

# 본태성 다한증 환자의 수술 후 발생하는 보상성 다한증

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= Abstract =

## Compensatory Hyperhidrosis after Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy in Essential Hyperhidrosis

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**Objective** : Essential hyperhidrosis is a pathological condition of excessive sweating beyond that required to cool the body, though poorly understood, originating from a dysfunction of the sympathetic nervous system. Thoracoscopic sympathectomy is the most popular treatment for upper limb hyperhidrosis, because it is a safe, effective, minimally invasive, and time - saving method. However, the common complication is the compensatory hyperhidrosis in other areas of the body, notably on the back, chest, abdomen, and buttocks. Compensatory hyperhidrosis is severe enough for some people, especially those living in a warm climate or engaging in heavy physical activities, to regret ever having had operation. The pathophysiological mechanisms underlying compensatory hyperhidrosis are incompletely understood, even though it is thought to be a truly compensatory feature related to thermoregulation of the body.

**Materials and Methods** : we studied the clinical features of total 233 patients who were diagnosed as essential hyperhidrosis and treated with thoracoscopic sympathectomy or sympathicotomy from March 1992 to July 2000.

**Results** : The success rate of thoracoscopic sympathetic surgery(sympathectomy or sympathicotomy) was 98.7%. The global rate of compensatory hyperhidrosis was 77% ; 84% in group T2, 3 sympathectomy, 76% in group T2 sympathectomy, 43% in group T2, 3 sympathicotomy and 59% in group T2 sympathicotomy. The rate of embarrassing or disabling compensatory sweating was significantly higher in T2 sympathectomy and in T2, 3 sympathectomy than in T2 sympathicotomy and T2, 3 sympathicotomy with significancy in statistic analysis(p<0.01). The precipitating factors of compensatory hiperhidrosis, including heat(warm weather), anxiety, stress, and exertion were noted. The compensatory hyperhidrosis was the main cause of patient dissatisfaction after thoracoscopic sympathectomy.

**Conclusion** : The degree of compensatory hyperhidrosis is closely related to the extent of thoracic sympathectomy.

**KEY WORDS** : Essential hyperhidrosis · Sympathectomy · Sympathicotomy · Compensatory hyperhidrosis.

서	론	6	가	66%
1978	Kux <sup>17)</sup> 가	63	가	
	가	30	86%	1)3)7)23)
	6)	94	98%	

가 (collapse) 6  
 1cm  
 (trocar)  
 (light source)  
 1992 3 2000 7  
 T2 (sympathectomy),  
 T2 (sympathicot- 1, 2, 3  
 omy), T2, 3 4  
 가 0.5cm probe  
 (grasping forceps, dissecting probe, suction, coagulation probe )

### 대상 및 방법

(Digital Infrared Thermographic Imaging) 2  
 가 가 233 . 129 3  
 T2, 3 , 68 T2 (rami commu-  
 22 T2 , 14 T2, 3 nicans)  
 T2, 3 2  
 71 , T2 44 , T2, 3 3  
 16 , T2 (accessory branch) 가  
 1 : 1.08 가 T2  
 11 64 24.1 . T2  
 (Table 1). X- 1 4mm  
 T2, 3

### 결과

233 가  
 50 1  
 (absent) (mild) , 3  
 (embarrassing)  
 2~3 1  
 (disabling) 7),  
 3 T2, 3

Chi-square test

### 수술 방법

tube

**Table 1.** Age and sex distribution of all patients undergone operation

Age/Sex	Male	Female	Total(%)
<20	32	40	72( 31%)
21 - 25	50	45	95( 40%)
26 - 30	24	10	34( 16%)
31 - 35	6	9	15( 6%)
>35	9	8	17( 7%)
Total	121(52%)	112(48%)	233(100%)

1) 1 T2, 3) T2, 3  
 3 79%, T2 93%, T2, 3 84% T2 76%, T2, 3  
 93%, T2 95% 가 59%, T2 43%  
 (Table 2). (Table 6). embarrassing  
 54 T2, 3 disabling T2, 3 56%,  
 74%, T2 88%, T2, 3 T2 29%, T2, 3 14%,  
 93%, T2 95% (Table 3). T2, 3 9%  
 가 (p<0.001)(Table 6).  
 가 4) 179 169  
 가 1 6  
 가 (Table 4, 5). 8, 1 가 1, 1 1  
 2) 6 (2.7%), Horner 1 10 2 T2  
 4 (1.7%), 4 (1.7%), 3 (1.3%), 8 T2, 3  
 3 (1.3%), 1 (0.4%)가  
 7 (3.0%), 5)  
 3 (1.3%), Horner 2 (0.8%)가 가 , ,

**Table 2.** Early satisfaction rate according to operation modalities

	T2, 3 sympathectomy	T2 sympathectomy	T2, 3 sympathicotomy	T2 sympathicotomy
Satisfaction	104/129(81%)	63/68(93%)	13/14(93%)	21/22(95%)
Non-satisfaction	25/129(19%)	5/68( 7%)	1/14( 7%)	1/22( 5%)

**Table 3.** Late satisfaction rate according to operation modalities

	T2, 3 sympathectomy	T2 sympathectomy	T2, 3 sympathicotomy	T2 sympathicotomy
Satisfaction	94/129(73%)	60/68(88%)	13/14(79%)	21/22(95%)
Non-satisfaction	35/129(27%)	8/68(12%)	1/14( 7%)	1/22( 5%)

**Table 4.** Causes of early non-satisfaction according to operation modalities

	T2, 3 sympathectomy	T2 sympathectomy	T2, 3 sympathicotomy	T2 sympathicotomy
Compensatory hyperhidrosis	21	4	1	1
Horner syndrome	2	1	0	0
Recurrence	1	0	0	0
Total	25	5	1	1

**Table 5.** Causes of late non-satisfaction according to operation modalities

	T2, 3 sympathectomy	T2 sympathectomy	T2, 3 sympathicotomy	T2 sympathicotomy
Compensatory hyperhidrosis	28	5	1	1
Horner syndrome	1	1	0	0
Recurrence	2	0	0	0
Intercostal Neuralgia	2	1	0	0
Wound pain	1	1	0	0
Total	35	8	1	1



1, 3 가 가

2) Wong<sup>26)</sup> 가

2 2, 3 T2

, Andrews<sup>3)</sup> T2, 3 가

가 41% . Adar ) 가 ( , 가 ,

2) 53% 가 3 7 ,

가 가 T2, 3

1995 9 T2, 3

T2 가 , Andrew Rennie<sup>3)</sup> T2 - 3

T2 85.7%(36/42)

27) , 21.7%(10/42), 38.1%(16/

, , Horner 42), 21.7%(10/42) . Gos-

, sort<sup>7)</sup> T2 - 4 (ra-

mi communicant) 72.2%, 70.9%

가 3)26) ,

27% 13%

Adar<sup>1)</sup> , Monroe<sup>20)</sup> supraspinal reflex 가 . Lai<sup>18)</sup> T2 T2 - 3

가 . Guttmanne 98.6%(71/72)

9) Shelly Hederman<sup>10)</sup> T2

23) 24% T2 - 4

64%

가

1)9)23) ,

40% 가

Noppen<sup>21)</sup> T2 - 3

45%

5) Kao Bonjer<sup>4)</sup>

14) ( Drott<sup>6)</sup> T2

), ( , ), 55%,

2%



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