

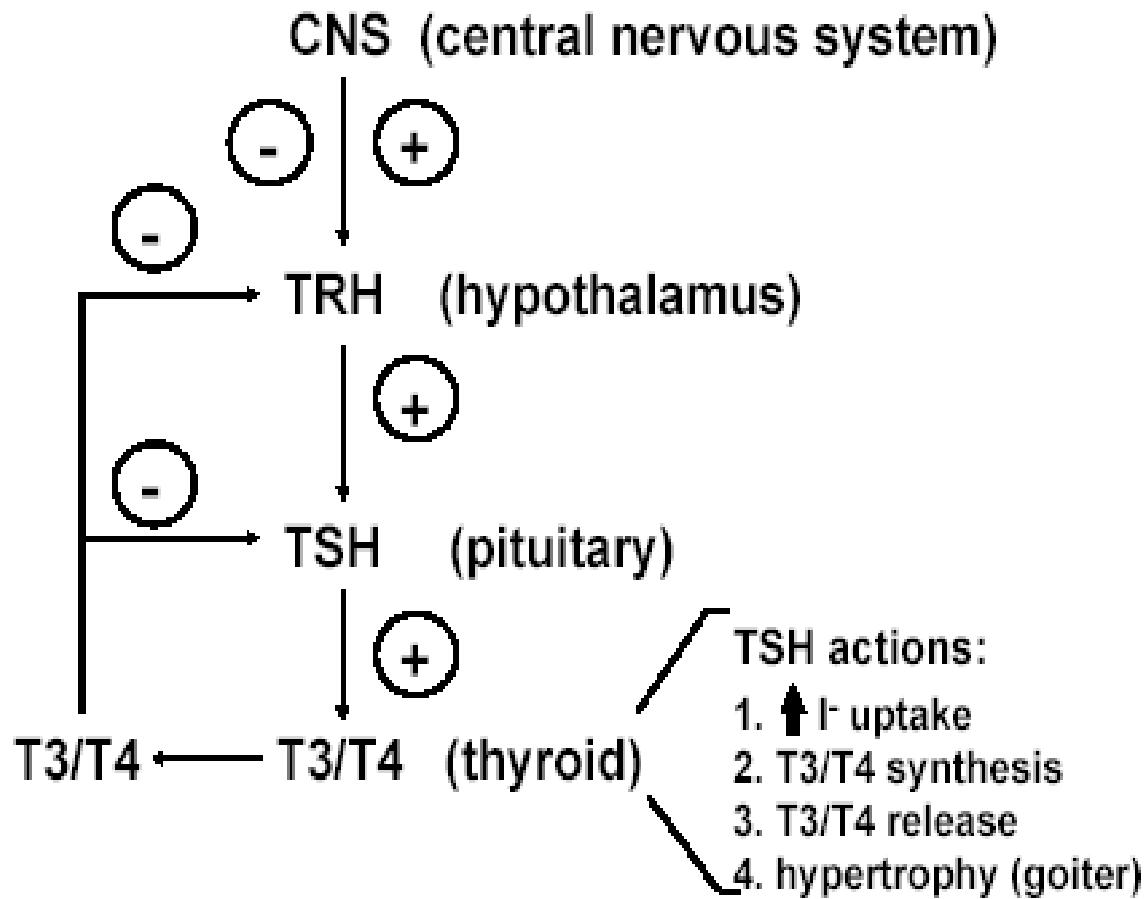
FARMAKOLOGI TIROID & ANTITIROID

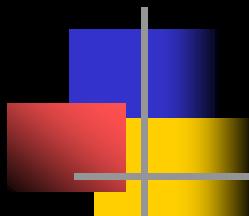
FATHIYAH SAFITHRI

**LABORATORIUM FARMAKOLOGI
FK-UMM**

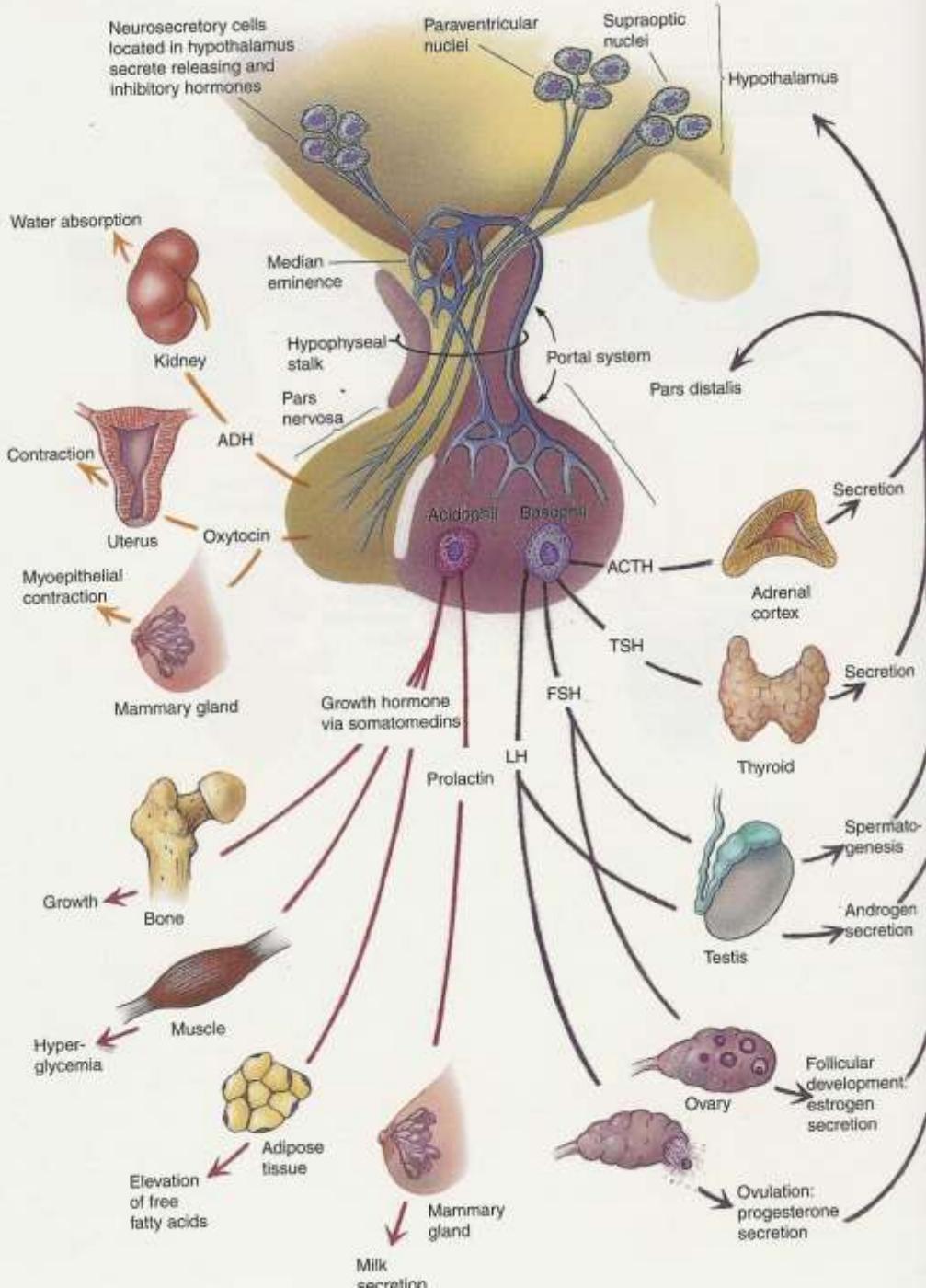
Regulasi Hormon Tiroid

The Hypothalamo-Pituitary-Thyroid Axis



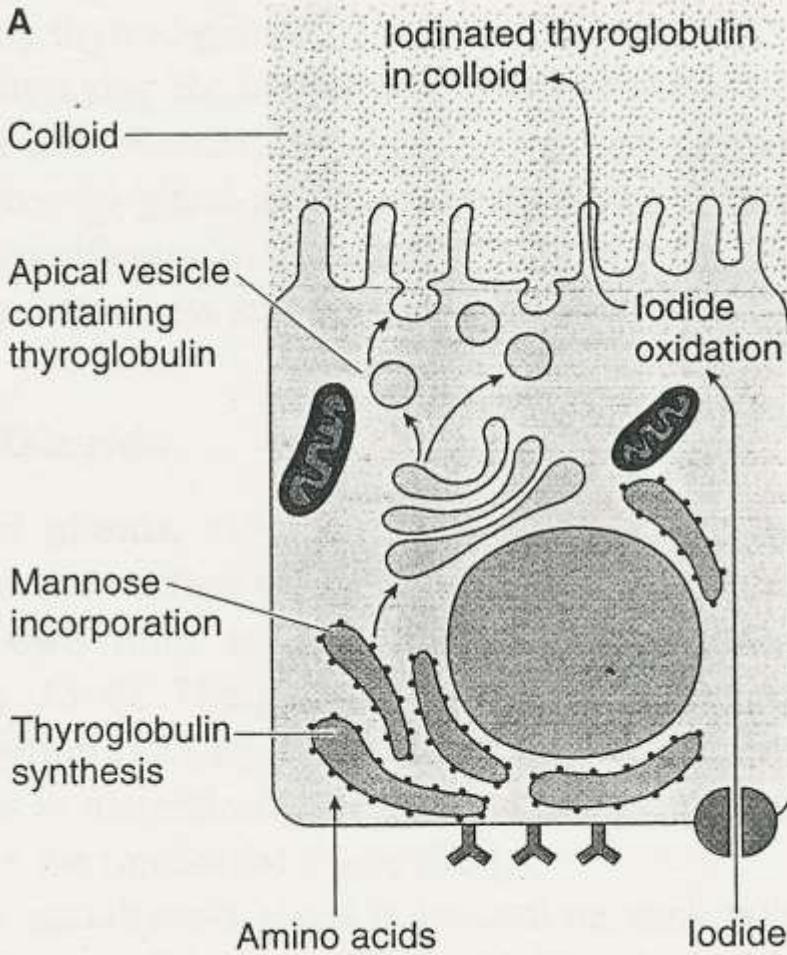


