



**2000 12**

---

---

---

가

	.....	1
I.	.....	3
II.	.....	5
1.	.....	5
2.	.....	5
가.	.....	5
.	.....	6
III.	.....	8
1.	.....	8
2.	.....	8
3.	.....	9
4.	.....	13
가.	.....	13
.	.....	14
.	.....	14
.	.....	15
.	.....	16
IV.	.....	17
V.	.....	24
	.....	25
	.....	30

1. ....	8
2. ....	9
3. ....	10
4. ....	11
5. ....	11
6. ....	12
7. ....	12
8. ....	13
9. ....	14
10. ....	15
11. ....	16

가

가

가

. 1992 3 1 2000 7 30

가 가 233

1. 98.7% (230/233)

2. 77%

T 2,3 84%, T 2 76%, T 2,3  
43%, T 2 59%

3. 1

( ), , , .

4. , 가 가

5. T2,3 14%,  
T2 9% T2,3 56%, T2  
29% (p<0.01).

가

가

.



:

,

,

,

,



< >

.

.

,

,

,

.

,

,

.

가

.

.

,

,

<sup>1,2</sup>.

가

가

가 가

가

double lumen endotracheal tube

collapse

가

4-6

, , Horner , ,

94 98%

6

66%

7,8

가

가

가

30

86%

7-10

가

가

가

1.

1992 3 1 2000 7 30

	(sympathectomy)	(sympathicotomy)
	가	233
129	T2,3	68 T2
	T2	22 T2,3
14	.	.

2.

가.

	(double lumen endotrachial tube)	
	(lateral position)	(supine position)
	가	tube
	(collapse)	(middle axillary line)
6	1cm	
(Thoracoscopic trocar)		
CCD camera video system	light source	monitor
	1,2,3	4

0.5cm Troca  
 grasping forceps, dissecting probe, suction  
 coagulation probe  
 (sympathetic ganglion)  
 2  
 3 rami  
 communicans 2 T2,3  
 3  
 accessory branch 가  
 (chest tube)  
 T2 (sympathicotomy)

4mm  
 T2,3  
 1

(Digital  
 Infrared Thermographic Imaging) X-  
 , (atelectasis) ,  
 , ,  
 , . 233  
 T2,3 , T2 , T2,3 , T2  
 1. (Absent) 2. (Mild) 3.

2-3 (Embarrassing) 4.  
(Disabling)  
8,  
Chi-square test .

### III.

1.

가 201 11 64 30  
 가 201 86% 24.1 .  
 1:1.08 가 ( 1).

1.

<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%)
	121(52%)	112(48%)	233(100%)

2.

156 , 71 ( 2). 225 ,

2.

Location	No of cases
Palm	233(100%)
Sole	225(97%)
Axillae	156(67%)
Face	71(30%)
Trunk	26(11%)

3.

50

1

3 (3). 3 1  
 3 1 T2,3 3  
 , 1 1 posterior approach  
 T2,3  
 Radiofrequency Rhizotomy T2,3  
 3

pneumothorax 6 (2.7%), Horner 4 (1.7%),  
 atelectasis 4 (1.7%), ptosis 3 (1.3%), pleural effusion 3 (1.3%), chylothorax 1  
 (0.4%)가 wound pain 7  
 (3.0%), neuralgia 3 (1.3%), Horner 2 (0.8%)가 .

1 T2,3 81%,  
T2 93%, T2,3 93%, T2  
95% 가 ( 4). 54  
T2,3 73%, T2  
88%, T2,3 93%, T2 95% ( 5).  
가  
가  
가 ( 6, 7).

3.

	T2,3 (n=129)	T2 (n=68)	T2,3 (n=14)	T2 (n=22)
No sweat	97	54	11	18
Minimal sweat	29	14	3	4
Recurrence	3	0	0	0



4.

T2,3 (n=129)	T2 (n=68)	T2,3 (n=14)	T2 (n=22)
104/129(81%)	63/68(93%)	13/14(93%)	21/22(95%)
25/129(19%)	5/68(7%)	1/14(7%)	1/22(5%)

5.

T2,3 (n=129)	T2 (n=68)	T2,3 (n=14)	T2 (n=22)
94/129(73%)	60/68(88%)	13/14(79%)	21/22(95%)
35/129(27%)	8/68(12%)	1/14(7%)	1/22(5%)

6.

	T2,3 (n=129)	T2 (n=68)	T2,3 (n=14)	T2 (n=22)
	21	4	1	1
Horner	3	1	0	0
	1	0	0	0
	25	5	1	1

7.

