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: Glucocorticoid remediable aldosteronism (GRA)

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21 가

T3 125ng/dL (60-181), free T4 1.12ng/dL (0.89-1.76), TSH 0.47 μ IU/mL (0.35-5.5), Thyroglobulin Ab 30.8 U/mL (0-60), Anti-TPO Ab 27 U/mL (0-60) FNAC

adenomatous goiter

170/108mmHg 가 가 20 , 30

4.0 mEq/L (3.5-5.3), rennin 0.45ng/mL/hr (0.2-2.7), aldosterone

24.8 ng/dL (1-16) aldosterone/plasma rennin activity ratio 55.1 (ng/dL per ng/ml/hr)

가 . Saline loading test aldosterone 55.6 ng/dL ,

aldosterone 52.6 ng/ dL . Dexamethasone suppression test aldosterone 가 84.7

ng/dL aldosterone 12.8 ng/dL (1-16) .

gene analysis chimeric gene

brain MRI aneurysm , left basal ganglia

Intracranial hemorrhage Sequelae 가 . Prednisolone 5mg potassium-sparing agents

: Phenytoin

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Many studies have shown that patients taking antiepileptic drugs are at increased risk for metabolic bone disease and low bone mineral density. Traditionally, this has been attributed to alterations in vitamin D metabolism by antiepileptic drugs which inducing hepatic microsomal cytochrome P450 enzyme. However, the mechanisms of antiepileptic drugs-induced bone loss appear to be multiple, including lack of physical activity, reduced sunlight exposure, increased propensity to fall, and fractures associated with seizures or loss of consciousness. We experienced a case of antiepileptic drug-induced osteomalacia in 63-year-old woman, who had been on phenytoin for 8 years and admitted with hypocalcemic seizure and multiple pathologic fractures. This patient also had other risk factors of osteomalacia including reduced sunlight exposure, prolonged immobilization, and decreased dietary vitamin D intake. We discontinued phenytoin, and started calcium and vitamin D replacement. The patient's serum calcium and vitamin D level were normalized after treatment. Metabolic bone disease including osteomalacia should be considered in patients who are taking antiepileptic drugs, especially who are exposed to other risk factors.