Control of thyroid gland synthesis and secretion

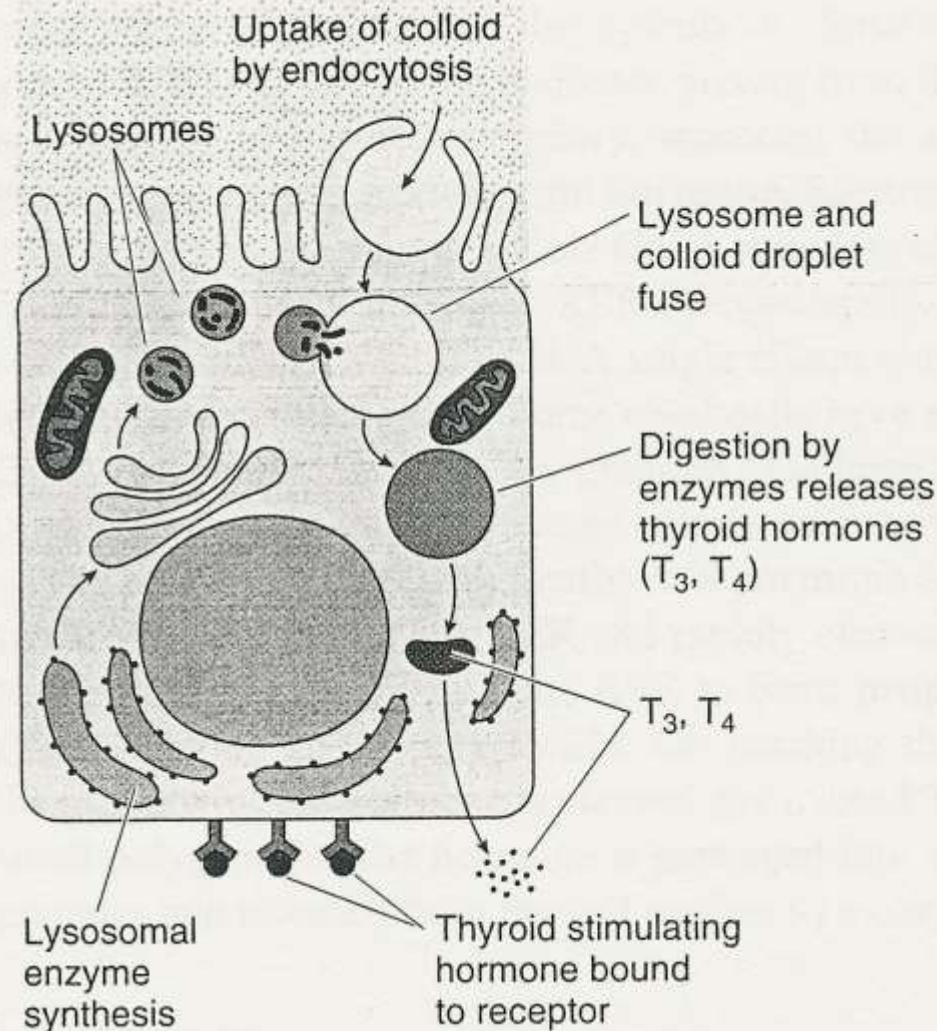


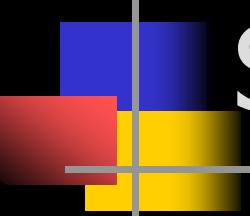
Synthesis and Release of Thyroid Hormones

A



B

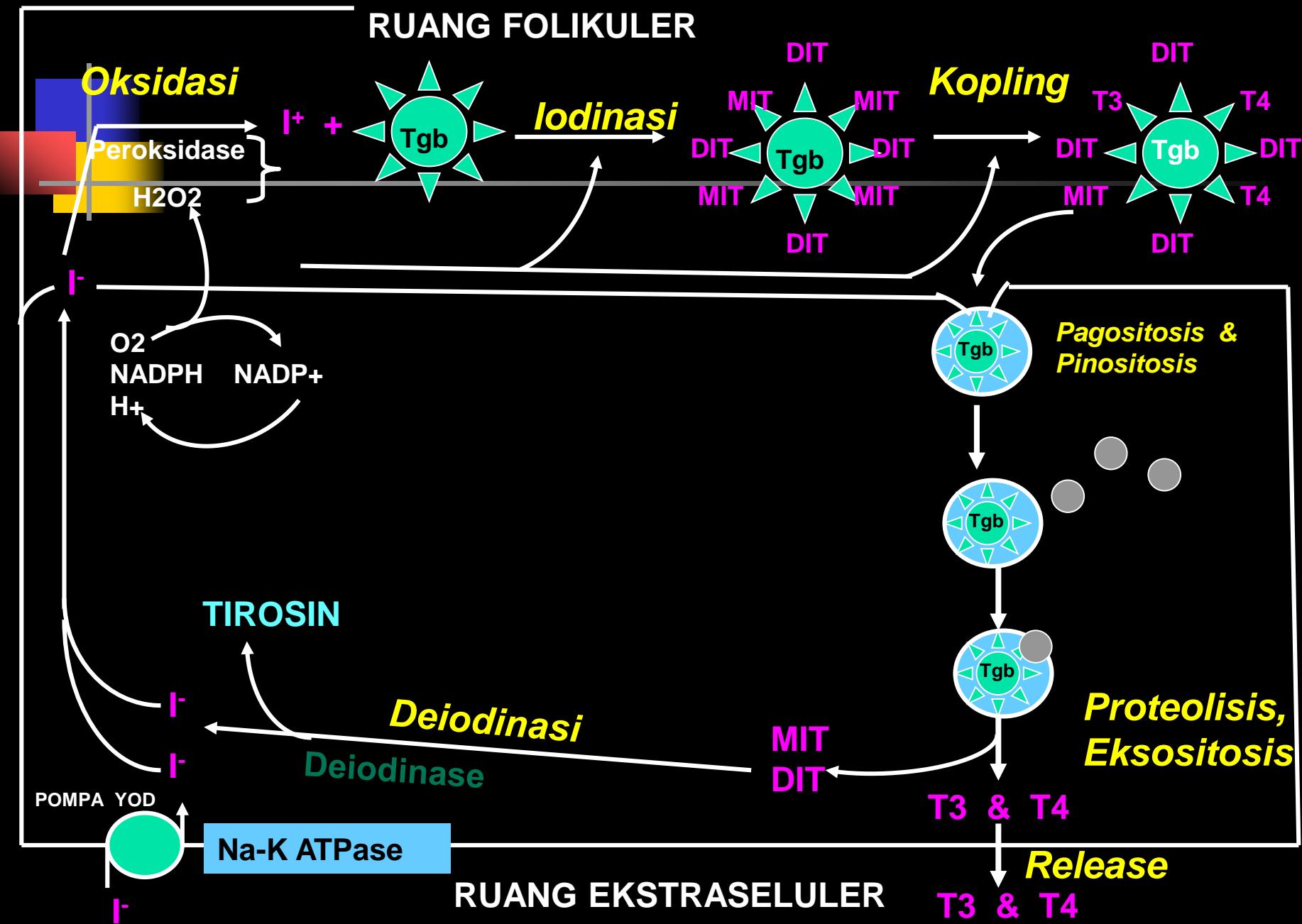


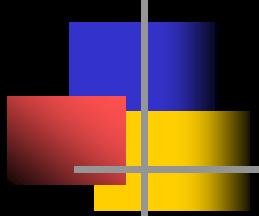


SINTESA TIROID

- Iodide *Trapping*.
- Iodide *oxidation* to iodine.
- *Binding* to tyrosine to form mono & Di – iodothyrosine.
- *Coupling* to form tri-iodothyronine (T3) or T4.
- *Stored* in the colloid .with thyroglobulin.
- *Release* occurs after separation from TG.
- In blood mostly *carried* with TBG and the rest as free T3 & T4.

