

Primary Axillary Hyperhidrosis:

Do Gravimetric Measurements of Sweat Production Correlate with Disease Severity or Patient Characteristics?

Mitchell S. Gibbons, BA

Eric Armbrecht, PhD

Dee Anna Glaser, MD

Department of Dermatology

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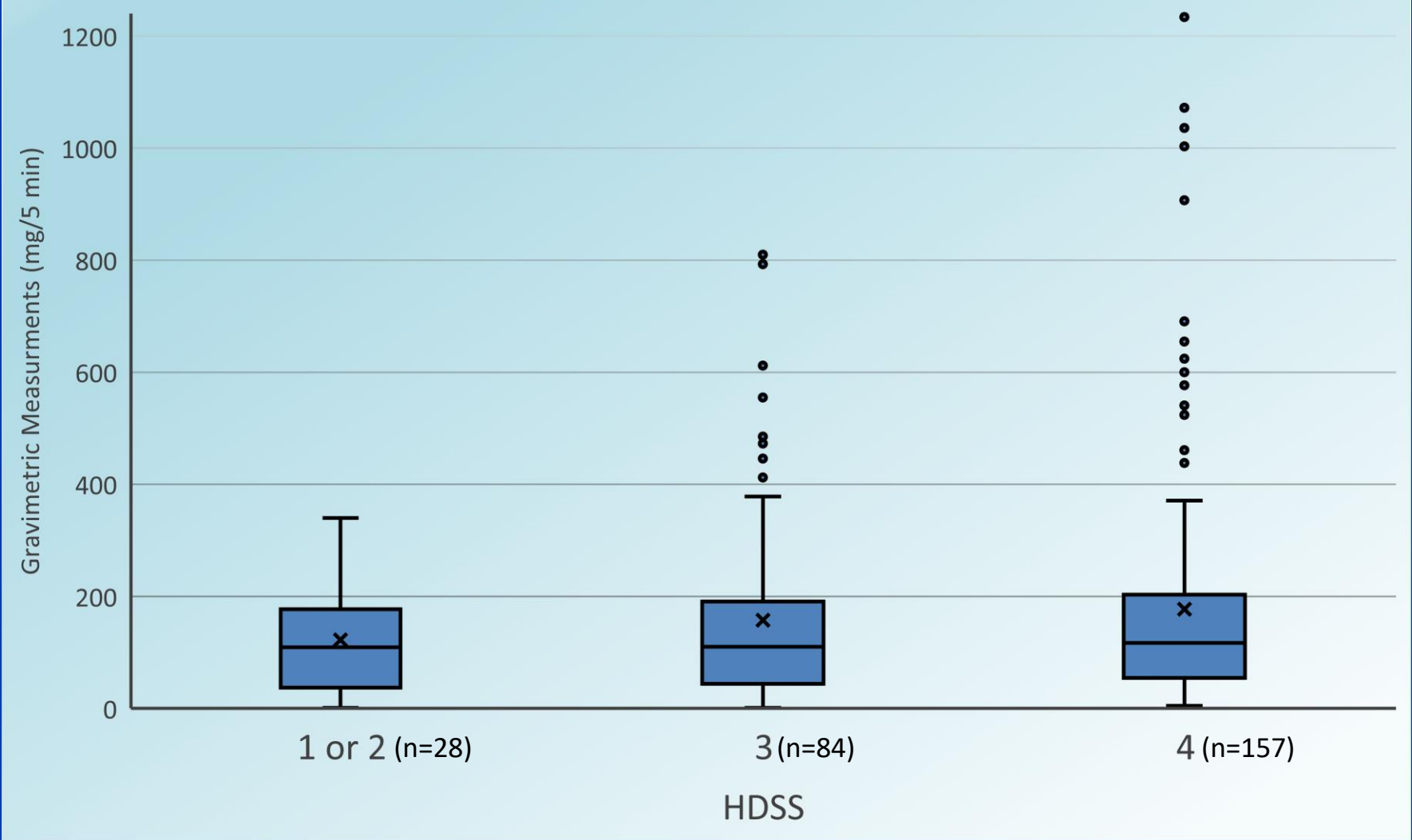
Background, Objectives, and Methodology

- Clinical trials studying primary hyperhidrosis often use gravimetric sweat measurements (GSM) to quantify sweat production. Little is known about the relationship between patient demographics or disease severity and GSM.
- Our objective is to describe relationships between patient characteristics, disease severity, and gravimetric sweat measurements.
- After institutional review board approval, untreated patients diagnosed with primary hyperhidrosis from 2015 - 2018 were identified.
- Patient demographics, age of onset, family history of hyperhidrosis, body mass index (BMI), and Hyperhidrosis Disease Severity Scale (HDSS) were recorded and compared with corresponding gravimetric sweat measurements.

Patient Characteristics	
Number of Patients, n	268
Mean Age, years	27.9
Female, %	65.8
Male, %	34.2
Caucasian, %	86.1
African American, %	9.0
Mean BMI, kg/m ²	26.5
Positive Family History, %	60.0
Mean Age of Onset, years	12.8

Comparison of Axillary Gravimetric Sweat Measurements and Patient Characteristics		
	Mean GSM (mg/5 min)	p value
Gender		
Male	218	<.001
Female	109	
Race		
Caucasian	153	.68
African American	137	
Family History of HH		
Positive	157	.60
Negative	135	
Correlation Coefficient		
Age of Patient	-.01	.85
Age of Onset of HH	.01	.79
BMI	.10	.07

Gravimetric Measurements vs HDSS



ANOVA p=.60

Limitations and Conclusions

- In patients with primary axillary hyperhidrosis, a one time gravimetric sweat measurement does not appear to be of significant clinical value in evaluating disease severity.
- With the exception of gender, axillary gravimetric measurements of sweat production do not correlate with age, race, BMI, age of onset, or family history of hyperhidrosis.