

肺結核患者에 있어서 放射性沃素 (I^{131}) 의 甲狀腺攝取率에 關한 研究

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金興泰 · 權達觀

Abstract

Studies on Radioisotope (I^{131}) Up Take of Thyroid Glands in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients

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Author studies 24 hours Radioisotope (I^{131}) up take as a thyroid function test of 100 tuberculosis patients treated at the clinic, Institute of Tuberculosis, KNTA.

Neither the extent of diseases not the duration of disease had relationship with I^{131} uptake. But significant relationship was observed between PAS-taking and I^{131} uptake.

Among 30 cases of PAS-taking group, there observed 8 cases of lower uptake below 15% and the mean uptake of PAS-taking 30 cases was 19%, on the other hand, those of initial untreated group and secondary drug group without PAS were 26.9% and 26.5% respectively.

著者は大韓結核協會 結核研究院附屬病院에서 診療한 肺結核患者 100例에서 甲狀腺 機能을 研究하기 위하여 24時間 I^{131} 섭취율을 檢査하여, 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

肺結核 病變의 범위 및 病歷의 기간과 I^{131} 섭취율과는 關係가 없었으나, 藥物投與中 PAS 投與群에는 有意한 I^{131} 섭취율의 低下를 나타내어서 PAS 投與群

30例中 8例에서 攝取率이 15% 이하로 떨어졌으며 30例 全例에서 平均攝取率은 19.2%로서, 이는 藥物未投與群의 26.9%, PAS를 포함하지 않는 2次藥群의 26.5%에 比해서 현저히 낮은 值였다.

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