Effect of combination therapy with thyroxine (T4) and 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine versus T4 monotherapy in patients with hypothyroidism, a double-blind, randomised cross-over study

Birte Nygaard, Ebbe Winther Jensen, Jan Kvetny, Anne Jarløv and Jens Faber
Department of Endocrinology, Herlev Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Herlev Ringvej, DK-2730 Herlev, Denmark, 1Department of Endocrinology, Esbjerg Hospital, Esbjerg, Denmark and 2Department of Endocrinology, Frederiksberg Hospital, Frederiksberg, Denmark
(Correspondence should be addressed to B Nygaard; Email: binyg@heh.regionh.dk)

Abstract

Background: Treatment of hypothyroidism with 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine (T3) is controversial. A recent meta-analysis concludes that no evidence is present in favour of using T3. However, the analysis included a mixture of different patient groups and dose-regimens.

Objective: To compare the effect of combination therapy with thyroxine (T4) and T3 versus T4 monotherapy in patients with hypothyroidism on stable T4 substitution.

Study design: Double-blind, randomised cross-over. Fifty micrograms of the usual T4 dose was replaced with either 20 mg T3 or 50 mg T4 for 12 weeks, followed by cross-over for another 12 weeks. The T4 dose was regulated if needed, intending unaltered serum TSH levels.

Evaluation: Tests for quality of life (QOL) and depression (SF-36, Beck Depression Inventory, and SCL-90-R) at baseline and after both treatment periods.

Inclusion criteria: Serum TSH between 0.1 and 5.0 mU/l on unaltered T4 substitution for 6 months.

Results: A total of 59 patients (55 women); median age 46 years. When comparing scores of QOL and depression on T4 monotherapy versus T4/T3 combination therapy, significant differences were seen in 7 out of 11 scores, indicating a positive effect related to the combination therapy. Forty-nine percent preferred the combination and 15% monotherapy (P=0.002). Serum TSH remained unaltered between the groups as intended.

Conclusion: In a study design, where morning TSH levels were unaltered between groups combination therapy, (treated with T3 20 mg once daily) was superior to monotherapy by evaluating several QOL, depression and anxiety rating scales as well as patients own preference.

European Journal of Endocrinology 161 895–902

Introduction

The thyroid gland produces ~100 µg thyroxine (T4) and 20 µg 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine (T3) per day per 70 kg bodyweight (1). T3 is the active hormone and ~80% of the T3 circulating in the blood is originated by peripheral 5'-deiodination of T4 (2). When patients are given T4 as substitution therapy, it is assumed that the peripheral conversion into T3 provides sufficient T3 for the peripheral tissues. However, the intracellular concentration of deiodinase and the cellular uptake of T3 is not equal in all tissue (3, 4). In thyroidectomised rats, a combination of T4 and T3 rather than monotherapy with T4 was needed to restore normal T3 concentrations in all tissues (5). These results indicate that T3 originating from the thyroid gland and not only from local deiodination of T4 seems needed to keep optimal balance in the tissues.

In hypothyroid humans substituted with T4, the ratio of T3/T4 in serum is ~25% higher than in normal subjects with similar serum TSH levels (6). In spite of apparently optimal T4 substitution therapy (securing normal serum TSH levels), reduced quality of life (QOL) has been described in these patients as compared to the healthy subjects (7).

In 1999, Bunevicius described an increase in well-being in substituted hypothyroid subjects when comparing combination therapy with T4 and T3 to monotherapy with T4 (8). Later, ten studies have been performed including a total of ~1000 patients, and based on these studies a recent meta-analysis concluded that there seems to be no evidence supporting superior effect of combination treatment (9). However, the studies included in the meta-analysis were a mixture of different patient groups, including patients with previous thyroid cancer, autoimmune hypothyroidism, and subclinical as well as overt hypothyroidism. One of
the largest studies was a randomised, double-blind crossover study including 101 patients (10). However, the authors were unable to keep serum TSH levels at a similar level in the two treatment groups, mean serum TSH being 3 in the combination group and 1.5 mU/l in the monotherapy group (P < 0.001).