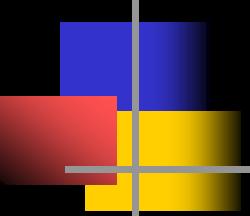
PROSES SINTESA DAN SEKRESI HORMON TIROID





Farmakokinetik T3, T4

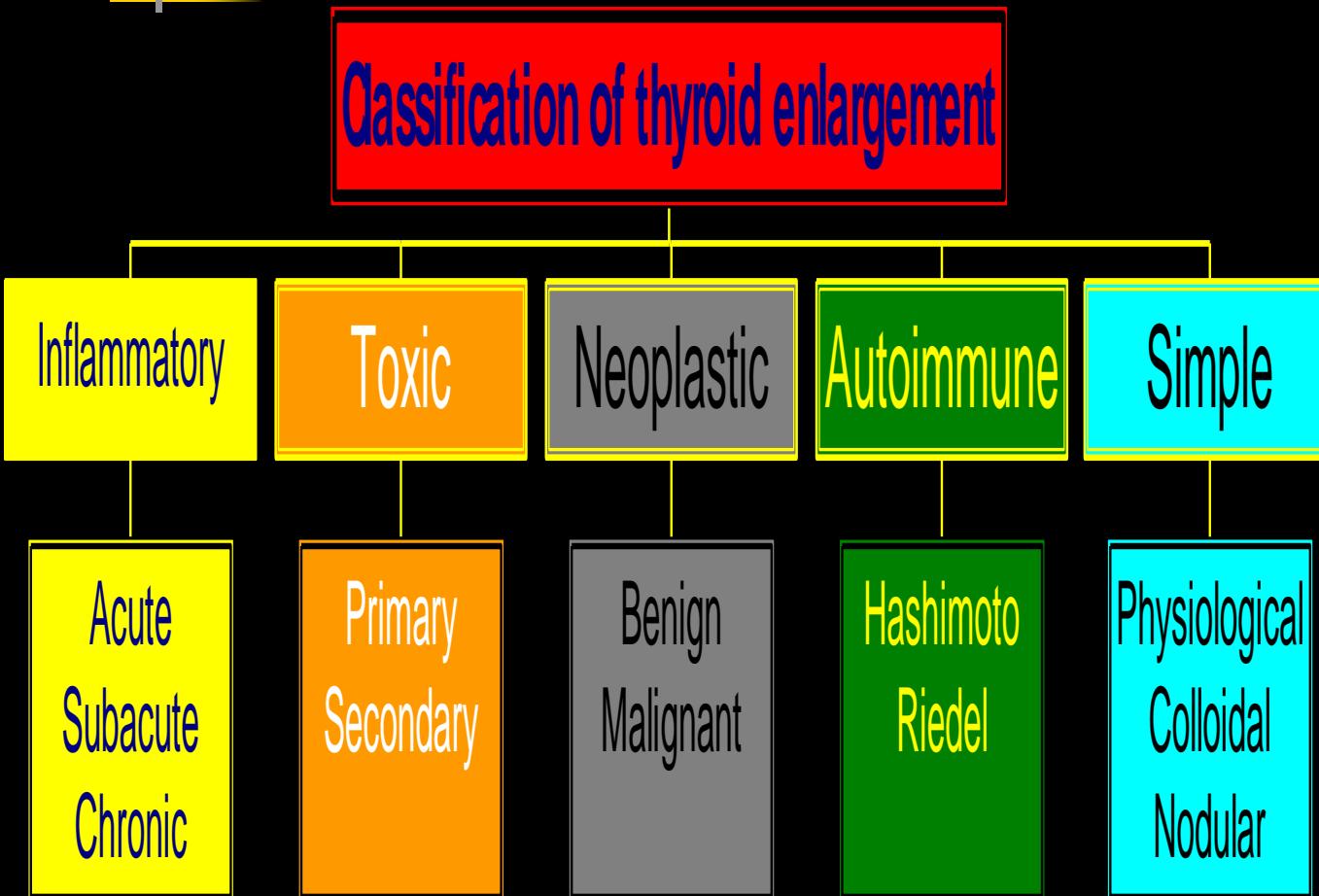
- dalam sirkulasi **85% T4 terikat dengan protein** darah (α -globulin, pre albumin , albumin), hanya 1% dalam bentuk bebas. **T3 tidak terikat** karena ikatannya dengan protein lemah, sehingga mula kerja T3 lebih cepat.
- Metabolisme terjadi di hati (konjugasi, deyodinasi, deaminasi, dan dekarboksilasi). Mengalami **sirkulasi enterohepatik**.
- Ekskresi 20-40 % lewat tinja, lainnya keluar bersama urine lewat ginjal



Efek Fisiologis T4

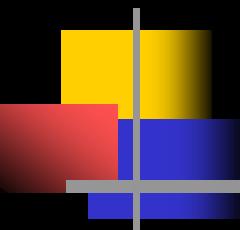
- **pertumbuhan dan perkembangan.** T4 me↑ absorbsi karbohidrat oleh usus, me↑ sintesa RNA dan protein
- **metabolisme lemak.** T4 me↑ lipolisis, pelepasan asam lemak bebas dari jaringan lemak, dan sintesa kolesterol,
- **pengaturan suhu tubuh.** Pada waktu kedinginan, sekresi tiroksin meningkat, pembentukan kalori bertambah, terjadi vasodilatasi perifer.
- **kardiovaskuler** : me↑ irama jantung, cardiac out put
- **SSP** : sekresi katekolamin me↑ sehingga beberapa pusat formasio retikularis menjadi lebih aktif.

