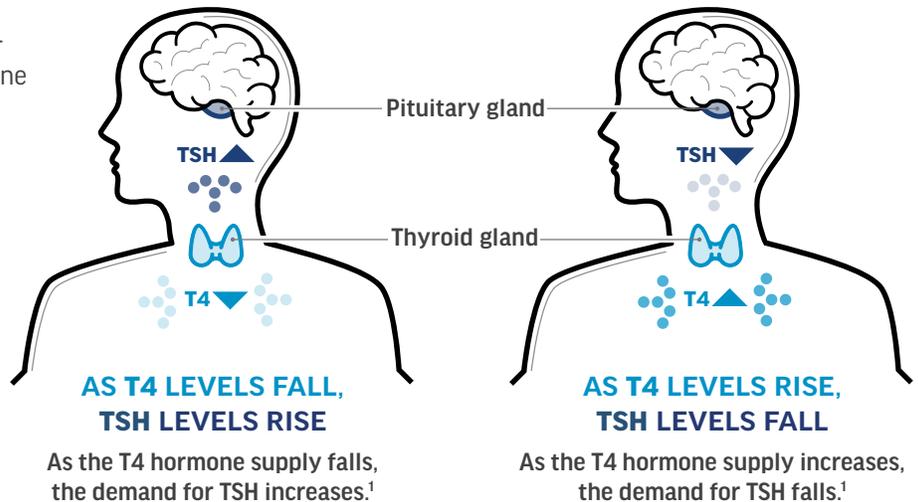


UNDERSTANDING YOUR TSH & T4 LEVELS

While managing your hypothyroidism, your doctor will be monitoring your thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) and thyroxine (T4) hormone levels.¹

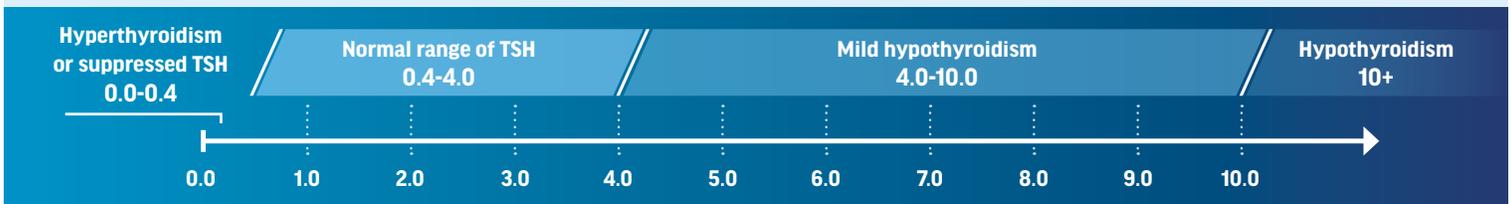
The pituitary gland is a tiny organ, the size of a pea and found at the base of the brain, that stimulates other glands to produce certain hormones. **TSH tells the thyroid to make more T4.**^{1,2}

T4 is made by your thyroid. The thyroid gland is in the front of the neck and releases hormones, including T4. **T4 is needed to help your body function properly**, helping to regulate your metabolism, body temperature, and heart rate.^{3,4}



NORMAL AND ABNORMAL TSH LEVELS (mU/L)^{1,*}

TSH levels are measured by a simple blood test that determines how much T4 the thyroid is being asked to make.^{1,3} **The ranges below show where your TSH levels should be.**



*There are other diagnostic TSH ranges that your doctor may use to determine what your dosage and optimal TSH range is. The National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry therapeutic range is 0.5-2.0. The ATA/AACE therapeutic range is 0.45-4.12.^{5,6}

UNITHROID is available in 12 strengths. This allows your doctor to carefully adjust your treatment to achieve TSH levels within an appropriate therapeutic range.⁷

**Make sure you get UNITHROID every time.
See how on the other side.**

UNITHROID IS AVAILABLE IN

12 DOSAGE STRENGTHS⁷



Tablets shown not actual size.

ATA=American Thyroid Association; AACE=American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists.

Learn more about hypothyroidism and UNITHROID at UNITHROID.com/TSHGuide.