The purpose of the present study was to compare the effect of comparable dose regimens, either combination therapy with T4 and T3 or monotherapy with T4 in patients with known overt autoimmune hypothyroidism at the time of diagnosis, and on stable T4 substitution therapy for at least 6 months at the time of investigation. Therefore, during substitution therapy with T4 plus T3 or T4 alone serum TSH was monitored as the sole parameter with the aim of keeping serum TSH constant throughout the study period by allowing changes in the open label T4 dose only.

**Patients**

*Inclusion criteria.* Overt, spontaneous hypothyroid subjects with serum TSH levels > 20 mU/l, serum T4 < 60 nmol/l, and positive thyroid peroxidase (TPO) antibodies (> 60 U/ml) at the time of diagnosis, as well as serum TSH within the range of 0.1–5.0 mU/l at the time of screening where the patients had been on unaltered T4 substitution for at least 6 months, as well as age within 18–76 years.

*Exclusion criteria.* Pregnant women or women planning to be pregnant; patients with any other chronic disease, previous T3 treatment, active post partum subacute thyroiditis, hypothyroidism due to surgery or radiiodine treatment. The patients were recruited from an endocrine clinic population.

**Design**

Randomised, double-blind, cross-over design. One tablet containing 50 μg of the usual T4 dose was replaced with one tablet (identical appearance) containing either 20 μg T3 or 50 μg T4 for 12 weeks, followed by cross-over for another period of 12 weeks. Block randomisation was used: for every ten test boxes, five boxes in random order contained T3 in the first treatment period and five in the second treatment period. Serum TSH levels were measured after 4 weeks (data on serum T4 and T3 measurements were blinded, and not seen before the study was closed or in case of exclusion during the study). The open label T4 dose was regulated if needed, intending unaltered serum TSH levels as compared to baseline levels. The following algorithm was used: if serum TSH was < 0.1 or > 5.0 mU/l, or if serum TSH differed more than 1.5 mU/l from the value measured at inclusion, the T4 dose was regulated by 25 μg. If serum TSH was > 8 or < 0.1 mU/l the dose was adjusted and another control measurement was made after another period of 4 weeks.

Owing to the shorter half-life time of T3 as compared to T4 and compared with a relatively long treatment period of 3 months, no wash-out period was included between the two test periods. All patients were recruited from the outpatient clinics at the 3 centers participating.

**Evaluation**

Serum levels of TSH, T4, T3, the T3 uptake, and anti-TPO were measured on morning blood samples, before the intake of medicine. Body weight, body mass index (BMI), waist-to-hip ratio, bioimpedance and tests for QOL and depression were measured at baseline, and after both treatment periods. At the end of the study and before identifying the different treatment arms, the patients were asked which treatment period they preferred.

**Methods**

Thyroid function parameters were measured by Immulite 2500, PDC: TSH, normal range 0.4–4.0 mU/l, inter- and intra-assay coefficient of variation (CV) 5%; T3, normal range 1.0–2.6 nmol/l, inter- and intra-assay CV 5–10%; T4, normal range 60–140 nmol/l, inter- and intra-assay CV 5%; T3 uptake, normal range 0.80–1.25 arbitrary units, inter- and intra-assay CV 4%. Free T4 and T3 indices (FT4I and FT3I) were calculated by multiplying the total hormone concentration with the T3 uptake test. Anti-TPO levels were measured by BRAMHS anti-TPO-Dynotest, normal range < 60 U/ml, inter- and intra-assay CV 4%.

Body weight was measured by a Tanita MTA 5987 weight, the waist-to-hip ratio and BMI (body weight (kg) divided by height2 (m2)) were calculated. Bioimpedance was measured by Omron BF 300. QOL and depression were evaluated by three questionnaires: i) SF-36, according to the Danish version (11) focusing on the following items: general health, vitality, social functioning and mental health; ii) Beck Depression Inventory (12); iii) SCL 90-R scale according to the Danish version (13) focusing on the following items: somatisation, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, global severity index and positive symptoms total.

