Compounded Preparation Monograph
Veterinary Compound

COMPOUNDED ACTIVE INGREDIENT NAME: Methimazole Suspension

COMPOUNDED ACTIVE INGREDIENT INFORMATION: Methimazole is a medication used in animals treat hyperthyroidism and is commonly used in cats[1]. It inhibits formation of antithyroid hormones by interfering with the incorporation of iodine into thyroglobulin.

BEFORE USING THIS MEDICATION: LET YOUR VETERINARIAN KNOW if the animal treated has any medication allergies before you take this compounded preparation. Keep out of reach of children. The medication can effect other medications let the Veterinarian know if the animal is on any other medications.

HOW TO USE THIS MEDICATION This compounded preparation is in the form of a suspension. The suspension is in a light resistant bottle with a press and seal insert. To administer a dose open the child proof bottle by pushing on the lid and turning. Once the cap is removed push the end of the syringe given into the opening provided by the press and seal insert. Once the syringe is firmly inserted, invert the bottle to draw up the proper dose using the markings on the syringe. Once proper dose is obtained return bottle to upright position. Remove the syringe and administer the dose as directed . You can pull apart syringe to clean with mild soap and water, then re-apply child safety cap. You can now store the device until next dose.
Store in original container between 59-77 ^{0}F
If you miss a dose give as soon as you remember, but not at the time for the next dose. The desired results may take up to several weeks. Its important to give Methimazole as directed by your Veterinarian.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS: Methimazole has been shown to possible cause diarrhea and vomiting [2]. Report any side effects or abnormal behavior to the Veterinarian,

1. Daminet S, Kooistra HS, Fracassi F, et al. Best practice for the pharmacological management of hyperthyroid cats with antithyroid drugs. *J Small Anim Pract*2014; 55(1):4-13.
2. Trepanier LA. Pharmacologic management of feline hyperthyroidism. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Prac* 2007; 37(4):775-788.