

DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF OTHER ENDOCRINE DISORDERS  
CHAPTER 22

Hormones

Pituitary Hormones (pituitary = “master gland”, hypophysis)

Anterior (adenohypophysis)

1. GH growth hormone (somatotropin)  
gigantism - too much GH before puberty  
acromegaly - too much GH after puberty  
dwarfism - not enough GH
2. LH luteinizing hormone
3. FSH follicle stimulating hormone
4. TSH thyroid stimulating hormone (thyrotropin)
5. ACTH adrenocorticotrophic hormone
6. PRL prolactin (leuteotropic hormone LTH)
7.  $\beta$  - lipotropin

Posterior (neurohypophysis)

1. vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone - ADH)
2. oxytocin

Thyroid Hormones

Iodine-containing

1. T<sub>3</sub> (tri-iodo-thyronine)
2. T<sub>4</sub> (thyroxine)

Other

3. Calcitonin

Thyroid diseases

1. Iodine deficiency (dietary): goiter
2. **Hypo**thyroid  
child: cretinism  
  
adult: myxedema
3. **Hyper**thyroid  
thyrotoxicosis -  
  
Grave's disease  
  
Plummer's disease  
  
Hashimoto's disease

## Thyroid drugs

- levothyroxine (T<sub>4</sub>) (Synthroid)
- liothyronine (T<sub>3</sub>) (Cytomel)
- liotrix (T<sub>3</sub> + T<sub>4</sub>) (Thyrolar)
- desiccated thyroid (Armour)

## DH Considerations - Thyroid Disease

- common disease
- ASA 2 - well-controlled (euthyroid)
- ASA 3 -
- ASA 4 - uncontrolled

## Female Sex Hormones

Estrogens(estradiol, Premarin, Evista)

Progestins (medroxyprogesterone)

Oral contraceptives:

Management of patient taking oral contraceptives:

Drug interactions:

## Male Sex Hormones (testosterone)

## Agents affecting sex hormone systems

clomiphene

leuprolide

tamoxifen

danazol

aromatase inhibitors

## DH Considerations