



## LIOTHYRONINE SODIUM

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Liothyronine is a man-made form of a hormone that is normally produced by your thyroid gland to regulate the body's energy and metabolism. Liothyronine is given when the thyroid does not produce enough of this hormone on its own. Liothyronine treats hypothyroidism (low thyroid hormone). Liothyronine is also used to treat or prevent goiter (enlarged thyroid gland), and is also given as part of a medical tests for thyroid disorders. Liothyronine should not be used to treat obesity or weight problems. Liothyronine may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Chemical: Liothyronine sodium  
CAS Name: 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine sodium salt; Sodium (2S)-2-amino-3-[4-(4-hydroxy-3-iodophenoxy)-3,5-diiodophenyl]propanoate  
Molecular Formula: C15H11I3NNaO4  
Molecular Weight: 672.95

Prescription Medicine

### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Take liothyronine exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Follow all directions on your prescription label. Your doctor may occasionally change your dose to make sure you get the best results. Do not take this medicine in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended. Do not share this medication with another person, even if they have the same symptoms you have. Liothyronine works best if you take it on an empty stomach, at least 30 minutes before breakfast. Follow your doctor's dosing instructions and try to take the medicine at the same time each day. It is very important to take liothyronine with a full glass (8 ounces) of water. The liothyronine tablet can dissolve very quickly and swell in the throat, possibly causing choking or gagging. While using liothyronine, you may need frequent medical tests. Tell any doctor or dentist who treats you that you are using liothyronine. Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat. It may take several weeks before your body starts to respond to liothyronine. Keep using this medicine even if you feel well. You may need to use this medicine for the rest of your life to replace the thyroid hormone your body cannot produce.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

Liothyronine should not be used to treat obesity or weight problems. Dangerous side effects or death can occur from the misuse of liothyronine, especially if you are taking any other weight-loss medications or appetite suppressants. Since thyroid hormone occurs naturally in the body, almost anyone can take liothyronine. However, you may not be able to take this medication if you have certain medical conditions. To make sure liothyronine is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have:

- a thyroid disorder called thyrotoxicosis;
- heart disease, coronary artery disease, or a history of blood clots;
- diabetes (insulin or oral diabetes medication doses may need to be changed when you start taking levothyroxine);
- anemia (lack of red blood cells);
- osteoporosis, or low bone mineral density;
- problems with your pituitary gland;
- any food or drug allergies;
- an untreated or uncontrolled adrenal gland disorder; or if you have recently had a heart attack, or are having any symptoms of a heart attack (chest pain or heavy feeling, pain spreading to the jaw or shoulder, nausea, sweating, general ill feeling).

Tell your doctor if you have recently received radiation therapy with iodine (such as I-131). FDA pregnancy category A. Liothyronine is not expected to harm an unborn baby. If you become pregnant while taking this medicine, do not stop taking the medicine without your doctor's advice. Having low thyroid hormone levels during pregnancy could harm both mother and baby. Your dose needs may be different during pregnancy. Liothyronine can pass into breast milk, but it is not expected to be harmful to a nursing baby. Do not use this medication without telling your doctor if you are breast-feeding a baby. Your dose needs may be different while you are nursing.

### SIDE EFFECTS

Certain medicines can make liothyronine less effective if taken at the same time. If you use any of the following drugs, avoid taking them within 4 hours before or 4 hours after you take liothyronine:

- calcium carbonate (Alka-Mints, Calcium Oyster Shell, Caltrate, Os-Cal, oyster Shell Calcium, Rolaids Soft Chew, Tums, and others);
- cholestyramine, colestipol;
- ferrous sulfate iron supplement;
- sucralfate;
- sodium polystyrene sulfonate (Kalexate, Kayexalate, Kionex); or antacids that contain aluminum or magnesium - Acid Gone, Gaviscon, Maalox, Milk of Magnesia, Mintox, Mylanta, Pepcid

Complete, and others). Avoid the following food products, which can make your body absorb less liothyronine: infant soy formula, cotton seed meal, walnuts, and high-fiber foods.

### DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Initial dose: 5 mcg orally once a day; may be increased by 5 to 10 mcg every 1 to 2 weeks depending on the patient's clinical response and laboratory findings. When treatment is up to 25 mcg/day, the dosage may be increased by 5 to 25 mcg every week or two until a satisfactory therapeutic response is attained. Maintenance dose: 50 to 100 mcg daily

### STORAGE

Store at room temperature between 59-86 degrees Fahrenheit (15-30 degrees Celsius)- away from light and moisture. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep all medicines away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company for more details about how to safely discard your product.

### PRESENTATION:

0.025mg tablets in blister packs of 10 tablets – 5 blisters per box (50 tablets).

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