



Longitudinal follow-up of cardiac vagal activity in individuals undergoing endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy

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INTRODUCTION

Primary or essential hyperhidrosis is a disorder that is characterized by uncontrollable excessive sweating of unknown cause.⁽¹⁾ It primarily affects the axillae, palms, soles, and face, causing intense discomfort and having a negative effect on social, emotional, and professional functioning.⁽²⁾

The clinical treatment of hyperhidrosis can be topical, electrical, or systemic; however, in most cases, surgery is the only effective treatment option. The increasing availability of video-assisted thoracic surgery plays a decisive role in establishing sympathectomy as the gold standard for definitive treatment of severe hyperhidrosis.^(3,4)

It is well described in the literature that the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are involved in autonomic cardiovascular control,⁽⁵⁻⁷⁾ and that T2, T3, and T4 sympathetic ganglia are responsible for cardiac control.⁽⁸⁾ Several studies have investigated the effects of sympathectomy on the autonomic nervous system, having found changes in autonomic cardiac function after surgical intervention.⁽⁸⁻¹¹⁾ However, in the aforementioned

ABSTRACT

Objective: To conduct a longitudinal investigation of cardiac vagal activity (CVA) by measuring resting HR and calculating the cardiac vagal index (CVI) in individuals undergoing sympathectomy for the treatment of primary hyperhidrosis. **Methods:** This was a descriptive longitudinal study involving 22 patients, 13 of whom were female. The mean age was 22.5 ± 8.8 years. The palms, soles, and axillae were the most commonly affected sites. Resting HR was measured by an electrocardiogram performed 20 min before the 4-second exercise test (4sET), which was used in order to evaluate CVA at three different time points: before surgery, one month after surgery, and four years after surgery. **Results:** Resting HR (expressed as mean \pm SE) was found to have decreased significantly at 1 month after surgery (73.1 ± 1.6 bpm before surgery vs. 69.7 ± 1.2 bpm at one month after surgery; $p = 0.01$). However, the HR values obtained at four years after surgery tended to be similar to those obtained before surgery ($p = 0.31$). The CVI (expressed as mean \pm SE) was found to have increased significantly at one month after surgery (1.44 ± 0.04 before surgery vs. 1.53 ± 0.03 at one month after surgery; $p = 0.02$). However, the CVI obtained at four years after surgery tended to be similar to that obtained before surgery ($p = 0.10$). **Conclusions:** At one month after sympathectomy for primary hyperhidrosis, patients present with changes in resting HR and CVA, both of which tend to return to baseline at four years after surgery.

Keywords: Hyperhidrosis; Sympathectomy; Autonomic nervous system; Exercise test; Electrocardiography.

studies, assessment of heart rate variability (HRV) was the only method used in order to assess cardiovascular autonomic function. Although HRV assessment is a widely used method, it is poorly reproducible.

Cardiovascular autonomic dysfunction is associated with an increased risk of mortality, which is primarily due to reduced vagal activity.⁽¹²⁻¹⁴⁾ Therefore, an investigation of the parasympathetic nervous system in patients with hyperhidrosis appears to be useful from a clinical standpoint, contributing to future therapeutic strategies for heart disease patients. The objective of the present study was to conduct a longitudinal investigation of cardiac vagal activity (CVA) by measuring resting HR and calculating the cardiac vagal index (CVI) in individuals undergoing sympathectomy for the treatment of primary hyperhidrosis.

METHODS

Sample

This was a descriptive longitudinal study involving 22 patients, 13 of whom were female. The mean age

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was 22.5 ± 8.8 years (range, 12-45 years). All of the study participants sought surgical treatment (sympathectomy) for hyperhidrosis, and none had a history of cardiovascular disease. All of the study participants had primary hyperhidrosis of varying severity. The palms and soles were the most commonly affected sites, followed by the axillae and face. The exclusion criteria were as follows: being a smoker; being unable to perform the 4-second exercise test (4sET); being obese (i.e., having a body mass index $> 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$); and using medications potentially affecting the autonomic nervous system. Smokers were defined as those who had smoked one or more cigarettes in the 30 days preceding the study.

The study participants were evaluated at a teaching hospital in the city of Juiz de Fora, Brazil, between January of 2010 and December of 2014, at three different time points: before surgery, 1 month after surgery, and 4 years after surgery. The present study was approved by the local research ethics committee (Ruling no. 1,324,807). All of the study participants gave written informed consent.

Height (in cm) was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm with a stadiometer (Sanny; American Medical do Brasil Ltda., São Bernardo do Campo, Brazil), and body weight (in kg) was measured to the nearest 0.1 kg with a digital scale (Welmy, São Paulo, Brazil). Blood pressure was measured at rest.⁽¹⁵⁾ At the three time points, participants underwent assessment of CVA by analysis of resting HR and the 4sET, which was performed on a cycle ergometer.

