Conflict of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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abnormalities. No calcifications in basal ganglia were found in computed tomography (CT) of the head. Bone densitometry showed osteopenia in the femoral head with a T-score of −1.1.

The patient was advised to avoid treatments with calcium or vitamin D due to possible adverse effects, given the absence of symptoms.

Given the family history and genetic findings, it was decided to study the patient’s son. The calcium and PTH levels detected were in the normal range (9.82 and 22.6 pg/mL respectively). The genetic study showed that he was not a carrier of the mutation identified in the family.

We report a novel mutation in the CaSR gene in two family members with asymptomatic hypocalcemia. Biochemical findings support the diagnosis of ADH, and confirm the pathogenic role of the mutation. Virtually every family with ADH has its own mutation. They are often heterozygous missense mutations.

A finding of hypocalcemia not associated with undetectable or greatly decreased PTH suggests a diagnosis of hypocalciuric hypercalcemia.\(^7\)

There is a clear consensus against routinely treating asymptomatic patients. Treatment should be reserved for patients with clinically evident hypocalcemia. In these cases, calcium supplements and/or oral vitamin D should be administered at the lowest possible dose. The goal is to maintain the lowest serum calcium level that allows for symptom control.

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**References**


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**Pituitary adenoma associated with pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma: A new form of multiple endocrine neoplasia**\(^\text{\textsuperscript{\textdagger}}\)

**Adenoma hipofisario asociado a feocromocitoma/paraganglioma: una nueva forma de neoplasia endocrina múltiple**

**Dear Editor:**

Multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) syndromes are characterized by the presence of tumors affecting two or more endocrine glands. Pituitary adenoma (PA) and pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma (Pheo/PGL) are common tumors in MEN type 1 and 2 respectively. The presence of both tumors in a patient is exceptional and was first reported by Iversen in 1952.\(^1\) Advances in genetics have suggested a possible common pathogenetic mechanism in which mutations of genes encoding the enzyme succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) could be involved.\(^2,3\) In 2015, Xekouki et al. confirmed the existence of this association called ‘‘the three P association’’ or 3PAs: pituitary adenoma with pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma.\(^3\) Three cases of this association, one of them partially described previously, are reported below.\(^5\)

**Case 1**

This was a 54-year-old male with no remarkable family history and with high blood pressure. Bilateral adrenal