**Statistical analyses**

To make the power calculation we use the following parameters from SF 36: 80% power, α 0.05, minimal difference 10 point. To evaluate general health we needed 43 patients, social functioning 56, mental health 34 and vitality 45. The minimum number of patients was decided to be 56 patients (13). Data were compared by t-test (for continuous variables) and Wilcoxon rank-sums test (for ordinary variables). Treatment preference was analyzed by χ2.
Calculations were made using R statistical software version 2.9.0 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, 2009). All \( P \) values are two-sided. All variables were tested for normality. Before treatment effects were analyzed each endpoint was tested for carry-over effect.

To test carry-over effect we conducted a \( t \)-test between the two randomisation groups using the mean value of each subject at time point \( x \) and \( y \). If carry-over effects exist the mean value would be different. We calculated the differences between groups as the difference from baseline values. This reduces patient-to-patient variation and hence makes it easier to detect carry-over effect. Period effect was only possible to estimate between intervention period 1 and intervention period 2. It is not possible to separate time and treatment effects between baseline and first treatment. The period effect was analyzed by paired sample \( t \)-tests. Calculations of treatment effects were made by a two-way ANOVA method. Treatment and placebo effect was calculated as post-hoc tests and corrected for multiple comparisons with a Bonferroni–Holm method (14). Corrected \( P \) values are shown in Table 1.

As the study included several endpoints a false discovery rate (FDR) method was used to correct for multiple tests (15). *Indicates significant \( P \) values below the calculated FDR thresholds.

The analysis was made as ‘on-treatment’ analysis, and the drop-out/excluded patient during the study were excluded from the final analysis.

**Ethics**

The project was accepted by the Danish Medicines Agency (no. 2612-1939), the Danish National Committee on Biomedical Research Ethics (no. KA02022ms), the Danish Data Protection Agency (no. 2002-41-2236), and the study was retrospectively registered in ClinicalTrials.gov (2007-09-18, Study ID T4–T3 hypothyroidism).

**Results**

**Patients**

A total of 180 patients were considered for inclusion: 68 patients accepted to participate, out of which nine dropped out during the study (seven in the first and two in the second period; see Fig. 1). The seven patients who dropped out during the first period were four treated with \( T_4 \) monotherapy (two due to lack of time, one planning pregnancy, and one due to concomitant antidepressive treatment) and three treated with the \( T_4/T_3 \) combination therapy (one became pregnant, one had cancer, and one due to lack of time). Two patients were excluded during the second period, both needed antidepressive medicine, one was on \( T_4/T_3 \) combination therapy during the first period and felt much better than before inclusion, but the symptoms recurred during the second period. The other patient received the \( T_4/T_3 \) combination therapy in the second period of the study and felt better, but still needed antidepressive therapy. This left us with 59 patients for evaluation (55 women, baseline data: see Table 2). Changes in thyroid function, weight, bioimpedance, waist-to-hip ratio before and after \( T_4 \) monotherapy and \( T_4/T_3 \) combination therapy are presented in Table 3. No significant changes were seen except the expected changes in \( FT_4 \) and \( FT_3 \).

**QOL and depression scores**

Data for QOL and depression are listed in Tables 1 and 4.

