Thyronorm®

Treating **hyperthyroidism** in your cat



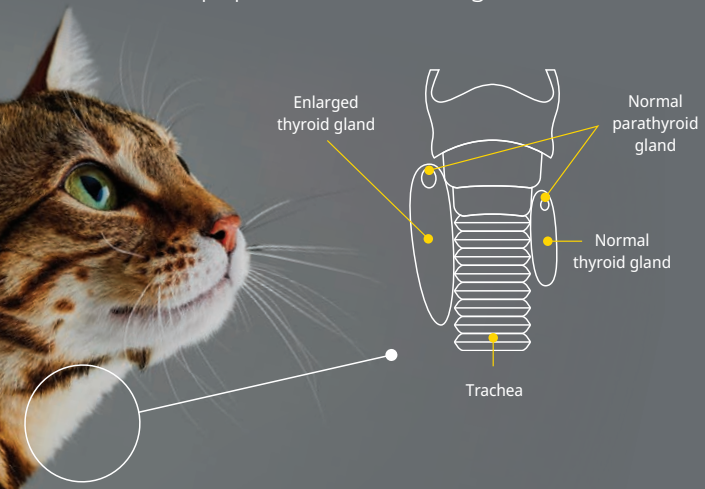
FELINE HYPERTHYROIDISM AWARENESS

Shaping the future of animal health

Virbac

What is **hyperthyroidism?**

Feline hyperthyroidism is believed to be the most common hormonal disease in cats globally, and is thought to affect **12%** of the cat population over the age of 9[1].



It affects the thyroid gland, which is situated either side of the windpipe in the neck of the cat. The thyroid gland produces the hormone thyroxine (T4), which controls the body's metabolism, i.e. the speed at which the body uses energy.

In a cat suffering from hyperthyroidism, the thyroid gland becomes overactive and produces too much thyroxine. This overproduction results in a 'faster' metabolism, and a stimulation of the central nervous system, which can cause restlessness, increased activity, or even aggression in some cats.

The change in metabolism can also affect many other organs, causing them to work harder than normal, and, if left untreated, this constant 'wear and tear' can lead to serious problems such as heart disease and high blood pressure, signifcantly impacting their health.

The good news is that hyperthyroidism can usually be diagnosed with a simple blood test, and can be treated in a variety of ways which means your cat can carry on living a full and active life.

Signs
of hyperthyroidism in cats



Weight loss despite a good appetite



Loss of muscle over the back and hips



An increase in appetite and occasionally an increase in thirst



Avoidance of warm places, including not wanting to sit on people



Poor coat condition e.g. greasy, clumpy or scruffy



Toileting more frequently



Upset tummy or digestive problems



A change in behaviour or personality, e.g. becoming anxious, nervous, irritable, aggressive or restless and unable to settle



Breathing faster or panting



Generally the outcome for cats diagnosed with hyperthyroidism is **very good**.

Treating
hyperthyroidism in cats

Treatment usually begins with a medication that helps lower the production of thyroxine to bring it down to normal levels.

- Whilst on medication, your cat will need **regular blood tests** so that your vet can monitor how they are responding to treatment, and whether or not any adjustments need to be made in order to optimise the dosage for your cat.
- Once your cat is stabilised on their treatment, you and your vet can discuss how you would like to manage the condition in the **long-term**. It might be that you choose to continue with medication, if it is easy to give and is working well. Other options might include surgery to remove problem thyroid tissue, or radioiodine therapy, where radioactive iodine is used to deactivate the thyroid gland.
- Your vet will be able to discuss **each option** with you to help you decide which one is most suitable.



Treating your cat with an **oral solution**

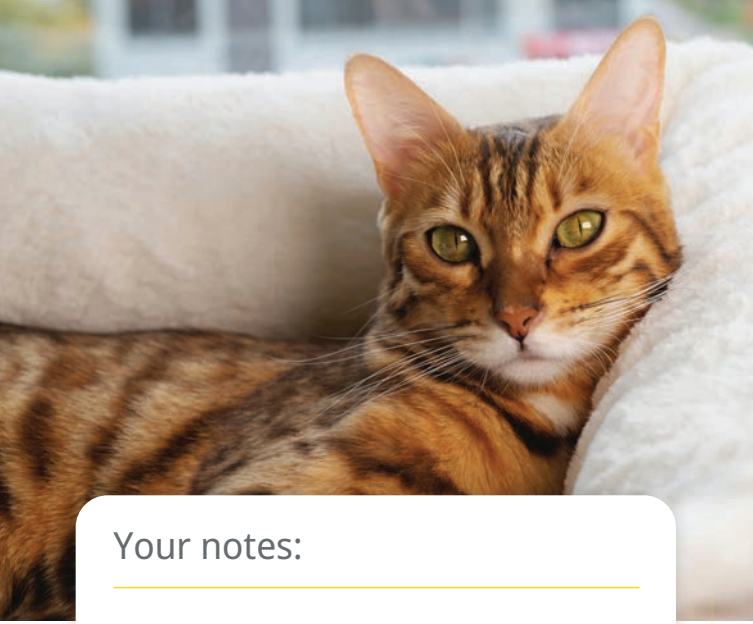


Your vet has prescribed Thyronorm® 5 mg/ml oral solution for your cat's treatment. For best results and accurate dosing, Thyronorm® should be administered directly into your cat's mouth.

To support easy dosing, Thyronorm® is a palatable honey flavour. The simple oral syringe allows you to administer the medication quickly and accurately, minimising stress for both you and your cat.

The recommended starting dose is **2.5 mg every 12 hours**. In some cases, it may be appropriate to give your cat a single 5 mg dose once daily. Your vet will recommend the dosing schedule that's best for your cat.

To ensure the treatment is working effectively, your vet will need to check your cat's thyroid levels regularly. These check-ups usually happen before starting Thyronorm®, at weeks 3, 6, 10, and 20, and then every 3 months once your cat is stable.



Your notes:

Thyronorm 5mg/ml solution for cats contain 5mg/ml thiamazole POM-V.

Advice on the use of this medicine should be sought from your veterinary surgeon. For more information, please refer to the SPC, datasheet or package leaflet.

Virbac Ltd, Woolpit Business Park, Windmill Avenue, Woolpit,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP30 9UP. Tel: 01359 243243
Email: enquiries@virbac.co.uk Web: uk.virbac.com

Prescription decisions are for the person issuing the prescription alone.
Use medicines responsibly. www.noah.co.uk/responsible

Reference: 1 Caney, S. Caring for a cat with hyperthyroidism. 2016. Vet Professionals