	T2,3 (n=129)	T2 (n=68)	T2,3 (n=14)	T2 (n=22)
	28	5	1	1
Horner	1	1	0	0
	2	0	0	0
	2	1	0	0
	1	1	0	0
	35	8	1	1

4.

가.

233 77%

179 . mild 83 (36%), embarrassing 56  
 (24%), disabling 40 (17%)

41% 96 ( 8).

8.

	T2,3	T2	T2,3	T2	
Mild	36(28%)	32(47%)	4(29%)	11(50%)	83/233(36%)
Embarrassing	37(29%)	15(22%)	2(14%)	2(9%)	56/233(24%)
Disabling	35(27%)	5(7%)	0	0	40/233(17%)
	108/129(84%)	52/68(76%)	6/14(43%)	13/22(59%)	179/233(77%)

1 가 169 가  
 6 가 8 , 1 1 ,1 가 1 ( 9). 1  
 10 2 T2  
 8 T2,3

9.

No. of cases	
1	169
2-6	8
6-12	1
12	1

가 , 가 , ( 10).  
 T2,3 T2,3

T2  
 T2 T2  
 가 T3

10.

	No. of cases
Back	159(89%)
Abdomen	148(83%)
Chest	117(65%)
Thigh	62(37%)
Leg	47(26%)
Face	15(8%)

84% 가 T2,3  
 T2 59%, T2 76%, T2,3  
 가 가 43%  
 ( 7). T2,3 56%,  
 T2 29%, T2,3 14%, T2,3 9%  
 가 가  
 (p<0.001).

가

5

Heat, stress & anxiety, exertion

1 가 ( 10).

**11.**

Precipitating factor	No. of cases
Heat	95(41%)
Stress & anxiety	38(16%)
Exertion	24(10%)
Sleep	1(0.4%)

# IV.

cholinergic fiber

sweat gland sympathetic chain ganglion

4-9, 12

0.6 1%

가 25%

13

가

14, 15

starch-iodine test

(Digital Infrared Thermographic Imaging)

(hyperthermia)

(hypothermia)

가

16

가 가

가 가

14,17

가

anterior transthoracic

preaxillary transthoracic approach

가

supraclavicular approach

가

가

Horner

3

3

posterior thoracic approach

3

1949 Kux

18

가

double lumen endotracheal tube

(collapse)

가 2mm

가

4.5,6,8

가

가

2-8

(lateral horn)

(presynaptic fiber)

(sympathetic chain)

T2

(postsynaptic fiber)



T2  
 T2  
 T1  
 (Kuntz fiber) 7,19  
 Kotzareff 1934 Leriche 2,3,4  
 1942 Hyndman Wolkin , 1964 Love Juergin  
 T2  
 T2 Horner  
 4,5,20,21 Roos 22  
 T3 가  
 가  
 Kuntz 22-24  
 93 100% T2  
 1,3  
 13 Wong 25  
 2 2,3  
 T2  
 , Andrews 10 T2,3 가  
 가 41%  
 가 . Adar 13 53%  
 가  
 T2,3  
 1995 9 T2  
 가 ,

T2

12

2% 5% 6,21,26,27,28

azygous vein, Kuntz

fiber, 27,28 3 가

1 T2,3, 1

2 2 3

Kuntz fiber가 . 3

posterior thoracic approach 8

T2,3 4

1 Radiofrequency Rhizotomy 5

T2,3 3 . 2

. Hsu<sup>28</sup> 20

inadequate sympathectomy가 19 , 8 , no

previous sympathectomy가 3 , Kuntz fiber가 1

가

3

61

16

, Horner ,

가

10,12,26

Horner

, Adar <sup>13</sup>

Horner

cilio-spinal center가

5

가

, Love Juergen <sup>23</sup> T2

Horner

1

2

가

Horner

Adar <sup>7</sup>

, Monro <sup>29</sup>

supraspinal reflex

가

Guttmanne <sup>19</sup>

Shelly <sup>9</sup>

gland

gland

7,9,19,30,31

40% sweat

gland

<sup>32</sup> Kao

<sup>33</sup>

( ),

(

, ),

가

가

7,10

가

가

( , 가 , ) 가

3 7

가

3

가 T2,3

Andrew Rennie

<sup>10</sup> T2-3 85.7%(36/42)

