



Hyperhidrosis and its Prevalence in a Population: A Cross Sectional Survey



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Abstract

Background: Hyperhidrosis is a quite common condition. There is a wide variation in the reported prevalence of hyperhidrosis in the available literature.

Objectives: This study aims to examine the prevalence of hyperhidrosis.

Methods: A cross sectional survey of a population was carried out. The subjects were classified to have hyperhidrosis using the criteria of International Hyperhidrosis Society. The prevalence of HH was calculated for the entire study population.

Results: The prevalence of hyperhidrosis was 3.2% (320 cases) in the study population of 10000.

Conclusion: Hyperhidrosis affects a much larger population than previously reported.

Keywords: Prevalence; Hyperhidrosis; Population; Cross sectional study

Introduction

Hyperhidrosis (HH) is a condition characterized by excessive sweating without the usual triggers such as mental, physiological or thermal stimuli. There are two broad categories of hyperhidrosis, secondary and primary. Secondary hyperhidrosis occurs with an underlying medical condition, such as chronic infections and other catabolic conditions [1]. In contrast, primary hyperhidrosis (primary HH) occurs in a symmetrical fashion with an age of onset less than 30 years and without underlying medical conditions. While the significant negative impact of primary HH is well known, especially in developed countries [2], there have been large variations in the prevalence of primary HH in various reports, ranging from 2.8% in the United States [3], to 16.3% in Germany [4] and 12.8% in Japan [5], the reasons for the discrepancies are not known. However, the demographical and geographical aspects of various studies differ from one study to the next. Further, the criteria used for the diagnosis and classification of HH also varied from study to study.

Methods

It was a cross sectional survey carried out in a rural community in Srinagar in April 2014. The subjects were classified to have hyperhidrosis using the criteria of International Hyperhidrosis Society. The prevalence of HH was calculated for the entire study population. The questionnaire contained the following

components: age, sex, reasons for presenting for dermatological assessment, symptoms related to day-time.

Statistical Analysis

The data analysis was performed with Microsoft Excel and SPSS 20. The prevalence of HH was measured for the whole population.

Results

(Tables 1-4)

Table 1: Showing Prevalence of Hyperhidrosis.

Status	Frequency	Percentage
POSITIVE	320	3.2%
NEGATIVE	9680	96.8%
TOTAL	10000	100.0%

Table 2: Genderwise distribution of cases.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	140	43.75%
Female	180	56.25%
Total	320	100.0%

Table 3: Site of hyperhidrosis.

Site	Frequency	Percentage
Axillary	160	50.0%
Palmar	60	18.75%
Plantar	30	9.375%
Face or scalp	26	8.125%
Groin	24	7.5%
Others	20	6.25%
Total	320	100.0%

Table 4 :Family history.

Family history	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	175	54.68%
Negative	145	45.31%
Total	320	100.0%

Discussion

Hyperhidrosis (HH) is a condition characterized by excessive sweating without the usual triggers such as mental, physiological or thermal stimuli . There are two broad categories of hyperhidrosis, secondary and primary.Much of the current knowledge is directed on treatment while only a few studies are focused on determining the prevalence.In our study the prevalence of hyperhidrosis was 3.2%.The prevalence of primary hyperhidrosishas been the subject of examination by several groups focusing on populations that differ in ethnic compositions, geographical locations, age, and gender.

However, the findings vary from one study to the other: 2.8% in the United States 3, 4.4% PPH in Fuzhou, China [6], 16.3% in Germany [4] and 12.8% in Japan[5]. Possible reasons for the wide variation may include differences in study methods, precise definitions used, ethnic composition of the study subjects, age, gender and the environment. Females were the dominant sex affected in our study and also axillaryhyperhidrosis was the commonest site affected. Also majority of the patients had positive history of hyperhidrosis. Further studies are needed to understand the distribution, and affect of hyperhidrosis in this part of world and to identify the aggravating factors.

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