β-thalassemia intermedia (β-TI) ~~is a term that describes~~ is ~~patients with~~a milder form of anemia than ~~patients with~~ β-thalassemia major. Ineffective erythropoiesis, chronic hemolytic anemia, and iron overload are the main factors responsible for ~~the~~ disease ~~process~~ prognosis in patients with β-TI. Chronic anemia may have ~~such~~ adverse effects, such as increased ~~in~~ gastrointestinal iron absorption and iron overload, which ~~can~~in turn can cause endocrine abnormalities, diabetes mellitus, osteoporosis, hypothyroidism, and hypogonadism. Iron chelation therapy, splenectomy, transfusion therapy, and modulation of fetal hemoglobin (HbF) production are ~~several available~~the options available for managing patients with β-TI. Pharmacological agents that increase γ-globin production, ~~like~~ such as ~~Hydroxyurea~~ hydroxyurea (HU), as evidenced by ~~an~~ increased ~~in~~ HbF levels, have been considered as therapeutic agents for patients with β-~~thalassemia~~TI. Increasing the synthesis of ~~fetal hemoglobin~~HbF can help reduce anemia and~~,~~ thereby~~,~~ improve the clinical condition of patients with β-TI. ~~In several patients with β-TI and in patients with sickle-cell disease, a rise~~Increases in total HbF levels ~~has~~ have been repeatedly reported during HU treatment in several patients with β-TI and in patients with sickle-cell disease. HU treatment can reduce blood transfusion dependency and even make some patients transfusion free, ~~increasing~~ which in turn increases their energy ~~state~~ level and ~~decreasing~~ decreases splenomegaly. ~~HU treatment~~ It also ~~is protective~~protects ~~for~~ against hypothyroidism, pulmonary hypertension, extramedullary hematopoiesis, leg ulcers, and osteoporosis. The ~~commonest~~ most common side effects of HU ~~therapy~~ treatment include neutropenia and thrombocytopenia~~,~~; both of ~~which~~ these are predictable and easily manageable. In the few studies conducted on the side effects of HU treatment in ~~β-TI~~ patients with β-TI, dermatological, neurological, and gastrointestinal adverse effects were ~~seen~~ observed without any reports of endocrine abnormality, bone marrow suppression, or hematological toxicity. In the present study, we aimed to perform medium- to long-term follow-up of chronic low-dose HU treatment ~~was~~

Comment [A1]: Once an abbreviation is introduced in the text, the abbreviated form is used consistently at all subsequent mentions.

Comment [A2]: In academic writing, it is preferable to use consistent terminology so that concepts are clearly understood. The term "HU therapy" has been revised to "HU treatment" for consistency.

Comment [A3]: Compound adjectives that modify a single noun are typically hyphenated, except when the first word of the adjective is an adverb ending with "-ly." Hyphens are used with these terms so that their meaning is understood clearly.

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inspected in order to analyze the its effect of HU treatment on the thyroid function of patients with β-TI.

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