| Table 1 | Changes in scores of quality of life (QOL) and psychological well-being prior to randomisation, on thyroxine (\( T_4 \)) monotherapy compared to \( T_4/3,5,3’ \)-triiodothyronine (\( T_3 \)) combination therapy: \( n=59 \). |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| \( n=59 \) | Prior to randomisation | On \( T_4 \) monotherapy | On \( T_4/T_3 \) combination therapy | \( T_4 \) treatment versus \( T_4/T_3 \) combination therapy (\( P \) value) | Baseline versus usual \( T_4 \) therapy placebo effect (\( P \) value) |
| BDI     | 10.2 ± 0.9 | 7.6 ± 0.8 | 5.7 ± 0.7 | 0.01* | 0.002* |
| General health | 64 ± 3.0 | 66 ± 2.9 | 72 ± 2.6 | 0.02* | 0.30 |
| Social functioning | 78 ± 2.7 | 85 ± 2.6 | 90 ± 1.8 | 0.07 | 0.008* |
| Mental health | 72 ± 2.0 | 78 ± 2.0 | 80 ± 1.7 | 0.04 | 0.04* |
| Vitality | 50 ± 3.0 | 59 ± 3.1 | 65 ± 2.7 | 0.02* | 0.0004* |
| Somatisation | 1.00 ± 0.10 | 0.77 ± 0.08 | 0.68 ± 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.0002* |
| Interpersonal sensitivity | 0.77 ± 0.08 | 0.53 ± 0.07 | 0.43 ± 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.0002* |
| Depression | 0.99 ± 0.08 | 0.75 ± 0.09 | 0.57 ± 0.08 | 0.01* | 0.003* |
| Anxiety | 0.60 ± 0.07 | 0.49 ± 0.06 | 0.35 ± 0.06 | 0.01* | 0.04* |
| GSI | 0.75 ± 0.06 | 0.56 ± 0.06 | 0.45 ± 0.06 | 0.01* | 0.0001* |
| PST | 1.65 ± 0.06 | 1.42 ± 0.05 | 1.29 ± 0.07 | 0.02* | 0.0001* |
| Calculated significance level (FDR thresholds (14)) | 0.032 | 0.045 |

\( P \) values describe the effect of \( T_4/T_3 \) treatment, and the placebo effect. Data are presented as mean ± S.E.M. Note that for SF-36 higher scores indicate better QOL, whereas higher scores for BDI and SCL 90-R indicate worse psychological well-being. Treatment and placebo effect was calculated as post-hoc tests and corrected for multiple comparisons with a Bonferroni–Holm method (14). Corrected \( P \) values are shown. As the study included several endpoints a FDR method was used to correct for multiple tests (15). *Indicates significant \( P \) values below the calculated FDR thresholds.
When comparing data in the T₄ monotherapy period versus data in the T₄/T₃ combination therapy period 7 out of 11 were significant, indicating an effect related to the combination T₄/T₃ therapy – our primary results. Evaluating data prior to randomisation versus data on T₄ monotherapy a significant effect on the QOL was seen in 10 out of 11 parameters indicating a placebo effect – a secondary result. No carry-over effect or period/time effect was seen. No significant correlations between changes in weight and QOL scores were seen. Baseline QOL data from the dropouts/excluded patients (n=9) compared to the patients fully fitting the study (n=59) are shown in Table 5.

**Preferred treatment**

When asking the patients which treatment period they preferred, 35% had no preference, 49% preferred the combination and 15% preferred monotherapy (therapeutic gain 34% (95% confidence interval (CI) 13.4–54) P=0.002). Patients preferring the combination therapy were characterised by having higher depression scores at baseline than patients without preference (SCL 90-R score depression median 1.23 (0.62–1.69 (25–75% percentile)) compared to 0.77 (0.31–1.38; P=0.049), as well as in the social functioning SF36 score, 88 compared to 75 (P=0.037).

**Thyroid function**

No correlation between serum TSH, FT₃ or FT₄ as compared to QOL at baseline could be demonstrated. No differences were seen in thyroid function parameters at the time of randomisation in patients preferring the combination therapy compared to patients without preference (serum TSH 1.48 mU/l compared to 0.969 mU/l (P=0.489), FT₃ 1.55 compared to 1.67 (P=0.198)).

