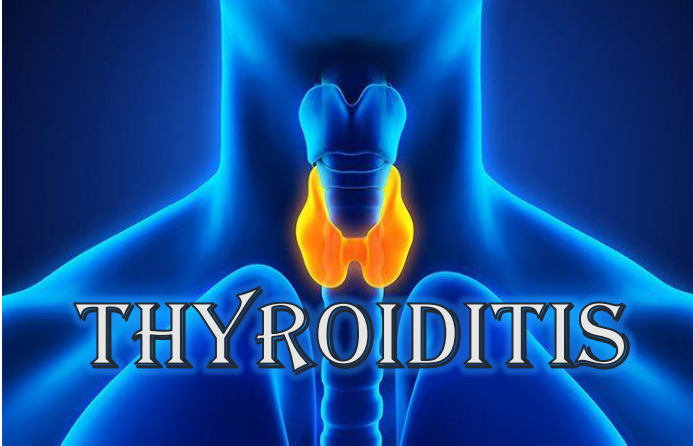




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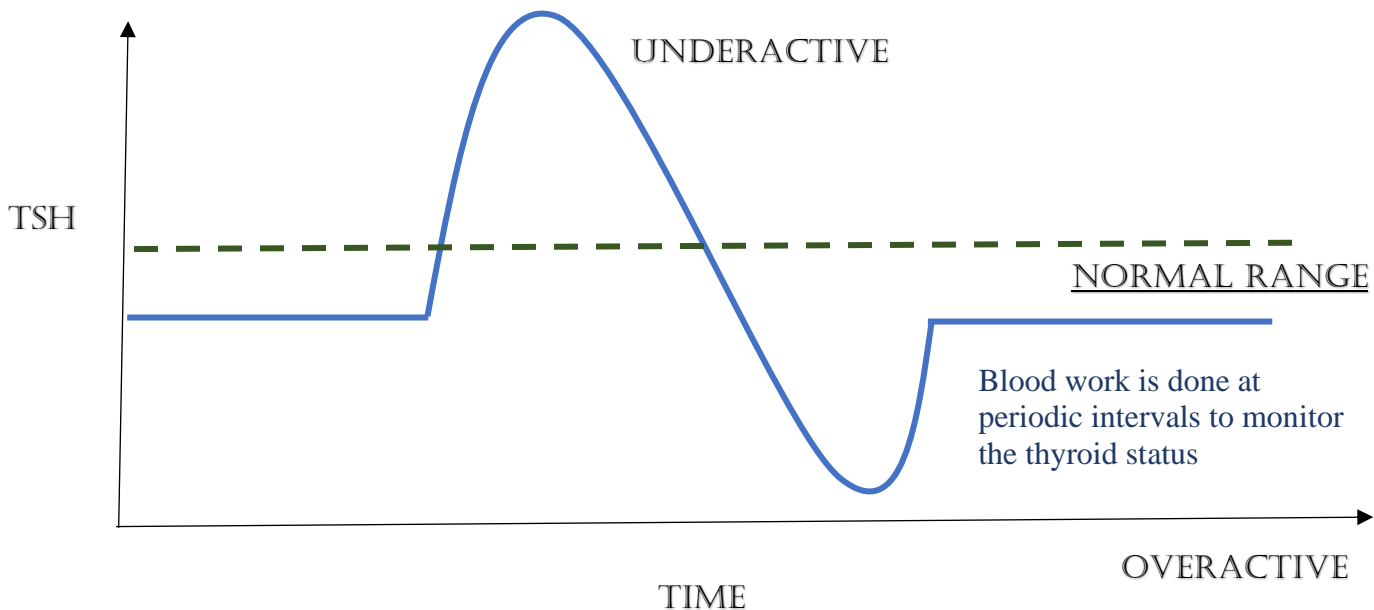


Background Information on the Disease

- Thyroiditis is referred to as “inflammation of the thyroid gland”
- It is caused by an attack on the thyroid gland, causing inflammation and damage to the thyroid cells
- The most common cause of thyroiditis is antibodies attacking the thyroid gland
- It can also be caused by viral infections

Clinical Course of Thyroiditis

- Thyroiditis goes through an overactive phase, then underactive phase and then usually, it returns to normal
- The entire process can take up to 3 – 12 months to run its course but it can take longer (this is monitor through blood work)
- In some individuals, it can cause critical damage to hormonal regulation of the thyroid hormones, causing the thyroid to go into an underactive state that results in being on thyroid hormone replacement for lifelong
- Silent and Post-Partum Thyroiditis increases the risk of eventually developing autoimmune thyroid disease (Hashimoto’s or Graves’ Disease)





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TYPES OF THYROIDITIS	Cause	Long-Term Outcomes	Recurrence Rates
Hashimotos' s Thyroiditis	Antibodies that attack the thyroid gland (Autoimmune Disease)	Permanently underactive	Permanently underactive
Silent Thyroiditis	Antibodies that attack the thyroid gland (Autoimmune Disease)	10 – 20% develop permanent hypothyroidism after 1 -year time	5 – 10%
Subacute Thyroiditis	An infection, viral or bacterial infection causing inflammation to the gland and destroys the thyroid cells	5 – 15% develop permanent hypothyroidism after 1-year time	1 – 4% after a year
Post-RAI Thyroiditis	Occurs within the first 3 – 6 months after receiving RAI therapy	80 % develop permanent hypothyroidism after receiving RAI therapy within the first 12 months	N/A
Post-Partum Thyroiditis	Occurs after delivery of a baby and it is caused by antibodies in which attacks the thyroid gland (Autoimmune Disease)	15 – 50% develop permanent hypothyroidism after 1-year time	70% in subsequent pregnancies