

Overall Conclusions to the Arterial Calcification Study

1. A high arterial calcification score is associated with adynamic bone disease histomorphometry.
2. A high arterial calcification score is not associated with hyperparathyroidism.
3. Hyperparathyroidism does not seem to contribute directly to the pathogenesis of arterial calcification.
4. Calcium containing binders, age, lower PTH activity, and bone aluminum stained surfaces were also positively associated with arterial calcification.
5. Arterial calcification has an inverse relationship between the serum PTH level and bone histomorphometry indices.
6. Low intact PTH indicates adynamic bone disease, but serum intact PTH is not reliable as a sole indicator of bone turnover.