Anti-Thyroid Drugs May be at Higher Risk for Perinatal Thyroid Disease

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Thyroid hormones (THs) regulate the perinatal development [1-30]. Anti-thyroid/thioureylene drugs [thiourea, methimazole (MMI), carbimazole (CMI), or propylthiouracil (PTU)] can use in the treatment of hyperthyroidism [14,31]. However, they can perturb the synthesis of THs and fetal/neonatal development [14]. These dysfunctions associated with several neurological and behavior abnormalities [32,33]. Additional studies stated that PTU [19,25,34], MMI [15,16] or CMI [29] during the development can disturb the THs levels and postnatal growth, and cause several brain deficits, even at maternal low doses [35]. These disorders resulting from the ability of these drugs to inhibit the activities of peripheral deiodinases and thyroperoxidase (TPO) [36]. These dysfunctions might depend on the experimental duration, dose, and developmental period.

Conflict of Interest
The author declares that no competing financial interests exist.

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