

# 甲状腺疾病临床规范





### 甲状腺功能减退症





# 概述



#### 定义



- ₩ 甲状腺功能减退症(hypothyroidism, 简称甲减)是由各种原因导致的低甲状腺激素血症或甲状腺激素抵抗而引起的全身性低代谢综合征。



#### 患病率



- ♥ 普通人群 0.8-1.0% (女:男 4-5:1)
- ❤ 新生儿 1/7000
- 青春期甲减发病率降低,成年期后患病率上升, 且随年龄增加而增加。

原发性甲减 95% TSH缺乏导致的甲减 ≤5%





# 分类



#### 根据甲减起病时年龄分为三类



- 呆小症(又称克汀病),功能减退始于胎儿期或 新生儿期(出生2月内);
- ♡ 幼年型甲减,功能减退始于发育期或儿童期;
- ♡ 成年型甲减,功能减退始于成人期。



#### 根据病变部位分为四类



- 原发性甲减(甲状腺性甲减),由甲状腺腺体本身病变所致;
- ☆ 继发性甲减(垂体性甲减),由垂体疾病引起的
  TSH分泌减少所致;
- ♡ 三发性甲减(下丘脑性),由下丘脑疾病引起的 TRH的分泌减少所致;
- 周围性甲减(甲状腺激素抵抗综合征),由甲状腺激素在外周组织发挥作用缺陷所致。









#### 呆小症(克汀病)

炒 地方性呆小症 因母体缺碘,供应胎儿的碘不足,以致甲状腺激素合成不足。造成不可逆的神经系统损害

散发性呆小症
 可能为胎儿甲状腺发育不全或缺如或由于先天性
 各种酶的缺乏,使胎儿甲状腺激素合成发生障碍

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#### 幼年型甲减 成年型甲减

根据病变部位进一步分为四大类:

- ₩ 原发性甲减
- ₩ 继发性甲减
- ♡三发性甲减
- ₩ 周围性甲减





#### ♡ 原发性甲减

- ▶自身免疫损伤
- ▶甲状腺破坏
- > 碘过量
- 多药物抑制
- ▶甲状腺激素合成障碍
- ▶病因不明,又称"特发性",可能与甲状腺自身免疫损伤有关





#### ≌ 继发性甲减

由垂体疾病使促甲状腺激素(TSH)分泌减少引起。

#### ♡ 三发性甲减

由下丘脑疾病使TRH分泌减少,导致垂体TSH分泌减少所致。





#### ♡ 周围性甲减

少见,多为家族遗传性疾病,由于血中存在甲状腺激素结合抗体,或甲状腺激素受体数目减少以及受体对甲状腺素不敏感,使甲状腺激素不能发挥正常的生物效应。





# 临床分型



#### 临床型甲减



#### ♡ 甲减临床表现

- ➤血清TT<sub>4</sub>或FT<sub>4</sub>↓
- > TSH

必备的实验室指标 最敏感的指标



#### 亚临床型甲减



- 炒 临床上可无明显甲减表现
- ☆ 血清FT3或TT3正常
- 踨 对于甲状腺性甲减,仅表现为TSH的升高





# 临床表现



#### 呆小症



♥ 早期表现为食欲差 少哭闹 嗜睡 自发动作少 皮肤干燥 粗厚 声音嘶哑

♡ 以后表现为生长缓慢 反应迟钝 智力低下 呆小症面容: 头大、鼻根宽且扁平,鼻梁下陷、口唇厚、舌外伸流涎。心率缓慢,体温偏低,脐疝多见,有的甚至聋哑或精神失常,成年后身高不足一米三。

#### 幼年型甲减



- 炒 幼儿发病者除体格发育迟缓和面容改变不如呆小病显著外,余均和呆小病相似。
- ☆ 较大儿童及青春期发病者,则类似成人型甲减,但伴有不同程度的生长阻滞,青春期延迟。



#### 成人型甲减



- ♡ 低基础代谢率症群:乏力、怕冷
- ₩ 粘液性水肿面容
- ♡ 皮肤: 浮肿、浅黄色
- 🗯 精神神经系统: 记忆力减退、共济失调
- 🞾 肌肉和关节: 疼痛、强直
- ♡ 心血管系统



