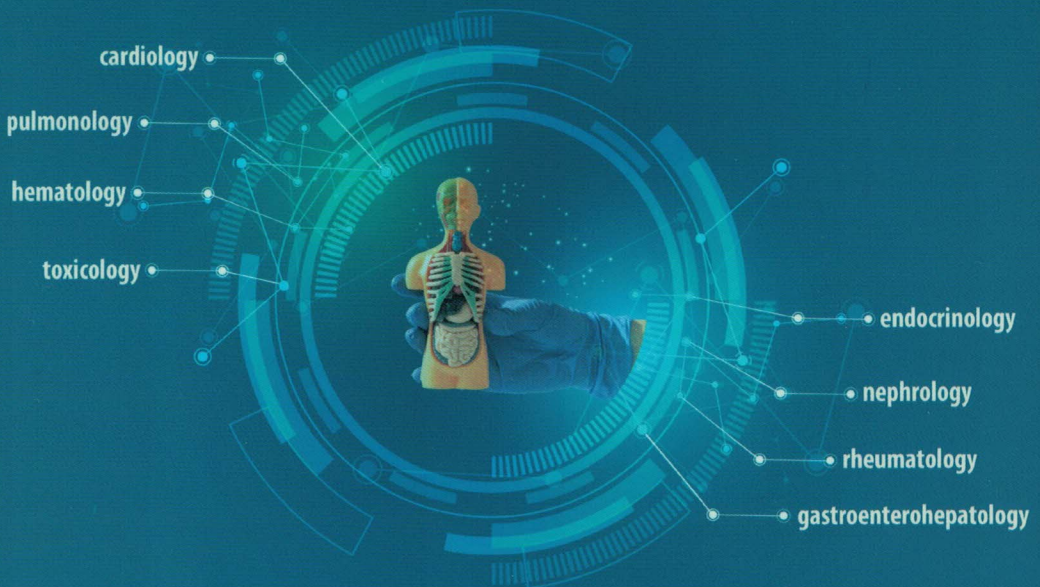




# FIRST MACEDONIAN CONGRESS IN INTERNAL MEDICINE

**“A Mutual Multidisciplinary Approach  
Towards the Guidelines Challenges”**

## ABSTRACT BOOK



19-22 May 2022  
Hotel Metropol - Ohrid, RNM

## WELCOME ADDRESS

### **Respected and dear internists, dear associates and colleagues,**

We welcome you to the First Macedonian Congress in internal medicine that will be held in Ohrid, Hotel Metropol, in the period between **19 - 22 May 2022**.

Over the past 10 years, the Association of Internist of RM, through the great and dynamic character of events, has managed to prove the need for a multidisciplinary approach and the importance of a holistic-central positioned internist, individually focused on the patient. Under the motto "A mutual multidisciplinary approach towards the guidelines challenges", we want to highlight the importance of communication and interdisciplinary cooperation between specialties, wherein the modern concept of Macedonian health care, prevention, and timely treatment should be strengthened.

Encouraged and motivated by the success of the multidisciplinary workshops, schools, and events that were organized in the previous 10 years, the First Macedonian Congress on Internal Medicine will aim to offer an extensive internist program, focusing on the diseases that carry the wave of high mortality and morbidity rate, in our country and beyond.

The city of Ohrid and the month of May, as the eternal authenticity of the congress beauties in Macedonia, will remind us of the true values of life and profession, which were limited for a moment by the Covid 19 pandemic.

With impatience and desire to exchange experiences.

**We welcome you at the First Macedonian Congress in Internal Medicine.**

**D-r Aleksandar Manolev**

President of Association of Internist of RM

President of the First Macedonian Congress in Internal Medicine



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**Conclusion:** From 129 examined patients, 101 were female (78.3%) which presents the connection between the gallstones and the female sex. The greatest part of the female patients with gallstones were at the age of between 50-70 years old (51.2% of all diagnosed patients with gall stone). Majority of our female patients with gallstones were with BMI over 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the female patients with diagnosed cholelithiasis had two pregnancies.

**Keywords:** gallstones, female, BMI.

## 17. PARATHYROID ADENOMA AND ANGINA PECTORIS

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**Introduction.** A parathyroid adenoma (PA) is a benign tumor on one of the four parathyroid glands. Usually involves patients older than 40ty years with a female predominance.

**Objectives.** To present a male patient with PA, diagnosed during evaluation of positive coronary stress test (CST) performed because of angina.

**Material and Methods.** A 44-year-old man with positive CST, after normal coronary arteriography was transferred to the endocrinologist because of a nodule (1.9 x 1.4cm) found in the left lobe of the thyroid gland by the cardiologist during echocardiography examination.

**Results.** On the neck ultrasound, the patient had a two-hypoechoic nodule (1.1x1.4x1.7 and 0.7x0.8x10cm) under the left lobe of the thyroid gland without symptoms of primary hyperparathyroidism. Clinical investigations showed: osteoporosis (Tscore on the L1-L4 vertebrae= -3.1, and left distal radius = -4.4SD), high total and jonized serum calcium (3.0 and 1.57 mmol/L, respectively) and intact PTH (320 pg/mL). Sesta-mibi scanning revealed PA of the left inferior parathyroid gland. After conservative management, PA was surgically excided, and serum calcium and intact PTH normalized. During 2-years, follow-up, postoperative controls of calcium, PTH, and neck ultrasound were normal and he has had no angina.

**Conclusion.** Hypercalcemia due to primary hyperparathyroidism may be reason for chest pain and ECG changes resulting with positive CST. Physicians should evaluate electrolyte and consider primary hyperparathyroidism in patients presented with chest pain, positive CST and normal coronary arteriography.

**Key words:** parathyroid adenoma, hypercalcemia, parathyroid hormone, angina pectoris