

본태성 다한증의 후흉추 접근법 및 내시경수술의 임상고찰

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= Abstract =

Clinical Analysis of Posterior Thoracic and Endoscopic Surgical Approach for Essential Hyperhidrosis

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Objectives : Essential hyperhidrosis is a common condition characterized by excessive body sweating. Excessive sweating beyond what is necessary to maintain normal body temperature need not be considered pathological unless it interferes with one's occupation and/or life - style. The existing non - operative therapeutic options seldom give sufficient relief or show a transient effect. In this regard, the thoracic sympathectomy may provide a definitive cure. In the past, surgical procedures were highly invasive and caused significant morbidity, but the minimally invasive thoracoscopic procedure provided detailed visualization of sympathetic ganglia and is associated with minimally postoperative morbidity. Nowadays, thoracoscopic transthoracic sympathectomy is accepted as the treatment of choice for essential hyperhidrosis. In palmar hyperhidrosis, however, the level of sympathetic chain to be blocked has been somewhat obscure. It is assumed that the incidence of compensatory hyperhidrosis may closely related to the extent of thoracic sympathectomy.

Material & Methods : To compare the results of posterior midline approach with endoscopic sympathectomy, and the results of T2 with T2, 3 sympathectomy or sympathicotomy, we retrospectively studied 62 patients treated for palmar hyperhidrosis between September 1993 and May 2000. We reviewed medical records and recently interviewed the patients by telephone calls.

Results : The treatment effect of T2 sympathectomy is no different from T2, 3 sympathectomy. But, the incidence of compensatory hyperhidrosis is less in the T2 sympathectomy group than the T2, 3 sympathectomy group.

Conclusion : Thoracoscopic sympathectomy is considered a simple, safe, and effective method for treating palmar hyperhidrosis, with a shorter operation time, fewer hospital days, and a better cosmetic result, as compared with the open approaches. However, sympathicotomy seems to provide the advantages of a limited extent of denervation and the resultant decrease of compensatory hyperhidrosis compared to sympathectomy.

KEY WORDS : Hyperhidrosis · Sympathectomy · Compensatory hyperhidrosis.

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 2 port(2
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 가 (collapse)
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 bovie
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 (2) (3)
 (sympathetic chain) (sym-
 pathicotomy)

결 과

1. 환자의 연령과 성별분포

12 74 21.7
 30 95%
 42 : 20 가 (Table 1).

2. 다한증의 부위

(Table 2). 95%

3. 다한증의 발생시기

43%
 , 40.3%
 83.3%

Table 1. Age & Sex distribution

Age/Sex	Male	Female	Total
10 - 15	4	2	6
16 - 20	17	9	26
21 - 25	16	7	23
26 - 30	4	0	4
31 - 35	1	1	2
36 - 40	0	0	0
>41	0	1	1
Total	42	20	62

4. 수술 전 다한증의 정도에 따른 수술 후 보상성 다한증의 발생률 비교

3
 가
 58% 가
 40.3%
 68%, 69%
 (p=0.793)

5. 수술방법에 따른 성공률과 합병증 발생 비교

100%
 90%
 3 (10%)
 가
 30
 (intercostal neuralgia) 1
 32
 (gustatory hyper-
 hidrosis) 1
 71%, 66% (p=0.657)
 1
 2
 5 10

6. 절제범위에 따른 수술후 결과와 보상성 다한증 발생률

T2 96%,
 T2 & 3 100%
 T2 64%, T2 & 3 82%

Table 2. Location of preoperative sweating

Location	No. of case(%)
Palm	62(100)
Sole	59(95)
Axilla	32(51)
Face	9(14)
Body	8(13)

Table 3. Compensatory hyperhidrosis* according to extent of surgery

	T2(%)	T2 & 3(%)
mild	1	0
moderate	11	6
Severe	17	8
Total	20/45(64)	14/17(82)

* : Grading of compensatory hyperhidrosis
 mild : undergarments remained dry despite heavy sweating
 moderate : undergarments were sometimes soaked with sweat but tolerable
 severe : undergarments were soaked with excessive sweat and became intolerable, requiring several changes a day

Table 4. Compensatory hyperhidrosis according to operative method

	T2 sympathectomy(%)	T2 sympathicotomy(%)
mild	0	1
moderate	7	4
severe	12	5
Total	19/27(70)	10/18(55)

T2 가 (Table 3), (Pearson Chi - Square) (p=0.007)
 3 가 가

7. 교감신경 절제술과 절개술의 비교

T2 62 45
 27 , 18
 94% 91%
 70%, 55% (Table 4).

8. 흉주 교감신경절제술의 족부에서의 효과

62
 가 59 ,
 13 , 10
 , 20
 , 6
 가 . 10
 33
 55%

고 찰

(sudomotor function)

1)7)
 83%

가 23~25% 4)5)
 22.5%
 5),
 68%

10)15)
 Starch -
 iodine test thermography

가
 9)11)
 가
 가

Botulinum toxin
 6 8

16)

가
 1920 Kotzareff 1934
 Leriche , 2, 3, 4
 1964 Jurgin¹⁸⁾ 1942 Hyndman, Wolkin,
 2

가 2 8
 (lateral horn)
 (preganglionic fiber) (sympathetic chain)
 2
 (postganglionic fiber) (synapse)

2 (key ganglion) 2
 3
 2

nerve)가¹³⁾¹⁹⁾ (Kuntz 3

19)
 2 3
 (rami communicans)

가
 accessory ganglion un-
 usual sympathetic fiber가
 2 sympathetic
 chain accessory fiber
 1, 3

가
 가 가
 1)3)4)11)12)20)

1 가
 가

가

가 가 가
 . Shelly Florence¹⁷⁾
 (thermoregulatory function)

가 .
 가 Kao¹²⁾
 2/3

30% 75%
 70%

. Kao

12)
 2
 2, 3

가 ,

2
 2

.

2 3
 (rami communicans)

50%

가 .

가 .

.

결 론

1) 가

20
 83.3%

2)

0%

18% 10% 가
 10
 2
 5 1
 3)
 100%, 90%
 (p=0.107)
 71%, 66%
 (p=0.657)
 4)
 2, 3 2
 96%, 100% (p=0.607),
 64%, 82% 2
 가
 (p=0.007).
 5) 2
 94%, 91%
 70%, 55%
 (p=0.309).
 6) 가
 가
 7) 11
 11 (ganglion)
 • : 2001 3 26
 • : 2001 5 8
 • :
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