<<Nuclear Medicine-核医>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

The improvement of textbooks is an important part of curriculum construction in the university. To meet the needs of the foreign students' education， as well as the English teaching and bilingual teaching in the Capital Medical University， we have tried to develop the English textbook of nuclear medicine. It is a great challenge to edit the English textbook for us. We sincerely hope that this textbook can meet above needs.

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书籍目录

章节摘录

版权页： 插图： 1.2. 7 Consideration before Nuclear Medicine Performing 1. 2. 7. 1 Radiopharmaceuticals interaction with drugs There is considerable evidence that radiophar maceutical biodistribution or pharmacokinetics may be altered by a variety of drug. For example, inter-actions leading to poor organ visualization may require a procedure to be repeated, thereby resulting in excess （unnecessary） irradiation of organs or even misdiagnosis. 1.2.7. 1.1 Desirable drug interaction of radio-pharmaceuticals Drugs interaction with radiobiocomplexes（DIR） can be successfully used in certain examina-tions, such as: （1） Adenosine and dobutamine in cardiac evaluations. （2） Acetazolamide in brain imaging. （3） Furosemide for evaluations of obstructiveuropathy. （4） Captopril in the studies of nonvascular hy-pertension. （5） Cholecystokinin in the hepatobiliary evalua-tions for confirming chronic calculous biliary disease. 1.2.7. 1.2 Undesirable drug interaction and the bioavailability of radiopharmaceuticals （1） Drugs or pharmaceuticals with iodide in their formulation, may directly affect thyroid ima ging. Somatostatin also interferes with thyroid ima-ging through the same mechanism; Inorganic iodine-containing medications such as Lugol's iodine as well as some vitamin/mineral supplements, are thought to release iodine thereby decreasing the specific activity of iodide in the body pool ; Perchlorate andpertechnetate ions, act as competitive inhibitors of the iodine transport mechanism. This can lead to de-creased uptake of I sodium iodide. （2） Cytotoxic and antimetabolites drugs such ascyclophosphamide, vincristine, cytarabine andmethotrexate, are reported to affect the pharmacoki-netic response of radiopharmaeeuticals, particularly the tumor seeking radiopharmaceutical Ga. （3） Over 20 medicines have the potential to interfere with the biodistribution of radioiodinated,meta-iodobenzylguanidine （MIBG）, sometimes manyhours after they have been taken. Among those, themost commonly encountered interacting agents arechlorpromazine; clomipramine, diltiazem,dopamine,fluphenazine, labetalol, mazindol, nifedipine,promethazine and salbutamol. This interference isenough to impact the efficacy of MIBG as a diagnostic and therapeutic modality because of the extremely low quantities of radiolabeled MIBG thatare present in the organ. Therefore, it is recommended that treatment with any potentially interac-ting drug be stopped one week prior to imagingwith MIBG.

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编辑推荐

《医学教育改革系列教材:核医学》可供高等医学院校临床医学（五年制、长学年制）、口腔医学、预防医学、法医学、护理学（五年制）使用。
也可供研究生、临床各科医师作为参考书使用。

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