Hypothyroidism – Primary or Secondary

- Primary (due to thyroid disease) and can generally be managed in general practice unless there are specific concerns (see below)
- If hypothyroidism is suspected but TSH levels are not elevated, the possibility of secondary hypothyroidism due to pituitary or hypothalamic disease should be considered
- Secondary hypothyroidism is uncommon and rare in the absence of other pituitary hormone deficits
 - Evaluation should involve an endocrinologist
 - Do not start T4 for secondary hypothyroidism without endocrine unit input

	 formation Required Presence of Red Flags Duration of symptoms Associated symptoms 	 TSH, free Thyroid at Thyroid u 	utoantibodies if prin Itrasound or other tl	nary hypothyroidism hyroid imaging is not secondary hypothyroidism
Fa	x Referrals toGP Plus Marion7425 8687	7 GI	Plus Noarlunga	8164 9199
Re P	d FlagsPregnancy – established or plannedFSevere primary hypothyroidism (TSH >100 mU/L)Congestive heart failure or major fluid overloadAltered conscious stateFHypothermia Temp < 35.5CFBradycardia < 50 beats/min			
 Suggested GP Management Severe hypothyroidism with altered mentation or hypothermia - discuss with on-call registrar If pregnant or planning pregnancy, aim to keep TSH< mU/L. Refer to Obstetric Medicine clinic. Refer urgently if suspected or confirmed secondary hypothyroidism (do not start thyroxine until hypocortisolaemia is ruled out) 			Clinical Resou • Therapeutic Gu Version 6 (2018	idelines Endocrinology

General Information to assist with referrals and the and Referral templates for SALHN are available to download from the SALHN Outpatient Services website <u>www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/SALHNoutpatients</u> and SAFKI Medicare Local website <u>www.sahealth.sa</u>



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