INDICATION

UNITHROID® (levothyroxine sodium) tablets is an oral prescription medicine used:

- To replace a hormone usually made by the thyroid gland in adults and children with hypothyroidism
- Along with surgery and radioiodine therapy to manage a certain type of thyroid cancer

UNITHROID should not be used to treat noncancerous enlargement of the thyroid in patients with normal iodine levels, or temporary hypothyroidism due to inflammation of the thyroid (thyroiditis).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING: Do not use UNITHROID alone or in combination with other drugs for the treatment of obesity or weight loss.

- If your thyroid levels are normal, UNITHROID used daily for hormone replacement is not helpful for weight loss.
- Larger doses may result in serious or even life-threatening events, especially when used in combination with certain other drugs used to reduce appetite.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the back and the accompanying Full Prescribing Information at UNITHROID.com.

UNITHROID®
(Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP)

A STEP BEYOND

BRAND CONSISTENCY MATTERS

UNITHROID®
(Levothyroxine
Sodium Tablets, USP)

A STEP BEYOND

When managing hypothyroidism, it's important to stay consistent. **Your doctor should write "UNITHROID"** on your prescription, but your pharmacy could substitute another treatment (usually a generic version). If so, there's no guarantee you will receive a substitute that's made by the same company every time.

MAKE SURE IT'S UNITHROID

1 **DISPENSE AS WRITTEN** 

Ensure your doctor writes **"Dispense as Written" (or DAW)*** on your prescription. **This means substitutions are not permitted.**

2 **UNITHROID ONLY** 

Tell your pharmacist you want **"UNITHROID only."**

3 **CHECK YOUR BOTTLE** 

Check that the medication **bottle says UNITHROID before leaving the pharmacy.**

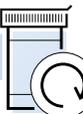
*Or alternative language required by your state.

4 **CHECK YOUR PILL** 

Make sure your tablets are **round with a JSP stamp** on one side and an **ID number** on the other side that matches your dosage strength.



Tablets shown not actual size.

5 **REFILL** 

Ask your pharmacist to note that **all refills should be for UNITHROID only.**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Take UNITHROID as a single dose, preferably on an empty stomach, ½ to 1 hour before breakfast with a full glass of water. UNITHROID should be taken 4 hours before or after taking iron and calcium supplements and antacids.

Before taking UNITHROID, tell your healthcare provider if you have diabetes, are taking oral blood thinners, are pregnant or breastfeeding or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed, and have any other medical conditions.

Talk to your healthcare provider about:

- your diet. Certain foods such as soybean flour, cottonseed meal, walnuts, dietary fiber, and grapefruit juice may cause your body to absorb less levothyroxine and may reduce its effect.
- any hair loss you notice, which occurs infrequently during the first few months of UNITHROID therapy and is usually temporary.
- Other medications you are taking.

Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any of the following symptoms: rapid or irregular heartbeat, chest pain, shortness of breath, muscle spasm, headache, nervousness, irritability, sleeplessness, tremors, muscle weakness, increased appetite, weight loss, diarrhea, heat intolerance, changes in menstrual periods, skin rash or any other unusual medical event.

These are not all the possible side effects of UNITHROID. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about your health or medicines, including side effects.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS contact Amneal Specialty, a division of Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC at 1-877-835-5472 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see Full Prescribing Information at UNITHROID.com.

References: 1. American Thyroid Association. Hypothyroidism. https://www.thyroid.org/wp-content/uploads/patients/brochures/Hypothyroidism_web_booklet.pdf. Accessed June 4, 2020. 2. Hormone Health Network. Pituitary gland. <https://www.hormone.org/your-health-and-hormones/glands-and-hormones-a-to-z/glands/pituitary-gland>. Accessed June 12, 2020. 3. Mayo Clinic. Diseases and conditions: hypothyroidism (underactive thyroid). <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hypothyroidism/symptoms-causes/syc-20350284>. Accessed June 4, 2020. 4. Hormone Health Network. Thyroid. <https://www.hormone.org/your-health-and-hormones/glands-and-hormones-a-to-z/glands/thyroid>. Accessed June 12, 2020. 5. Demers LM, Spencer CA, eds; National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry. Laboratory medicine practice guidelines: laboratory support for the diagnosis of thyroid disease. <https://www.aacc.org/~media/practice-guidelines/thyroid-disease/thyroidarchived2010.pdf?1a=en>. Published 2002. Accessed June 4, 2020. 6. Garber JR, Cobin RH, Gharib H, et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines for Hypothyroidism in Adults: cosponsored by the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and the American Thyroid Association. *Endocr Pract.* 2012;18(6):988-1028. 7. UNITHROID [package insert].



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