

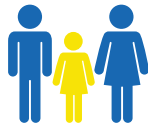
Risk Factors for Hypothyroidism¹⁻⁴



More common in women than in men



Pregnancy & post-partum thyroiditis may occur after the delivery of a baby



Family history of hypothyroidism



Increased risk with age, especially in people over 60



Autoimmune diseases such as Hashimoto's Thyroiditis



Congenital hypothyroidism underdeveloped or absent thyroid at birth



Central Hypothyroidism - pituitary gland problems that damage cells that secrete TSH



History of thyroid surgery



Radioactive iodine treatment



Medications such as lithium, sulfonamides, high doses of iodine & amiodarone



Radiation treatment to the head or neck area

REFERENCES

1. American College of Endocrinology. *Hypothyroidism*. 2016. <http://www.thyroidawareness.com/hypothyroidism> Accessed January 4, 2019. **2.** Vandempump MPJ. The epidemiology of thyroid disease. *Br Med Bull*. 2011;94:39-51. **3.** Baskin HJ, Cobin RH, Duick DS, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists medical guidelines for clinical practice for the evaluation and treatment of hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism. *Endocr Pract*. 2002;8:458-467. **4.** Hormonal Health Network. Hypothyroidism Fact Sheet. N.p.: Hormonal Health Network, n.d. Hormone. Endocrine Society, Mar. 2010. Web. 4 Jan. 2019.