

Short Note on Hyperhidrosis

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Description

Hyperhidrosis is a condition characterized by excessive sweating. Children with hyperhidrosis sweat as much as five times more than the other children. The body's way of cooling itself goes into overdrive for children with hyperhidrosis. As a result, the body makes more sweat than is needed to regulate the body temperature. Some of the symptoms of abnormal sweating in children may include sweat on their arms and face even when temperature is not too warm or humid, too much sweat production in hands while doing physical activity. Sweat that worsens significantly in stressful situations. Overactive sweat glands cause hyperhidrosis (excessive sweat). Fever, anxiety, or physical activity are the normal causes of hyperhidrosis. Though, generalized hyperhidrosis is often caused by a medical condition. Causes of generalized hyperhidrosis in children may include Infections, hyperthyroidism, diabetes, hypertension, congestive heart failure. There are two types of hyperhidrosis Primary focal hyperhidrosis and Secondary hyperhidrosis. Most of the children with hyperhidrosis have primary focal hyperhidrosis. Children with the primary focal hyperhidrosis often have family members who experience hyperhidrosis.. Secondary hyperhidrosis is caused by the another condition such as diabetes, obesity or certain medicines. The extra sweating occurs over larger areas of the body during sleep. Secondary hyperhidrosis most often affects in adulthood. Hyperhidrosis may affect a child's quality of life. It can be embarrassing situation and uncomfortable and can cause feelings of anxiety. Sweaty palms can make it hard to hold a pencil or complete worksheets at school time. Hyperhidrosis can impact a child's self-confidence. Children with hyperhidrosis may

worry about their excessive sweating and may avoid interacting with others or change clothes often to stay fresh. Pediatric dermatologists may perform the following exams and tests to diagnose hyperhidrosis. A dermatologist will examine your child's body and check the vital signs. The dermatologist will talk with you and your child about when the excessive sweating get started, how often it happens and how it affects your child's daily life. Treatments for hyperhidrosis include Antiperspirants which is a variety of antiperspirants are available to stop or reduce sweating in the armpits, hands, feet, head and face. Oral medicines called anticholinergics work to reduce the body's overall sweating. These treatments work best for the excessive facial sweating and children who do not respond to clinical-strength antiperspirants and the other procedures. Iontophoresis is a procedure uses a mild electrical current to stop sweating in the hands and feet. Botox treatments include Botulinum toxin which contains a protein that turns off the body's sweat glands. Botulinum toxin is used to treat excessive underarm sweating. Miradrys is a type of the treatment that uses controlled electromagnetic energy to destroy underarm sweat glands with heat. A special device which cools the underarm skin while the electromagnetic energy travels to the sweat glands underneath the skin. Sweat glands usually do not grow back after treatment. Under arm surgeries. Rarely, sweat glands in the underarms can be removed or may be destroyed by excision, curettage (scraping) or liposuction. Patients with the primary hyperhidrosis have the option of undergoing a surgical procedure called thoracoscopic sympathectomy. The operation is also called as endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy or minimally invasive thoracic sympathectomy.