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## Thyroid and antithyroid drugs pdf

Verywell There is no single symptom or cluster of symptoms that lead to a definitive diagnosis of hyper- or hypothyroidism. Both can affect the same part of the body or system, but in different ways. Weight change Unexplained weight changes can be a sign of hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism: In hypothyroidism, you can gain weight and you may not lose weight despite the build-up of exercise and reduced calories. With hyperthyroidism, you may lose weight while eating as usual, or have difficulty maintaining weight despite increasing calorie intake. Note, however, that you may be hypothyroidism and weight loss, underweight, or unable to gain weight. Or, you may be hyperthyroid and find that you can't lose weight even with healthy eating and exercise. Temperature Sensitivity Issues May Be a Symptom of Both Forms of Thyroid Disease: In hypothyroidism you may feel intolerant of cold. In hyperthyroidism you can feel hot and sweaty despite the normal temperature of the environment. Fatigue and sleep problems with sleep problems and general fatigue that only get worse when you don't get a good night's rest are common complaints of people with thyroid problems. Hypothyroidism or underactive thyroid gland you wake up exhausted, even after eight or more hours of sleep. You've been napping for a long time. You have marathon sleep sessions at the weekend. Hyperthyroidism or hyperactive thyroid You have a hard time falling asleep. You wake up several times during the night. You experience a racing heart or anxiety before going to bed. Mental health problems Depression, anxiety, and other mood disorders may be associated with thyroid problems: In hypothyroidism, you may have symptoms of depression or depression that does not respond to antidepressants. In hyperthyroidism, you may experience anxiety, panic disorder, or panic attacks. Neck or Throat Discomfort / Anomalies These symptoms may be associated with hyperthyroidism, autoimmune thyroid disease, nodules, goiter (enlarged thyroid), and thyroid cancer. Feeling puffy or fullness in the neck Is a noticeably increased pain in the neck and jaw-dropping discomfort wearing turtlenecks or ties, or breathing tenderness in the neck of the husky, hoarse voice swelling of the neck is often a symptom of thyroid disease, but it can also indicate a more serious condition, including some cancers, infections, or neurological diseases. If the neck area is enlarged, talk to your doctor about it quickly. Hair, skin and nails changes hair, skin and nails are vulnerable to imbalance of thyroid hormones. Hypothyroidism or underactive thyroid surface is brittle, rough and dry hair that breaks easily hair loss, especially on the outer edge of the eyebrows of thick, dry and scaly skin, especially on / knees and elbows brittle, thin, or blunt nails hyperthyroidism or hyperactive thyroid gland Severe hair loss Fine, thinning hair hair Skin sensitivity and smoothness Unusual skin rash bowel problems The last thing you can think of when you have digestive problems is the thyroid gland, but gastrointestinal symptoms are common, amplifying the far-reaching effects of this important gland: In hypothyroidism, you may have serious or long-term constipation that do not respond to treatment or remedies. With hyperthyroidism, you may have diarrhea, loose stools or irritable bowel syndrome. Menstrual irregularities and/or fertility concerns thyroid diseases, especially hypothyroidism, may increase the risk of infertility, may hinder the success of assisted reproduction treatment, and may increase the chances of recurrent miscarriage. Menstrual disorders are also common: In hypothyroidism, you may have severe periods, painful menstruation, or less time between periods. In hyperthyroidism, you may have shorter periods, mild menstrual flow, rare periods, or periods may stop altogether. Vision problems and vision changes a number of eye-related symptoms and changes are common in hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, and Graves' disease. Common symptoms include: Dry eye feeling in eyeBlurry visionEye rednessSwollen, plump, or watery eyesSensitivity to lightDouble vision Proptosis (eye bulging), one of the most distinctive symptoms of Graves'Lid lag when your upper eyelid does not smoothly monitor eye movement, When you look down Cognitive Problems Brain Fog, a term used to describe a group of cognitive symptoms that are often used by patients and doctors, is a symptom brain fog may include: The difficulty of concentrating long-term and long-term memory