

Prevalence of Anxiety, Depression, and Attention Deficit Disorder in Patients with Primary Hyperhidrosis

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Synopsis

- Primary hyperhidrosis is a chronic and socially disabling disorder with a significant impact on quality of life.
- It has an estimated US prevalence of 4.8% (~15.3 million people).¹
- Few studies have attempted to estimate the prevalence of mental illness in patients with hyperhidrosis, and the results have been conflicting.²⁻⁵

Objective

- Estimate the prevalence of depression, anxiety and attention deficit disorder (ADD) in patient with primary hyperhidrosis.
- Understand the correlation between hyperhidrosis location and severity with mental health

Disclosures

Dr. Dee Anna Glaser is a consultant for Dermira, Inc., and an investigator for Allergan, Atacama Therapeutics, Brickell Biotech, Inc., Galderma, and Revance Therapeutics, Inc. She has received honoraria for consulting with Allergan and Dermira, Inc.

Methods

- An IRB approved retrospective review:
- Patients diagnosed with primary hyperhidrosis from 2011-2018 at a single site were identified at time of initial evaluation.
- Age of onset, age at time of initial evaluation, gender, hyperhidrosis locations and disease severity using Hyperhidrosis Disease Severity Scale (HDSS) were recorded
 - HDSS was used as a maker of location severity.
- Patients were considered to have anxiety, depression, and/or ADD diagnosis if: (1 or more)
 - self reported diagnosis on intake form
 - had an ICD9 code of diagnosis clinical note documenting diagnosis
 - taking ADD specific medication

Results

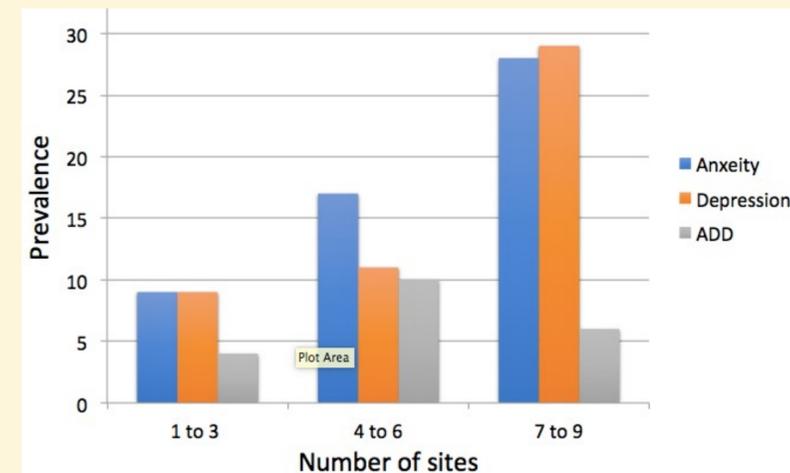
- 500 patients included
- 13.8% of patients had a diagnosis of anxiety, 12.4% had depression and 6.4% had ADD
- Positive correlations between the number of anatomical HH sites involved and the prevalence of psychiatric conditions
- no association with overall HDSS severity or location involved with prevalence of psychiatric conditions.

Psychiatric Diagnosis Prevalence (%)

Anxiety	13.8
Depression	12.4
Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)	6.4

Characteristic Value

Total number of patients	500
Age:	
Mean age of onset	15
Mean age at time of evaluation	30
Sex	Number (%)
Female	356 (71.2)
Male	144 (28.8)
Number of sites involved	
1 to 3	307 (61.4)
4 to 6	124 (24.8)
7 to 9	69 (13.8)



Conclusion:

- There is a significant association between HH and the prevalence of anxiety, depression and ADD regardless of gender or age
- Compared to the nationally reported prevalence of anxiety (5.7%)⁶, depression (7.8%)⁷ and ADD (4.4%)⁸, HH patients have a statistically significant higher prevalence than the general public.
 - Our study found the prevalence of anxiety 13.8%, Depression 12.4% and ADD 6.4%
- The severity and/or location of HH do not correlate with prevalence of anxiety, depression and ADD.
 - However, there is a positive correlation between the number of anatomical sites involved and the prevalence of these comorbidities.
- Providers should be aware of the increased prevalence of mental health disorders in patients with hyperhidrosis.

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