
Abstract

Background: This study was carried out in Centre for Nuclear Medicine Mayo Hospital Lahore, Pakistan. This study was aimed at taking into account the frequency of thyroxin over dosage and finding out its possible correlation with suicidal ideations in hypothyroid patients. **Objective:** Determination of frequency of thyroxin over dosage in hypothyroid patients, comparing suicidal attributes of hypothyroid patients overdosing thyroxin between hypothyroid patients using thyroxin in normal amounts. **Method:** Total 100 hypothyroid patients using thyroxin for at least one year were selected for analysis of their thyroxin usage. Patients overdosing thyroxin and patients taking normal dose of thyroxin were asked to fill SIDAS (Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale) questionnaire and scores were compared. **Results:** Twenty four patients were found to be overdosing thyroxin among total hypothyroid patients, SIDAS score analysis showed five patients with positive suicidal ideations among overdosing hypothyroid patients. Clinical analysis of thyroid function tests confirmed the correlation between over dosage and suicidal intentions, as suicidal patients had more pronounced FT₄ (19.5 ± 2.1 Vs 15.7 ± 6.1 pmol/L) and FT₃ (5.75 ± 0.36 Vs 4.78 ± 0.29 pmol/L) levels and stunted free TSH levels (0.17 ± 0.17 Vs 0.23 ± 0.17 mIU/L). Almost 1/4th of the overdosing patients had positive suicidal ideations. **Discussion:** Male juvenile patients were more prone to suicidal ideations than females, this study may help solve forensic cases involving suicide and may also help predict and prevent suicide in society.