

Formulations available at Bova

Strength: 5mg/0.1ml

Form: Transdermal ointment.

Quantity: Multiple.

Summary

Therapeutic class: Antithyroid.

Species: Feline.



Hyperthyroidism is one of the most common endocrinopathies in the cat, especially in aged animals. A prevalence of 21 cases per 1000 animals was estimated in the 1990's¹. The average age of diagnosis is 13 years with a range of 4- 20 years reported². Common clinical signs include polyphagia, weight loss, polyuria/polydipsia, rough hair coat and hyperactivity.

Treatment options include radiation therapy, oral carbimazole, oral methimazole or transdermal methimazole. Orally administered methimazole has a short plasma half-life, therefore the timing of the follow up blood samples to monitor the response to therapy is restrictive³. It has been shown that, because transdermal administration results in prolonged suppression of T4, the timing of follow up blood samples, relative to dosing, is less important with transdermal administration³.

A recent pilot study has shown that the once daily methimazole transdermal formulation is a convenient treatment option for feline hyperthyroidism that resulted in good compliance and good control of symptoms and TT4 levels⁴.

Indications

- ▶ Used for the treatment of feline hyperthyroidism¹.

Dosing

- ▶ Apply to the pinna of the ear, starting at 5mg and increase or decrease the dose (by 2.5mg increments) depending on response⁴.

Cautions and concerns

Irritation may occur in the pinna of the ear if the application is applied to the same ear every day. This can be avoided by applying to alternate ears on each application, and removing any residue from the ear prior to application or 60 minutes after application. Appropriate monitoring is required to allow individual dose titration to maintain T4 concentrations within an acceptable range.

Storage

Store at room temperature.

Bova's most commonly requested strength and quantity

Methimazole once-a-day transdermal ointment 5mg/0.1ml, 3 months.

Please refer to the references for important drug information.**References**

1. Plumb's, D. Plumbs Veterinary Drug Handbook, 7th Edition (2014).
1. Edinboro CH, Scott-Moncrieff JC, Janovitz E, et al. Epidemiologic study of relationships between consumption of commercial canned food and risk of hyperthyroidism in cats. J Am Vet Med Assoc;224:879-886 (2004).
2. Nelson RW, Couto CG. Small Animal Internal Medicine 4th ed. Elsevier. Missouri;745-758 (2009).
3. Boretti, F.S, Sieber-Ruckstuhl, N.S., Scheafer, S. et al. Duration of T4 Suppression in Hyperthyroid Cats Treated Once and Twice Daily with Transdermal Methimazole J Vet Intern Med ;27:377- 381 (2013).
4. Evan, E. Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists. Pilot study: Once daily transdermal methimazole in hyperthyroid cats. Presented at Science Week, Gold Coast (2017).