

Bs. Võ Tr n C ng -

I. Đi i c ng

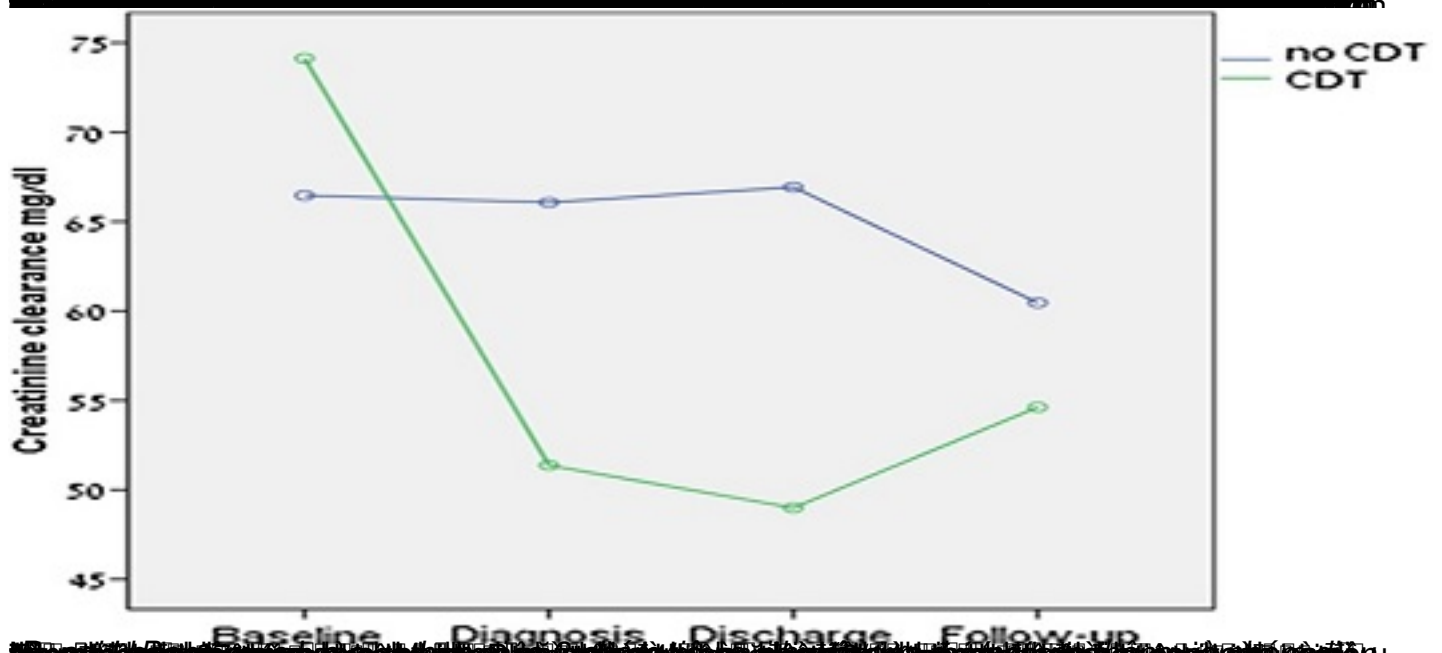
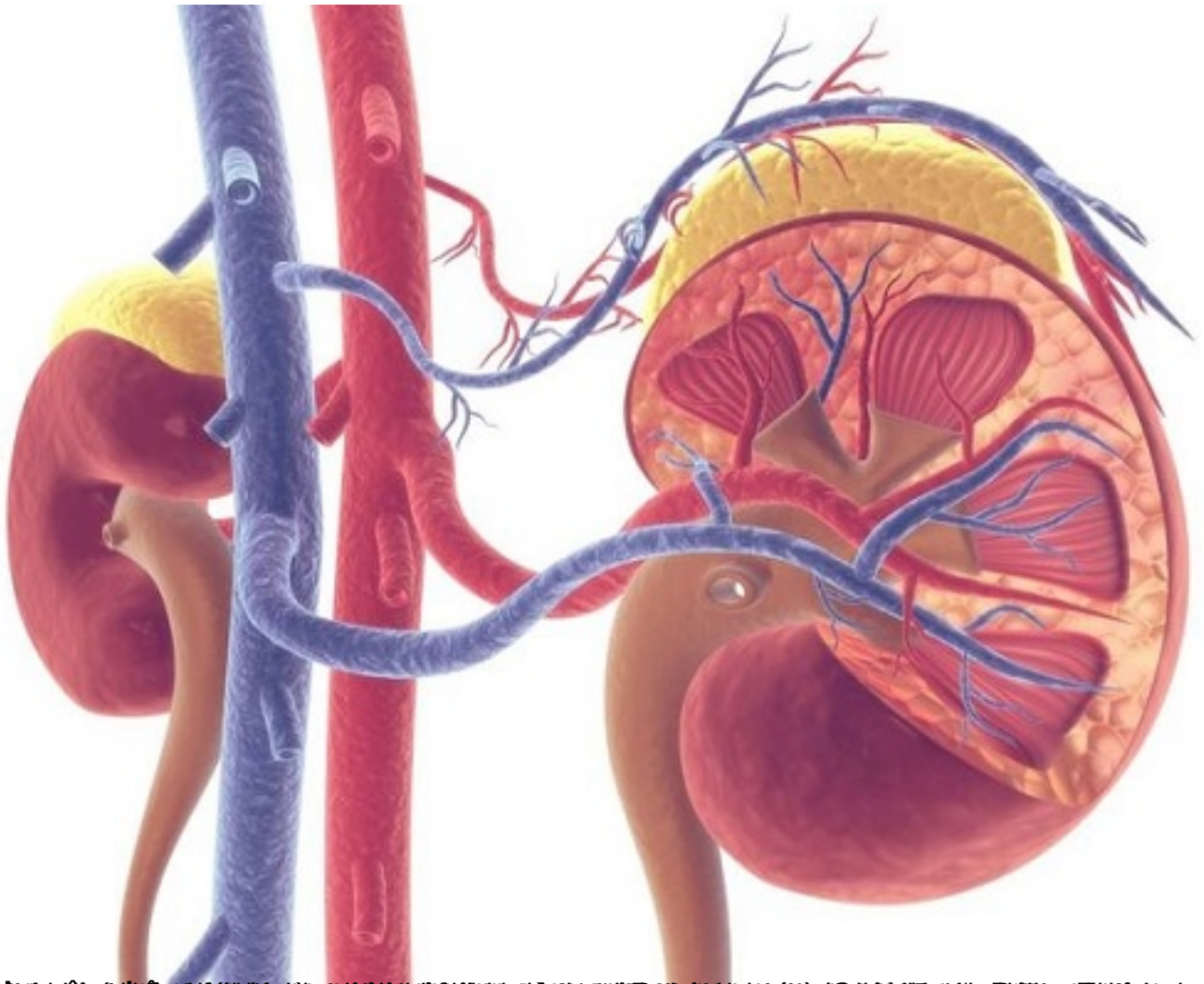
Huy t kh i đ ng m ch th n là m t b nh lý hi m g p có th b b qua khi đánh giá suy ch c năng th n. D li u đ c thu th p t h n 14.000 báo cáo khám nghi m t thi, cho th y t l nh i máu th n là 14/1000. T l phát hi n huy t kh i đ ng m ch th n đ a trên s l n nh p vi n c p c u là 0,004%–0,007%.