Sympathectomy

Sympathectomy was performed with patients in the supine position, with both arms extended laterally at a 70° angle to the ipsilateral hemithorax and resting comfortably on a customized armrest. Patients subsequently underwent total intravenous anesthesia and endotracheal intubation, patient weight being taken into account in order to adjust mechanical ventilation settings. Throughout the procedure, patients received ventilatory support at a tidal volume of 7 mL/kg of body weight, a respiratory rate of 12 breaths/min, and an FiO_2 of 100%. For standardization purposes, all surgical procedures were on the right side, sympathectomy being performed at T4, T5, and T6. Apnea duration was assessed by capnography and expressed as disconnection time, which was used as a proxy for surgical time (i.e., the time elapsed between insertion and removal of the trocar through which a video camera and electrocautery device were inserted). The surgical procedure was discontinued if pulse oximetry showed an SpO_2 of $< 90\%$ on room air, patients being ventilated until pulse oximetry showed an $\text{SpO}_2 > 98\%$ on room air.

Resting HR

Resting HR was obtained by a continuous recording of a single electrocardiographic lead (CC5 or CM5) with

the PowerLab system (PowerLab 4/26T and Lab Chart Pro 7 software; ADInstruments Pty Ltd, Bella Vista, Australia), with an accuracy of 1 ms.

4sET

The 4sET is performed in order to evaluate the parasympathetic nervous system alone over the course of 4 s of exercise performed during a 12-s breath hold following a maximal inspiratory maneuver. The 4sET is performed on a cycle ergometer and consists of pedaling as fast as possible without load from the 5th to the 9th second of a 12-s breath hold following a maximal inspiratory maneuver. The 4sET quantifies CVA through the CVI, which represents HR acceleration triggered reflexively by cardiac vagal inhibition. Individuals performing the 4sET are required to follow four consecutive commands: first, a maximal inspiratory maneuver performed rapidly through the mouth; second, pedaling as fast as possible; third, an abrupt stop; and fourth, an expiratory maneuver.^(16,17)

The CVI is a dimensionless index obtained by the 4sET, being the ratio between the RR interval immediately before exercise (or the first RR interval during exercise, whichever is longer) and the shortest RR interval during exercise (which is typically the last RR interval).

The 4sET allows evaluation of the integrity of the parasympathetic nervous system alone and was used in the present study because it would have been impossible to measure CVA accurately and noninvasively by other methods for cardiovascular autonomic function assessment. In addition, the 4sET is reliable⁽¹⁶⁾ and has been pharmacologically validated.⁽¹⁸⁾ The system that was used for measuring resting HR was also used for electrocardiographic recordings.

Statistical analysis

The Shapiro-Wilk test was used in order to determine the distribution of the data, which was found to be normal. For all autonomic function variables, the paired Student's t-test and one-way ANOVA were used. The level of significance was set at 5%. Statistical analysis was performed with the GraphPad software, version 5.01 (GraphPad Inc., San Diego, CA, USA).

RESULTS

A total of 22 patients, 13 of whom were female, underwent sympathectomy for the treatment of primary hyperhidrosis, their mean age being 22.5 ± 8.8 years (range, 12-45 years). Of those 22 patients, only 12 (7 of whom were female) returned for a follow-up evaluation 4 years after surgery, their mean age being 25.6 ± 8.2 years. The demographic characteristics of the study sample are shown in Table 1.

Resting HR (expressed as mean \pm SE) was measured by an electrocardiogram performed 20 min before the 4sET and was found to have decreased significantly at 1 month after surgery (73.1 ± 1.6 bpm before surgery vs. 69.7 ± 1.2 bpm at 1 month after surgery; $p =$

0.01). At 4 years after surgery, resting HR was found to be 72.1 ± 1.7 bpm ($p = 0.31$), meaning that the HR values obtained at 4 years after surgery tended to be similar to those obtained before surgery. These results are shown in Figure 1.

The CVI (as assessed by the 4sET and expressed as mean \pm SE) reflects the magnitude of parasympathetic modulation of HR, a significant difference being found between the CVI obtained before surgery and the CVI obtained at 1 month after surgery (1.44 ± 0.04 vs. 1.53 ± 0.03 ; $p = 0.02$). As can be seen in Figure 2, the CVI obtained at 4 years after surgery tended to be similar to that obtained before surgery ($p = 0.10$).

DISCUSSION

Hyperhidrosis severely affects the social life, quality of life, self-confidence, and character of patients. The surgical treatment of primary hyperhidrosis is aimed at improving all of the above by means of ablation of thoracic sympathetic ganglia.⁽¹⁹⁾ However, surgical complications such as compensatory sweating are common and not always preventable. Therefore, in the present study, ablation was performed at T4, T5, and T6 because compensatory sweating rates are known to be lower when sympathectomy is performed at those levels.⁽⁴⁾

The sympathetic fibers that innervate the heart, lungs, and other thoracic viscera can also be affected because they lie along the surgical path. Therefore, autonomic changes (particularly sympathetic nervous

system changes) resulting from such surgical procedures are theoretically unavoidable.⁽²⁰⁾

Although sympathetic cardiac changes are expected to occur after sympathectomy,⁽²¹⁾ little is known about the effect of sympathectomy on CVA. In the present study, significant differences were found between the preoperative and postoperative period regarding resting HR and the CVI, CVA having increased at 1 month after surgery. This finding is consistent with those of Cruz et al.,⁽²²⁾ who analyzed HRV through 24-h Holter monitoring after T2-T3 sympathectomy and found an increase in high-frequency (HF) power in normalized units, a reduction in low-frequency (LF) power in normalized units, and a reduction in the LF/HF ratio 2 weeks after surgery.