Kelainan pada Tiroid



Classification of Thyroid function :

- A. Hypothyroid
- B. Hyperthyroid



SIMPLE GOITER



Simple goiter

- Long standing thyroid stimulation from excess TSH and decreased level of circulating T_3 & T_4 .
- Causes:
 1. Iodine deficiency. (Daily requirements 100-125 ug)
 - Absolute : In oasis.
 - Relative : In periods of stress Menarche & pregnancy.
 2. Enzymatic deficiency.
 - Sporadic cases and is familial.
 - Pendred's syndrome due to peroxidase deficiency .
 - Patient liable to recurrence after surgery.
 3. Goitrogens.
 - Thiocyanates in cabbage, Para Amino Salicylic Acid (PAS).
 - Iodine in large quantities as it prevents iodine binding.

Prevention & Treatment of Simple Goitre

■ Prevention:

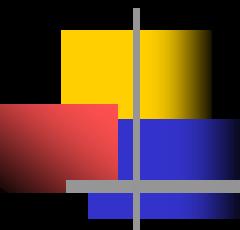
- Is by adding iodine tablets in endemic areas.

■ Diffuse hyperplastic goitre:

- Giving thyroxine 0.2 mg /day for several month, then taping to 0.1 mg /day for years, it is reversible.

■ Simple nodular goitre:

- Irreversible & surgery is indicated in:
 1. Compression symptoms.
 2. Cosmetic reasons.
- Malignancy is rare (3%) so it is not an indication for surgery.
- It is not advisable below the age of 25, as recurrence is high.
- Post-operative suppressive dose of thyroxin is given.



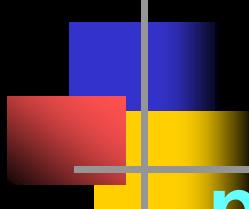
HIPOTIROID





**Dull
expression,
facial
puffiness,
periorbital
edema,
macroglossia**





Hipotiroid

penyebab :

- autoimmune , contoh Hashimoto's disease
- terapi hipertiroid berlebihan
- defisiensi tiroid primer, contoh goiter endemic, mksudem
- defisiensi tiroid sekunder (akibat dari kekurangan TSH atau TRH)

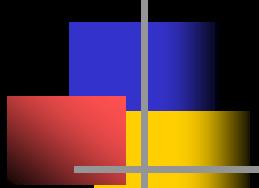
terapi : pemberian hormon tiroid dari luar

T4

(Levothyroxine atau Thyroxine)

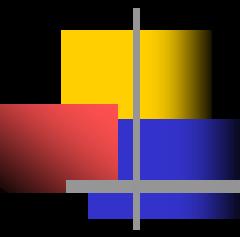
Farmakokinetik : diberikan secara peroral. T4 mempunyai waktu paruh lebih panjang (7 hari) dibanding T3 (1 hari)

- Efek samping : mirip gejala **hipertiroid**.
SSP : tegang, cemas, tremor, intoleransi terhadap panas, BB turun disertai peningkatan nafsu makan.
CVS : hipertensi, arritmia (palpitasi).
BMR : metabolisme meningkat, BB turun, keringat berlebihan. Keadaan hipertiroid akan meningkatkan kecepatan metabolisme T3 dan T4 sehingga akan menurunkan waktu paruhnya.
- Lebih **murah** dibanding T3



T3 (Triiodothyronine)

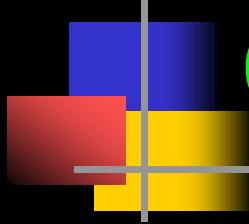
- **Mis** : Liothyronine (generic, Cytomel, Triostat ®)
- **Indikasi** :
 - ❖ sebagai suplemen atau terapi pengganti hormone tiroid pada pasien hipotiroid.
 - ❖ untuk supresi TSH jangka pendek sebagai terapi atau preventif beberapa tipe goiter eutiroid, termasuk *Hashimoto's goiter*
 - ❖ sebagai alat diagnostic pada tes supresi untuk membedakan *suspect mild hyperthyroidism* atau *thyroid gland autonomy*.
- **Kontraindikasi** : penyakit jantung (T3 bersifat kardiotoksik)
- **Pemakaian** : dapat diberikan peroral atau parenteral. Waktu paruhnya lebih pendek dibanding T4.



HIPERTIROID







Clinical Features

Symptoms

Nervousness, Restlessness, Heat intolerance, increased sweating, fatigue

Weakness, muscle cramps, diarrhea,

Weight loss despite good appetite, Palpitations , angina

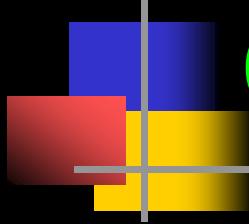
Menstrual irregularities

Signs

Darlymple sign - eye lid retraction

Von Graef's sign - Lid lag on down gaze

Kcoche's sign - Staring appearance



Clinical Features cont'd

Signs :

Fine tremors, moist warm skin, hyper reflexia , fine hair, Onycholysis, Osteoporosis

Clubbing , Thyroid bruit, Forceful heart beat, Premature atrial contractions

Sinus tachycardia, cardiomyopathy

Ophthalmopathy chemosis , conjunctivitis and exophthalmos

Diplopia , failure of upward gaze (stellwag's sign) loss of color vision, corneal drying.

