

Discussing hypothyroidism with your healthcare provider

Are you experiencing hypothyroidism symptoms without a diagnosis, or continuing to experience them while being treated for hypothyroidism? It's important to find a treatment approach that works for you—one that can offer relief from symptoms while controlling your lab levels. Fill out this form and discuss the results with your healthcare provider.

Check all symptoms you're experiencing¹⁻⁹:

\bigcirc	Problems concentrating	\bigcirc	Slowed heart rate	\bigcirc	Muscle cramps and stiffness
\bigcirc	New or worsening depression	\bigcirc	Constipation	\bigcirc	Numbness or tingling
\bigcirc	Moodiness	\bigcirc	Weight gain or fluid retention	\bigcirc	Heavy or irregular
\bigcirc	Forgetfulness	\bigcirc	Elevated cholesterol	\frown	menstrual cycles
\bigcirc	Goiter (enlarged thyroid)	\bigcirc	Dry or itchy skin	\bigcirc	Loss of energy or persistent fatigue
\bigcirc	Hair loss	\bigcirc	Infertility	\bigcirc	Family history of hypothyroidism or autoimmune disease
\bigcirc	Brittle hair or nails	\bigcirc	Increased cold sensitivity		
\bigcirc	Puffy face	\bigcirc	Anemia		
\bigcirc	Hoarseness	\bigcirc	Joint aches		

All of my symptoms started at roughly the same time around this date:

All of my symptoms started at different times (write the approximate date of onset next to each symptom above).

IMPORTANT RISK INFORMATION

Drugs with thyroid hormone activity, alone or together with other therapeutic agents, have been used for the treatment of obesity. In euthyroid patients, doses within the range of daily hormonal requirements are ineffective for weight reduction. Larger doses may produce serious or even life-threatening manifestations of toxicity, particularly when given in association with sympathomimetic amines such as those used for their anorectic effects.

For Important Risk Information see page 3 or visit npthyroid.com/pi for Full Prescribing Information.



Questions to ask your healthcare provider:

- What are the different types of treatment options available for people with hypothyroidism?
- 2) What is natural* desiccated thyroid treatment and why might it be a treatment option for some people?
- B) How do I take the medication I'm prescribed and how long before it starts to work?
- What if my medication isn't working and I'm continuing to experience symptoms?

A study showed a significantly greater percentage of people being treated for hypothyroidism preferred a natural* desiccated thyroid treatment to one with a synthetic hormone alone (49% vs 19%).¹⁰

Ask your doctor about treating hypothyroidism with NP Thyroid[®], a desiccated thyroid treatment with a naturally* derived blend of T4 & T3 hormones in a single tablet.



A naturally* derived option for people who have yet to be treated for hypothyroidism or for people still experiencing symptoms with synthetic hormone treatments



Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) and finished product manufactured in FDA-regulated and -inspected facilities¹¹



Easy to swallow and contains no dyes or any ingredient made from a gluten-containing grain (wheat, barley, or rye)¹²



More affordable than some other options, and available through most US pharmacies

Learn more at npthyroid.com

Notes:

*Naturally derived refers to the biological nature of the porcine-derived desiccated thyroid ingredient found in the product.

For Important Risk Information, including BOXED WARNING, see page 3 or visit npthyroid.com/pi for Full Prescribing Information.



Marketed by Acella Pharmaceuticals, LLC Alpharetta, GA 30005 1-800-541-4802 1148-v2 1222

What is NP Thyroid[®] (thyroid tablets, USP) used for?

NP Thyroid[®] is a prescription medicine that is used to treat a condition called hypothyroidism from any cause, except for cases of temporary hypothyroidism, which is usually associated with an inflammation of the thyroid (thyroiditis). It is meant to replace or supplement a hormone that is usually made by your thyroid gland.

NP Thyroid[®] is also used in the treatment and prevention of normal functioning thyroid goiters, such as thyroid nodules, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, multinodular goiter, and in the management of thyroid cancer.

When should I not take NP Thyroid®?

NP Thyroid[®] should not be used for weight loss. Do not use NP Thyroid[®] if you have hyperthyroidism, overactive thyroid, uncorrected adrenal problems, or are allergic to any of its ingredients.

What warnings should I know about NP Thyroid[®]?

Large doses of NP Thyroid[®] may cause serious or lifethreatening side effects, including chest pain, increased pulse rate, rapid, strong, irregular heartbeat, and excessive sweating.

NP Thyroid[®] should be used with caution in people with heart disease, on diabetes medication, or on blood thinning medication.

Partial loss of hair may be experienced by children in the first few months of thyroid therapy, but this will usually go away on its own.

What should I tell my healthcare provider?

Tell your doctor immediately if you experience chest pain, increased pulse rate, rapid, strong, irregular heartbeat, excessive sweating, or any other unusual event.

Tell your doctor about any other medical conditions you may have, especially heart disease, diabetes, blood clotting problems, and adrenal or pituitary gland problems. The dose of other drugs you may be taking to control these conditions may have to be changed while you are taking NP Thyroid[®].

If you have diabetes, check your blood sugar levels and/or the glucose in your urine, as ordered by your doctor and immediately tell your doctor if there are any changes.

Tell your doctor if you are allergic to any foods or drugs, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, are breastfeeding or are taking any other drugs, as well as prescription and over-the-counter products.

What are the side effects of NP Thyroid®?

Side effects may include chest pain, increased pulse rate, rapid, strong, irregular heartbeat, or excessive sweating. If you experience these side effects, immediately contact your doctor.

What other medications might interact with NP Thyroid[®]?

NP Thyroid[®] can interact with some medications, such as oral anticoagulants, which are medicines used to thin the blood, insulin or oral medications used to treat diabetes, certain medications used to treat high cholesterol levels, and estrogen containing birth control pills.

REFERENCES

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