Policy statement - Management of hyperhidrosis

- Patients with localised mild-moderate hyperhidrosis (HDSS 1-2) should be treated in primary care and not referred to secondary care (see appendix 1 for severity scale).
- Patients with generalised hyperhidrosis should be referred to secondary care.
- Oxybutinin immediate release (IR) (off-label) should be prescribed in preference to glycopyrronium bromide (off-label). The level of evidence for oxybutynin IR and glycopyrronium bromide are of similar strength (weak). Propantheline bromide is the only oral anticholinergic licensed for hyperhidrosis in the UK but is considered to be less effective than oxybutynin or glycopyrronium. Prescribing of (off-label) glycopyrronium is not routinely commissioned and any prescribing should have been approved on an individual patient basis through the CCG’s individual request process based on a patient’s exceptionality.
- Endoscopic Thoracic Sympathectomy (ETS) is only commissioned following a multidisciplinary approach which supports it with both dermatology consultant and thoracic surgeon opinion. The evidence for benefit of this intervention is weak and there is significant risk of morbidity.
- Tap-water iontophoresis is non-invasive and may be used for palmar, plantar and axillary hyperhidrosis. Axillary iontophoresis is effective in practice despite lack of published evidence (expert opinion). Costs are limited to activity costs for the initial treatment schedule.
- The evidence for using glycopyrronium bromide solution with iontophoresis is weak and costs in primary care are prohibitive. Where the use of glycopyrronium bromide solution with iontophoresis is being considered the supply of glycopyrronium bromide solution should remain with secondary care as a “red” drug.

Introduction

- Multiple localised and systemic therapies are available for the management of hyperhidrosis. The purpose of this document is to provide an evidence based and cost-effective treatment pathway for primary and secondary care.
- Hyperhidrosis is a disorder of excessive sweating beyond what is required for thermoregulation. The condition may be localised (also referred to as primary or focal hyperhidrosis) or secondary to medication or a medical condition (generalised hyperhidrosis).\(^1\)
- The most important issue in directing therapy for hyperhidrosis is to differentiate between primary and secondary hyperhidrosis and between subtypes of primary hyperhidrosis (i.e., palmar, plantar, axillary, or craniofacial – the areas with a high density of eccrine sweat glands).
- A complex dysfunction of the innervation of sweat glands via the sympathetic nervous system is likely to play a role in the pathophysiology of hyperhidrosis. Primary hyperhidrosis increases the risk of cutaneous infection and has a significant psychosocial burden and a negative impact on quality of life.\(^2\)
- As there is no standardised definition of ‘excessive sweating’, clinicians base their diagnoses in part on measures to estimate how hyperhidrosis affects a patient’s quality of life. The Hyperhidrosis Disease Severity Scale (HDSS) should be used as this is easy to use and validated against other questionnaires (see appendix 1).\(^3\)
• This policy is broadly in line with a recent publication in the British Journal of Medicine and the Clinical Knowledge Summary on hyperhidrosis. However, the pathway is simplified by recommending GPs could initiate oral anticholinergic prior to referral into secondary care.

Notes about the pathway documents

• In either pathway, **successful treatment** for hyperhidrosis can be defined as a reduction in HDSS from 3 or 4 to HDSS 1 or 2.
• For the primary care pathway, **treatment failure** can be defined as no change in HDSS score after 1 month of therapy or lack of tolerability for the treatment.
• For the secondary care pathway, **treatment failure** can be defined as no change in HDSS score after 4 weeks of therapy (3 months for surgery) or lack of tolerability for the treatment.
• With botulinum toxin A (BTX-A) injections, it is important to evaluate the treatment area: apparent failure may be due to a small area being missed. In this case, repeat treatment if the symptomatic area with a second round of BTX-A injections (at the same or higher dose) should be done before considering the treatment unsuccessful. If successful, repeat injections can be given when production of sweat is back to 50% of baseline, with a minimum treatment interval of 16 weeks.

