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## <sup>131</sup>I治疗甲亢前后甲状腺显像变化

### Changes of thyroid nuclide imaging in patients of hyperthyroidism after <sup>131</sup>I therapy

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| 作者                  | 单位                                         | E-mail                 |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <a href="#">周新建</a> | <a href="#">北京中医药大学东方医院核医学科, 北京 100078</a> | zhouxinjian126@126.com |
| <a href="#">朱玉莲</a> | <a href="#">北京中医药大学东方医院核医学科, 北京 100078</a> |                        |
| <a href="#">赵媛</a>  | <a href="#">北京中医药大学东方医院核医学科, 北京 100078</a> |                        |
| <a href="#">朱迎春</a> | <a href="#">北京中医药大学东方医院核医学科, 北京 100078</a> |                        |
| <a href="#">魏来</a>  | <a href="#">北京中医药大学东方医院核医学科, 北京 100078</a> |                        |

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中文摘要:

目的 评价不同病因甲状腺功能亢进症(甲亢)的核素显像特征,观察<sup>131</sup>I治疗后甲状腺显像的变化。方法 收集402例甲亢患者,于<sup>131</sup>I治疗前进行甲状腺显像,诊断甲亢病因;于<sup>131</sup>I治疗后6个月后再次进行甲状腺显像,比较治疗前后显像的变化。结果 根据甲状腺显像结果,402例患者中,格雷夫斯病351例(351/402,87.31%),包括弥漫性甲状腺肿185例,结节性甲状腺肿166例;甲状腺自主性高功能腺瘤(TA)42例(42/402,10.45%);多结节性甲状腺肿伴甲亢(TMNG)9例(9/402,2.24%)。 <sup>131</sup>I治疗后甲状腺显像:格雷夫斯病弥漫增生组织均匀缩小;TA热结节转变为冷结节,周围和对侧组织显影恢复;TMNG原多发小热结节多缩小或消失,原受抑甲状腺组织内出现新的多发小热结节。结论 不同病因甲亢的甲状腺核素显像具有不同特征,<sup>131</sup>I治疗后甲状腺显像变化明显。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To observe the manifestations of thyroid radionuclide imaging in hyperthyroidism induced by different causes and the changes of imaging after radioiodine-131(<sup>131</sup>I) treatment. **Method** Totally 402 patients with hyperthyroidism underwent thyroid radionuclide imaging to diagnose the cause of disease before <sup>131</sup>I therapy. Changes of thyroid radionuclide imaging were observed 6 months after <sup>131</sup>I therapy and was compared with those before therapy. **Results** According to the thyroid radionuclide imaging, there were 351 cases (351/402, 87.31%) of Graves disease, including 185 diffuse goiter and 166 nodular goiter, 42 cases (42/402, 10.45%) of solitary toxic adenoma (TA) and 9 cases (9/402, 2.24%) of toxic multinodular goitre (TMNG). After <sup>131</sup>I therapy, diffuse hyperplasia of thyroid tissue lessened in Graves disease, the hot nodule was converted into cold nodule and the developments of surrounding, while contralateral tissues were recovered in TA, multiple hot nodules on original location lessened or disappeared and occurred in former inhibited tissues in TMNG. **Conclusion** Hyperthyroidism induced by different causes shows different characteristics in thyroid nuclide imaging. There are significant changes of imaging before and after treatment with <sup>131</sup>I.

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地址:北京市海淀区北四环西路21号大猷楼502室 邮政编码:100190 电话:010-82547901/2/3 传真:010-82547903

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