

SIX5: VIDEOTHORASCOPIC SYMPATHICOTOMY UNDER APNEIC OXYGENATION THROUGH ONE SINGLE PORT FOR PALMAR HYPERHIDROSIS IN CHILDREN

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Background Primary palmar hyperhidrosis is a benign disease characterised by excessive sweating in the hands, which usually begins in childhood and can seriously affect the school and social life of those who suffer it.

We want to evaluate and describe our results with Thoracoscopic sympathectomy through one single port and using apnoeic oxygenation to get lungs collapse.

Materials and methods Cross-sectional and descriptive study of 77 children and adolescents aged 11 to 18 years, who were operated on between January 2011 and March 2017 in different developing countries hospitals.

The analysed variables were sex, age, complications, length of stay at hospital and level of satisfaction.

We used a 10 mm Wolff optic with working channel.

Results The disease was more frequent in females (68%). Immediate positive results were achieved in 74 patients; dryness and temperature increase in the hands was noticed just at the end of the procedure in each hemi-thorax. Neither postoperative pleural tube nor antibiotics were used. There were no complications. The hospital stay was less than 36 hours. Compensatory sweating was observed in 14 patients and the satisfaction index was 100%.

Conclusions This surgical technique has proven to be an effective therapeutic option to improve the quality of life of children and adolescents affected by primary palmar hyperhidrosis

Key words hyperhidrosis, thoracoscopic sympathectomy, quality of life