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CAUSE OF HYPERCALCAEMIA DISEASE IN HUMANS

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ABSTRACT

The present study reported the dangerous effects of hypercalcaemia. A study was carried out in the state of Jammu & Kashmir to know about its dangerous effect on humans. It was found that most of the people are victims of this disease. Medical science has achieved various goals to cure disease like this. But still people are suffering from this disease. Peoples are wishing more achievements to cure dangerous disease like hyperocalcaemia, Vitamin D Intoxication.

Keywords: Hypercalcaemia, Disease, Intoxication, Vitamin D, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite.

INTRODUCTION

Hypercalcaemia is a disease caused by the higher level of calcium in blood serum. Some causes are due to hyperparathyroidism or Cancer. Other causes are tuberculoses, Vitamin D Intoxication, Paget disease. People suffer from these disease generally diagnosis by loss of appetite , dyspepsia, confusion, depression, loss of weight, kidney stone, gall crystals, bone pain, nausea, vomiting, kidney failure, Increase in urine. In this disease sometimes patients are not able to walk properly, confusing in recognizing relatives and others peoples.

BIOCHEMISTRY INVESTIGATION FOR HYPERCALCAEMIA PATIENTS

- 1. Serum Calcium
- 2. Serum Electrolytes
- 3. KFT
- 4. LFT
- 5. VBGC

- 6. Phosphorus
- 7. Albumin
- 8. Vitamin D

| Investigation | Units | MIN | MAX |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| Urea | Mg/dL | 10.00 | 45.00 |
| Creatinine | Mg/dL | 0.50 | 1.50 |
| Calcium | Mg/dL | 8.80 | 10.80 |
| Phosphors | Mg/dL | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Bilirubin (Total) | Mg/dL | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| SGPT/ALT | U/L | 0.00 | 45.00 |
| ALP | U/L | 30 | 141 |
| Total Protein | g/dL | 5.50 | 8.50 |
| Albumin | g/dL | 3.50 | 5.20 |
| | Investigation Urea Creatinine Calcium Phosphors Bilirubin (Total) SGPT/ALT ALP Total Protein | InvestigationUnitsUreaMg/dLCreatinineMg/dLCalciumMg/dLPhosphorsMg/dLBilirubin (Total)Mg/dLSGPT/ALTU/LALPU/LTotal Proteing/dL | InvestigationUnitsMINUreaMg/dL10.00CreatinineMg/dL0.50CalciumMg/dL8.80PhosphorsMg/dL3.5Bilirubin (Total)Mg/dL0.30SGPT/ALTU/L0.00ALPU/L30Total Proteing/dL5.50 |

NORMAL BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

TREATMENT OF PATIENT DURING HOSPITALIZATION

IVLINE TREATMENT

Use fluids and diuretics such as DNS/NS alternatively 150 ml/h for first week, for second week 130 ml/h for third week, 120 ml/h and for forth week 100 ml/h. primary treatment use diuretics and fluids to prevent from dialysis.

ORALLY TREATMENT

Use steroids such as predcort 40 mg for first week, second week 30 mg, third week 20 mg & fourth week 10 mg, Torcimide tabliet OD, Frusemide OD, Lasex Injection OD & Syrup: potassium two teaspoon TID for two weeks during hospitalization.

LOCALLY TREATMENT

Use Gemcal spray one spray on left nostril morning & evening in right nostril fallow this process for one week.

INVESTIGATION

Fallow these investigations during hospitalization every 48 hourly:

- 1. Serum Calcium
- 2. KFT
- 3. VBGC

DRUGS REQUIRED AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL

- Predcort 40 mg OD, for first week, 20 mg OD for second week, 10 mg OD for third week ,5 mg OD for three days & 2.5 mg OD for four days & stop this drug.
- 2. Use Biomin tablets to recover from prolonged illness for three weeks after meals BD.
- 3. If the patent also has dyspepsia/loss of appetites prescribes medicine like vitapapsin
- 4. If urine ejaculation during day or night then advised to take veltom 4 mg for 21 days
- 5. If the patient suffer again after discharge give him zoldranic Acid injection 4 mg iv with N.S

ADVISED

- Drink water 3-4 liter 24 hours
- Normal diet
- Avoided calcium for six months
- Weekly consult your doctor

CONCLUSION

It has been found from the study most of patients have successfully recovered from this dangerous disease Hypercalcaemia but medical science need more experiments, advantages investigations to cure this disease fully.

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