References


Reviewed by the Dermatology Working Group March 2018
Approved by Dorset Medicines Advisory Group;
for review March 2020 or before, in light of new information
Treatment pathway for focal hyperhidrosis in primary care

**History and diagnosis**
- Offer lifestyle advice:
  - Clinical knowledge summaries
  - Hyperhidrosis UK
- Exclude secondary hyperhidrosis
  Refer to secondary care if secondary hyperhidrosis of unknown cause. Address cause if known (e.g. hyperthyroidism, menopause, medication,

**Not successful (after 1-month trial)**
Consider gradual introduction of oral anticholinergic*, as follows:
- **FIRST LINE:** Oxybutinim immediate release 2.5mg daily and gradually titrate according to response, up to 5mg four times a day
- **Or, FIRST LINE (licensed for hyperhidrosis):** Propantheline 15mg three times a day, one hour before each meal, and 30mg at bedtime. May be increased up to 120mg per day.
- **SECOND LINE:** Trospium immediate release 20mg daily, can be increased to 20mg twice daily if needed
- Anti-cholinergics should be taken one hour before the application of aluminium chloride, preventing sweating and irritation

**Successful (after 1-month trial)**
- Continue with OTC antiperspirant and review any prescribed medications regularly

**OTC antiperspirants**
- Advise purchase of topical strong antiperspirants (20%-25% aluminium salts) e.g. Driclor ®; Anhydrol Forte®; Perspirex®.
- Use at night in a cool environment without physical or emotional stress and wash off in the morning. Frequency of application should be as per the product literature.
- If there is local irritation apply 1% hydrocortisone cream the morning after the treatment if necessary (also available to purchase over the counter (OTC))
- Prescribing on the NHS not routinely commissioned.
- Consider treating any underlying anxiety which may be an exacerbating factor, preferably with CBT

*Alternative anticholinergic options could be offered if effective but not well tolerated (see NICE CG171: Management of urinary incontinence (off-label) for alternative anticholinergics) though evidence is lacking. For more information about licensing status and doses of oral anticholinergic options, refer to appendix 2. Glycopyrronium bromide (oral solution for sialorrhea is the only licensed formulation), evidence base is similar as for oxybutynin. Prescribing of glycopyrronium bromide is not supported unless there are exceptional clinical circumstances, any existing patients should be assessed and switched if possible.
Assess HDSS and hyperhidrosis area (use minor iodine)
- If HDSS 1-2: refer back to primary care
- Offer life-style advice and topical aluminium chloride if not already tried in primary care before offering any alternative treatment

Axillary iontophoresis
- Initial schedule day 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 22
- Assess after 1 month

Patients are expected to purchase their own machine for home treatment if successful

If axillary iontophoresis not successful, consider:
- Oral anticholinergic (if not already tried in primary care), OR
- Topical glycopyrollate*, OR
- Botulinum toxin A (Botox*). 50 units per axilla. Repeat not less than every 16 weeks

Palmar/plantar iontophoresis
- Initial schedule day 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 22
- Assess after 1 month

Patients are expected to purchase their own machine for home treatment if successful

If palmar/plantar iontophoresis not successful, consider:
- Oral anticholinergic (if not already tried in primary care), OR
- Topical glycopyrollate*,

If topical glycopyrollate and/or botox not successful, consider:
- Sympathectomy as per NICE interventional procedure guidance.
- A dermatological opinion should be ensured before surgery is considered.

*Topical glycopyrollate is recognised by BAD as an option for treating hyperhidrosis.
Appendix 1: Diagnosis of primary hyperhidrosis

Symptoms and signs
- Focal visible excess sweating
- Present for at least 6 months
- No apparent secondary causes
- At least 2 of the following:
  - Bilateral and symmetric
  - Impairs activities of daily life
  - At least one episode /week
  - Age of onset <25 years
  - Positive family history (in 60-80% of cases)
  - Stops during sleep

Hyperhidrosis Disease Severity Scale (HDSS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjective Score</th>
<th>Clinical interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My sweating is never noticeable and never interferes with my daily activities</td>
<td>1 – mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My sweating is tolerable but sometimes interferes with my daily activities</td>
<td>2 – moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My sweating is barely tolerable and frequently interferes with my daily activities</td>
<td>3 – Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My sweating is intolerable and always interferes with my daily activities</td>
<td>4 – Severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taken from:

### INFORMATION ABOUT ORAL ANTICHOLINERGICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Licensing status</th>
<th>Formulary status</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Cost per month(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST LINE:</strong> Oxybutinin immediate release</td>
<td>Not licensed for hyperhidrosis (use for this indication will be 'off-label')</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>2.5mg daily and gradually titrate according to response up to 5mg four times a day</td>
<td>£1.00 - £2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST LINE (LICENSED OPTION):</strong> Propantheline</td>
<td>Licensed for hyperhidrosis</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>15mg three times a day one hour before each meal and 30mg at bedtime. May be increased up to 120mg per day.</td>
<td>£25.90 - £41.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECOND LINE:</strong> Trospium immediate release</td>
<td>Not licensed for hyperhidrosis (use for this indication will be 'off-label')</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>20mg daily can be increased to 20mg twice daily if needed</td>
<td>£3.89 – £8.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Drug Tariff March 2018