Thiamazole - Use | Dose | Side Effects

Medicine Thiamazole (Methimazole) belongs to a group of medicines for the treatment of the thyroid gland. Thiamazole, the active ingredient in the medicine inhibits excessive production of thyroid hormones and prevents hyperthyroidism. This medicine is used for:

- Treatment of increased activity of the thyroid gland, without increasing the current or less magnification of the thyroid gland;
- Preparation for all forms surgery of increased activity of the thyroid gland;
- Preparation for the treatment of radioactive iodine;
- Interval treatment after treatment with radioactive iodine.

**Do not use this medicine**

- If you are allergic to Thiamazole, carbimazole or any of the other medicine substance;
- If you have a blood disorder (granulocytopenia);
- If after previous treatment with carbimazole Thiamazole or damage to the bone marrow;
- If you have a deadlock bile flow (cholestasis). Medicine Thiamazole in combination with thyroid hormone should not be used during pregnancy. If you have any concerns, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine.

**Be careful when applying this medicine**

Do not use Thiamazole if you have had less allergic reactions to this medicine (eg, hives, itching). If you have an enlarged thyroid gland with tracheal stenosis, medicine Thiamazole can be applied
only in the short term and under strict medical supervision because of the risk of growth of the thyroid gland. Before and during treatment with this medicine, it is necessary to regularly check your blood count to at times identify possible changes in the blood picture. Special considerations: In case of fever, sore throat, inflammation of the mouth, festering sores on the skin immediately discontinue use of medicine Thiamazole and contact your doctor because these symptoms may indicate the appearance of a lack of white blood cells (agranulocytosis).

Interactions (The usage of other medicines)

Please note that this information may relate to the medicines that you longer apply, and the medicines that you are planning to apply in the future. Tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently applied any other medicines including medicines obtained without a prescription. Iodine deficiency increases and the excess of iodine the thyroid gland reduces the reaction to Thiamazole. Direct interactions with other medications are unknown. It is known that in the state increased thyroid function can lead to rapid degradation and excretion of other medicines. But this process of normalization with the normalization condition of the thyroid gland. If any of the above apply to you, or if you are not sure, talk to your doctor before taking this medicine.

Taking Thiamazole with food and liquid

There is no specific warnings.

Medicines use during pregnancy and breastfeeding

Before you start using some medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist. Pregnancy: Because there is potential adverse effects on the fetus, medicine Thiamazole can be applied only with the explicit recommendation of your doctor, and only after the doctor carefully assess that potential benefits for the mother exceeds the potential risk to the fetus. If you still need Thiamazole therapy in pregnancy it is recommended to use the lowest possible effective dose. Additional thyroid hormone therapy should not be used. Breastfeeding: Thiamazole is excreted in breast milk, and there is certain danger of reduced activity of the thyroid gland in an infant. Thiamazole can be used during breastfeeding, but in lower doses (up to 10 mg daily) without use of additional thyroid hormone. In this case, the function of the thyroid gland infants should be regularly monitored.

Driving and using machines

Thiamazole medicine does not impact on your ability to drive and use machines.

Medicine use

Apply the medication exactly as your doctor has prescribed. If you feel that the medicine is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. If you are not sure and have concerns related to the application of the medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist! Method of application: Swallow tablet without chewing, with a sufficient dose of fluid (preferably a glass of water).
Dosage and duration of use

Treatment of increased activity of the thyroid gland: Depending on the severity of disease, recommended initial dose is 1 to 2 tablets of Thiamazole (equivalent to 20 to 40 mg) per day, divided into several individual doses. On the improvement of the situation, from 3 to 8 weeks, your doctor will reduce the dose appropriately. Maintenance dose, as recommended by the doctors should be applied one to two years, from 2.5 to 10 mg per day Thiamazole. In some cases, the maintenance dose may be higher. This dose may be administered at once, preferably in the morning, possibly together with thyroid hormones, which will decide your doctor. Higher doses are required in the case of particularly serious disease, particularly for enhanced thyroid function caused by the application of iodine. After reaching the normal function of the thyroid gland (hypothyreosis) it may include additional treatment with thyroid hormones. Recommended dose of 50 to 100 micrograms of levothyroxine sodium per day. Preparing for surgery in all cases of increased thyroid function: In preparation for the increased thyroid function surgical treatment, Thiamazole is used exactly on date for surgery (10 days prior to surgery may be added to mixture of iodine, in the event that the operation remained a long period of time can be added, and thyroid glands). The application of pre-treatment with radioactive iodine: The dosage and duration of treatment will be determined by a doctor who leads the radioactive iodine treatment. Interval treatment after treatment with radioactive iodine: The dosage and duration of treatment will be determined by your doctor. Note for dosing during pregnancy and lactation: In pregnant women to determine the lowest possible dose (2.5-10 mg Thiamazole). Treatment should be carried out without the addition of thyroxine. During lactation maximum dose is 10 mg. Note for dosing with abnormal liver function: When liver function is disturbed it is necessary to reduce the dose.