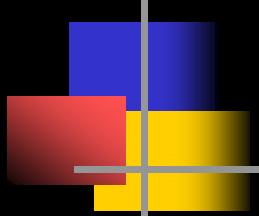
Hertel exophthalmometer range 18-22

Graves dermopathy –Glycosaminoglycan deposition and lymphocytic infiltration Hypokalemic periodic paralysis

Treatment

Comprises three options:

1. Medical treatment (Antithyroid)
2. Radioactive Iodine
3. Surgery



ANTITIROID

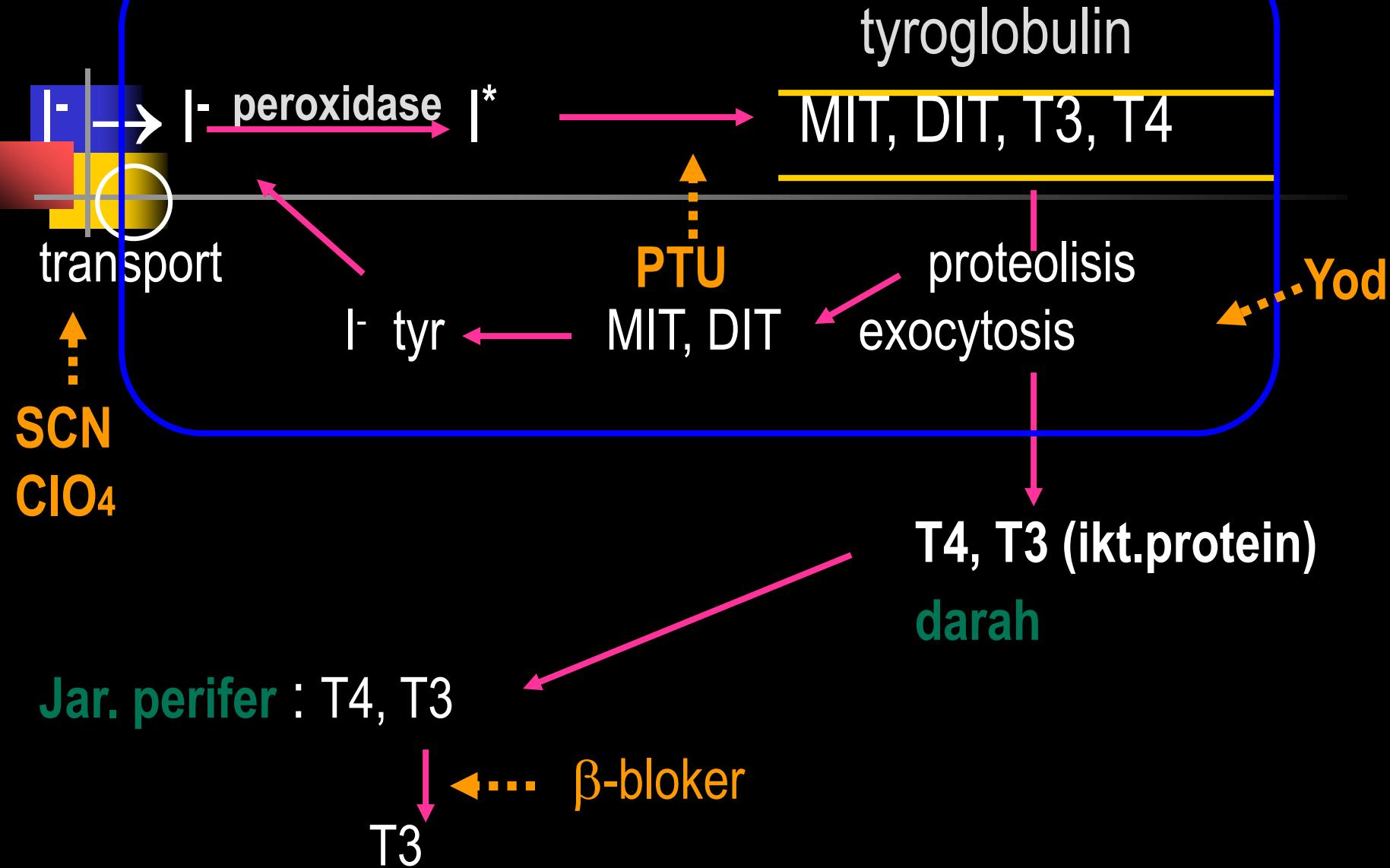
a. Thioamide

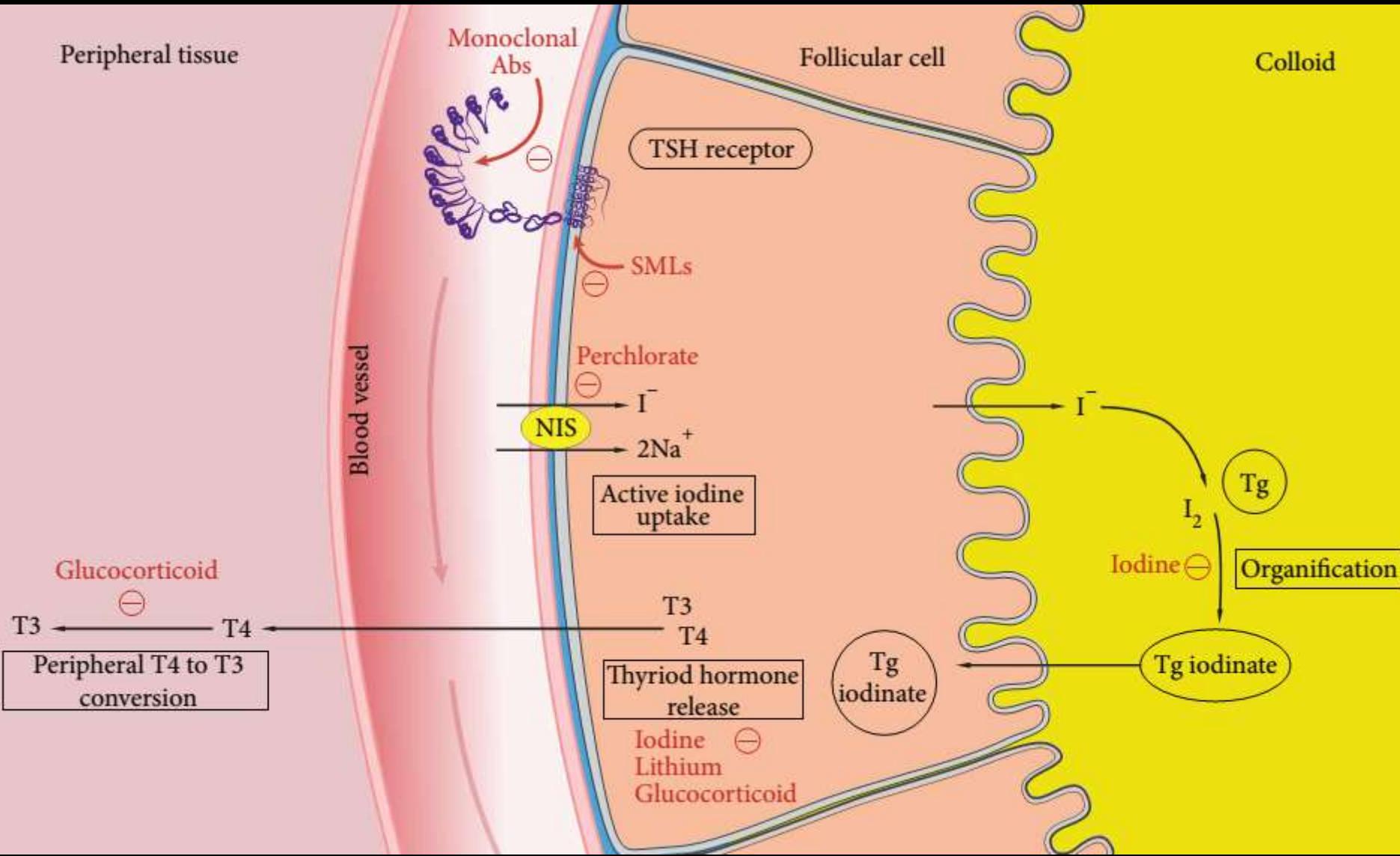
1. Propylthiouracil atau PTU (generik)
2. Methimazole , Carbimazole

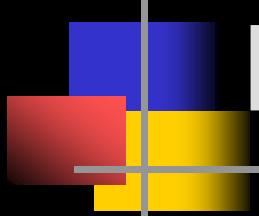
b. β -bloker : hamb deyodinasi di jar perifer

c. Lain-Lain :
Kalium Yodida
Iodium Radioaktif

Kel.tiroid

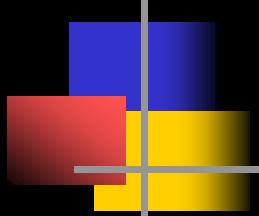






PERCHLORATE (ClO₄⁻)

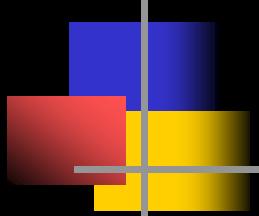
- MoA = menghambat uptake iodide di kel thyroid mel berikatan secara kompetitif dg NIS (sodium iodide symporter)
- ES = gastrointestinal irritation, rashes, drug fever, lymphadenopathy, nephrotic syndrome, agranulocytosis, bahkan fatal aplastic anemia



Propylthiouracil (PTU)

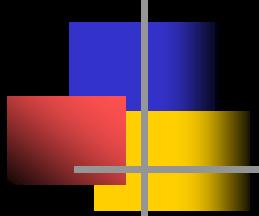
- Mekanisme Kerja :

- Mencegah sintesa hormone tiroid dengan menghambat kerja enzim tiroid peroksidase dan menghambat organifikasi iodine.
- Mencegah coupling iodotyrosine.
- Menghambat proses deiodinasi T3 dan T4 di perifer (deiodinase D1)



Propylthiouracil (PTU)

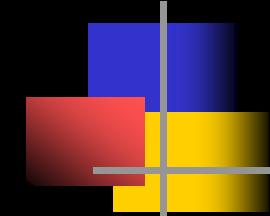
