

# Thyrototoxic crisis

The **thyrototoxic crisis** occurs by exacerbating the symptoms of hyperthyroidism to such an extent that it threatens the patient's life.

## Clinical manifestations

- significant tachycardia (up to 150/min)
- Unrest, tremor, higher temperature
- Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration
- delirious states

## Etiopathogenesis

- A thyrototoxic crisis can be caused by untreated or poor treatment of hyperthyroidism, which is associated with infection, surgery or injury.
- Discontinuation of established thyrostatic therapy.
- It can also be caused by iodine preparations.

## Diagnostics

Laboratory elevation of thyroid hormones (T3, T4).

## Treatment

- Administration of thyrostatics (carbimazole p.o. or NGT), eventually Lugol's solution.
- beta-blockers for the treatment of cardiovascular problems.
- Glucocorticoids, the administration of which prevents heart failure.
- Physical cooling or paracetamol to reduce the temperature.
- Correction of dehydration of the organism, oxygen therapy.
- Preventive ATB and reassuring the patient.
- Benzodiazepines
- After unsuccessful exhaustion of all treatment, we proceed to plasmapheresis and peritoneal dialysis.