

Some patients on levothyroxine have continued symptoms

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People who take replacement thyroid hormone may have more comorbidities and lower quality of life than those who don't take the hormone, a large population-based study from the University of Groningen in the Netherlands reports. The study results will be presented Tuesday, March 20, at ENDO 2018, the 100th annual meeting of the Endocrine Society in Chicago, III.

Hypothyroidism is a common disorder, and replacement therapy with levothyroxine (LT4) is the related quality-of-life domains compared to nonstandard treatment.

"Unfortunately, about 10 percent of patients on thyroid hormone continue to experience symptoms and disturbed well-being, despite the fact that their blood thyroid hormone levels are within the normal range," said lead study author Hanneke Wouters, an M.D./Ph.D. student at the University of Groningen.

"We demonstrated that individuals treated with thyroid hormone had a lower guality of life compared with matched individuals not using thyroid hormone. Also, thyroid hormone users had more comorbidity than non-users. Furthermore, the Harmonisation for Research Excellence in the presence of comorbidity seemed to have more negative impact on the guality of life of LT4 users compared with non-users," she added.

Wouters and her colleagues reviewed the records of 34,440 participants from the Dutch Lifelines cohort study, including data on their medical history, thyroid hormone concentrations, medication use and quality of life. They evaluated health-related guality of life using the RAND-36 questionnaire to examine physical, social, psychological and general health, as well as pain and vitality.

The authors considered comorbidity to be medication use other than LT4 and oral contraceptives, or conditions such as migraine, for which patients are not always prescribed

medication.

Of the 955 individuals who used LT4, 80.6 percent had comorbidity, compared with 66.0 percent of those who did not use LT4. Overall, 60.0 percent of those taking LT4 had normal TSH levels, while 89 percent of those not using the drug had normal levels.

LT4 users had lower scores on almost all healthusers.

The presence of comorbidity had more impact on health-related quality-of-life among individuals using LT4 than among those not using LT4, especially on physical functioning and general health.

"This study demonstrates that attention to comorbidity in patients with hypothyroidism is indicated," Wouters advised.

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Provided by The Endocrine Society



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