

About Us

FACT SHEET

Hyperhidrosis

- Hyperhidrosis is a common medical condition characterized by excessive sweating affecting up to 4.8% of the global population.¹
- Studies show that hyperhidrosis has a severe impact on the quality of life of its sufferer, and can have negative impacts on their social life, general well-being, and mental health.
- Hyperhidrosis is often referred to as the “silent handicap”, as sufferers of the condition rarely talk about their condition to health professionals, nor their loved ones. Many do not even know it is a medical condition or that there is a word for it!
- The areas most commonly affected by hyperhidrosis are the hands, feet, and underarms, but can also include other areas on the body, including the face/head, and back.

Iontophoresis

- Tap water iontophoresis works by directing a mild current through the skin, neutralizing the connections between the sweat nerves and sweat glands.
- Studies have shown that success rates for treating hyperhidrosis with iontophoresis devices can reach 93%², 98.5%³ and even 100%.⁴
- 92.9% of patients saw results after two weeks of iontophoresis treatments.⁵
- 88.9% of patients had positive results, and a majority of the patients found the maintenance program compatible with their lifestyle.⁶
- Quality of life improved in 78.6% of patients after 2 weeks.⁷
- “One of the simplest, safest, and most cost-effective treatments of hyperhidrosis.”⁸
– Dr. Lewis P. Stolman, MD

¹ Doolittle, James, Patricia Walker, Thomas Mills, and Jane Thurston. "Hyperhidrosis: an update on prevalence and severity in the United States." *Archives of dermatological research* 308, no. 10 (2016): 743–749.

² Kim, Do Hun, Tae Han Kim, Seung Ho Lee, and Ai Young Lee. "Treatment of Palmar Hyperhidrosis with Tap Water Iontophoresis: A Randomized, Sham-Controlled, Single-Blind, and Parallel-Designed Clinical Trial." *Annals of dermatology* 29, no. 6 (2017): 728–734.

³ Elkhyat A and Agache P. Treatment of hyperhidrosis by iontophoresis of weakly mineralised water. 1993. Cutaneous Biophysics Laboratory, Department of Functional Dermatology, 25030 Besancon, France.

⁴ Hölzle, E., M. Pauli, and O. Braun-Falco. "Leitungswasser-Iontophorese zur Behandlung von Hyperhidrosis manuum et pedum." *Der Hautarzt* 35, no. 3 (1984): 142–147.

⁵ Kim, Do Hun, Tae Han Kim, Seung Ho Lee, and Ai Young Lee. "Treatment of Palmar Hyperhidrosis with Tap Water Iontophoresis: A Randomized, Sham-Controlled, Single-Blind, and Parallel-Designed Clinical Trial." *Annals of dermatology* 29, no. 6 (2017): 728–734.

⁶ Maj, NS WALIA, BS RATHORE Lt Col, and AK JAISWAL Col. "TREATMENT OF PALMOPLANTER HYPERHIDROSIS BY IONTOPHORESIS." *Medical Journal Armed Forces India* 56, no. 1 (2000): 27–28

⁷ Kim, Do Hun, Tae Han Kim, Seung Ho Lee, and Ai Young Lee. "Treatment of Palmar Hyperhidrosis with Tap Water Iontophoresis: A Randomized, Sham-Controlled, Single-Blind, and Parallel-Designed Clinical Trial." *Annals of dermatology* 29, no. 6 (2017): 728–734.

⁸ Stolman, Lewis P. "Hyperhidrosis: medical and surgical treatment." *Eplasty* 8 (2008).