**Changes in T₄ dose**

The open label T₄ dose was reduced due to decreasing serum TSH in ten patients, in seven during the T₄/T₃ combination period therapy and in three during T₄ monotherapy. The T₄ dose was increased in three patients, all of them in the T₄ monotherapy period. These changes in the T₄ dose resulted in stable serum TSH levels with no difference between the two treatment groups as intended (Table 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 Patient data prior to randomisation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group 1 (n=30; combination T₄/T₃</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>therapy during the first period)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH at diagnosis (mU/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time since euthyroidism was obtained&lt;br&gt;due to T₄ substitution (months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weight (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioimpedance (units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist-to-hip ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-TPO pos &gt; 60 U/ml per neg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are listed as mean ± s.d. and compared by t-test (for continuous variables) and median and 25–75% percentiles and Wilcoxon rank-sums test (for ordinary variables).
Table 3 Changes in thyroid function, weight, bioimpedance, waist-to-hip ratio before and after thyroxine (T4) plus 3,5,3′-triiodothyronine (T3) combination therapy and T4 monotherapy (n=59).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prior to randomisation</th>
<th>T4 monotherapy</th>
<th>T4/T3 combination therapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TSH (mU/l)</td>
<td>1.104 (0.550–2.173)</td>
<td>0.990 (0.594–1.897)</td>
<td>0.756 (0.232–1.785)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free T4I (units)</td>
<td>124 ± 29</td>
<td>123 ± 30</td>
<td>77 ± 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free T3I (units)</td>
<td>1.61 ± 0.37</td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.61</td>
<td>2.4 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-TPO (U/ml)</td>
<td>1271 (287–3000)</td>
<td>607 (221–2030)</td>
<td>481 (209–2057)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4 dose (µg/day)</td>
<td>129 ± 29</td>
<td>81 ± 29.7 (+ 50 T4)</td>
<td>77 + 29 (+ 20 T3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weight (kg)</td>
<td>74.4 ± 10.7</td>
<td>74.6 ± 11.8</td>
<td>72.9 ± 14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioimpedance (units)</td>
<td>31.4 ± 6.2</td>
<td>31.4 ± 6.4</td>
<td>30.1 ± 7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist-to-hip ratio</td>
<td>1.24 ± 0.1</td>
<td>1.21 ± 0.1</td>
<td>1.23 ± 0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are listed as mean ± s.d. or median and 25–75% percentile. Statistical analysis: monotherapy versus combination therapy.

Side effects

No differences with regard to side effects were seen. During T4/T3 combination therapy five subjects experienced side effects: palpitations (n = 3), excessive sweating (n = 1), and psychological instability (n = 1); during T4 monotherapy: nine subjects reported side effects: palpitations (n = 5), excessive sweating (1), and psychological instability (3).

Discussion

A recent meta-analysis (9) has evaluated a total of 11 studies including ∼1000 patients and concluded that there seemed to be no evidence of better well-being related to combination therapy with T4 and T3 as compared to T4 monotherapy alone in hypothyroid patients on stable substitution therapy. However, the differences in the included patient groups, the doses of T4 and T3, and the time of treatment varied markedly, which makes the included studies difficult to compare. Three large studies have been published. Appelhoff et al. (16) included 141 patients in a non-cross-over, double-blind study with three treatment arms. All patients in this study had chronic autoimmune thyroiditis and were recruited from general practice regardless of their satisfaction (81% of the invited patients participated). T4 monotherapy was compared to a combination therapy with either a T4:T3 ratio 10:1 or a T4:T3 ratio 5:1. The authors were unable to demonstrate any differences in mood, fatigue, or psychological symptoms.

The second study by Walsh et al. (10), included 101 patients treated in a cross-over, double-blind design exchanging 50 µg of T4 with 10 µg of T3 (ratio 5:1). No differences of cognitive function, QOL scores or thyroid disease-related symptoms were found.

The largest study by Saravanan et al. (17) including 573 patients using the same T4:T3 exchange as Walsh (ratio 5:1) used a non-cross-over, double-blind study and found a significant greater reduction in psychiatric cases (definition: when a total score of symptoms represents psychiatric illness) in the combination therapy group as compared to monotherapy with T4 (19.2 vs 26.6% odds ratio (OR) 0.61, 95% CI 0.42–0.90; P = 0.01), as well as an improvement in an anxiety score (hospital anxiety and depression scale, HADS) at 3 months (OR 0.61; 95% CI 0.32–0.95; P = 0.033). However, no differences were seen at 12 months. They concluded that in general there was no long lasting beneficial effect of combination therapy, but it seemed possible that a subgroup of patients did benefit.

