The Study of Venous Leakage in Erectile Dysfunction by Cavernosometry and Cavernosography: A Case Series in Sina Hospital

ABSTRACT

Erectile dysfunction is an important problem for men and their families which has an organic cause in about 50 percent of cases. When there is a vasculogenic etiology for this defect, radiologic assessment is unavoidable. Cavernosometry and Cavernosography are ultimate procedures for diagnosis of venous leakage. There is no reliable data about this defects in Iran. The objective of this study was to determine the rate of venous leakage in patients with erectile dysfunction by Pharmacco-Cavernosometry and Cavernosography.

In this case series study, 100 patient with erectile dysfunction who referred to radiologic ward in Sina hospital was selected and Pharmacco-Cavernosometry and Cavernosography were conducted for them. In Cavernosometry, after injection of Prostaglandin E1 and salin normal infusion into corpus cavernosum, the presure was determined. In cavernosography, diluted Omnipaque was injected and venous leakage and other defects were recognized. Myoclinic's criteria was use for analysis of the results.

Mean age of patients was 35/6±11.6. Most of the cases were in 20 to 40 age group. The frequency of venous leakage based on 50 mmHg reduction in presure (from 150 mmHg), after 30 seconds discontinuance of normal salin infusion was 90 percent. This figure based on the ratio of Maintenance Flow Rate to Induced Flow Rate, was more than 92 percent. The frequency of venous leakage according to Cavernosography was 89 percent. There were no significant side effects in any of cases induced by procedures.

The results of study, shows the high prevalence of venous leakage in patients referring for erectile dysfunction.

Key Words: Cavernosometry, Cavernosography, venous leakage, erectile dysfunction, vasculogenic impotence.
دروغ و دوکار

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ملاحظه: برای اجرای این دوکار، باید دوکار و دوکار را درست انجام داد. در صورت نیاز به کمک، ممکن است به کمک دوکار و دوکار دریافت کنید.
بحث

در مطالعه ما متوسط سنی جمعیت مرد بررسی، 35/6 سال بود که به مقایسه با مطالعات خارجی، بافت جمعیت مورد مطالعه ما جوانتر می‌باشد. پیشترین تعداد بیماران ما در گروه سنی 18-20 سال قرار داشتند.

در مطالعه Quam متوسط سنی 65 سال در مطالعه shahsigh نیز 69 بوده است. به نظر می‌رسد عمدتاً اختلاف سنی میان مطالعه‌ها و مطالعات خارجی، ریشه در زمینه‌های مختلفی دارد. ابزار اختلال نمودار در افراد جوان و میانسال باعث مراقبه پیشین آنها به فیزیک و پیگیری روشهای تشخیصی و درمانی می‌شود ولی در افراد سنین این امر احتمالاً یک پدیده سنی و طبیعی در تغییرات ما رویداد می‌گیرد. برای تفسیر نتایج کاروزومتری مطالعه

منابع

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