Overdose

If you apply more than the prescribed dose is, consult your doctor or pharmacist! In the application of high doses can decrease thyroid function and the diffuse growth of the thyroid gland. Therefore, after the restoration of normal function of the thyroid gland, the dose should be reduced and / or the additional use of thyroid hormones. It is not recommended to discontinue treatment and continue to use only hormone of the thyroid gland.

If you forget to take the medicine

If you forget to take medication on time, do not use double dose later. Simply continue to use the medicine according to the usual schedule. If you forget to take medication, do not use subsequent doses that you’ve omitted, because the medicine Thiamazole acts for several days even if you leave out the dose. Continue taking this medicine at the prescribed time. Remember that the best action of the medicine can only be achieved if it is applied in the prescribed time and in the dose provided by your doctor ordered.

If you stop taking this medicine

Apply this medicine for as long as prescribed by the doctor. Do not change the way of this medicine application and do not stop using this medication, before you informed the doctor. If you have any further questions on the Thiamazole use, contact your doctor or pharmacist.
Side effects

Blood and lymphatic system: Uncommon: lack of white blood cells (agranulocytosis). Agranulocytosis is manifested as inflammation of the mouth lining, sore throat, fever or purulent sores appear on the skin. If you notice this phenomenon medicine should be discontinued immediately, especially in the first week of medicine administration. It is necessary to inform the doctor for blood tests. Symptoms of agranulocytosis may occur weeks or months after medicine use. Most cases are withdrawn spontaneously. Very rare: platelets and other blood elements, enlarged lymph glands (generalized lymphadenopathy). Immune system disorder: Very rare: disruption of hormones that regulate blood sugar levels with a fall in the value of sugar (insulin autoimmune syndrome). Disorders of the endocrine system: Excessive dosage of the medicine may lead to decreased function of the thyroid gland and the appearance of goiter due to rising levels of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). Therefore, as soon as the normal function of the thyroid gland, Thiamazole dose should be reduced and, if necessary, apply additional thyroid hormone. It is not recommended discontinuation of Thiamazole and continue only with the application of thyroxine. Further growth for the enlarged thyroid gland with decreased levels of the hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland (TSH) is probably a consequence of disease and can be prevented by additional treatment with thyroid hormones. It is unlikely that the course of treatment, only Thiamazole occur subsequent dysfunction of the thyroid gland in this case is not about the possible side effects of the medicine rather than inflammation in the tissues of the thyroid gland in the underlying disease. Nervous System Disorders: Uncommon: Disturbances of taste and smell disorder that after discontinuation of the medicine re-normalize, which may take several weeks. Very rare: inflammation of nerves (neuritis) and polyneuropathy (general disturbance of sensation of the skin, impaired sensibility, inflammatory and degenerative diseases of the peripheral nerves). Eye disorders: The emergence of worsening eye disease typical of patients with increased thyroid function (endocrine orbitopathy), is largely independent of the disease of the thyroid gland. Such a complication in itself is not a reason to change the treatment regimen and should not be considered adverse effects if properly conducted treatment. Blood-core disorders: Very rare: inflammation of the blood vessels. Digestive system disorders: Very rare: acute swelling of the salivary glands. Hepatobiliary disorders: Very rare: jaundice due to bile flow disorders or toxic inflammation of the liver. Symptoms are mainly reverse after discontinuation of the medicine. Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Very common: allergies (itching, rash, redness) of various degrees, usually mild, with symptoms often own retreat during treatment. Very rare: severe forms of allergic skin reactions including inflammation, which covers the entire surface of the skin (generalized dermatitis), hair loss (alopecia), Thiamazole caused by inflammation and damage to the connective tissue (lupus erythematosus). Musculoskeletal and connective tissue is very rare: inflammation of the joints (arthritis), pain in joints and muscles (arthralgia and myalgia) may occur gradually and may appear even after several months of therapy. Clinical signs of arthritis are not expressed. Renal and urinary tract: Very rare: inflammation of the kidneys. General disorders: Uncommon: fever caused by the medicine, swelling. It is possible to gain weight during treatment with Thiamazole. This is a normal reaction of your body, because this medicine affect the thyroid hormones that control energy costs in your body. It is believed that all the listed side effects depends on the dose and occur mainly during the first weeks of therapy. If you notice any of the side effects, please tell your doctor or pharmacist! This medicine is also known as: Methimazole, Favistan, Ganglioside, Athyrazol, Based, Bromazolo (Thiamazole and Dibromotyrosine), Lica, Mercaptizol, Thyromazol.