

NEONATAL Medication Monograph

LEVOTHYROXINE

This document should be read in conjunction with this **DISCLAIMER**

IV: Restricted: Requires Neonatologist or Endocrinologist approval before commencing

ORAL: Unrestricted: Any prescriber may initiate treatment as per guideline

Presentation	Tablet: 50 microgram			
resemation	Ampoule: 200 microg/mL (SAS)			
Ola a sification	. ,			
Classification	Thyroid hormone			
Indication	Treatment of hypothyroidism			
Dose	Caution:			
	Ferrous Sulphate may reduce therapeutic effect of Thyroxine. Separate dose administration times.			
	Oral: 10 to 15 microgram /kg DAILY			
	Adjust according to thyroid function tests			
	IV: Initiated as per consultant			
	5 to 8 microgram/kg DAILY			
	Dose may be adjusted according to response			
Dose Adjustment	Adjust dose according to thyroid levels			
Monitoring	Blood levels of TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)			
	Free T4 level			
	Clinical signs of hyperthyroidism			
	Bone mineral density			
Compatible Fluids	Sodium Chloride 0.9%			
Preparation	See Page 2			

Administration	 Oral: Dose should be administered 30 minutes before feeds and/or 2 hours after. Feeds impair absorption. Should be administered in the same way, at the same time every day in regard to feeds to ensure consistent absorption. IV: Slow IV push – over 3 to 5 minutes. 				
Storage	Tablets: Store at room temperature, below 25°C. Protect from light and moisture.				
	Use prepared IV or oral solution immediately and discard excess.				
Preparation	Oral: Crush and dissolve ONE levothyroxine (50microgram) tablet with 5mL of water. Concentration is 50microgram/5mL = 10microgram/mL				
	IV: Withdraw 1mL (200microg) of levothyroxine and dilute with 9mL of Sodium Chloride 0.9% Final Volume is 10mL Concentration is 200microg/10mL = 20microgram/mL				
Adverse Reactions	Common Serious	Increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, decreased bone mineral density Seizures, rash			
Interactions	Ferrous sulphate, calcium carbonate, omeprazole, famotidine— can affect thyroxine absorption - separate dose administration times Contact Pharmacy for IV Compatibility				
Notes	Intravenous levothyroxine requires an SAS Category A form to be completed				
Guidelines & Resources	Thyroid Disorder: Care of the Infant Born to Women with Thyroid Disorders				
References	Greenwood Villa 13]. Available fro Takemoto CK, H handbook with in clinicians treating (Ohio): Lexicomp	nalytics. Levothyroxine. In: NeoFax [Internet]. ge (CO): Truven Health Analytics; 2020 [cited 2020 July m: https://neofax.micromedexsolutions.com/ odding JH, Kraus DM. Pediatric & neonatal dosage iternational trade names index: a universal resource for g pediatric and neonatal patients. 24th ed. Hudson o; 2019. ines Handbook. Levothyroxine. In: Australian Medicines			

Handbook Children's Dosing Companion [Internet]. Adelaide (South Australia): Australian Medicines Handbook; 2019 [cited 2020 July 13]. Available from: https://childrens.amh.net.au/
AusDI. Levoxine. In: AusDI By Medical Director [Internet]. Australia: AusDI by Medical Director; 2021 [cited 2024 Jan 25]. Available from: https://ausdi-hcn-com-au.kelibresources.health.wa.gov.au/quickSearch.hcn

Keywords:	Thyroxine, levothyroxine, eutroxsig, TSH, T4				
Document owner:	Head of Department - Neonatology				
Author / Reviewer:	KEMH & PCH Pharmacy / Neonatology Directorate				
Version info:	V3.1 – addition of ferrous text box (September 2022) V3.2 – storage condition changed for new shelf stable tablets (Jan 2024) V3.3 – more detail added for oral administration in regard to feed time (Dec 2024)				
Date first issued:	October 2013	Version:	3.3		
Last reviewed:	July 2020	Next review date:	July 2025		
Endorsed by:	Neonatal Directorate Management Group	Date:	July 2020		
Standards Applicable:	NSQHS Standards: 1 Governance 3 Infection Control 4 Medication Safety;				
Printed or personally saved electronic copies of this document are considered uncontrolled.					

© Department of Health Western Australia 2019

Access the current version from the WNHS website.