

액취증의 치료

Surgical Treatment of Axillary Osmidrosis

3

Sung - Yul Ahn, M.D.

Plastic and Dermatologic Surgery Clinic

E - mail : pscliahn@hotmail.com

(, axillary osmi-
drosis)

Abstract

Axillary osmidrosis, also referred to as bromhidrosis, is a condition of excess, abnormal, or strong acrid body odor that typically manifests itself after puberty with the enlargement of apocrine glands. This condition often causes the affected to avoid social settings and personal relationships particularly throughout puberty and into adult life. The surgical objectives for treating axillary osmidrosis are to eliminate malodor and postoperative recurrence, to reduce significant complications such as hematoma and skin flap necrosis causing scarring, to decrease the recovery time, and to reduce the surgical scars. In order to meet the objectives, I recommend to use three surgical methods such as subdermal shaving method with scissors, liposuction & curettage method, and curettage and dermal shaving with manual and electric bone rasp. The subdermal shaving method demands the surgeon to execute meticulous hemostasis in the central axilla. Quilting sutures should be placed to fixate the skin flap to the axillary base to further prevent hematoma and to shorten recovery time. A relatively simple pressure dressing is removed after a couple of days, which will allow the patients to resume their routine daily life. Liposuction and curettage method is used to remove the apocrine glands in the subcutaneous layer. Apocrine and eccrine glands in the lower dermis are removed by dermal shaving with a manual or electric bone rasp or by a suction assisted cartilage shaver.

Keywords : Axillary osmidrosis; Apocrine gland; Liposuction;
Curettage; Dermal shaving

: ; ; ; ;

10% 가
5~
(1) 가



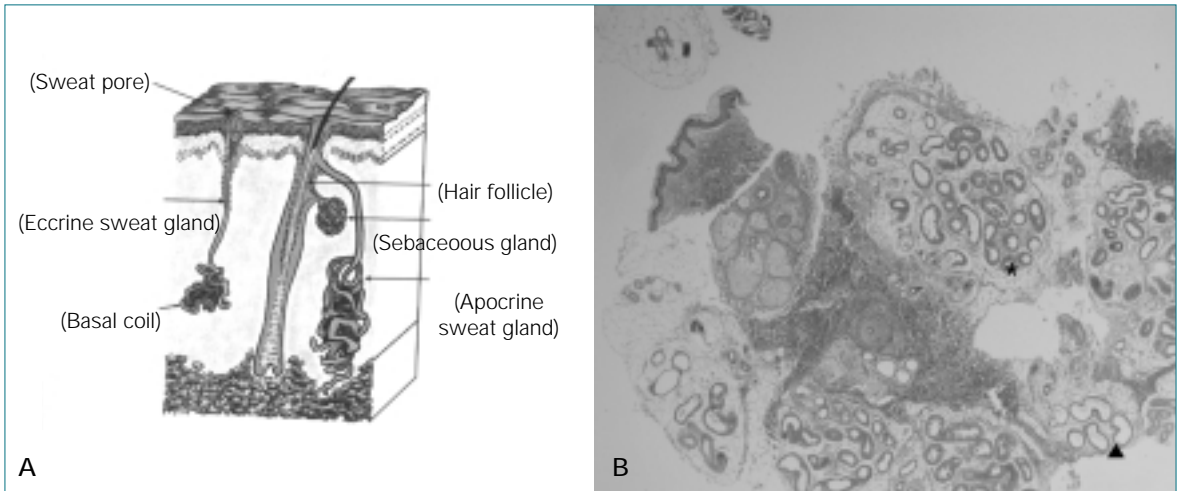
1.



2.

4)
(hyperhidrosis) 가 가 가 .
5)
가 , (3B).
(2) ,
(1).

- 1) 13~18 , 14~20
, 가
(3A).
- 2) (98% , 2)
NaCl), , , .
- 3) 90%
, , ,
4) 80% 가



3. A) , , (*) , B) , () (× 40).

- 5) . 20%
 (cholinegic)
 (adrenergic) , 3)
 73% 가 . Vit.E() dibutylhydroxy-
 6) . toluene(BHT)
 4) (deodorant) .
 (ACH), talc, silica
 가 spray,
 (1). roll - on, stick , gel
 5) .
 (2)
1. , 가
 1) . 가
 가 (hydroxyzine)가 .
 ()
 2) (antiperspirant) .

2.

가 . tie -

over 3

3. Botulinum Toxin (3)

Botulinum toxin A 가

Botox 50unit 6~8
가 .

1)
Tumescent 75~100ml
1~2cm
3~5mm .

2)
90° , 90°

, , , .

. 3가 (4). 3)

1) 1~2cm 가 ,
2) 3.5~4cm .
3) 2가

4)
15 .

Double hook

가 .

1) .

가 ,

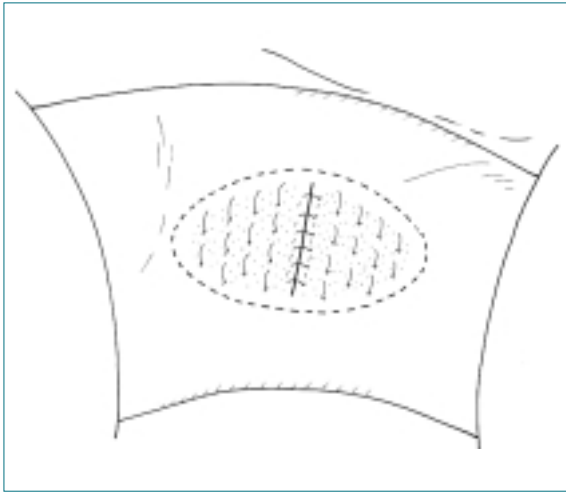
1.