problemsForgetfulnessLack focusFeeling placedConfusion Difficulty thinking clearly of muscle problems when you have hypoeosis, you may experience pain and pain in the muscles and joints, especially in the hands and feet. Fibromyalgia-like pain is also common for people with insufficient thyroid activity. If you have hyperthyroid, you may have pain or unusual weakness in your shoulders and calves. In hypothyroidism, there is also a greater risk of carpal tunnel syndrome in the hands, which can cause weakness and pain in the forearms, wrists, hands and fingers. A similar condition, tarsal tunnel, is also a risk, causing weakness and pain in the shin, ankle, legs and legs. Pain is common but is often overlooked as a symptom of major thyroid problems. Keep this medicine in a container it has come, tightly closed, and out of the reach of children. Store it at room temperature and away from excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom). It is important to keep all medications out of sight and reach of children as many containers (such as weekly minders tablets and those for eye drops, creams, patches and inhalers) are not resistant to children and young children can they're easy. To protect young children from poisoning, always lock security and immediately place the medicine in a safe place - one that is up and away and out of their sight and reach. medicines must be disposed of in special ways to ensure that pets, children and others cannot consume them. However, you should not flush this medicine down the toilet. Instead, the best way to get rid of the drugs is through a reverse treatment program. Talk to your pharmacist or contact your local garbage/recycling department to find out about your community's removal programs. For more information, please visit the FDA's Safe Medicines Removal website ( for more information if you don't have access to the back-to-back program. If you're feeling out of sorts- tired, depressed, or dramatically changing your weight- your thyroid may be the culprit. The thyroid gland, a butterfly-shaped gland located in your neck, is responsible for controlling various bodily functions. When your thyroid gland does not work properly, it can affect everything from your mood to periods of your bone health. More common in women, thyroid disease affects nearly 30 million Americans, but many of these people remain untreated. Watch the video to learn more about the thyroid gland, including things that can affect it, so you may be better able to recognize the symptoms and seek appropriate treatment if necessary. You don't have time to watch? Read the full text: 1. It's the engine of your body: the hormones it produces regulate your metabolism. Yes, it means how many calories you burn. But also: how fast your heart, brain and other organs work. 2. Problems are more common in women: Perhaps because thyroid cells are sensitive to estrogen (female sex hormone). 3. This can affect your fertility: thyroid hormones affect your menstrual cycle. Outside of hitting thyroid hormones and out-of-impact periods. 4. Childbirth can reset it: 10% of women develop postpartum thyroid problems. Good news: Most cases resolve within 18 months. 5. Signs of underactive thyroid gland are: fatigue, weight gain, constipation, dry skin, and depression. 6. Signs of hyperactive thyroid are: irritability, weight loss, rapid heartbeat, thinning hair, bulging eyes, and wobbly hands. There may be a number of different benign thyroid disorders. Some of these thyroid diseases lead to excessive gland activity, leading to excessive hormone production and symptoms of hyperthyroidism. Others lead to a decrease in the activity of the gland, which leads to a decrease in the production of hormones and symptoms of hypothyroidism. Thyroid hormones T3 and T4 are essential for metabolism; When iron is not properly, there are a wide range of effects on the body. Symptoms of thyroid disease can be subtle and it may not be obvious that the thyroid gland is to blame. Sometimes patients are exposed because there is an enlargement of the thyroid gland called goiter, or a laboratory test detects a change in thyroid hormones (TSH) (TSH) In other cases, various seemingly random symptoms are found. For example, a patient with hypothyroidism may have weight gain, fatigue, constipation, hair loss, and sensitivity to cold. On the other hand, a patient with hyperthyroidism can be irritable, experience weight loss, have changes in the menstrual cycle and sleep problems. Treatment of thyroid diseases includes the use of synthetic thyroid hormone, antithyroid drugs, radioactive iodine and thyroid removal. Removed.