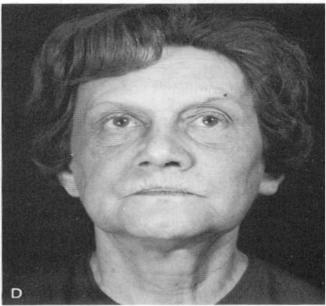
#### 成人型甲减



- ♡ 呼吸系统:
- ♡ 内分泌系统:肾上腺、PRL
- ₩ 泌尿系统及水电解质代谢:低钠
- ♥ 血液系统
- ♡ 血脂代谢
- ₩ 粘液性水肿昏迷







relatively normal serum T3 levels, despite a marked decrease serum T<sub>4</sub> and increase in serum TSH (see Fig 47-1, time B). Th patients may be clinically euthyroid. Because of the frequency thyroid hormone tests as part of multiphasic screening, a nu ber of individuals who are identified as having "chemical hy thyroidism" because of abnormal results do not have a comp ble clinical syndrome. Some clinicians do not believe tl treatment with thyroid hormone replacement should be star in such patients because the rate of progression of the thyrfailure is uncertain. In fact, it is possible that clinically releva hypothyroidism may never develop in some of these perso Nevertheless, there are a number of reasons for which m patients with subclinical hypothyroidism should be treat First, symptoms of hypothyroidism may be subtle and not a preciated by the patient until full replacement therapy has sulted in beneficial changes. Second, patients with underlyi thyroid disease and subclinical hypothyroidism are at risk for t development of severe hypothyroidism after exposure to iodic #pagebecause, in many instances, they fail to adapt to the act

Wolff-Chaikoff effect. 18 Third, the possible propensity toward



Figure 9-3. (A) The classic torpid facies of severe myxedema in a man. The face appears puffy, and the eyelids are edematous. The skin is thickened and dry. (B) The facies in pituitary myxedema is often characterized by skin of normal thickness, covered by fine wrinkles. Puffiness is usually less than in primary myxedema. The eyelids are often edematous. The palpebral fissure may be narrwowed because of blepharoptosis, due to diminished tone of the sympathetic nervous fibers to Müller's levator palpebral superious muscle and is the opposite of the lid retraction seen in thyrotoxicosis. The modest measurable exophthalmos seen in some patients with myxedema is presumably related to accumulation of the same mucous edema in the orbit as is seen elsewhere. It is not progressive and carries no threat to vision, as in the ophthalmopathy of Graves' disease. The tongue is usually large, occasionally to the point of clumsiness. Sometimes a patient will complain of this problem. Sometimes it is smooth, as in pernicious anemia (of course, pernicious anemia may coexist). Patients do not usually complain of soreness of the tongue, as they may in pernicious anemia. When anemia is marked, the tongue may be pale, but more often it is red, in contrast to the pallid face.



## 实验室化验和检查





- ₩ 血红蛋白及红细胞减少
- 踨 血胡萝卜素增高
- 빷 17-酮类固醇, 17-羟皮质类固醇降低
- ♥ 糖耐量试验呈低平曲线,胰岛素反应延迟。





#### ≌ 生化检查:

- ▶ 胆固醇明显升高,甲状腺性甲减常大于 7.8mmol/L(300mg/dl),而继发性甲减胆固醇正常 或降低。
- ▶增高:血清甘油三酯,LDL-胆固醇,同型半胱氨酸,血清SGOT、磷酸肌酸激酶(CPK),乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)增高。
- ▶降低: HDL-胆固醇降低。





- ₩ 心电图示低电压、窦性心动过缓、T波低平或倒置, 偶有P-R间期过长(A-V传导阻滞)及QRS波时限 增加。
- ◇ 心脏超声波检查示心包积液,治疗后可完全恢复。必要时做垂体增强磁共振,以除外下丘脑垂体肿◇ ☆







#### ₩ X线检查

- ▶ 成骨中心出现和成长迟缓(骨龄延迟)。
- ▶ 成骨中心骨化不均匀呈斑点状(多发性骨化灶)。
- > 骨骺与骨干的愈合延迟。
- ▶心影于X片上常为弥漫性双侧增大。



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