

Mechanism of Action KI has several mechanisms of action on thyroid function. KI floods the thyroid with non-radioactive iodine, preventing the uptake of the radioactive molecules and subsequently excreted in the urine.[14] The precise mechanism by which KI acts against inflammatory dermatoses is unknown. Research demonstrates that iodine and dapsone can suppress the production of toxic oxygen intermediates by polymorphonuclear cells and thus exert its anti-inflammatory effect.[15] The precise mechanism by which KI kills fungi is also unknown. It results from a decrease in Na⁺/I⁻ symporter (NIS) expression, except in abnormal autoregulation of the iodine in autoimmune thyroid disease.[13] The iodine organification persists and can result in or exacerbate hypothyroidism in patients with Hashimoto thyroiditis or ameliorate hyperthyroidism in Graves disease. The dermatoses treatable with KI usually display neutrophils in the early stages