore, serum calcium is not routinely tested antenatally. The interpretation of serum calcium and parathyroid hormone levels differs significantly from that in nonpregnant patients due to physiological changes during pregnancy. Preoperative localisation and treatment options are limited due to uncertainties regarding safety in pregnancy. We present 2 cases of PHPT who underwent parathyroidectomy during pregnancy.

We retrospectively reviewed PHPT cases in Hospital Pulau Pinang from 2020 to 2023. Patients were identified from

the laboratory database and clinical details were obtained from their medical records.

CASE

Two patients, with mean age of 34 years, were diagnosed with PHPT pre-pregnancy. The first patient was diagnosed with PHPT during routine blood testing for chronic myeloid leukaemia follow-up. She had left inferior parathyroidectomy and yet her post-operative serum calcium was persistently elevated. Repeated Tc99m sestamibi showed 2 foci of increased tracer uptake. During scheduled clinic visit, she informed us of her pregnancy. Exploratory parathyroidectomy was scheduled. The second patient was diagnosed with PHPT when she was admitted for acute pancreatitis. She was found to be pregnant when she was re-admitted for another episode of acute pancreatitis. Emergency parathyroidectomy was arranged due to persistent hypercalcemia despite on rehydration. Postoperatively, both were discharged with normalization of serum calcium level. However, the first patient had complete miscarriage in the second trimester; the second patient developed preeclampsia and delivered a preterm baby at 34 weeks.

CONCLUSION

Early parathyroidectomy in PHPT patients diagnosed at child-bearing age helps to prevent complications during pregnancy.

EP_A107**PITUITARY GLAND METASTASIS OF BREAST CANCER PRESENTING AS DIABETES INSIPIDUS**

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INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Metastasis to the pituitary gland is extremely rare and represents only 1% of pituitary tumours. The most frequently reported malignancies that metastasize to the pituitary gland are lung, renal and breast cancers.

CASE

A 49-year-old female with advanced left breast carcinoma with bone metastasis presented with a week's history of worsening back pain and bilateral lower limb weakness. On examination, vital signs were stable and neurological examination showed bilateral lower limb motor neuron lesions with muscle strength of 3/5 and loss of sensation