Nghiên c u Đ ài Loan c a bác sĩ ChienCheng Huang trên b nh nh n Châu Á kéo dài 45 tháng, đã phát hi n đ c 38 b nh nh n, v i đ tu i 33-77, th ng g p nh t là trên 50 tu i. Th i gian ch n đoán b nh r t dao đ ng t 6,5 ± 4.1 ngày. HKĐM th n có th x y ra m t bên ho c c 2 bên th n.

Tiêu p c n ch n đoán và đi u tr nh i máu th n c p

Vi t b i Biên t p viên

Th sáu, 26 Tháng 5 2023 10:35 - L n c p nh t cu i Th sáu, 26 Tháng 5 2023 10:50



> Radiology. 1993 Nov;189(2):549-54. doi: 10.1148/radiology.189.2.8210388.

Effect of local low-dose thrombolysis on clinical outcome in acute embolic renal artery occlusion

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English language summary of the article: This study was designed to evaluate the effect of local low-dose thrombolysis on clinical outcome in acute embolic renal artery occlusion. The study was conducted in a retrospective manner and included 10 patients who had been treated with local low-dose thrombolysis for acute embolic renal artery occlusion. The results of the study showed that local low-dose thrombolysis was effective in improving renal function and reducing the need for dialysis in these patients. The study also found that local low-dose thrombolysis was associated with a lower risk of complications compared to systemic thrombolysis. These findings suggest that local low-dose thrombolysis may be a safe and effective treatment option for acute embolic renal artery occlusion.