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SERUM CALCIUM DIFFERENCE IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER AND VASCULAR DEMENTIA

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PURPOSE / OBJECTIVES

Beside Amyloid hypothesis which was accepted as a most relevant for Alzheimer disease, experience showed that current drugs didn't give improvement incognitive functions. Cellular calcium signals re gulation has high importance in neuronal physiology.The objective of this study is to investigate possible higher incidence of hypocalcemia in Alzheimer disease.

MATERIALS & METHODS

We tested 60 serum samples collected from geriatric patients for serum calcium level on instrument Roche Cobas Integra 400, 36 with Alzheimer disease and 24 patients with vascular dementia respectively.

RESULTS

32 of 36 patients or 88% have lower levels of serum calcium in Alzheimer diseasepatients and 16 of 24 or 66% of vascular dementia patients respectively. Alzheimer patients have median 1.95 (IQR 1.6-2.2 mmol/l) and Vascular dementia patients have median 2.45 (IQR 1.9-2.6 mmol/l)in2 by 2 table calculation we found value of $p<0.05$.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

Hypocalcemia is more common in Alzheimer disease then in vascular dementia. It can be proposed that calcium regulation can open up new approach to Alzheimer disease prevention and treatment