

**Table II. Doses, advantages and disadvantages of treatment options**

<b>Form of Thyroid Hormone</b>	<b>Initial Dose</b>	<b>Advantage</b>	<b>Disadvantage</b>
T4	200-400 mcg/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> IV (~4-8 mcg/kg IV)	Allows body to generate natural T3 levels from T4 deiodination	Body may not generate adequate T3 levels with "sick-euthyroid syndrome"
T3	5-20 mcg/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> IV (~0.1-0.4 mcg/kg IV)	Assures adequate T3 levels, the biologically active hormone	Some tissues use circulating T4; does not allow natural endogenous T3 generation
T4 + T3	T4 200-400 mcg/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> IV (~4-8 mcg/kg IV) T3 5-20 mcg/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> IV (~0.1-0.4 mcg/kg IV)	Assures adequate T4 & T3 levels	Combination T4 & T3 treatment may risk hyperthyroid features