

Already Diagnosed Thyroid Eye Disease (TED)?

Know when to intervene

1 + 1

Time to Treat

1 Core Sign or Symptom

+ 1 Present Trigger

Proptosis	☐ Eye bulging in one or both eyes ☐ Protruding globes/eyeballs ☐ Inability to close eyes	Impact to Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)	☐ Difficulty reading or driving ☐ Impact on self-confidence ☐ Social withdrawal or appearance concerns ☐ Impact on work, hobbies, or relationships
Diplopia	☐ Double vision ☐ Closing one eye while reading or driving ☐ Eyes don't move together/vertically misaligned	Inflammation	☐ Redness, swelling, or irritation ☐ Patient reports eyes feel "puffy" or "inflamed" ☐ Swelling of caruncle or plica ☐ Swelling of conjunctiva
Orbital Pain	☐ Persistent ache around the eye socket or brow area ☐ Pain or pressure behind the eyes ☐ Pain that worsens with eye movement	Worsening Over Time	☐ New or progressing symptoms ☐ Change in pain level ☐ Changes to proptosis, diplopia, or orbital pain ☐ Changes observed in recent photos

After diagnosing TED with an eye exam, use this checklist to determine when signs/symptoms and triggers call for treatment.

TED doesn't follow one path—some patients progress slowly, others flare unpredictably.¹

Worsening can affect vision and activities of daily life, so early treatment is key.²



Don't wait for TED to progress

1 sign should raise a flag

1 sign + 1 present trigger
calls for treatment

1 + 1

Time to Treat

References: 1. Selva D, Chen C, King G. Late reactivation of thyroid orbitopathy. *Clin Exp Ophthalmol*. 2004;32(1):46-50.
2. Smith TJ, Hegedüs L, Lesser I, et al. How patients experience thyroid eye disease. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*. 2023;14:1283374.