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

21.7%(10/42) . Gossort <sup>8</sup> T2-4

Rami communicant

72.2%, 70.9%

27% 13%

가

. Lai <sup>30</sup> T2 T2-3 98.6% (71/72)

Hederman <sup>11</sup> T2

24% T2-4 64%

가

가 Noppen <sup>5</sup> T2-3

sympathicolysis

45%

. Bonjer <sup>34</sup>

sympathicotomy

Drott <sup>6</sup> T2

55%,

2%

. Kao <sup>14</sup>

CO<sub>2</sub> Laser

<sup>35</sup>

가

가

(sympathicotomy)

(sympathectomy)

가

가

1992 3 1 2000 7 30

233

- 1. 98.7% (230/233)
- 2. 77%
  - T 2,3 84%, T 2 76%, T 2,3 43%, T 2 59%
- 3. T 2,3 14%, T 2 9%, T 2,3 56%, T 2 29% (p<0.01).
- 4.. 1 ( ), , , .
- 5. , 가 가 가 가

- 1) Mora KT, Brady MP. Surgical management of primary hyperhidrosis. Br J Surg 1991;78:279-83.
- 2) Bogokowsky H, Slutzki S, Bacalu L, Abramsohn R, Negri M. Surgical treatment of primary hyperhidrosis: a report of 42 cases. Arch Surg 1983;118:1065-7.
- 3) Watkins R, Ellis H. Primary hyperhidrosis and its surgical treatment. Surg Rounds 1986;5:63-68.
- 4) Moran KT, Brady MP. Surgical management of primary hyperhidrosis. Br J Surg 1991;78:279-83.
- 5) Noppen M, Herregodts P. A simplified T2-T3 thoracoscopic sympathicolysis technique for the treatment of essential hyperhidrosis. : Short-Term results in 100patients. J Laparoendos Surg 1996;6;3:151-9
- 6) Drott C, Claes G. Hyperhidrosis treated by thoracoscopic sympathicotomy. Cardivasc Surg 1996;4;6:788-90.
- 7) Adar R. Compensatory hyperhidrosis after thoracic sympathectomy. Lancet 1998;351:231-2.

- 8) Gossort D, Toledo L, Fitsch S, Fritsch S, Celerier M. Thoracoscopic sympathectomy for upper limb hyperhidrosis : Looking for the right operation. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1997;64:975-8.
- 9) Shelly WB, Florence R. Compensatory hyperhidrosis of sympathectomy. *N Eng J Med* 1960;263:1056-8.
- 10) Andrews BT, Rennie JA. Predicting changes in the distribution of sweating following thoracoscopic sympathectomy. *Br J surg* 1997;84:1720-4.
- 11) Hederman WP. Present and future trends in thoracoscopic sympathectomy. *Eur J Surg* 1994;572:17-9.
- 12) . . . . .  
1998;27:481-7.
- 13) Adar R, Kurchin A, Zwig A, Mozes M. Palmar hyperhidrosis and its surgical treatment: a report of 100 cases. *Ann Surg* 1977;186:34-41.
- 14) Greenhalgh RM, Rosengarten DS, Martin P. Role of sympathectomy for hyperhidrosis. *Br Med J* 1971;1:332-34.
- 15) Shih CT, Wang YC. Thoracic sympathectomy for palmar hyperhidrosis. *Surg Neurol* 1978;10:291-96.



- 16) , , .  
1997;26:715-19.
- 17) Bay JW. Management of essential hyperhidrosis. *Contemp Neurosurg* 1988;10(7).
- 18) Kux E. The endoscopic approach to the vegetative nervous system and its therapeutic possibilities. *Dis Chest* 1951;20:139-47.
- 19) Guttmanne L. Distribution of disturbance of sweat secretion after extirpation of certain sympathetic cervical ganglion in man. *J anat* 1940;74:537-49
- 20) Kao MC, Chen YL, Lin JA, et al. A Endoscopic sympathectomy treatment for craniofacial hyperhidrosis. *Arch Surg* 1996;131:1091-4.
- 21) Herbst F, Plas EG, Fuger R, Fritsch A. Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy for primary hyperhidrosis of the upper limbs: a critica analysis and long-term results of 480 operations. *Ann Surg* 1994;220:86-90.
- 22) Roos DB. Sympathectomy for the upper extremities: Anatomy, indications and techniques In: Rutherford R. *Vascular Surgery*. Philadelphia: WB saunders. 1977;460.
- 23) Love JG, Juergens JL. Second thoracic sympathetic ganglionectomy of neuralgia and vascular disturbance of the upper extremities. *West J Surg*

Obst Gynes 1964;190:133.