Schmidt et al.⁽²³⁾ longitudinally followed individuals undergoing sympathectomy for hyperhidrosis and compared them with matched controls, calculating HRV and sequential baroreflex sensitivity at three different time points (before surgery, 6 months after surgery, and 12 months after surgery). At 12 months after surgery, significant differences were found between patients and controls regarding HRV, which subsequently returned to relatively normal values. These findings suggest that sympathectomy resulted in reduced sympathetic activity and increased cardiac parasympathetic activity. However, there were no significant changes in sequential baroreflex sensitivity.

Our findings suggest a significant increase in parasympathetic activity at 1 month after surgery. In

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study sample.^a

Characteristic	Before surgery (N = 22)	One month after surgery (N = 22)	Four years after surgery (n = 12)
Age	22.5 \pm 8.8	22.5 \pm 8.8	25.6 \pm 8.2
Weight, kg	62.7 \pm 13.2	62.6 \pm 13.3	65.0 \pm 11.5
Height, m	1.7 \pm 0.1	1.7 \pm 0.1	1.7 \pm 0.1
BMI, kg/m ²	22.4 \pm 2.9	22.4 \pm 2.9	22.8 \pm 2.6
SBP, mmHg	113.5 \pm 12.4	111.8 \pm 10.2	117.0 \pm 9.2
DBP, mmHg	74.6 \pm 9.9	75.4 \pm 9.2	75.5 \pm 8.5

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; and DBP: diastolic blood pressure. ^aValues expressed as mean \pm SD.

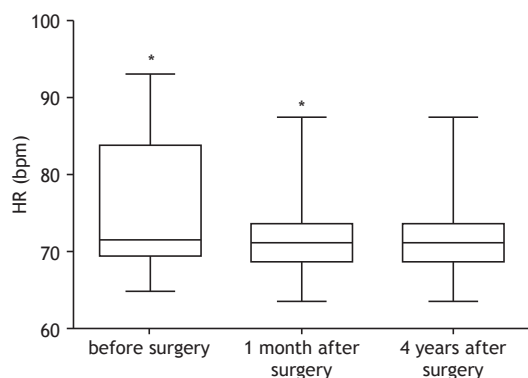


Figure 1. Resting HR before surgery, one month after surgery, and four years after surgery. * $p = 0.01$.

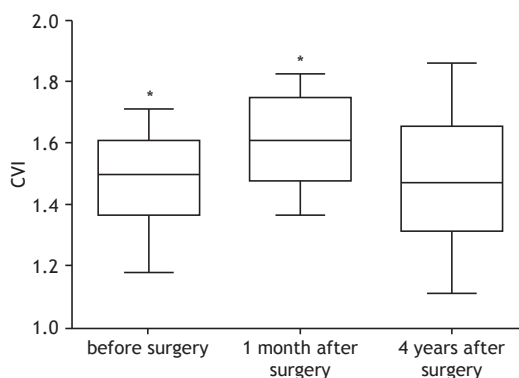


Figure 2. Cardiac vagal index (CVI) before surgery, one month after surgery, and four years after surgery. * $p = 0.02$.

contrast, Wiklund et al.⁽⁸⁾ measured HRV and found a reduction in LF power after sympathectomy, with no significant increase in HF power; after 6 months of follow-up, LF power remained at a lower level, whereas HF power decreased, returning to baseline values. The authors concluded that sympathectomy results in an initial sympathovagal imbalance, with a parasympathetic predominance, which is restored in the long term.

Senard et al.⁽²⁴⁾ investigated 19 patients with hyperhidrosis and 20 age-matched healthy controls and found no significant differences between the two groups regarding LF or HF power in normalized units during HRV assessment, a finding that is consistent with those of another study comparing hyperhidrosis patients and healthy controls.^(10,24) The fact that the aforementioned findings are inconsistent with those of the present study is probably due to the physiological nature of the tests employed, the 4sET being used in the

present study in order to evaluate the parasympathetic nervous system.

In the present study, cardiac parasympathetic activity was found to have increased after surgery, a finding that might be due to the fact that the 4sET is a test that is reliable⁽¹⁶⁾ and has been validated⁽¹⁸⁾ for assessment of CVA by means of the CVI, a dimensionless index that reflects vagal withdrawal induced by rapid exercise. Assessment of HRV is used in most such studies; although HRV assessment is widely used in order to assess cardiac autonomic modulation, it has low reproducibility.^(17,25-27) Given that our study focused on assessing the cardiac parasympathetic nervous system, HRV assessment⁽²⁸⁾ was not used.

In summary, parasympathetic nervous system activity was found to have increased at 1 month after sympathectomy for the treatment of primary hyperhidrosis. However, in the long term, mean resting HR values returned to baseline, suggesting a physiological adaptation 4 years after surgery.

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