HYPOTHYROIDISM

A novel, futuristic method of thyroid hormone treatment

BACKGROUND
The thyroid gland is responsible for making the thyroid hormones, T₃ and T₄. Hypothyroidism, or an underactive thyroid, is a common medical condition that requires replacement of the thyroid hormones. Levothyroxine (synthetic T₄) is the most commonly prescribed form of thyroid hormone treatment. However, there has been growing interest to understand the risks and benefits of also replacing T₃, along with T₄, in patients with hypothyroidism as some patients do not feel well on T₄ alone. Although more data are needed regarding the potential concerns of T₃, it is thought that approximately 5–7% of T₄ and 93–95% of T₄ may be a safe ratio for those who desire T₃. Currently, T₃ and T₄ treatments are available as either synthetic or animal-derived formulations. The animal-derived products (desiccated thyroid extract) contain approximately 25% T₃ and 75% T₄ in a single pill. Synthetic T₃ and T₄ are only available as two separate prescription pills.

Thermal inkjet printing is a form of 2D printing which may have interesting uses within the pharmaceutical industry. It can deliver very precise amounts of a one or more substances through the use of a special type of printing. Thus, it can potentially produce a highly personalized combined single pill of synthetic T₄ and T₃ (in any desired ratio of the two thyroid hormones). This study reports the potential use of 2D-printed T₄ and/or T₃ gel films as a novel, futuristic form of personalized thyroid replacement therapy.

THE FULL ARTICLE TITLE

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY
This article describes that commonly-used dosages of T₄ and/or T₃ were able to be successfully printed onto gel films. The amounts of actual T₄ and T₃ in the gels were fairly close to those being delivered from the inkjets. The gels contained minimal water, and they were stable up to a very high temperature.

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS STUDY?
This is the first study to report how thyroid hormones may be synthetically produced into a single combined T₄+T₃ pill using 2D printing. This technology has been reported also for a few other medications in the research setting only. This technology is not yet FDA-approved and has yet to be used commercially on a large scale. However, it is an interesting concept and may offer the ability to titrate thyroid hormone replacement therapy very precisely and in a highly-personalized form of medical therapy.

— Angela M. Leung, MD, MSc

ATA THYROID BROCHURE LINKS
Hypothyroidism (Underactive): https://www.thyroid.org/hypothyroidism/
Thyroid Hormone Treatment: https://www.thyroid.org/thyroid-hormone-treatment/
HYPOTHYROIDISM, continued

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

Hypothyroidism: A condition where the thyroid gland is underactive and doesn’t produce enough thyroid hormone. Treatment requires taking thyroid hormone pills.

Levothyroxine (T4): the major hormone produced by the thyroid gland and available in pill form as Synthroid™, Levoxyl™, Tyrosint™ and generic preparations.

Thyroid hormone therapy: patients with hypothyroidism are most often treated with Levothyroxine in order to return their thyroid hormone levels to normal. Replacement therapy means the goal is a TSH in the normal range and is the usual therapy. Suppressive therapy means that the goal is a TSH below the normal range and is used in thyroid cancer patients to prevent growth of any remaining cancer cells.

Desiccated thyroid extract: thyroid hormone pill made from animal thyroid glands. Currently desiccated thyroid extract is made from pig thyroids and is available as Armour Thyroid™ and Nature-Throid™.

Thyroxine (T4): the major hormone produced by the thyroid gland. T4 gets converted to the active hormone T3 in various tissues in the body.

Triiodothyronine (T3): the active thyroid hormone, usually produced from thyroxine.

Triiodothyronine (T3): the active thyroid hormone, usually produced from thyroxine, available in pill form as Cytomel™.

www.thyroid.org/donate/