INTRODUCTION
Hyperhidrosis, seen in approximately 3% of the population, is an excessive involuntary sweating generated by the sympathetic nervous system affecting the hands, face, axilla and feet. Symptoms present during puberty and become socially problematic causing stress, anxiety and embarrassment. When medical treatment modalities fail, surgical treatment via a Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy may be of benefit.

OBJECTIVES:
• Upon Completion of the presentation, the learner will be able to define Hyperhidrosis.
• The learner will be able to list the surgical benefits of Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy surgery.
• The learner will be able to discuss potential post-operative outcomes.

METHODS:
• A retrospective chart review was performed.
• Reviewed 9 surgical cases over 10 years (2004-2014).
• Evaluated the effectiveness of surgical treatment for Hyperhidrosis.
• Patient demographics, surgical management, and postoperative outcomes were collected.

RESULTS:
• All 9 patients range in age from 8 to 17 years of age and all underwent bilateral Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy, T2 through T5.
• The average hospital length of stay was 1 day.
• Three of the patient had unilateral or bilateral pneumothoraces, one requiring a chest tube with a 2-day hospital stay.
• Of the 9 patients, one patient was lost to follow-up post operatively.
• Immediately following the surgery, 4 of the patients complained of back pain with anterior chest wall sensitivity or numbness. These symptoms resolved slowly in the following 2-4 weeks.
• Two weeks post operatively, 8 out of 9 patients reported resolution of palmar sweating.
• Two reported no further problems with planter sweating.
• Two patients reported 50-60% improvement of plantar sweating at 2-4 weeks post-surgery.
• One patient had mild compensatory sweating of the upper lip and abdomen at three weeks following surgery.

CONCLUSION: This retrospective review of a single institution’s experience with Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy demonstrates that it is an effective treatment for Hyperhidrosis with at least 85% of the patients having significant relief of their symptoms. Further research prospectively evaluating objective improvement in patient symptoms should be conducted.