With Thyrogen, in the days leading up to your radioactive iodine (RAI) ablation or diagnostic testing, you may be able to continue with your normal day to day activities.

**Instructions**

*(to be filled out by your doctor or nurse)*

- **Start low-iodine diet on**
- **End low-iodine diet on**
- You will receive two Thyrogen injections. The dates, times and location for your appointments are listed on the schedule below.
- Ask your HCP about obtaining a pregnancy test before starting this protocol.
- Discuss radiation precautions with your health care providers to be started right after you receive radioactive iodine ablation

**Schedule**

*(to be filled out by your doctor or nurse)*

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

Thyrogen (thyrotropin alfa) is used to help identify thyroid disease by testing the blood for a hormone called thyroglobulin in the follow-up of patients with a certain type of thyroid cancer known as well differentiated thyroid cancer. It is used with or without a radiology test using a form of iodine.

Thyrogen is also used to help patients prepare for treatment with a form of iodine, called radioiodine, to remove leftover thyroid tissue in patients who have had surgery to take out the entire thyroid gland for patients with well differentiated thyroid cancer who do not have signs of thyroid cancer which has spread to other parts of the body.

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Thyrogen can cause serious side effects, including:
- Thyrogen-induced Hypothyroidism:
  - There have been reports of events that led to death in patients who have not had surgery to have their thyroid gland removed, and in patients with thyroid cancer cells that have spread to other parts of the body.
  - Patients over 65 years old with large amounts of leftover thyroid tissue after thyroid surgery, results were similar between those who received Thyrogen and those who stopped taking their thyroid hormone for up to 5 years after treatment. Researchers do not know if results would be similar over a longer period of time.

**Risks Associated with Radioiodine Treatment:**

- **If THYROGEN is administered with radioiodine (RAI), the serious side effects for RAI apply to this combination regimen. Please consult with your doctor for a list of contraindications for radioiodine.**

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

In clinical studies, the most common side effects reported were nausea and headache.

**USE IN SPECIFIC PATIENT POPULATIONS**

**Pregnant patients:** Notify your healthcare provider immediately in the event of a pregnancy. If THYROGEN is administered with radioiodine, the combination regimen should not be used in pregnant women. Thyrogen should be given to a pregnant woman only if the doctor thinks there is a clear need for it.

**Breastfeeding patients:** If THYROGEN is administered with radioiodine, the combination regimen should not be used in breastfeeding women. It is not known whether Thyrogen can appear in human milk. Breastfeeding women should discuss the benefits and risks of Thyrogen with their physician.

**Children:** Safety and effectiveness in young patients (under the age of 18) have not been established.

**Elderly:** Studies do not show a difference in the safety and effectiveness of Thyrogen between adult patients less than 65 years and those over 65 years of age.

**Patients with kidney disease:** Thyrogen exits the body much slower in dialysis patients and can lead to longer high TSH levels.

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