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甲亢术前不同药物准备对甲状腺血流动力学影响

Effect of Preoperative Drugs Prepared on Thyroid Hemodynamics

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨甲亢术前不同药物准备及服碘时间长短对甲状腺血流动力学变化的影响。方法 应用彩色多普勒超声分别对 I 组: 赛治(甲巯咪唑片)+心得安(盐酸普萘洛尔片); II 组: 赛治+心得安+优甲乐(左旋甲状腺素片), 各30例, 分别在服碘前、服碘后7, 10, 14 d 检测双侧甲状腺上、下动脉的血流动力学参数, 对所测得数据进行统计学分析。结果 I 组服碘后检测的血流参数各指标在药物治疗10 d 内随时间逐渐降低, 10 d 后无明显变化( $P>0.05$ ); II 组在药物治疗7 d 后甲状腺血流已显著降低, 延长服碘时间对血流量无明显变化。结论 甲亢术前不同药物准备对甲状腺血流动力学变化可通过彩色多普勒超声予以评价, 赛治+心得安+优甲乐可缩短术前服碘剂时间。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To explore the effects of different Preoperative Drugs and the administration time length iodine on thyroid hemodynamics change. METHODS 60 elected cases were randomly divided into two groups, 30 cases in each group. I groups: methimazole tablets+propranolol; II group: methimazole tablets+propranolol+levorotatory thyroxine tablets. All cases were examined bilateral the hemodynamic parameters of thyroid ascending and descend artery respectively before and after the usage of iodine 7 d, 10 d, 14 d, and the measurement data were statistically analysed. RESULTS These parameters gradually reduce, within 10 d after taking iodine, and no change ( $P>0.05$ ) after 10 d in I group. The thyroid had significantly reduced blood flow after 7 d of drug treatment. The extension of iodine treatment time had no effects on thyroid blood flow ( $P>0.05$ ) in II group. CONCLUSION Hyperthyroidism preoperative preparation of different drugs on thyroid hemodynamics by color Doppler ultrasonography can be evaluated, methimazole pieces+propranolol+levorotatory thyroxine pieces therapy can shorten preoperative serving iodine time.

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