- **Indikasi** : tirotoksikosis (diberikan dalam dosis besar pada keadaan *thyroid storm*).
- **Efek samping** : rash (umumnya), edema, agranulocytosis (jarang terjadi, tapi jika terjadi bisa berakibat fatal)
- **Pemakaian** : onset kerjanya lambat karena lebih banyak mempengaruhi sintesa tiroid daripada release hormon. Biasanya perlu waktu 3-4 minggu untuk menurunkan jumlah T4 yang tersimpan.



Methimazole /Carbimazole

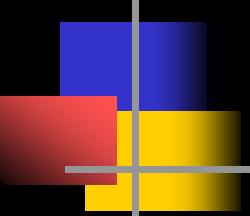
- **Mekanisme Kerja :**
 - Blocks iodine binding to tyrosine (mirip PTU)
 - Decrease antibody titres ??
 - tidak efektif dalam mencegah deiodinase D1.
- **Indikasi :** sama dengan PTU
- **Kontraindikasi :** ibu menyusui (methimazole bisa diekskresi bersama ASI)

Potassium Iodide



■ Mekanisme Kerja :

- hamb proteolisis tiroglobulin → hambat release hormone tiroid dari kelenjar tiroid
- hamb masuknya enzim thyroid peroksidase ke dalam kelenjar tiroid → sintesa hormone tiroid ↓
- menurunkan efek TSH pada tiroid
- menurunkan vaskularisasi kelenjar tiroid

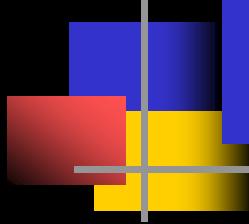


Potassium Iodide

- **Indikasi :**

- hyperthyroidism & thyroid storm : Graves' disease, toxic adenoma, goiter, thyroiditis. Jarang dipakai sebagai terapi tunggal.
- Digunakan sebelum operasi kelenjar tiroid untuk menurunkan vaskularisasi kelenjar tiroid.

