

ESA recommends two (2) copies of this information sheet be provided to the patient: one for them to keep and the other to be sent to the patient’s GP.

Date.....

Name.....Date of Birth.....

You have an overactive thyroid due to the following cause

and have been commenced on anti-thyroid medication (carbimazole / propylthiouracil).

Tablet Name	Usual Dose		
	AM	MID	PM
	mg	mg	mg

Contact details of usual public hospital OR private endocrinologist

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The most common side-effect is an itchy rash (approximately 5% of people). If this occurs, discuss with your doctor.

The possible **serious** side-effects include:

- Low white cells also known as agranulocytosis (important for fighting infection). This side-effect is rare and occurs in approximately 1 – 3 per 1000 people treated (0.1 – 0.3%).
- Liver damage. Whilst very rare with propylthiouracil, extremely severe liver damage can occur. Severe liver damage is extremely rare with carbimazole.

If the following symptoms occur

- fever, chills, sore throat, or are seriously unwell,
- dark urine, pale or light-coloured stools, yellowing of the skin or eyes, or pain in the upper right part of the stomach,

tablets should be stopped, and immediate medical attention sought for a **blood test to check white cells (FBE) and liver function (LFT)**.

Your doctor will discuss how often to monitor thyroid function on your medication and whether other regular testing is required for you.

If there is a chance of you falling pregnant while taking anti-thyroid medication, please discuss this with your doctor. They will make treatment recommendations for best pregnancy planning and outcomes.