However, none of these three studies managed to keep serum TSH levels stable and similar between the treatment groups, which seems essential if the effect is to be compared. In the study by Appelhof et al. (16), serum TSH at the time of evaluation was mean 0.64 mU/L in the T3-treated group, but 0.35 mU/L in the T4:T3 ratio of 10:1 group, and 0.07 mU/L in the 5:1 group, the differences being statistically significant (P < 0.01). In the study by Walsh et al. (10), mean serum TSH at the time of evaluation was 1.5 mU/L in the T4-treated group, but 3.1 mU/L (P < 0.001) during the combination therapy period (10). Finally, in the study from Saravanan et al. (17) median serum TSH was 0.78 mU/L during T4 monotherapy compared to 1.21 mU/L during combination therapy (P < 0.001).

The present study was initiated before the meta-analysis in 2006. Based on the negative results we considered stopping the study. However, we thought that the design of our study was stronger than in most of the studies included in the meta-analysis. Therefore,
we decided to continue the study. In the present study, we wanted to evaluate a patient group with the same phenotype (overt hypothyroidism due to autoimmune thyroiditis, on a stable and sufficient T4 substitution dose for a prolonged period (>6 months), in order to avoid the heterogeneity seen in most of the previous studies. Pursuing this approach we were able to demonstrate a significant effect on QOL and depression scores of T4/T3 combination therapy compared to usual T4 monotherapy.

The strengths in our study include a large sample size and cross-over design making it possible for the patients to compare the two treatment modalities.

A weakness of our study was the T3 formulation. The T3 dose was given at a standard dose 20 μg once daily and not as the optimal replacement, which would be to divide the dose or give a slow release preparation and give the dose at a ratio of the given T4 dose. In our combination therapy arm we used a ratio of T4:T3 of 2.5:1 since we replaced 50 μg T3 of mean 77/2.4 (see Table 3), which is lower than the T3 formulation. The strengths in our study include a large sample size and cross-over design making it possible for the patients to compare the two treatment modalities.

A weakness of our study was the T3 formulation. The T3 dose was given at a standard dose 20 μg once daily and not as the optimal replacement, which would be to divide the dose or give a slow release preparation and give the dose at a ratio of the given T3 dose. In our combination therapy arm we used a ratio of T4:T3 of 2.5:1 since we replaced 50 μg T3 with 20 μg of T4, and the ratio of given T4/T3 in the present study is a mean of 4:1 with a range from 2.5:1 to 8:1. Thus, we used a higher dose of T3 than was used in most of the previous studies (7.5–12.5 μg). This resulted in serum T4/serum T3 of mean 77/2.4 (see Table 3), which is lower than seen in healthy controls. We did not study diurnal variation in secretion of TSH, and it is possible that the given treatment resulted in high levels of serum-T3 and suppressed serum-TSH during daytime. However, we managed to keep serum TSH stable (measured before morning medication) during the study period and similar between therapy groups. This raises the possibility that the widely quoted T3-to-T4 potency ratio of 5:1 (on microgram to microgram basis) (1) is incorrect. This accepted statement is based on older studies using bioassays that predate modern more sensitive TSH assays.
This is in accordance with other claims that the potency ratio is about 3:1 of 4:1 (18).

Another weakness of our study is the blinding of the study. The investigator and the patients were aware of changes in the T4 treatment during the study period. However, a large placebo effect was seen indicating a high level of blinding.