(5)

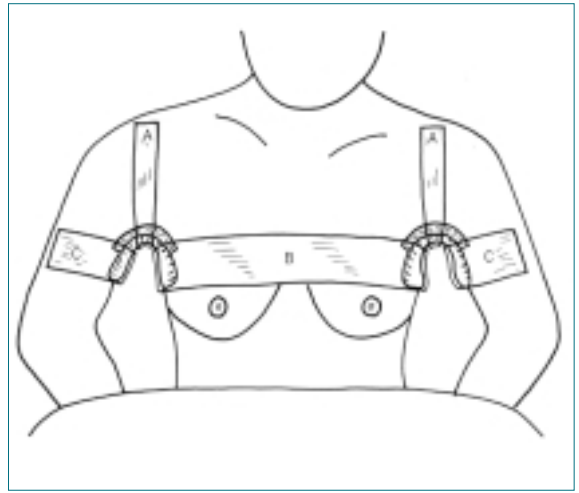
(新富)가

가 .

. 가 3 가 가 .



4. 1~1.5cm
(quilting)



5. 가 ,

5)

, 5mm 6 - 0 nylon
(quilting) 1cm 3~4
(4).

6)

5cm 5~6

(5).

7)

2.

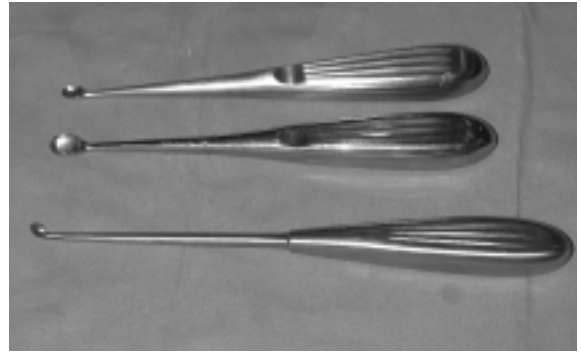
(6)
(Curettage and Liposuction)

가

가



6. 4mm cannula 가



7. 3mm~1cm curette

가 cannula

가

가 , 가

가

3

가

3.

(Curettage & Dermal Shaving)

가

가

1)

1cm

1cm

2

1cm

,

가

,

가

cannula(6)

가

가

cannula

가

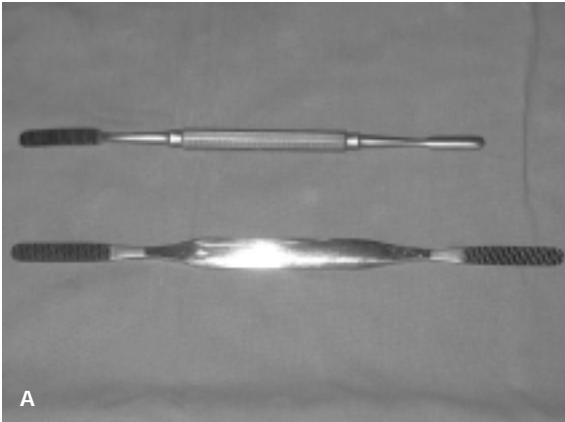
가

2)

1~2

1.5cm

가



8. A) rasp: shaving



B) Bone rasp



9. 가 , 가

1)

1cm Tumescant
가

7 3가 curette 가

rasp(8A) bone rasp(

8B)

(Reciprocating saw, Zimmer, Florida, U.S.A).

가

가

(9).

Bipolar

Bone rasp

quadra - cut shaver system
(7).

가

(5) 가

(8)

(5).

2)

tie - over

quilting

가

가

1. 秦 維郎. 腋臭症の 基本的事項と 治療の 實際. 形性外科 1995; 38(s): S213 - 7
2. 小野 一朗. 藥物療法と skin care. 秦 維郎, ed. 腋臭症の 治療. 東京: 克誠堂 出版社, 1998: 13 - 7
3. . Botox . , 2001: 68 - 73
4. Fan YM, Wa ZH, Li SF, Chen QX. Axillary osmidrosis treated by partial removal of the skin and subcutaneous tissue en bloc and apocrine gland subcision. Dermat Surg 2001; 40: 714 - 6
5. 新富 芳尙. 野平久人彦. 腋臭症(b) - 反轉剪除法について. 形性外科 1994; 37(s): 275 - 8
6. 出口正巳. 白壁武博. 搔爬. 吸引法. 秦 維郎 ed. 腋臭症の 治療. 東京: 克誠堂 出版社, 1998: 89 - 99
7. Lee JC, Kuo HW, Chen CH, Juan WH, Hong HS, Yang CH. Treatment of axillary osmidrosis with suction assisted cartilage shaver. Brit J Plast Surg 2005; 58: 223 - 7
8. , CO₂ . 2004; 40: 1474 - 80



Peer Reviewer Commentary

()

가

가

dermal vascular plexus