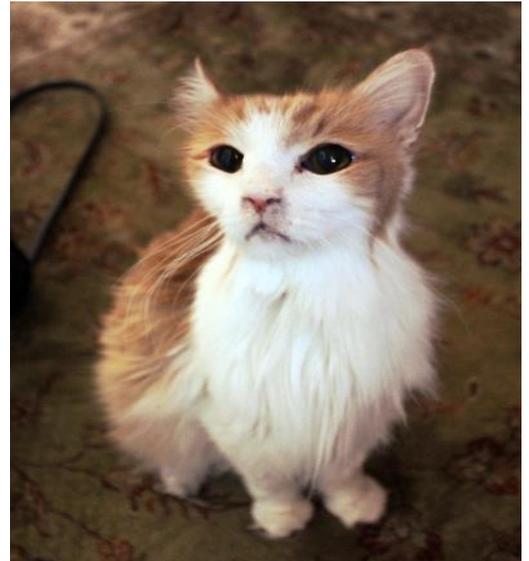


# HYPERTHYROIDISM

## THYROID • DISEASE



## HYPERTHYROIDISM

### What is this disease?

In this disease the body is producing too much thyroid hormone. Thyroid hormones control metabolism among other things. When metabolism is high your pets body burns through a lot of energy. Therapy for this disease focuses on medication which inhibits excessive thyroid hormone production.

Please visit

<https://www.catvets.com/public/PDFs/ClientBrochures/Hyperthyroidism-WebView.pdf> to learn more about the disease.

Also check out this helpful link from our website

<https://www.rowananimalclinic.com/drugs--diseases--surgical-procedures.html>

### What comes next?

Diagnosis of this disease is supported by symptoms such as increased appetite, increased drinking and

## QUESTIONS?

Please contact your veterinarian via email or phone.

Dr. Greg Lowe

[glowe@rowananimalclinic.com](mailto:glowe@rowananimalclinic.com)

Dr. Rhod Lowe

[rlowe@rowananimalclinic.com](mailto:rlowe@rowananimalclinic.com)

Dr. Marilyn Duda

[mduda@rowananimalclinic.com](mailto:mduda@rowananimalclinic.com)

Dr. Josh Sullivan

[jsullivan@rowananimalclinic.com](mailto:jsullivan@rowananimalclinic.com)

peeing, weight loss, increased blood pressure, or chronic urinary tract infections. Initially blood chemistry and urine testing are performed to screen for other possible underlying diseases which may also have these symptoms.

A screening test can be run in our office. Results will tell us if the Total T4 (thyroid hormones) are too high or too low.

A large testing panel may be sent to an outside lab that screens for both underlying diseases and thyroid disease.

### What comes later?

Once the diagnosis has been made treatment with a drug called Felimazole or methimazole will begin. This medication requires close monitoring so multiple Thyroid Hormone Level tests will need to be performed to properly dose your pet. A Thyroid Hormone test will be done:

1. 2-4 weeks after starting medication
2. After an adjustment in medication
3. As advised by the veterinarian
4. Annually along with an Annual Preventive Examination
5. Any time you notice a return of symptoms or your pet just doesn't feel well

### What should you plan for?

Management of this disease includes twice daily medication and close monitoring. Medication can be prescribed in a tablet, liquid or topical/transdermal formulation. Some patients respond well to Hill's y/d prescription diets. Be ready each year and budget for annual preventive care testing and physical examination. We have everything you will need in stock or on our online store for your convenience.

### What should you watch out for?

The biggest concerns with hyperthyroid disease are weight loss and high blood pressure. Pets with heart murmurs and problems with vision may have increased blood pressure. Alert your veterinarian if you notice

# SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT

Please contact our reception team today!

## CALL

704-636-3408

## EMAIL

[rowananimalreception@gmail.com](mailto:rowananimalreception@gmail.com)

## CLICK

[www.rowananimalclinic.com](http://www.rowananimalclinic.com)

your pet is having trouble seeing, fast breathing when at rest, coughing/hacking (not to be confused with normal hairball hacking), continued weight loss. Monitor your pet's bathroom habits closely. If high blood pressure is suspected your veterinarian may ask to check your pet's blood pressure.

Animals with poorly controlled Thyroid Disease are also prone to urinary tract infections(UTI). Monitor closely for straining while peeing. Another sign of UTI is peeing small amounts in lots of places. Pets may also have accidents in the house...it's not necessarily their fault they may have a UTI.

**NOTE**

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS INVOLVING A TYPE OF RADIATION THERAPY ARE AVAILABLE FOR TREATMENT OF THIS DISEASE. ASK YOUR VETERINARIAN IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO LEARN MORE

**WARNING**

IF TRANSDERMAL (SKIN LOTION) MEDICATION IS BEING USED REMEMBER IT CAN ABSORB THROUGH YOUR SKIN SO **WEAR GLOVES AND WASH YOUR HANDS.**

**HYPERTHYROIDISM TESTING CHART**

<b><u>DISEASE</u></b>	<b><u>WHEN TO TEST</u></b>	<b><u>SAMPLE COLLECTION</u></b>	<b><u>TURN AROUND</u></b>
<b>Hyperthyroidism</b> (Initial)	Onset of symptoms		20 minutes
<b>Hyperthyroidism</b> (Follow-Up)	2-4 weeks after initial dosing	4-6 hours after administration of medication	1 working day
<b>Hyperthyroidism</b> (Annual Screening)	Annually	4-6 hours after administration of medication	1 working day