24) Kuntz A. Distribution of the sympathetic rami to the brachial plexus: its relation to sympathectomy affecting the upper extremity. Arch Surg 1927;15:871-7.

25) Wong CW. The second thoracic sympathetic ganglion determines palm skin temperature in patients with essential palmar hyperhidrosis. J Auton Nerv Syst 1997;67(3):121-4.

26) Gothburg G, Drott C, Claes G. Thoracoscopic sympathectomy for hyperhidrosis - surgical technique, complication and side effects. Eur J Surg 1994;572:51-53.

27) Singh B, Moodley J, Haffejee A, Ramdial P, Path F, Robbs J et al. Resympathectomy for sympathetic regeneration. Surg Laparosc Endosc 1998;8:257-260.

28) Hsu C, Chen C, Hsia J, Shai S. Resympathectomy for palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis. Br J Surg 1998;85(11):1504-5.

29) Monro PAG. Sympathectomy: An anatomical and physiological study with clinical applications. London: Oxford, 1959:290.

30) Lai YT, Yang LL, Chio CC, Chen HH. Complication in patients with palmar hyperhidrosis treated with transthoracic endoscopic sympathectomy.

Neurosurgery 1997;41:110-5.

31) Rennie JA. Compensatory sweating : an avoidable complication of thoracoscopic sympathectomy? Minimally invasive Ther Allied Technol 1996;5:101.

32) Byrne J, Walsh Tn, Hederman WP. Endoscopic trans-thoracic electrocautery of the sympathetic chain for palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis. Br J Surg 1990;77:1046-9.

33) Kao MC. Video-endoscopic sympathectomy using a fibroptic CO2 laser to treat palmar hyperhidrosis. Neurosurgery 1992;30:131-5.

34) Bonjer HJ, Hamming JF, DuBois NAJJ. Advantages of limited thoracoscopic sympathectomy. Surg Endosc 1996;10:721-3.

35) Kao MC, Tsai JC, Lai DM, Hsiao YY, Lee YS, Chiu MJ. Autonomic activities in hyperhidrosis patients before, during, and after endoscopic laser sympathectomy. Neurosurgery 1994;34(2):262-8.

**Abstract**

Compensatory hyperhidrosis after thoracoscopic sympathectomy in  
essential hyperhidrosis

Eui-Kyo Seo

*Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Sciences*

*The Graduate School, Yonsei University*

(Directed by Associate Professor Yong-Eun Cho)

Essential hyperhidrosis is a pathological condition of excessive sweating beyond that required to cool the body, originating from a (poorly understood) dysfunction of the sympathetic nervous system. In the majority of patients there is excessive sweating at the palm, sole, axillae, face. Several therapeutic modalities were applied but surgical resection of the sympathetic ganglion is the only curative method. Thoracoscopic sympathectomy is the most popular treatment for upper limb hyperhidrosis, because it is a safe, effective, minimally invasive, and time-saving method. But this less invasive approach has had no effect on the sequelae of the sympathetic denervation, such as compensatory hyperhidrosis, gustatory abnormalities, phantom sweating, and some pulmonary and cardiovascular reactions. The commonest of these complications is the compensatory hyperhidrosis in other areas of the body, notably back, chest, abdomen, and buttocks. Compensatory hyperhidrosis is severe enough for some people, especially those living in a warm climate or engaged in heavy physical activities, to

regret ever having had operation. But 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. I studied the clinical features of total 233 patients who was diagnosed as essential hyperhidrosis and treated with thoracoscopic sympathectomy or sympathicotomy at Yong-Dong Severance Hospital Spine Center from March 1992 to July 2000.

1. The success rate of thoracoscopic sympathetic surgery (sympathectomy or sympathicotomy) was 98.7%.
2. 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.
3. 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 significance in statistic analysis ( $P < 0.01$ ).
4. The compensatory hyperhidrosis was mostly developed within 1 month after thoracoscopic sympathectomy. The precipitating factors of compensatory hyperhidrosis, including heat (warm weather), anxiety, stress, and exertion were noted.
4. The compensatory hyperhidrosis was the main cause of patient dissatisfaction after thoracoscopic sympathectomy.

From the above results, I concluded that the degree of compensatory hyperhidrosis is closely related to the extent of thoracic sympathectomy.

---

**Key Words:** essential hyperhidrosis, thoracoscopic sympathectomy, sympathicotomy, compensatory hyperhidrosis