ROLE OF SERUM T4 AND REVERSED T3 IN MONITORING ANTIARRHYTHMIC EFFICACY AND TOXICITY OF AMIODARONE IN RESISTANT ARRHYTHMIAS

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Amiodarone (Am), a potent iodinated antiarrhythmic drug, increases serum T4 and reversed T3 ([rT3]) without producing clinical hyper or hypo-thyroidism. Thus, T4 and rT3 levels may be used to monitor Am-induced arrhythmias ([such as tachycardia]) and evaluate drug-induced arrhythmias ([such as AV]). During and after Am withdrawal, serum T4 and rT3 levels returned to baseline.

CONCLUSION

Serum T4 and rT3 levels may be used to monitor Am-induced arrhythmias and evaluate drug-induced arrhythmias. During and after Am withdrawal, serum T4 and rT3 levels returned to baseline.