Tear calcium and magnesium levels of normal subjects and patients with hypercalcemia or hypercalcaemia. R. AVISAR, H. SAVIR, Y. SIM, AND J. PINKHAS.

Tear calcium and magnesium levels were measured in eight patients with hypercalcaemia and two patients with hypercalcaemia and compared to that of 72 subjects with normal serum calcium and magnesium levels. No correlation was found between tear and serum calcium and magnesium levels. Tear calcium level has no diagnostic importance.

The tear level of several substances such as lysozyme and lactic acid dehydrogenase (LDH) have proved to be useful in the study of eye diseases. Uotila et al. found no apparent correlation between tear and serum calcium measurements. The aim of the present work was to study tear calcium levels in patients with a systemic disease such as sarcoidosis, hyperparathyroidism, or hypoparathyroidism which could alter the calcium excretion patterns. We examined whether calcium level in the tear fluid can be of more diagnostic importance than static calcium levels in blood.

Since calcium and magnesium transport are related to each other in various systems such as the intestinal epithelium or the renal tubule, it is of interest to measure with great accuracy both

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Table I. Levels of calcium and magnesium in tear fluid and serum of the control group, patients with hypercalcemia, and patients with hypocalcemia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. examined</th>
<th>Calcium (mg./100 ml.)</th>
<th>Magnesium (mg./100 ml.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>9.83±0.7</td>
<td>2.82±0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypercalcemia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.43±1.43</td>
<td>2.56±0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocalcemia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.03±0.07</td>
<td>2.76±0.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

calcium and magnesium levels in the tear fluid of normal subjects and of patients with hypocalcemia or hypercalcemia.

Materials and methods. Seventy-two healthy subjects, 39 men and 33 women, were used as a control group. The ages ranged from 14 to 80 years.

The patients group consisted of 10 patients (with normal serum albumin): eight patients with hypercalcemia (four due to hyperparathyroidism, three due to sarcoidosis, and one due to osteoporosis) and two patients with hypocalcemia after parathyroidectomy.

Tear samples. Each subject was told to stare straight ahead and to keep both eyes open during tear collection. The lower lid was pulled down, and tear fluid was drawn from the lower fornix of the right eye with the use of a plastic syringe.

Blood samples. Blood, 10 to 20 cc, was drawn from each subject with a plastic syringe and 20-gauge needle.

The level of calcium and magnesium in serum and tears of both groups was measured by atomic absorption spectrometer (Model 290 B; Perkin-Elmer Corp., Norwalk, Conn.).

Results. The results of calcium and magnesium measurements in serum and tear fluid are summarized in Table I. The serum calcium level of the control group was 9.83 ± 0.7 mg./100 ml.; of the hypercalcemia group, 13.43 ± 1.43 mg./100 ml.; and of the hypocalcemia group, 7.03 ± 0.07 mg./100 ml. The tear calcium levels, were 2.82 ± 0.6, 2.56 ± 0.42, and 2.76 ± 0.23 mg./100 ml., respectively.

The serum magnesium level of the control group was 2.2 ± 0.3 mg./100 ml. and of the hypercalcemia group 2.4 ± 0.2 and that of the hypocalcemia group was slightly decreased to 1.80 ± 0.11 mg./100 ml. The tear calcium levels, were 2.82 ± 0.6, 2.56 ± 0.42, and 2.76 ± 0.23 mg./100 ml., respectively.

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Discussion. Uotila et al. measured the tear calcium level of normal subjects and found no apparent correlation between tear and serum calcium measurements.

The findings of the present study indicates that tear calcium level has no diagnostic importance in patients with systemic diseases which alter the serum calcium. In both groups there was a significant difference between calcium and magnesium concentrations, suggesting that these two ions share, or compete for, a common transport mechanism.

The concentration of serum magnesium is slightly decreased in hyperparathyroidism and falls after parathyroidectomy as was reported elsewhere. Increased loss of magnesium in the urine of patients with hyperparathyroidism is presumably due to the effect of the increased tubular load of a divalent cation due to hypercalcemia. No such effect is documented in tears.

Key words: electrolyte, human tears, hypercalcemia, hypocalcemia.

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