- **Kontraindikasi :** kehamilan (dapat melewati barier plasenta dan menyebabkan goiter pada fetus)
- **Efek Samping :** *acne-like rash*, pembengkakan kelenjar saliva, ulkus pada membrane mukosa, konjungtivitis, rhinorrhea, *metallic taste* di dalam mulut.



Lithium Carbonate

- 2 sediaan : immediate release, sustained-release
- MoA=
 - menghambat pelepasan hormone thyroid melalui hamb kerja TSH mel cAMP
 - Menghambat sintesis hormone tiroid
- Tx index sempit, ES >>

Iodium Radioaktif (Radioactive I -131)

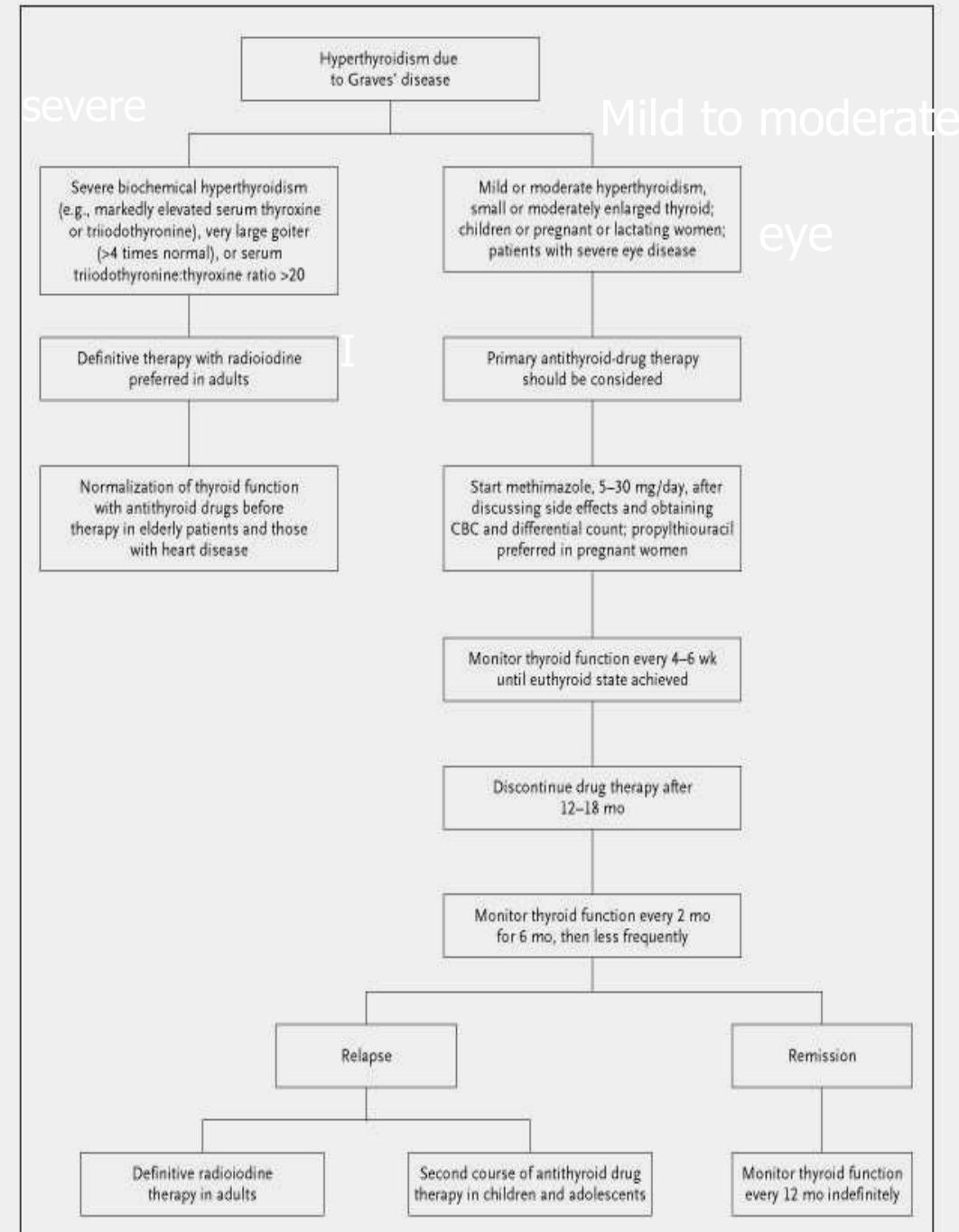
- mis : Iodotope, Sodium Iodide 131 Therapeutic ®)
- Mekanisme Kerja** : I-131 secara cepat akan diabsorsi dan terkonsentrasi dalam kelenjar tiroid, bergabung menjadi folikel penyimpanan. Efek terapi tergantung pada emisi sinar beta dengan waktu paruh efektif sekitar 56 hari. Partikel beta bekerja merusak sel parenkim dan menimbulkan sedikit kerusakan pada jaringan di sekitarnya.
- Indikasi** :
 - Primary toxic goiter above the age of 40 years
 - Recurrence after surgery
 - Refusal of surgery
 - Thyrocardiac patients
- Efek samping** : delayed hypothyroidism
- Kontraindikasi** : ibu hamil dan menyusui.

Figure 4. Radioiodine may be preferable as initial therapy for adults in the United States¹ but not for those in the rest of the world.²

Subtotal or near-total thyroidectomy is also an option for some patients after treatment with antithyroid drugs.

In adults who have a relapse, definitive radioiodine therapy is the preferred strategy.

Some patients prefer a second course of antithyroid-drug therapy, and this strategy is preferable for children and adolescents.



Tərəmkash