At the end of the study, when treatment modalities were still blinded, a significantly higher proportion of patients preferred the combination therapy. In four previous studies patients’ preference was also assessed (10, 16, 17, 19). In one study using high doses of T3 (40–60 µg), the monotherapy regimen with T4 was preferred (19). One study (10) did not find any preference, whereas in two studies (16, 17) combination therapy was preferred: in the study by Appelhof et al. (16), combination therapy was preferred by 41% in the T4:T3 ratio 10:1 group and by 52% in the T4:T3 ratio 5:1 group, as compared to 29% of the T4 monotherapy group (P = 0.024, both combination groups). In this study, a significant decrease in body weight was found and the decrease in weight correlated with increased satisfaction with study medication. In the study by Escobar-Morreale et al. (20), 69% of the patients preferred combination therapy compared to 8% preferring T4 alone and 23% had no preference (P = 0.015). In the present study, there was a non-significant decrease in body weight during the period on T4/T3 combination treatment as compared to T4 monotherapy. In the study by Appelhof et al. (16), a correlation between satisfaction with the study medicine was found. In our study, we could not demonstrate a correlation between changes in QOL and reduction in body weight.

In our study, we found a large placebo effect, in accordance with a previous study (17), demonstrating a 39% relative improvement in psychiatric cases in the placebo group.

In several older, nevertheless well designed studies in patients with severe depression. T3 has been studied as an additional treatment to the depression treatment, testing the hypothesis that T3 treatment could shorten the period of depression. Several of these studies found a beneficial effect (for review – see (21)). However, many of the patients in these studies were treated with doses of T3 causing iatrogenic borderline or overt hyperthyroidism. These studies have formed the basis for the hypothesis that the addition of T3-to-T4 therapy in hypothyroid patients with depression could relieve symptoms of depression (21). This has primarily been investigated in small studies, but recently Sawka et al. (22) performed a well-designed randomised, double-blind, controlled non-cross-over study including 40 patients on combination therapy with T4 and T3 versus the usual T4 monotherapy. However, they found no significant difference in SCL-90 scores between the two groups.

A large number of patients were considered for inclusion in the present study, and ~2/3 refused to participate. Although the design of the study was simple and not time-consuming, these patients did not want to participate, simply because they felt well. This might indicate that not feeling well on T4 monotherapy is a minor problem. On the contrary, almost 50% of those who did volunteer to participate described some degree of reduced QOL, indicating that the subjects under study might have represented a selected group feeling ‘more miserable’ than the general population. We do not think that this invalidates the study, but it emphasises that any effect might be greater in more symptomatic individuals.

Our study thus suggests that a subgroup of patients may benefit from combined T4/T3 therapy. In this context it is interesting that a recently identified polymorphism in the gene coding for the type two deiodinase, the enzyme responsible for the regulation of T3 availability to the tissues, has been proposed in order to help identifying subgroups more likely to benefit from T4/T3 combination therapy (23). Another polymorphism, located in OATP1C1, a thyroid hormone transporter expressed at the blood–brain barrier, has been associated with fatigue and depression (24). Both polymorphisms have been evaluated in the study population by Appelhof et al. (16), but did not correlate to appreciation of T4/T3 combination therapy (25).

Conclusion

In a study design where TSH levels did not change from baseline values and were unaltered between treatment groups, T4/T3 combination therapy T3 (20 µg) given once daily seemed superior to T4 monotherapy in a group with a high baseline psychological morbidity and autoimmune hypothyroidism. The findings are consistent with Appelhoff et al. (22) but further studies carefully designed to focus on this area are required.

Declaration of interest

None of the authors have any conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

Funding

The study was supported economically by The Agnes and Knut Mørk’s Foundation, Denmark.

References

4 van Doorn J, Roelfsema F & van der Heide D. Concentration of thyroid and 3,5,3′ triiodothyronine at 34 different sites in euthyroid rats as determined by an isometric equilibrium technique. *Endocrinology* 1985 117 1201–1208.
22 Sauka AM, Gerstein HC, Marriott MJ, MacQueen GM & Joffe RT. Does a combination regime of thyroxine (T4) and 3,5,3′-triiodothyronine improve depression symptoms better than T4 alone in patients with hypothyroidism? Results of a double-blind, randomized controlled trial *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2003 88 4551–4555.

Received 3 July 2009
Accepted 6 August 2009